

# Come contavano gli antichi

## Conti e riconti storici

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# calcoli sumeri

1

10

60

600

3600

36000





**Che numeri sono ?**



# come fare una moltiplicazione

esempio

130 x 12



si scompone 12 in somme di 6 o di 10 più quello che resta:

$$12 = 6 + 6$$

$$12 = 10 + 2$$

si osserva che

x 10 è



x 6 è





# Geroglifici Egiziani



1



10



100



1.000



10.000

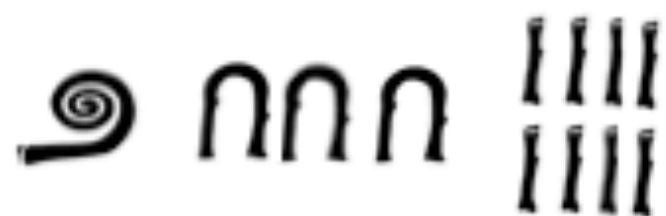
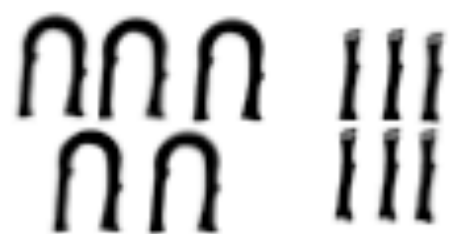


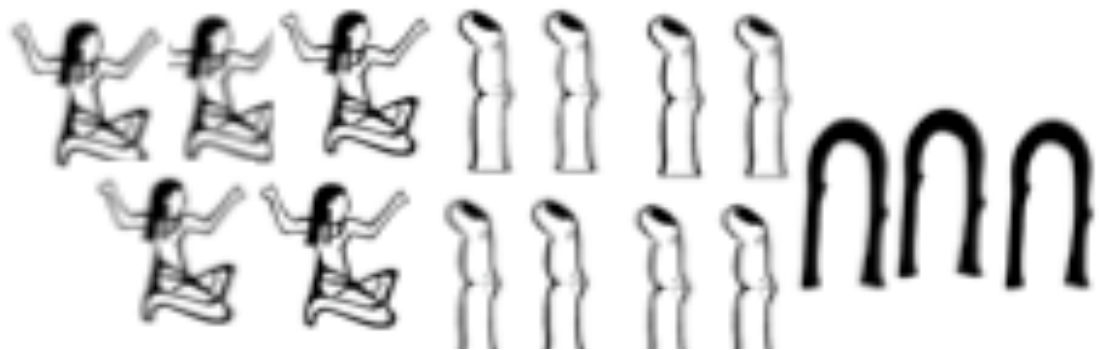
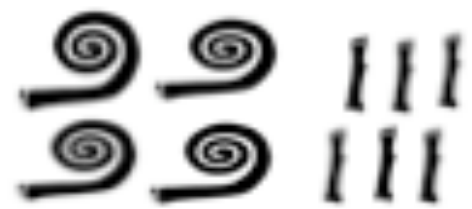
100.000



1.000.000

proviamo a leggere il numero ...







