# Ancient Egyptian Mathematics 

## Lesson 1: Numbers



# Representing Numbers 

First Idea: | || |||

## Problem? |||||||||||||

Think of some ways we could improve our representation and throw something out in the chat!

Potential Solution 1: Grouping | | | |

Potential Solution 2: New Symbols

# Representing Numbers 

Our number system is positional

In the number 535, the first 5 has a value a hundred times greater than the second 5
$535=5 \times 100+3 \times 10+5 \times 1$
The Egyptian number system is repetitional
| | | | is always the same value (seven), no
| | | matter what is written before or after

## Representing Numbers

We need some more symbols to represent larger Egyptian numbers using repetition
$1 w^{c}$
$10 m d w$
$100 s ̌ t$
$1,000 h 3$
$10,000 \underline{d} b^{c}$
$100,000 h f n$


1,000,000 hh

## $z h 3 w$ Practice

Ancient Egyptian Mathematics Lesson 1: Numbers

Now it is your turn to be a scribe!
Sketch out these Egyptian numbers on your ostraca tablets (Zoom chat):


31

n?
152,123
2,010
$1 w^{c}$
〇 $10 \mathrm{md} w$

## $z \underline{h} 3 w$ Practice

We will now practice adding Egyptian numbers. Write out the sum using Egyptian numerals and share your answer in chat with our number system


What is one similarity the Egyptian number system has with our system? Which do you think is more efficient and which is more intuitive? $1,000,000 \mathrm{~h} h$

## Egyptian Board Game Senet

zn.t Game of Passing
Pieces are moved snakewise around the board with 30 tiles, the first player to get all their pieces off wins!

Counting is a significant aspect of modeling the progression of an individual through the trials and obstacles on the path to afterlife

