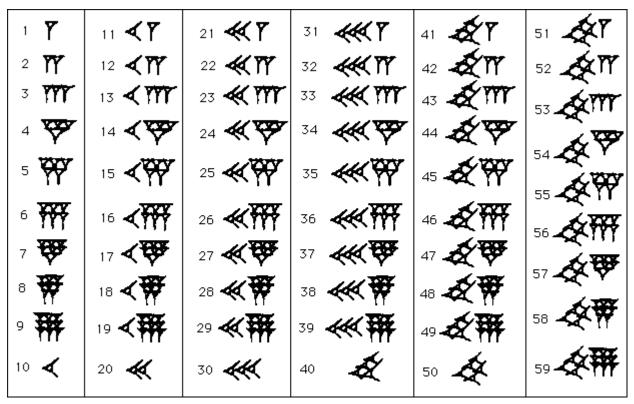
Ancient Numeration Systems

Source: http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Indexes/HistoryTopics.html

Babylonian numerals (3400 B.C.)



| 8 | n | و | Q | Î | 1 | 3 | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----|---------------|-------|--------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 | 100000 | 10 ⁶ | | | |
| Egyptian numeral hieroglyphs | | | | | | | | | |
| (2000 D. C.) | | | | | | | | | |

(3000 B.C.)

Roman Numerals (300 B.C.)

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

Roman numerals are written as combinations of the seven letters in the table. The letters can be written as capital (XVI) or lower-case letters (xvi).

| $\overset{\circ}{\mathbb{O}}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|--|--|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| 10 | 11 • | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| 15 | 16 • | 17 •• | 18 | 19 •••• | | |
| 20 | 21 • | 22 • | 23 | 24 | | |
| <u> </u> | | 27 ••• | 28 •••• | 29 • | | |
| Mayan positional number system | | | | | | |

(2000 B.C.)