

Lecture 2: Quiz

Name:

Problem 1



This this important mathematical writing is

Moskow papyrus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ishango bone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rynd papyrus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plympton 322	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bakshali Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>	YBC 7289	<input type="checkbox"/>

Problem 2

What was the meaning of the number 30 on the Clay tablet in which $\sqrt{2}$ appeared?

- a) 2
 b) 1/2
 c) $\sqrt{2}$.

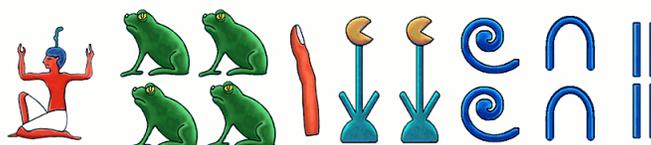
Problem 3

On which base was the **Mayan number system** based?

2	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	<input type="checkbox"/>

Problem 4

Which integer does this **hieroglyph** represent? Remember: “the priest holds a frog in his finger and the flower fears a monkey bending a stick.”



Problem 5

Number systems are ordered $N \subset Z \subset Q \dots$. Which number system contains the rational numbers and included in the real numbers?

complex numbers		natural numbers		real numbers	
rational numbers		integers		algebraic numbers	

Problem 6

Which of the following numbers are known to be irrational?

$1/\sqrt{9}$		$\sqrt{3}$		π	
e		$1/\sqrt{7}$		$\log_{10}(5)$	

Problem 7

In which place of the world was “zero” invented?

South America		Pandora		In Greece	
In India		In China		In Irak	

Problem 8

We have made Clay tablets with chewing gum. In which time period do the Clay tablets in Mesopotamia belong?

2000BC		4000BC	
2000AC		4000AC	

Problem 9

Why do we **extend** a number system and make it larger? Check everything which applies

To compute with large numbers	
To solving equations	
To extend operations	

Problem 10

Surreal numbers were invented by:

a) Georg Cantor

b) Kurt Goedel

c) John Conway