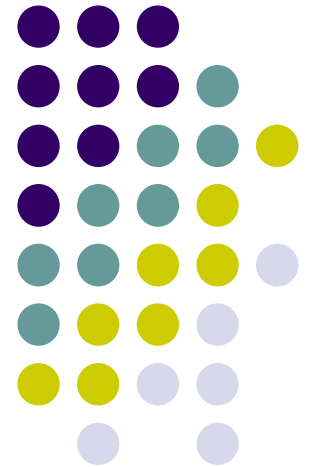
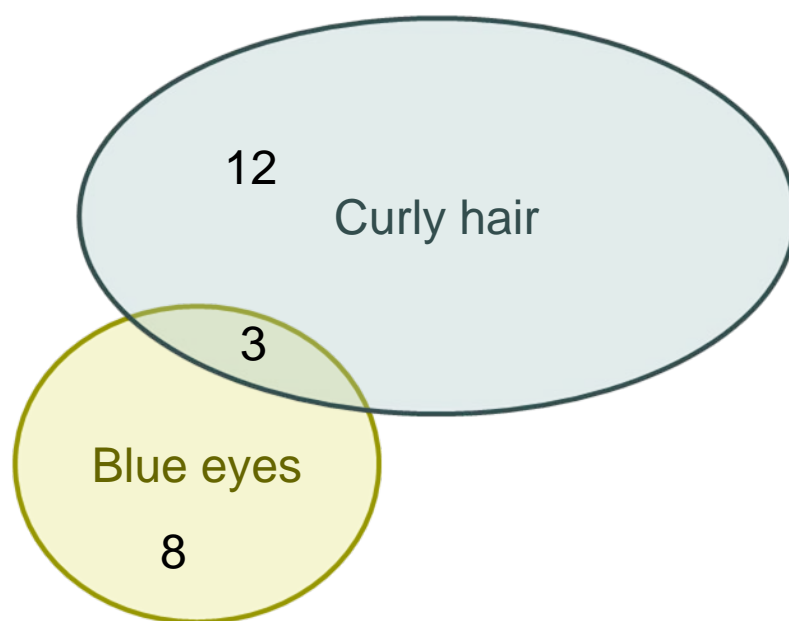


# Numbers



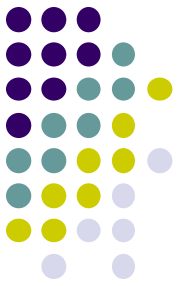
# Quiz

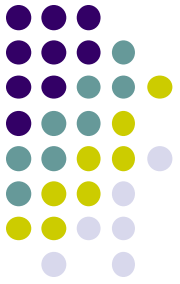
- please get a blank sheet of paper and answer these questions. Don't forget to write your name!



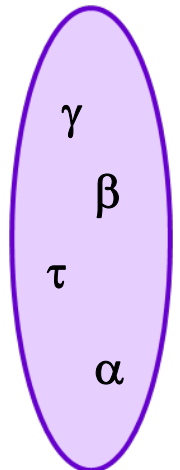
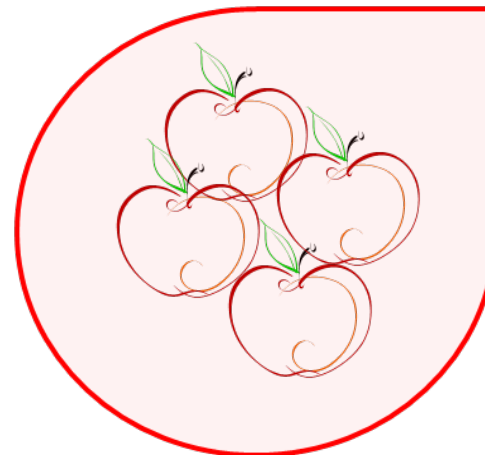
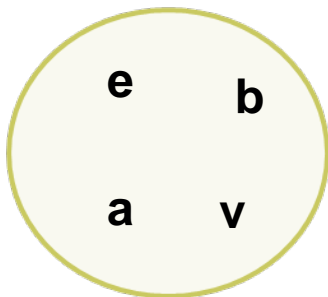
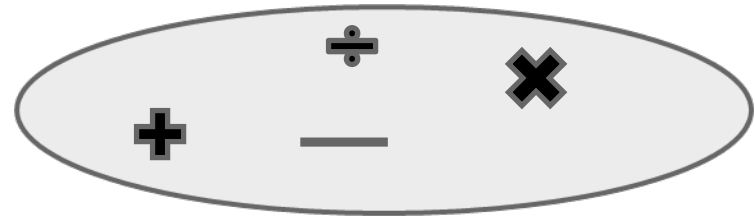
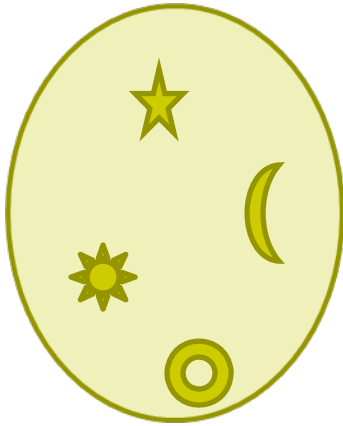
1.  $C = \{\text{people in room 135 with curly hair}\}$ ,  $B = \{\text{people in room 135 with blue eyes}\}$ 
  1. Mark the union of sets B and C.
  2. How many people have blue eyes?
  3. If a person has brown eyes and curly hair where do they fit into the diagram?
  4. What is the complement of  $B \cup C$ ?
2. What does it mean that there is a 1-1 correspondence between two sets? Give an example of two sets that are equivalent?

