

AK HF M91 AR4

The Arithmetical Table Book.

Notation and Numeration.

NOTATION is the *writing* or expressing of numbers by characters; and

NUMERATION is the *reading* of numbers expressed by characters

Two systems of Notation are in general use—the *Roman* and the *Arabic*.

THE ROMAN NOTATION

Employs seven capital letters to express numbers. Thus,

Letters— I V X L C D M

Values— One, five, ten, fifty, hundred hundred thousand.
one five one

By combining these letters the ancient Romans formed the following

TABLE.

I.....	1	LX.....	60
II.....	2	LXX.....	70
III.....	3	LXXX.....	80
IV.....	4	XC.....	90
V.....	5	X.....	100
VI.....	6	CC.....	200
VII.....	7	CCC.....	300
VIII.....	8	CD.....	400
IX.....	9	D.....	500
X.....	10	DC.....	600
XI.....	11	DCC.....	700
XII.....	12	DCCC.....	800
XIII.....	13	CM.....	900
XIV.....	14	M.....	1000
XX.....	20	MM.....	2000
XXX.....	30	MMM.....	3000
XL.....	40	MMMD.....	3500
L.....	50	MDCCLX.....	1860

NOTE.—The system of Roman Notation is not well adapted to the purposes of numerical calculations, it is principally used for numbering chapters and sections of books, public documents, &c.

THE ARABIC NOTATION

Employs ten characters or figures to express numbers. Thus,

Figures—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Names } one, two, three four, five, six, seven eight, nine, or
and }
Values. } nought or cipher.

The first nine characters are called *significant figures*, because each has a value of its own. They are called *Digits*, a word derived from the Latin word *digitus*, which signifies *finger*.

The nought or cipher is also called *Nothing* or *zero*. The