

Assign 02

# INTD290: Number Systems in pre-Columbian Context

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## 1 How to Submit this Assignment

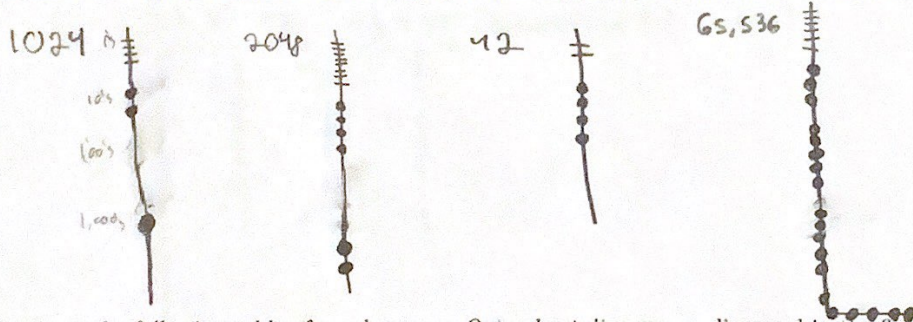
Once you answer the questions, take a picture of your work and convert it to a PDF. Submit the PDF to the assignment link on Moodle.

## 2 Review of Bases

- In the first video, we reviewed the base-10 number system. As a warm up, express each of these numbers in *expanded form*. That is, show how each number is a sum of digits times powers of 10 (the first one is done as an example).

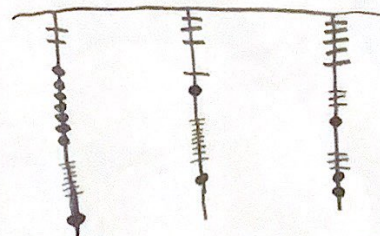
- $1024 = 1 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10^1 + 4 \times 10^0$
- $2048 = 2 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^2 + 4 \times 10^1 + 8 \times 10^0$
- $42 = 4 \times 10^1 + 2 \times 10^0$
- $65,536 = 6 \times 10^4 + 5 \times 10^3 + 5 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 6 \times 10^0$

- Draw each of the numbers above as *Quipu knot diagrams*, as shown in the first video.



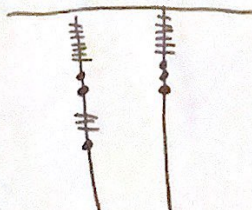
- Draw the following table of numbers as a *Quipu knot diagram*, as discussed in the first and second videos.

2	3	5
7	11	13
17	19	23



## 3 Accounting Problems

- Suppose you are an Incan citizen who speaks Quechua, bringing a herd of *guanaco* to the state office for redistribution<sup>1</sup>. You are adding thirteen guanaco to the office stables, and there are already twenty-five there. How many are there in total? Write the calculation in the *Quipu notation*.



25  
13  
38

<sup>1</sup>Fascinatingly, the Inca had no concept of money. A good idea for a final project would be to report on the Inca economic innovation of maintaining an empire without money.