# Come contavano i cinesi?

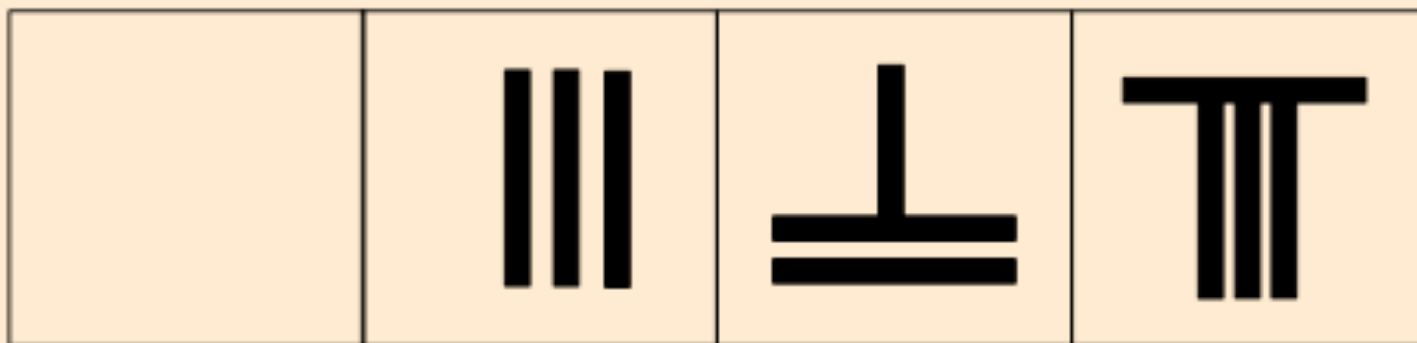
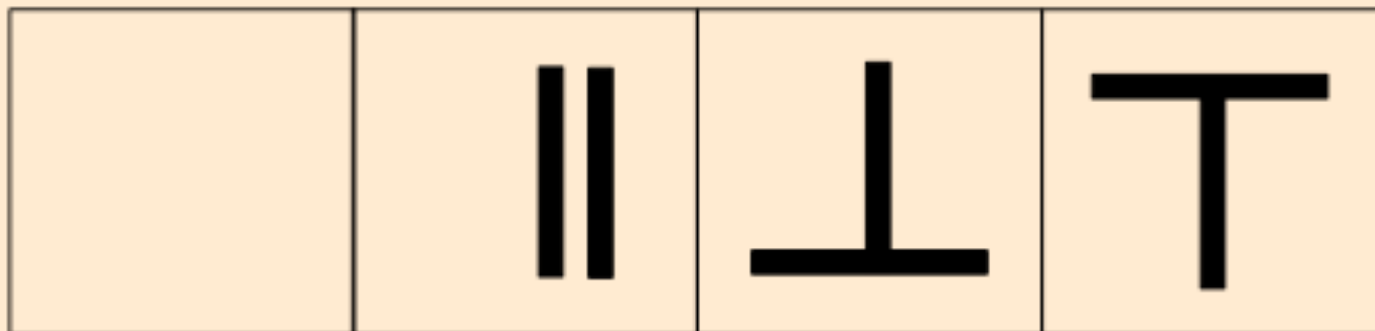
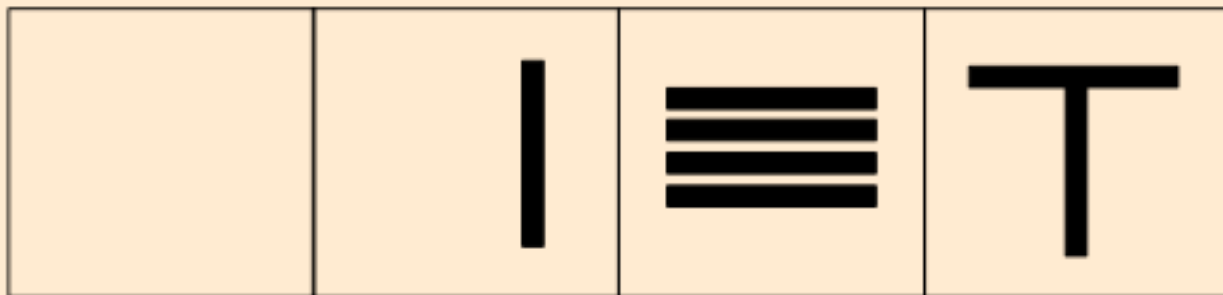
Primo modo  
dritti



