University of Bahrain
Bahrain Teachers College
TC2MA324: History of Mathematics
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## Quiz 1

Name: $\qquad$

1. Fill the missing in the following table (no justification is necessary).

| Decimal | Egyptian | Babylonian |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 902 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | $\lll<\boldsymbol{V}$ |
| $\frac{1}{27}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $<\boldsymbol{\nabla} \boldsymbol{\nabla} \boldsymbol{\nabla}$ |

2. (a) Write 61 in the binary system.
(b) Multiply 61 by 9 the same way as the Egyptian did.
(c) Divide 61 by 9 the same way as the Babylonian did.
3. Write whether the following statements are true in the Egptian civilization or the Babylonian civilization.
4. $\qquad$ They knew how to approximate $\pi$.
5. $\qquad$ Existed in the Mesopotamia region.
6. $\qquad$ Rhind Mathematical Papyrus is one of the few tablet that show their mathematical contribution.
7. $\qquad$ They knew how to write the natural numbers in base 2.
8. $\qquad$ They don't have a zero symbol, nevertheless they had a sense of "nothingness".

Ancient Egyptian Symbols and their Hindu-Arabic values:

| L | $\sim$ | 『 | $\downarrow$ | 9 | $\cap$ | I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 10 | 1 |

Ancient Babylonian Symbols and their Hindu-Arabic values:

| $<$ | $\nabla$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 1 |

