Chapter 01 3 more Homework 01-1.1, 1.6, 1.7, 1.10

Exercise 1.1. Complete the following table so that in each row the numerals represent the same number.

Similar to the positional system Type 2	Type 3	Type 4		
Multiplicative Grouping System	Simple Grouping System	Ciphered Systems		
Multiplicative Grouping System instead of indicating which power of b is being used by a digits position Chinese	Symbols are added up Egyptian	Uses Some base b, but also need symbols for 1,2,3,,b-1, but Roman	Hindu-Arabic	Base-6
the Power of b is explicitly written		for the b and multiples of b	IIIIdu-Arabic	
<u>-千三百十一</u> 1000 300 10 1	1311 <u>9</u>	MCCCXI 1000 300 10 1	1311	(10023) ₆ (1.6 ⁴)+(0.6 ³)+(0.6 ³)+(2.6 ²)+(3.6 ⁰) 1296 0 12 3
730 9 七千三百九	GGGGGGGC(()	VIICCC IX	7309	(53501)6
三 百	\mathbb{CC}	CCCX 300 10	• 121 18	$1.6^3 + 2.6^2 + 3.6^4 + 4.6^9 = 310$ $(1234)_6$ $1.6^3 = 216$ $2.6^2 = 72$ $3.6^4 = 18$ $4.6^9 = 4$
六百=+五	\n\n\n\n\n\n	DCXXV 500 100 20 5	625	$(2521)_{6}$
一千二百七十五 1000 200 70 5	[[[[]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]	1275 MCCLXXV 1000 200 70 5	1275	(5523)6

Exercise 1.6. Give two situations where "zero" and "nothing" mean the same thing, and two situations where they don't.

Mean the same

- Debt: You owe Dr. Cummings \$5...
 You give him \$5... You now owe him zero dollars... You owe him nothing.
- Dinning: You're at a restaurant with friends.
 The restaurant only offers BBQ, but you're vegan. So you order nothing... you didn't order one item...

 You were there for the "Vibes" and company.

Don't mean the same

- Record Keeping: Have information on people's first name and last name, but now want to Keep note of their birthday.
 Until the filds are updated we have "nothing"
 NULL
- Using sets: S= {0,1,2,3,4}

 In the set we have zero, one, two, three, and four as element in the set.

 The cardinality of the set is 5. If we were to remove all 5 elements in the set we wouldn't have O element... We would have an empty set... we would have nothing.

Exercise 1.7.

- (a) In your opinion, why do/should people do math?
- (b) In your opinion, why do/should people learn math?
- (c) In your opinion, why do/should people teach math?
- (d) How are these questions different?

 $1^{1/2}$

 $2^{1/2}$

31/2

 $4^{1/2}$

1/2

- (a) We do math because it is in our nature. Math isn't "invented" but is a function of all things... Without thinking an individual acts one way, but in a crowed they behave in another way. That it is advantageous for one, in an evolution standpoint, to know the difference of an and finding the tree that had many apples...
- (b) People should learn math not necessarily for it's function and outputs, but to challenge one's logic and reasoning skills. To learn abstract tools and apply them in a specific/unique problem.
- (c) Similar to part (b)... To articulate one's understanding is to teach it. Ideas or notions once thought was clear or is unknown can be challenge by others who have a different insight or worked out in collaboration.
- (d) These questions are different, for that part-a questions if math is an invention by people or is inherent to all things: nature and the universe (you now know my stance). Part-b provokes the good for individual versus the masses/society... What does one gain by challenging yourself to learn math or what does society benefit from learning math concepts and principles.

Exercise 1.10. Show how one could calculate the following using the Tsinghua multiplication table.

20+120+200+1200=1540 2.5+45+400=447.5 .25+2+5+25+200+500 = 732.25 (a) $35 \cdot 44 = 1940$ (b) 89.5·5 = 447.8 (c) $50.5 \cdot 14.5 = 732.29$ 1/2 $4^{1/2}$ $3^{1/2}$ $1^{1/2}$