Secondo modo  
sdraiati

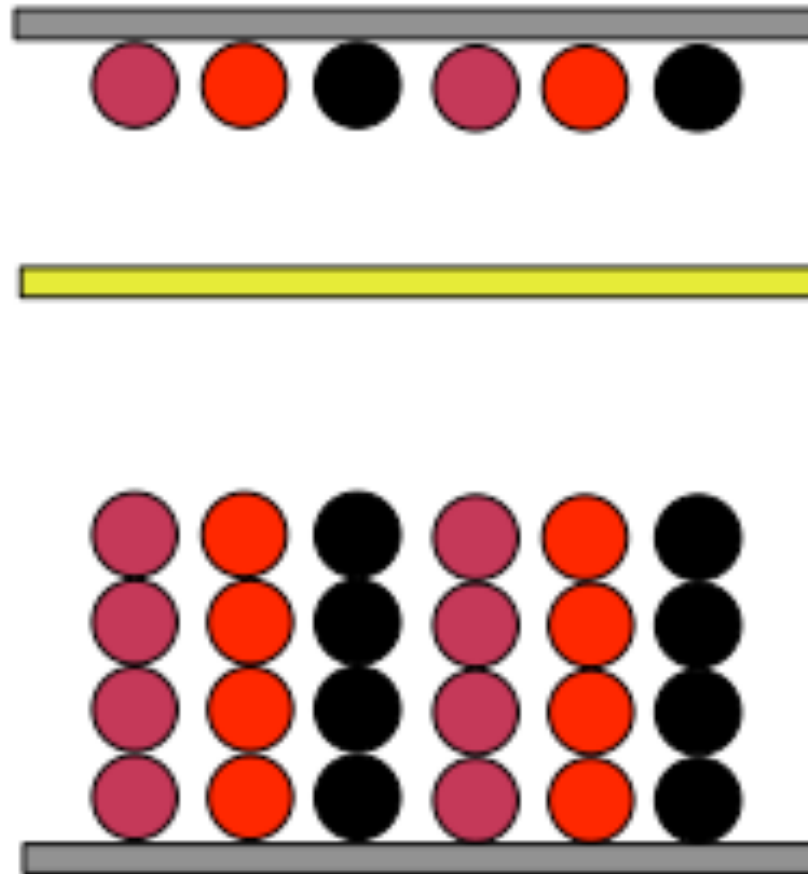


Che numero è ...?



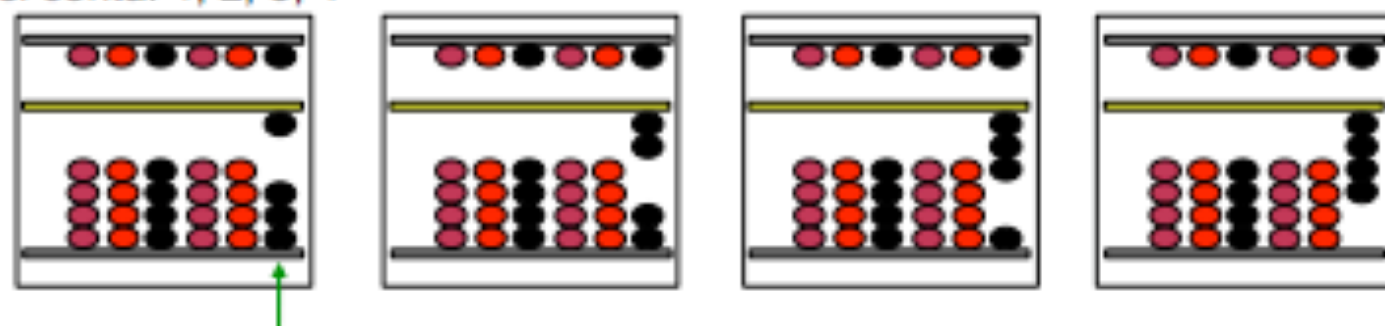
# IL SOROBAN

## Giappone XVI secolo



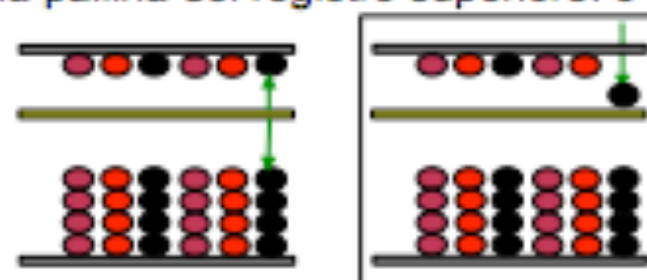
per rappresentare un numero le palline vengono spinte verso la fascia intermedia

