

THE HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS



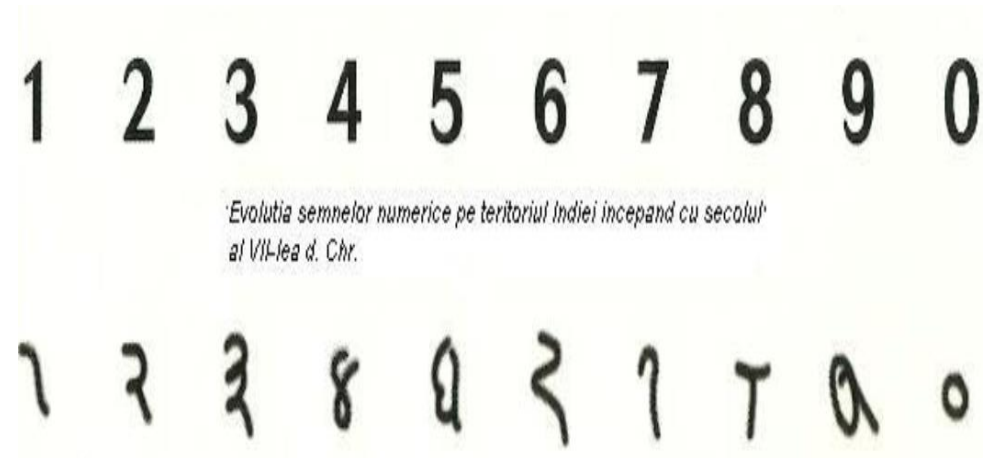
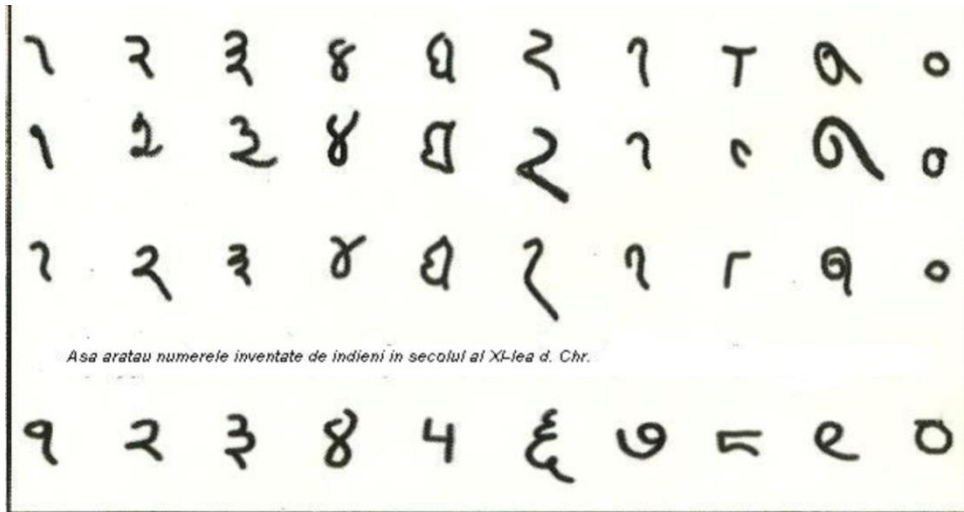
- The ten graphic signs 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 with the help of which we can form any numbers today are called digits. It took humanity millennia to reach the numbers we use.
- The first attempts to write numbers using the first ten letters of the alphabet were made in the sixth century by the famous mathematician Pythagoras.
- Only in the fifth century do the numbers appear written "in words" being placed from right to left .
- In the year 610, graphic signs were invented for the 9 digits and a dot for zero.



- Those who understood the importance and value of this positional writing system, using only ten graphic signs, were the Arabs. They set up the decimal numbering system in which the graphic signs corresponding to the numbers took a different form. For the first time, zero appears, a name derived from the Latin zephrum, which in turn is derived from the Arabic language .
- Mathematics progressed with difficulty in Europe. Gerbert d'Aurillac introduces the Arabic numerals in Europe which were ignored until around 1200. Fibonacci spreads the Arabic numerals and zeros in their definitive form .



