

# THE MATH OF CHINA

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# Chinese Numerals

0	〇	零			
1	一	壹	10	十	拾
2	二	貳	20	廿/廿	貳拾
3	三	叁	30	卅	參拾
4	四	肆	40	卍	肆拾
5	五	伍			
6	六	陸	$10^2$	百	佰
7	七	柒	$10^3$	千	仟
8	八	捌	$10^4$	万	萬
9	九	玖	$10^8$	亿	億

0-ling

1-i

2-erh

3-san

4-szu

5-wu

6-liu

7-ch'I

8-pa

9-chiu

10-shi

# Counting Rod Place Value Decimal

1



2



3



4



5



6



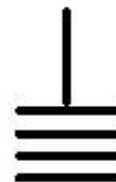
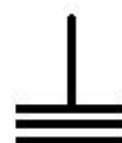
7



8



9



# The Counting Board

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

# Its Use

- ▣ Was not used for calculations, but for keeping track of those calculations
- ▣ Counting Sticks represented different numbers (relatable to roman numerals)
- ▣ Sticks were bones or twigs
- ▣ Red sticks were +
- ▣ Black stick were -

# MATHEMATICIANS



亚圣孟子

# Mathematicians

## SUN-TZI

- ▣ Wrote a book about Arithmetic in Nine Sections
- ▣ Chinese Remainder Theorem

## WANG FAN

- ▣ First approximation of  $\pi$
- ▣ FAN:  $\pi = 3.1555$

# Links to Today's Math

- ▣ Chinese one of the first to have the idea of the binary system
- ▣ Chinese discovered many of the original algorithms and concepts of algebra
- ▣ The modern computer was built off China infatuation with precise calculations.