iniziando dalla colonna di destra si conta: 1, 2, 3, 4

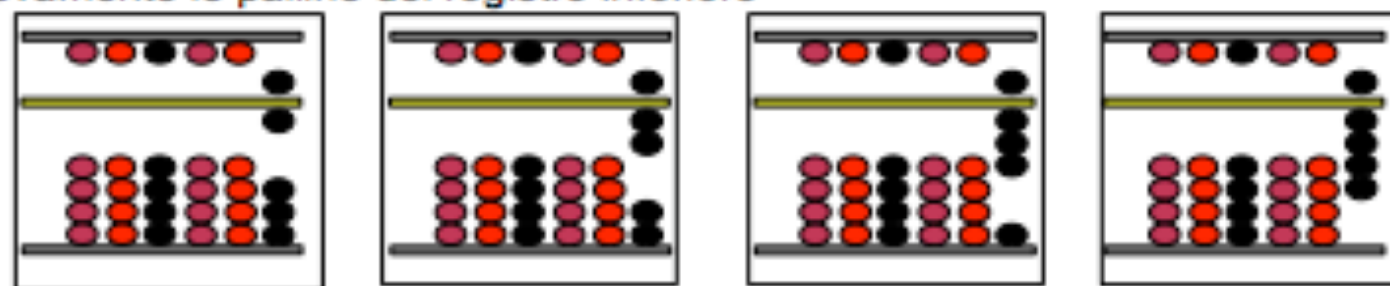


per proseguire si riportano giù le palline e si abbassa la pallina del registro superiore: 5

?

