

Babylon

positional, base 60

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

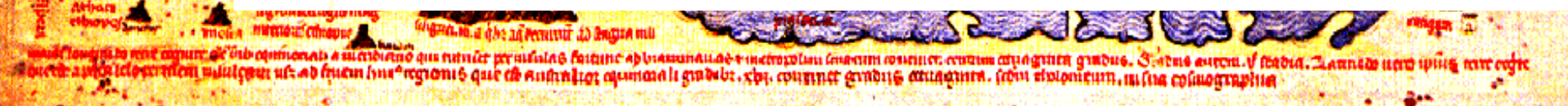
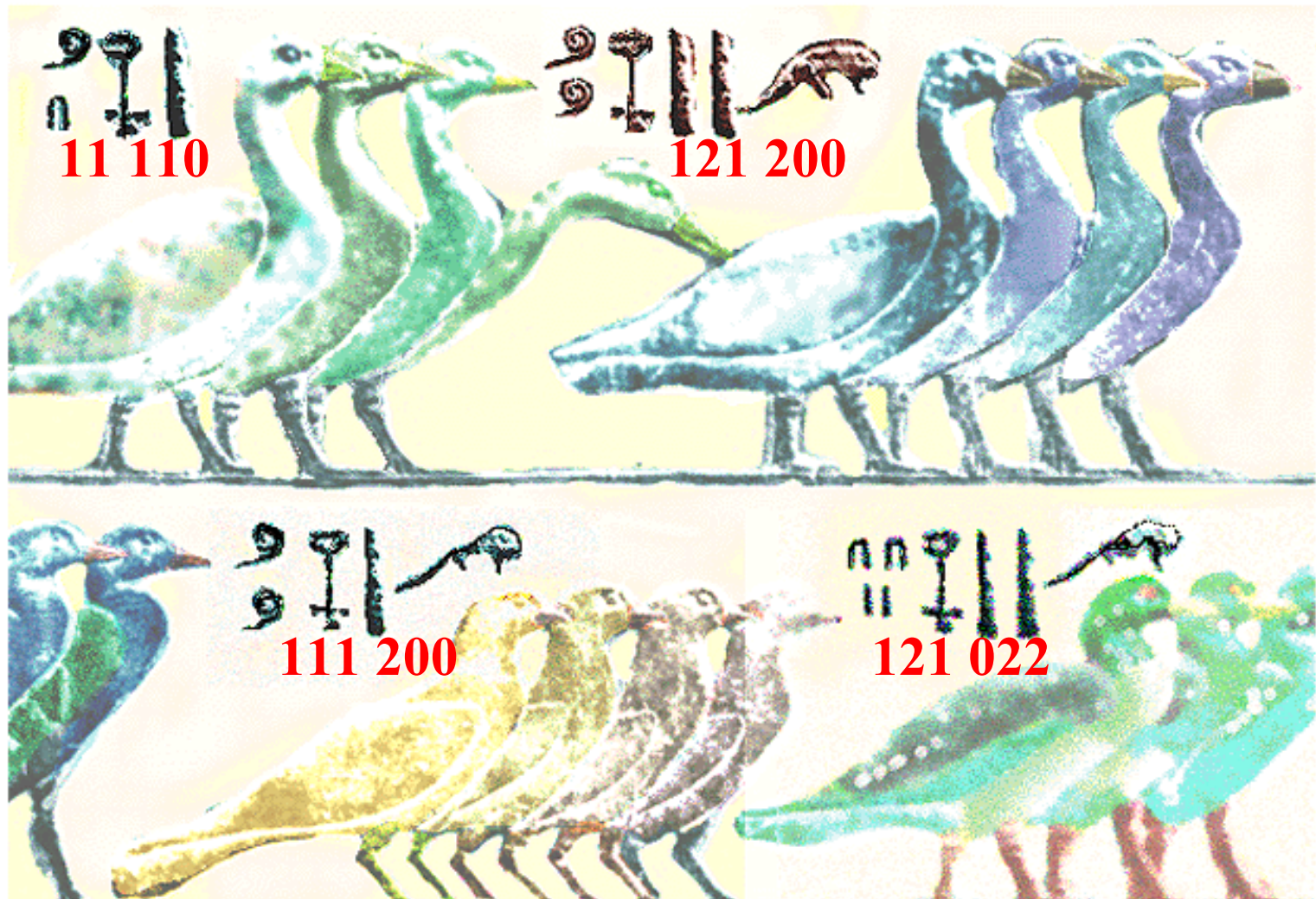
$$\sqrt{2} + \varepsilon$$

