

COUNTDOWN CHALLENGE

The Number Devil: Night 2: Roman Numerals and Hindu-Arabic Numerals

The Number Devil tells Robert that zero was the last number to be discovered. The ancient Romans used a numeration system that had no zero. In fact, they had no numerals. They used letters to express quantity. The system we use today is called Hindu-Arabic and uses 10 unique symbols, including zero, to express quantity.

| Roman Symbols | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| I = 1 | X = 10 | C = 100 | M = 1,000 |
| V = 5 | L = 50 | D = 500 | |

Use the table above to count in both numeration systems. In the Roman system, the same letter can't be used more than three times to form a number. Instead, you must place a symbol to the left to "take away" the needed amount. This applies to any amount which would include 4 and 9 as digits.

| Roman | Hindu -Arabic | Roman | Hindu -Arabic | Roman | Hindu -Arabic | Roman | Hindu -Arabic | Roman | Hindu -Arabic | Roman | Hindu -Arabic |
|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| I | | XI | | XXI | | XXXI | | | 41 | LI | |
| II | | XII | | | | | | | 42 | LII | |
| III | | XIII | | | | | | | 43 | LIII | |
| IV | 4 | | 14 | | 24 | | 34 | | 44 | | 54 |
| V | | XV | | | | | | | 45 | | |
| VI | | XVI | | | | | | | 46 | | |
| VII | | XVII | | | | | | | 47 | | |
| VIII | | XVIII | | | | | | | 48 | | |
| IX | 9 | | 19 | | 29 | | 39 | | 49 | | 59 |
| X | | XX | | | | | | L | 50 | | |

| Roman | Hindu -Arabic |
|-------------|---------------|
| MMDCCCLXVII | |
| MDCCXXV | |

| Roman | Hindu -Arabic |
|--------|---------------|
| CDXLIV | |
| CMXCIX | |