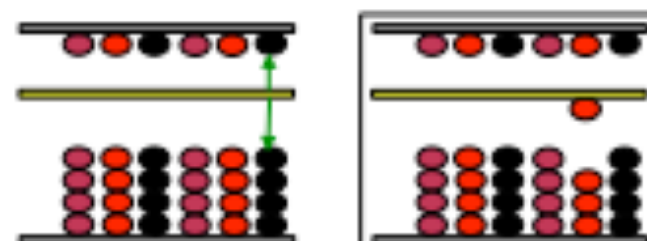


6, 7, 8, 9 si ottengono alzando nuovamente le palline del registro inferiore

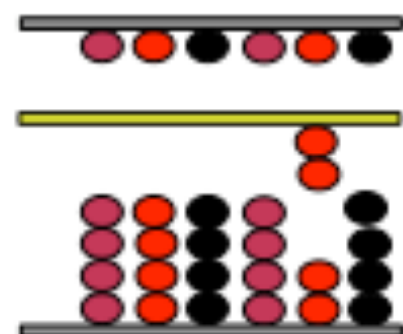
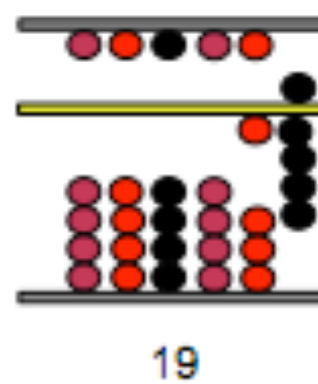
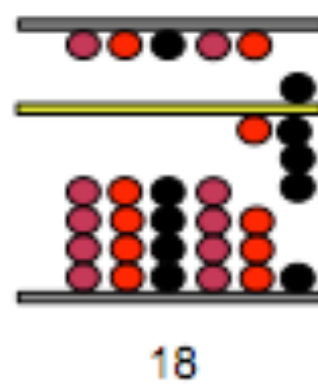
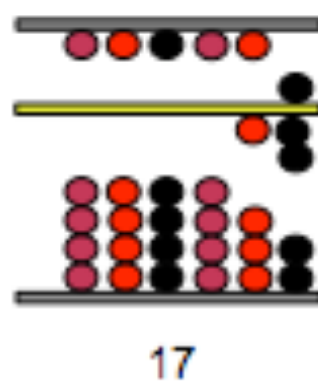
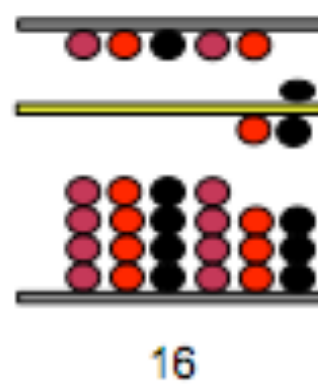
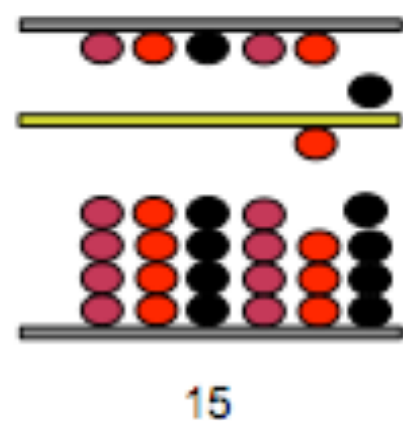
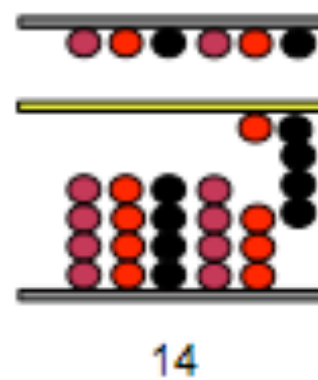
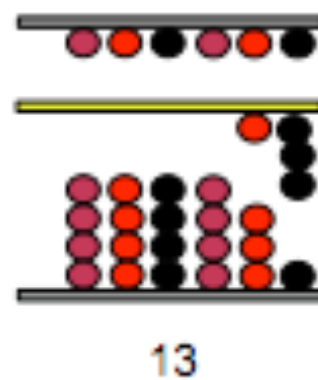
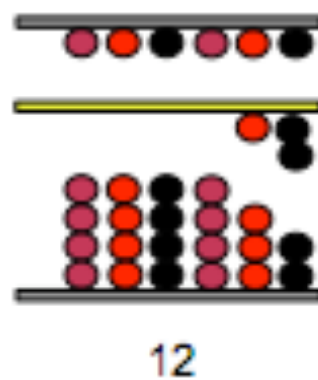
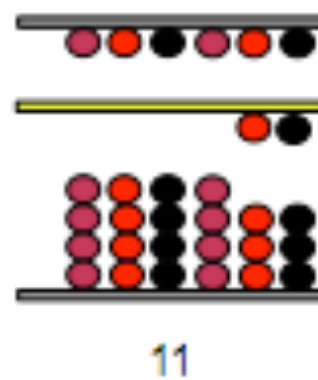
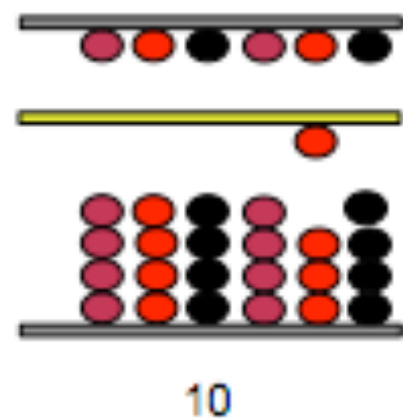