# What is a number?





- What do you notice about these sets:

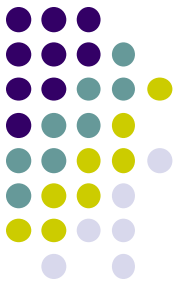




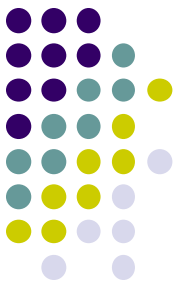
# Whole numbers

- The cardinal number of a set is a property shared by every set equivalent to it and by no set that is not equivalent to it.
- We will write  $n(A)$  for the cardinal number of  $A$ .
- If  $A$  is an empty set then  $n(A)=0$ .
  - $n(\{1,2,3\})= 3$
  - $n(\{\text{pear, apple, sun, date}\})= 4$

# Ordering whole numbers



- What would it mean to say that 3 is smaller than 5?



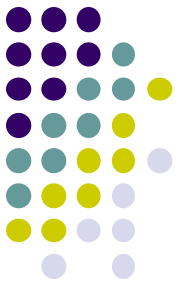
- If  $a=n(A)$  and  $b=n(B)$ . Then  $a < b$  or  $b > a$  if  $A$  is equivalent to a proper subset of  $B$ .
- A whole-number line is a sequence of equally spaced marks where numbers represented by the marks start on the left with 0 and increase by one each time we move one mark to the right.



# Exercises

- If we know that  $n(A)=3$  and  $n(B)=6$ , can we conclude that  $A$  is a subset of  $B$ ? -- NO
- Is it true that if  $A=B$ , then  $n(A)=n(B)$ ? -- YES
- Are all the numbers in the following statements used in the same way?
  - The dorm has nineteen stories. -- cardinal
  - Sue lives on fifth floor. -- ordinal
  - My birthday is on the thirteenth day of the month. -- ordinal
  - “Please, turn to page fifty.” – nominal (identification)

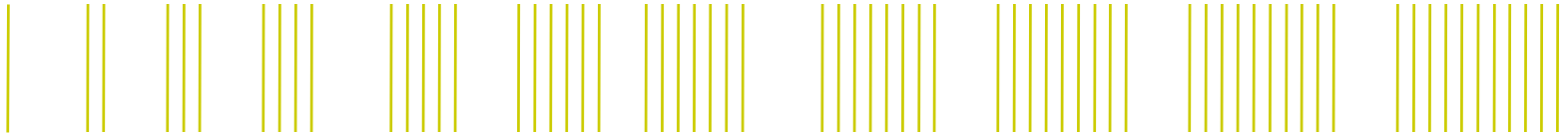
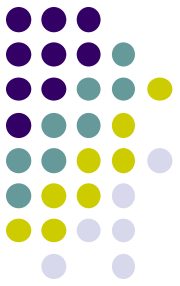




