

MathFLIX CHALLENGE

Ancient Numeration Systems - Base Ten

The Egyptian numeration system, developed around 3400 BC, is additive. An additive system adds or combines symbols representing smaller numbers in order to represent larger numbers. For example, the Roman symbols for 50 (L), 10 (X), 5(V) and 1(I) are all needed to represent 74 (LXXIV). Our Hindu-Arabic numeration system, on the other hand, uses place value. For example, we write 74 instead of writing 50, 10, 10, 1, 1, 1, 1.

The Egyptians used the following number symbols. Use them to complete the chart below.

Hindu-Arabic numeral	Egyptian Numeral
1	𐪀
10	𐪁
100	𐪂
1,000	𐪃
10,000	𐪄
100,000	𐪅
1,000,000	𐪆

English	Hindu-Arabic	Egyptian
twenty-two	22	_____
thirty-three	33	_____
thirty-nine	39	_____
forty	40	_____
ninety-nine	99	_____
one hundred one	101	_____
one hundred ten	110	_____
one hundred thirty-three	133	_____
two hundred thirty-three		_____
one thousand ten		_____
one thousand one hundred		_____
five thousand six hundred		_____
_____	11,123	_____
_____	50,431	_____
_____	302,581	_____