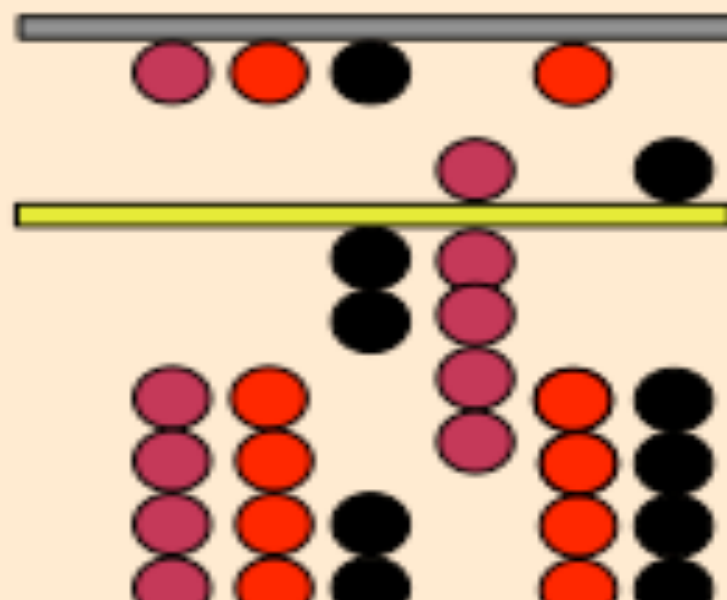
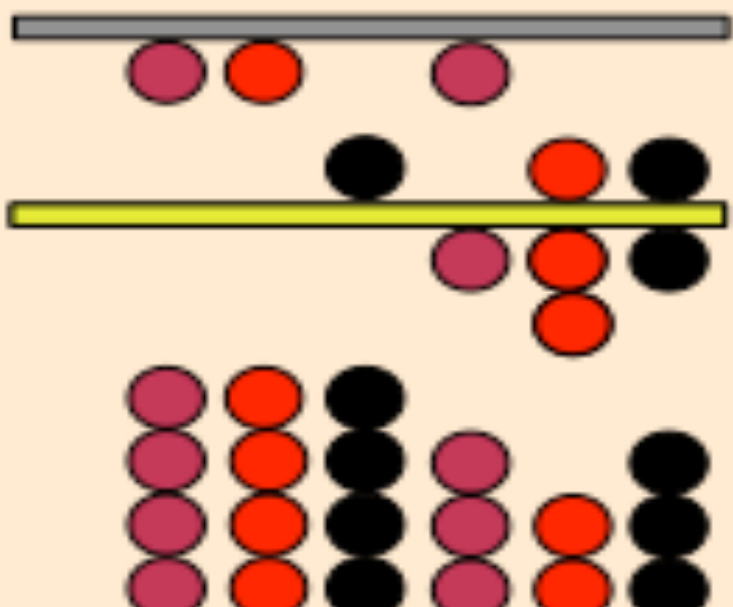
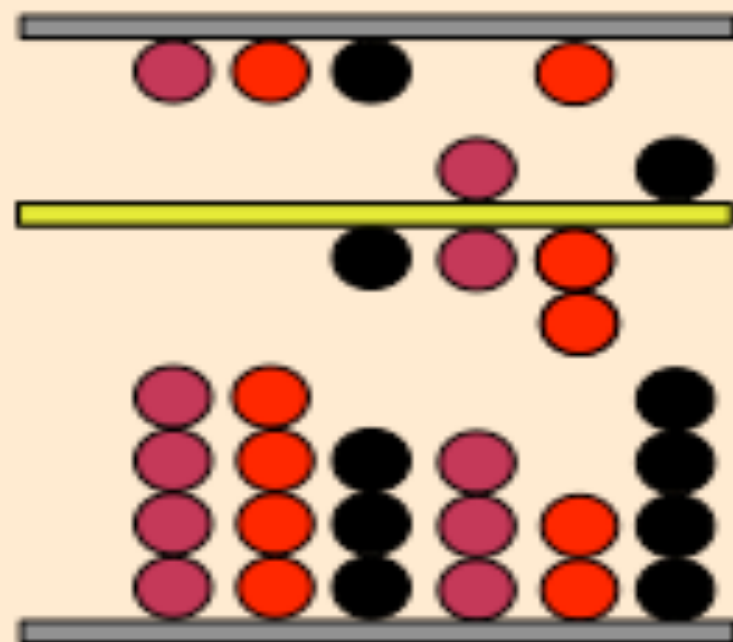
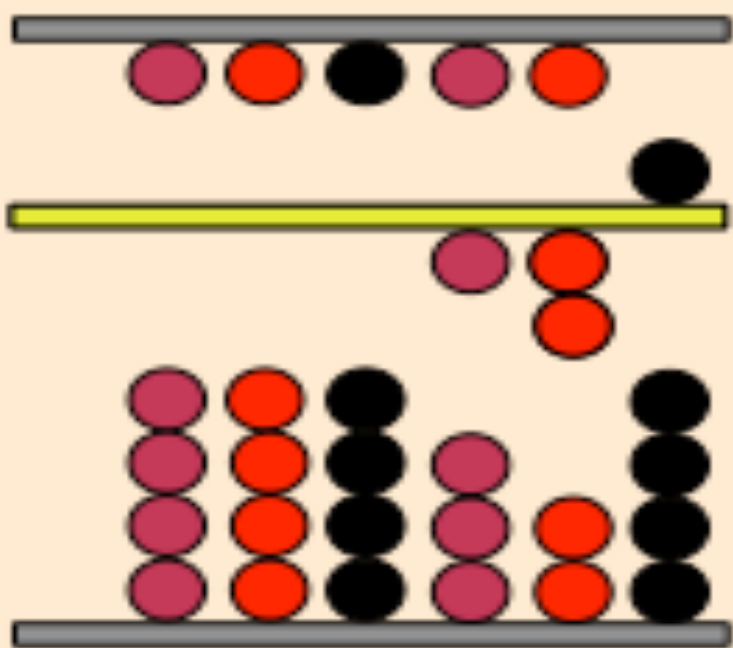
per il 10 si usa la colonna subito a sinistra