# Numerals

- Symbols that represent numbers.
  - Tally,
  - Egyptian,
  - Roman,
  - Babylonian,
  - Mayan,
  - Hindu-Arabicnumeration systems

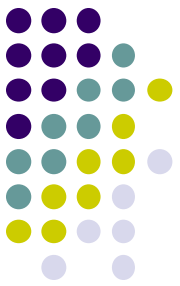
# Tally system










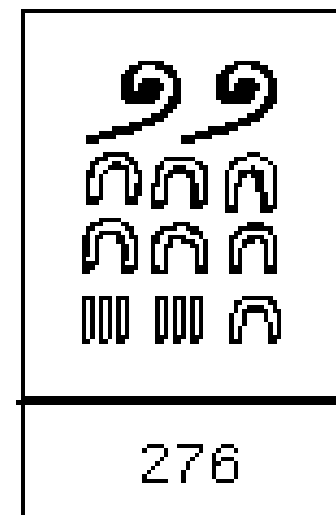
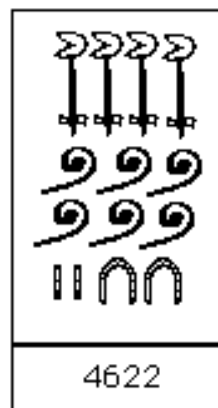
Improved:



# Egyptian numeration system



						
1	10	100	1000	10000	100000	$10^6$
Egyptian numeral hieroglyphs						





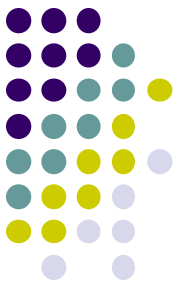
# Roman numeration system

- I 1
- V 5
- X 10
- L 50
- C 100
- D 500
- M 1000

MMVII  
MCMXXVII



# Babylonian numeration system

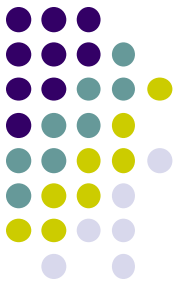


- First place value system

1	∩	11	<∩	21	≡∩	31	≡≡∩	41	≡∩	51	≡∩
2	∩∩	12	<∩∩	22	≡∩∩	32	≡≡∩∩	42	≡∩∩	52	≡∩∩
3	∩∩∩	13	<∩∩∩	23	≡∩∩∩	33	≡≡∩∩∩	43	≡∩∩∩	53	≡∩∩∩
4	∩∩∩∩	14	<∩∩∩∩	24	≡∩∩∩∩	34	≡≡∩∩∩∩	44	≡∩∩∩∩	54	≡∩∩∩∩
5	∩∩∩∩∩	15	<∩∩∩∩∩	25	≡∩∩∩∩∩	35	≡≡∩∩∩∩∩	45	≡∩∩∩∩∩	55	≡∩∩∩∩∩
6	∩∩∩∩∩∩	16	<∩∩∩∩∩∩	26	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩	36	≡≡∩∩∩∩∩∩	46	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩	56	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩
7	∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	17	<∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	27	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	37	≡≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	47	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	57	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩
8	∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	18	<∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	28	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	38	≡≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	48	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	58	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩
9	∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	19	<∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	29	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	39	≡≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	49	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩	59	≡∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩
10	<	20	≡	30	≡≡	40	≡∩	50	≡∩		

$1,57,46,40 = 424000$

# Mayan numeration system



- Vertical place value system

••	$18 \cdot 20^3 = 144000$
•••	$18 \cdot 20^2 = 7200$
•••	$18 \cdot 20 = 360$
•••	20
•	1

0	1	2	3	4
	•	••	•••	••••
5	6	7	8	9
—	•	••	•••	••••
10	11	12	13	14
—	•	••	•••	••••
15	16	17	18	19
—	•	••	•••	••••

# Candy factory problem



- See other file.
- In the first problem about how you'd pick digits, Kari noted that I basically wanted you to think like me. Although that may be true 😊 I'd also like you to think like you. Can you think of advantages and disadvantages of both choice of numerals: the one you initially thought of and the one that you used for subsequent problems?