@
Sumer:
-2000

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \varepsilon'$$

Egypt

alphabetic, base 10



Rome

Quasi alphabetic, base 5

$1000 \leq n < 6000$: $R(n) = M \quad R(n-1000)$

$900 \leq n < 1000$: $R(n) = CM \quad R(n-900)$

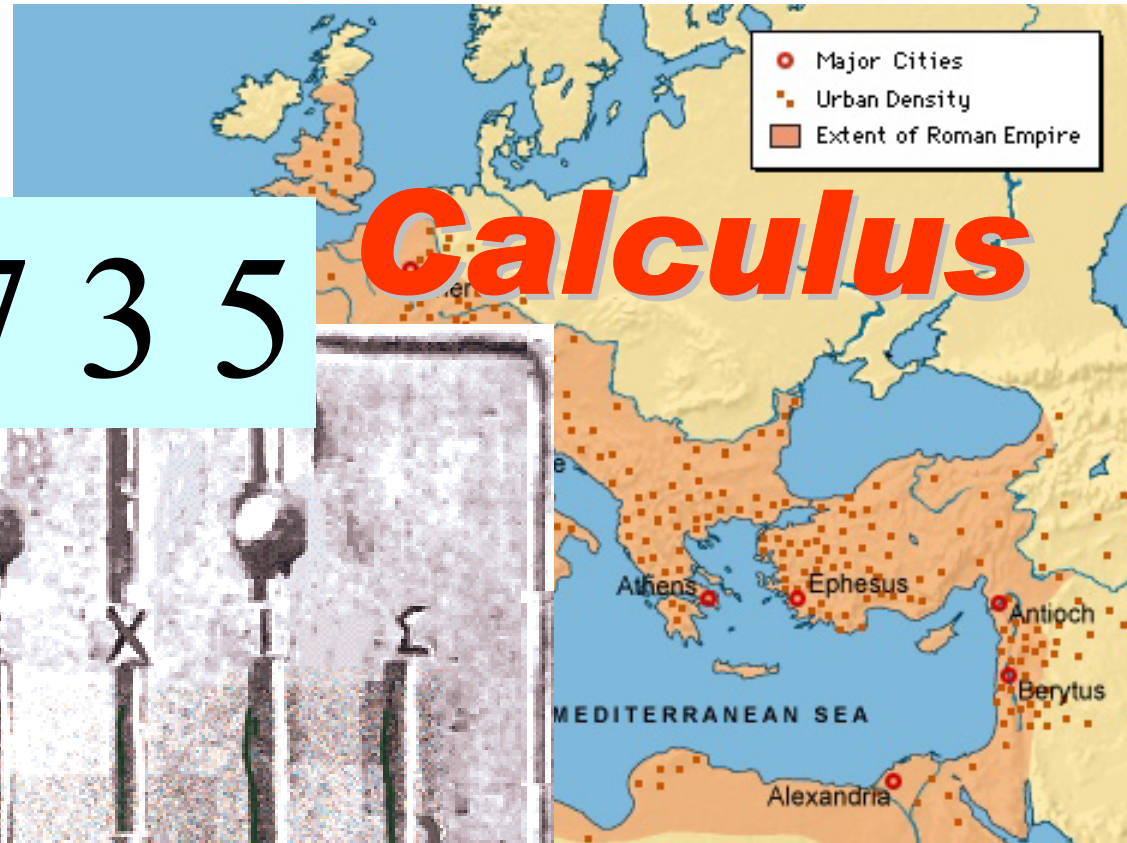
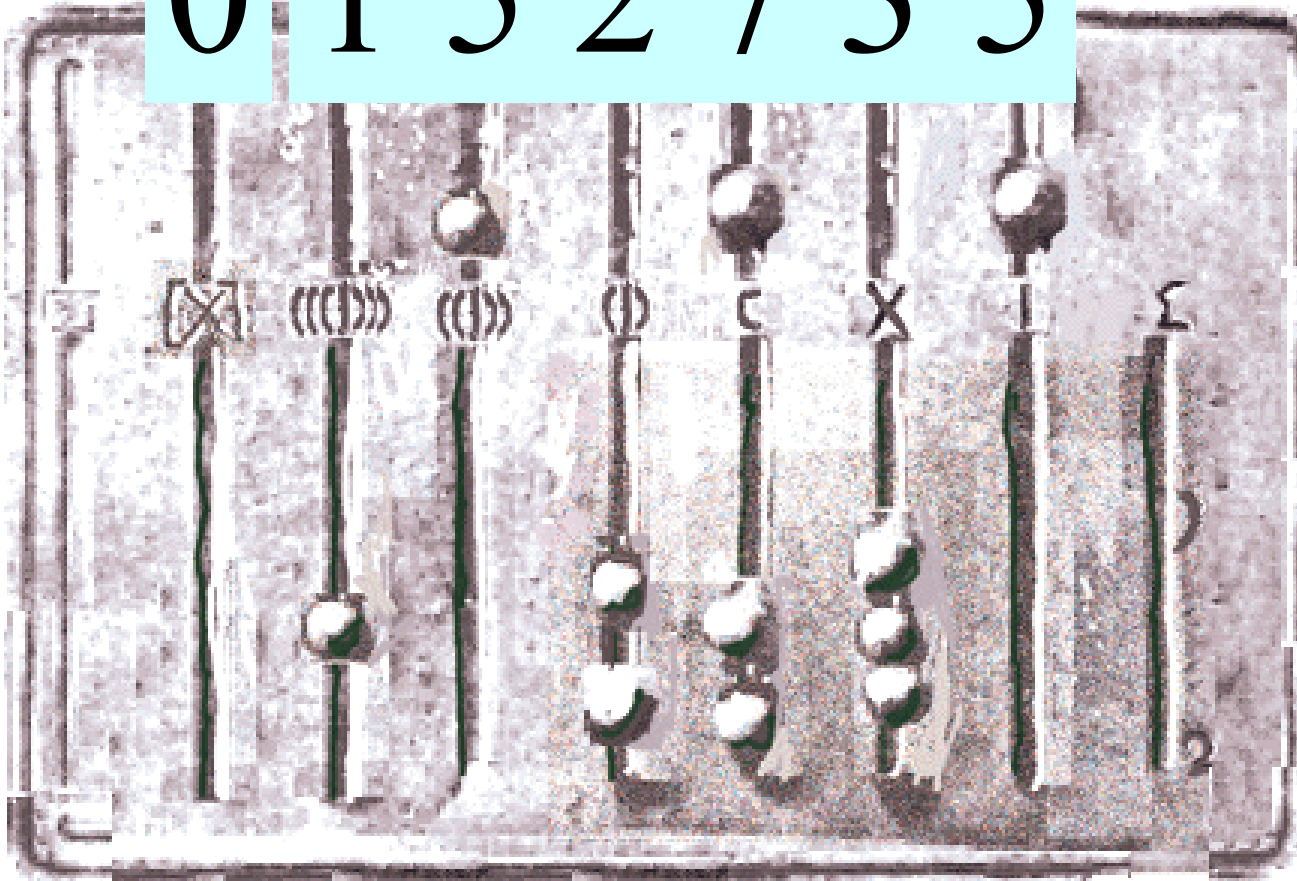
$500 \leq n < 900$: $R(n) = D \quad R(n-500)$