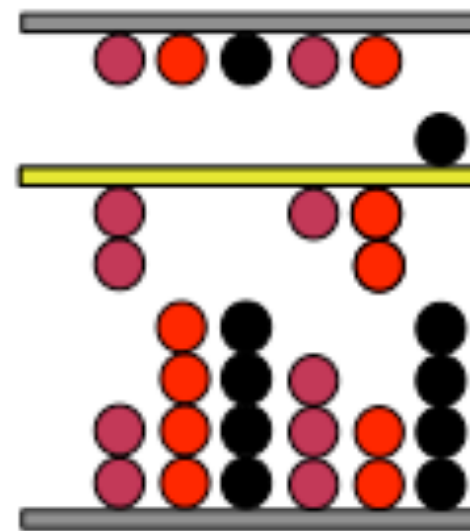
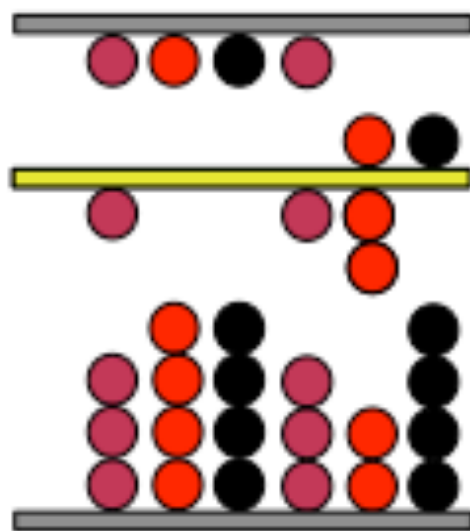
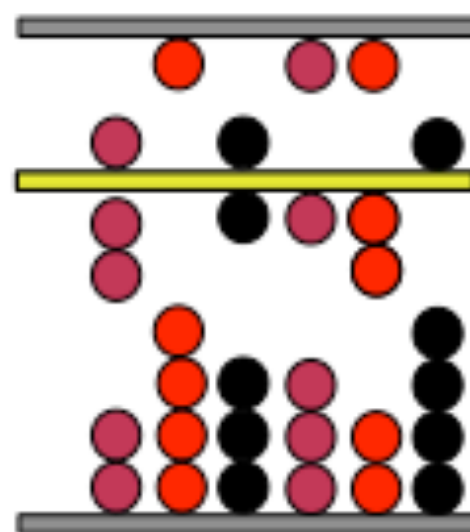
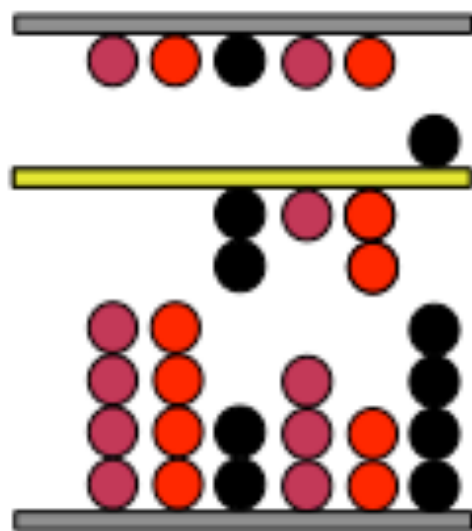
