

1. Read Burton §2.1-2.2. Summarize the mathematical topic discussed in these sections using at most two sentences.

2. Describe the **Rhind papyrus**

- (a) written roughly when: 1650 BC
- (b) author: scribe Ahmes
- (c) language/script: Egyptian hieratic
- (d) dimensions: 18 feet long, 13 inches tall
- (e) when and where was it purchased: 1858 in Luxor Egypt by Scotsman Henry Rhind. Now in British Museum.
- (f) what sort of math is in it? practical problems (85 of them) providing instruction on multiplication, division, fractions and geometry. Ahmes characterizes the work as reproducing earlier, known materials.

3. Use the ancient Egyptian method of doubling to calculate the product 13×62 . (See pages 51-52 for examples.)

4. **IF** you were going to calculate the product 127×1304 , how many times would you need to double 1304?

6 times because $2^7 = 128 > 127$.

5. Write the fraction $\frac{7}{12}$ as the sum of **distinct unit fractions** in two different ways.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \text{ and } \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$