$400 \leq n$

$100 \leq n$

0 1 5 2 7 3 5

Calculus



Al Khowarizmi

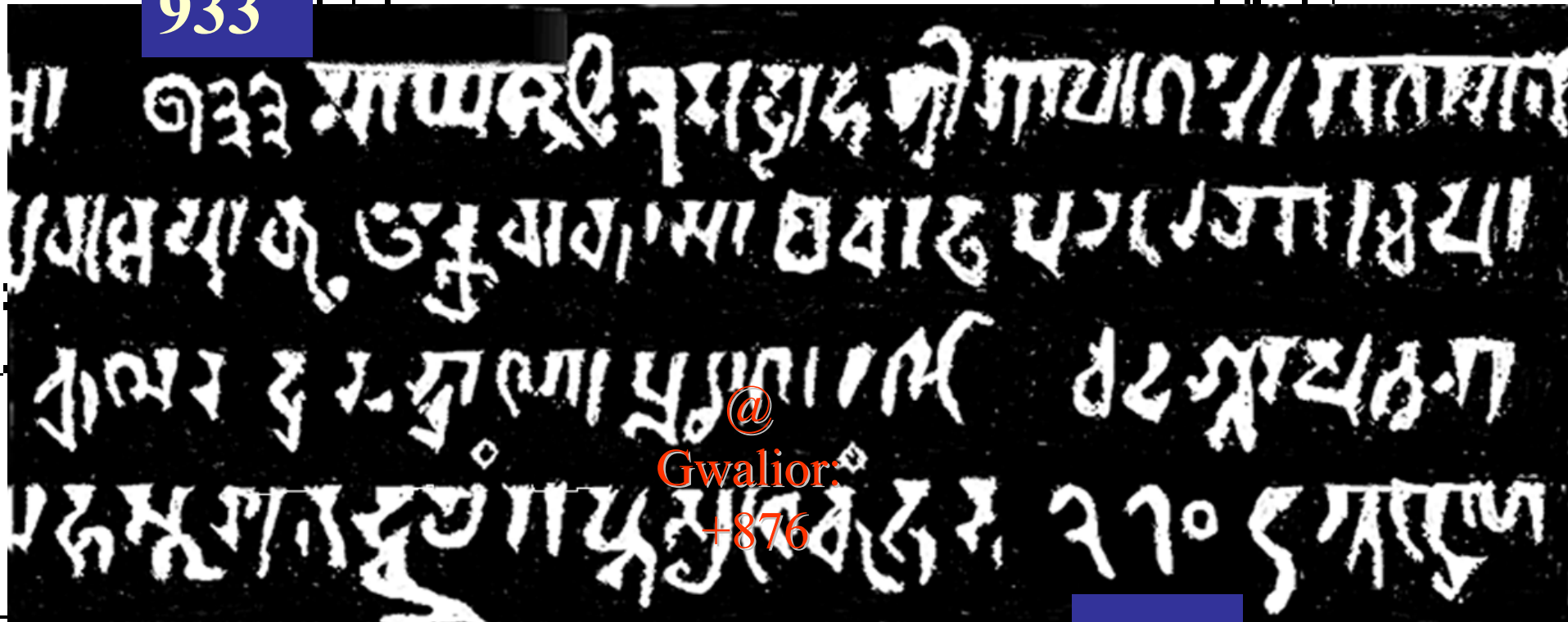
Algebra
Algorithm
Decimal
Number



840		MICHAEL II	AL-MU
	LOTHAIR I	THEOPHILUS	AL-W

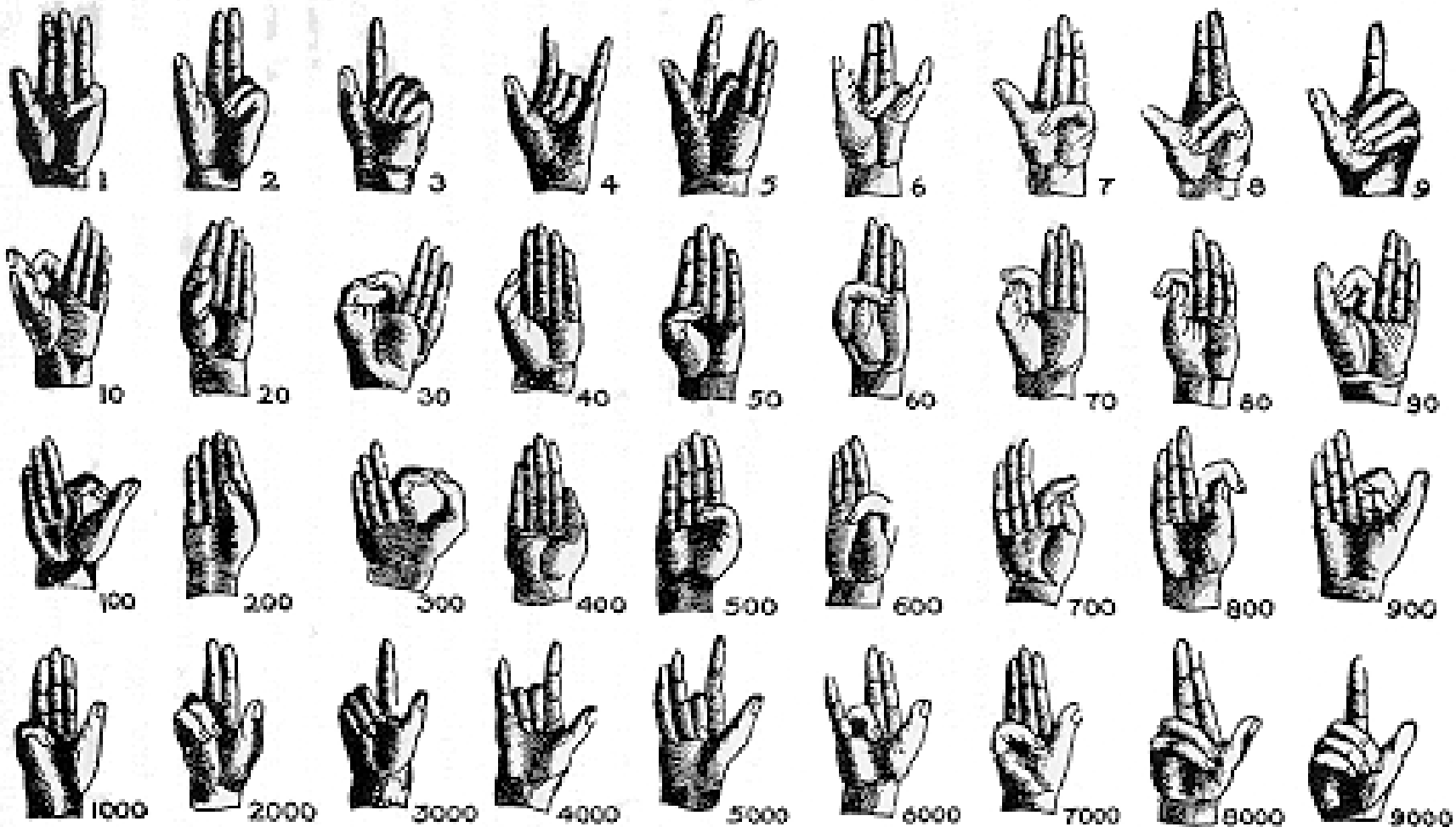
Decimal Numbers

933



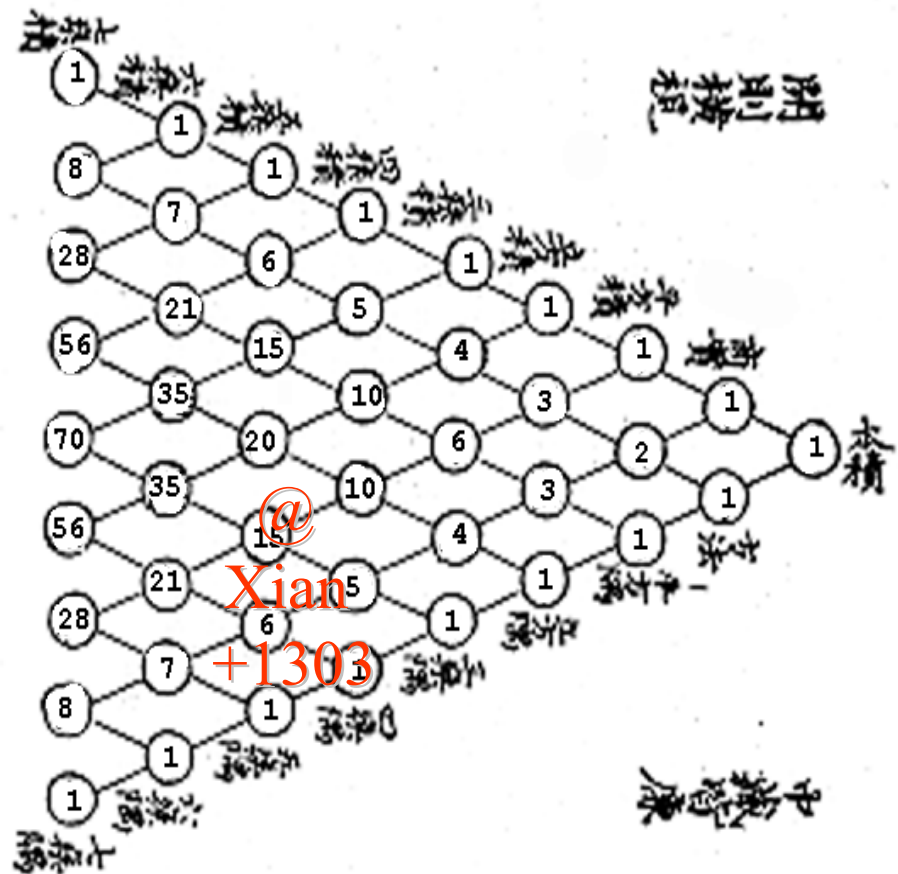
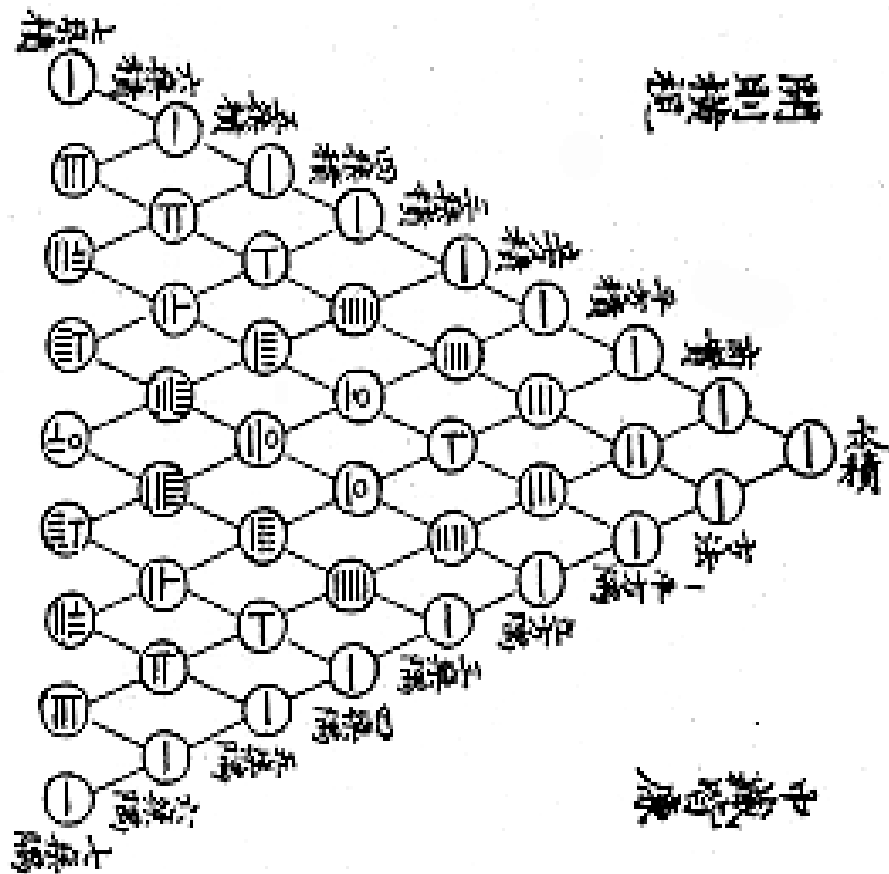
270

Finger Counting



Hand counting is a method of counting using the fingers and hands. It is a common method of counting in many cultures and is often used in mathematics, astronomy, and other fields. The gestures shown in the image are a subset of the many different hand counting systems that have been developed over time. The gestures are arranged in a grid, with each gesture labeled with its corresponding number. The numbers range from 1 to 9000, with the last row showing 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, and 9000. The gestures use various combinations of finger positions, including extended fingers, curled fingers, and specific hand orientations, to represent each number.

Rod Numerals



Boulier : Demo !