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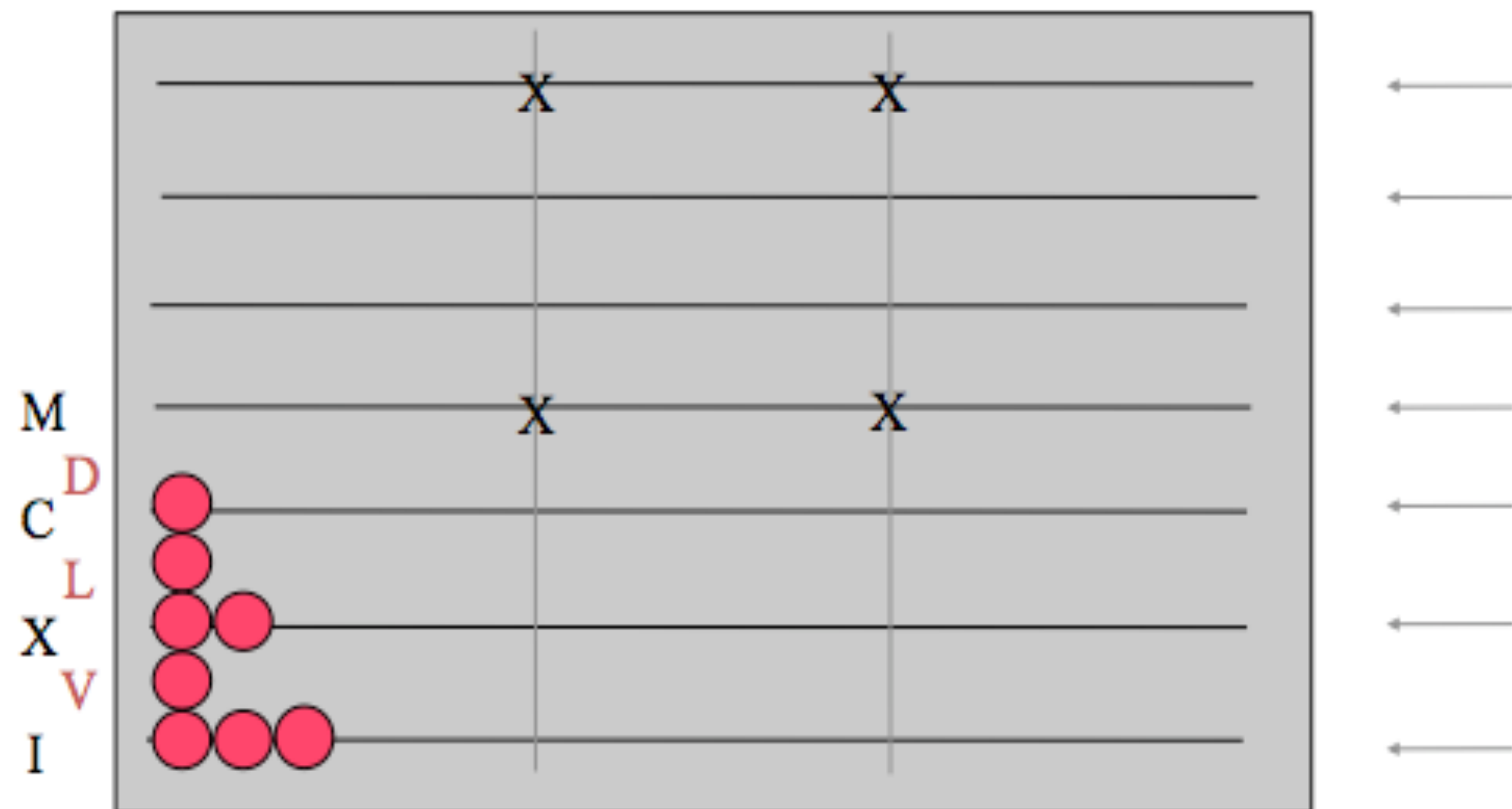
così si prosegue:







la tavola di conto e i numeri romani:



CLXXVIII











































