## INTD290: Number Systems in pre-Columbian Context

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## 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.

## Review of Bases

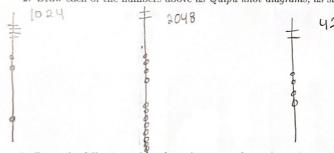
 In the first video, we reviewed the base-10 number system. As a warm up, express each of these numbers in expanded form. That is, show how each number is a sum of digits times powers of 10 (the first one is done as an example).

•  $1024 = 1 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10^1 + 4 \times 10^0$ •  $2048 = 2 \times 10^5 + 0 \times 10^2 + 4 \times 10^1 + 8 \times 10^0$ •  $42 = 4 \times 10^1 + 2 \times 10^0$ 

· 65,536 = 10×164+ 5×103+ 5×102+ 3×101+6×100

65,536

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

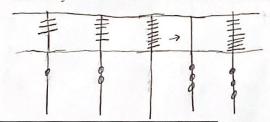


3. Draw the following table of numbers as a Quipu knot diagram, as discussed in the first and second videos.

	2	3	5
	7	11	13
	17	19	23

## Accounting Problems 3

1. 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.



<sup>&</sup>lt;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.