THIS IS WHAT THE NUMBERS INVENTED BY THE INDIANS LOOKED LIKE IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY

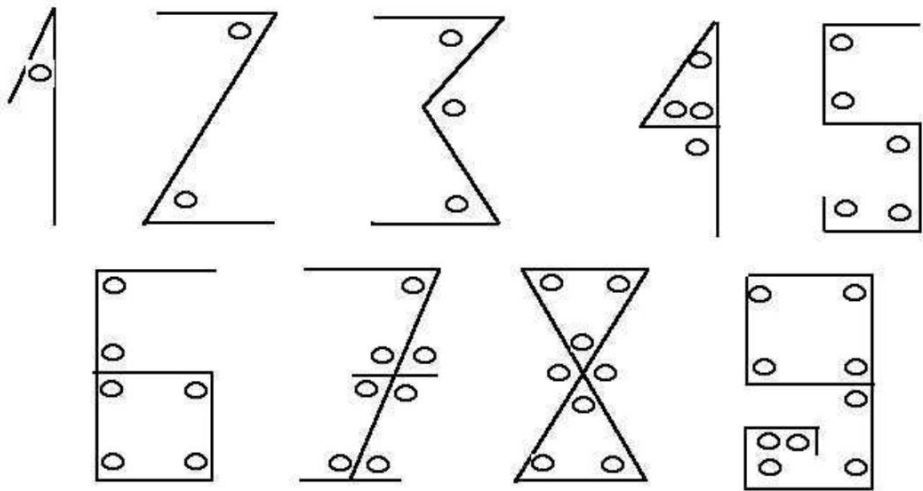


IN ANCIENT TIMES, FOR THEIR EASIER SCRIBING ON SAND, ON CLAY TABLETS OR ON STONE, ARABIC NUMERALS WERE FORMED BY STRAIGHT LINES



- The numbers we use, (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) are known as Arabic numerals, different from Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, etc.). The Arabs popularized these numbers, but they were initially used by Phoenician merchants, long before, to keep track of their commercial operations. Have you ever wondered why these symbols, the Phoenician numbers, were chosen to be used in everyday life? What is the logic? Why 1 is "one", ... why 2 is "two"? Roman numerals are easy and intuitive to understand, but what is the logic behind Phoenician numerals?



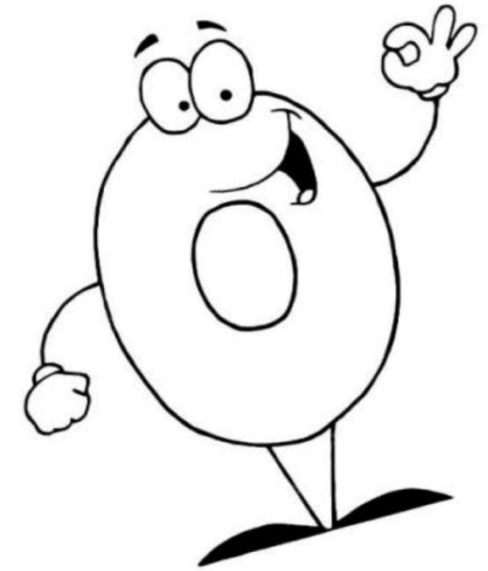


EVERYTHING CAN BE EXPLAINED BY THE NUMBER OF ANGLES! IF YOU WRITE ALL THE NUMBERS ON A SHEET OF PAPER (SEE THE ATTACHED PICTURE), IN THEIR OLD FORM, YOU WILL UNDERSTAND IMMEDIATELY! ANGLES ARE MARKED WITH "O"'S. 1 HAS ONLY ONE ANGLE. 2 HAS TWO ANGLES. 3 HAS THREE ANGLES. 4 HAS FOUR ANGLES... ALTHOUGH ZERO IS A MORE RECENT INVENTION, OF INDIAN ORIGIN, INTERESTINGLY, THE RULE IS RESPECTED: ZERO ANGLES!



- To become the number known today, zero had to go through three stages: marking sign, digit and number. For the ancient Egyptians, Mesopotamians or Romans, zero does not exist. For a long time, zero was considered a number for nothing, that is, an insignificant number. Mathematicians deny that zero is a number. Only in the eighteenth century was the conclusion reached that zero is a number. Only in the eighteenth century was the conclusion reached that zero is a number.

0



THIS TYPE OF COUNTING IS THE OLDEST. AND NOW PEOPLE IN PRISONS USE THIS TYPE OF COUNTING TO COUNT THE DAYS UNTIL RELEASE. THIS SYSTEM IS VERY SIMPLE: EACH NUMBERED ELEMENT CORRESPONDS TO A DASH. READING LARGER NUMBERS IS PRACTICED BY GROUPING FIVES

1			
2		└	└
3		└	└
4		□	□
5		▣	□
6		▣	□
7		▣ └	□
8		▣ └	□
9		▣ □	▣
10		▣ ▣	▣



- The Egyptian numbering system was developed around 3400 and used the grouping of ten. Use symbols for powers of ten. Egyptian mathematics was born from the need of the inhabitants on the banks of the Nile to measure the lands flooded by the river. Egyptian geometry is reduced to these measurements and calculations of distances and some areas and volumes. The Egyptian numbering system was a simple one, the numbers from 1 to 9 being represented by vertical lines. The rest of the numbers had different symbols. For example, 10 was represented by a symbol that could suggest a handle.

**THIS IS WHAT AN
ADDITION LOOKS LIKE**

