

L'Aritmetica egizia

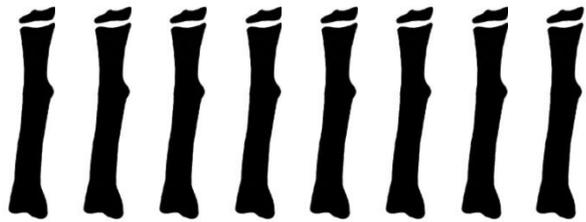


Museo di Matematica
Il Giardino di Archimede

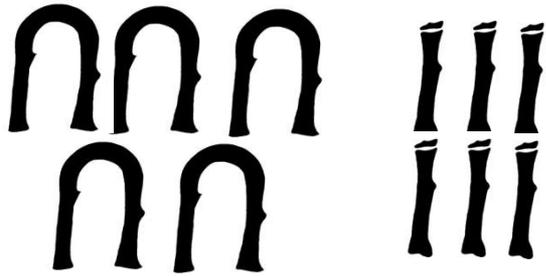
La scrittura dei numeri

	1		10.000
	10		100.000
	100		1.000.000
	1000		

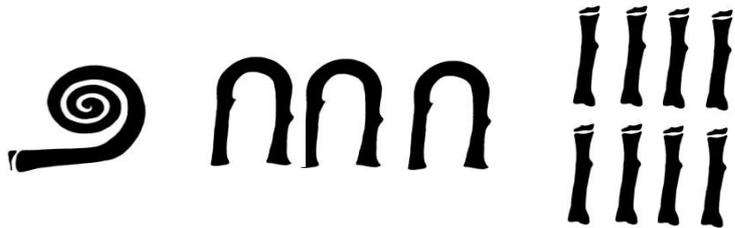
La scrittura dei numeri



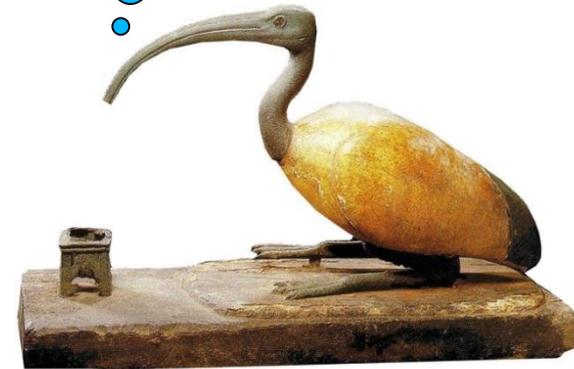
La scrittura dei numeri



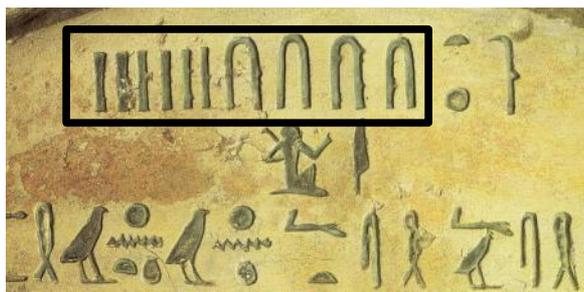
56



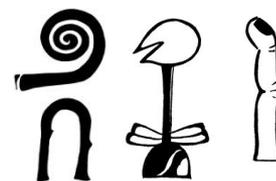
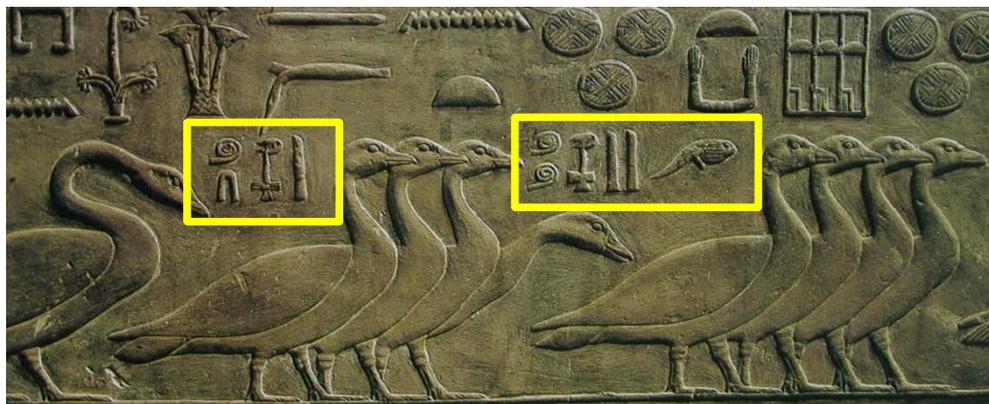
138



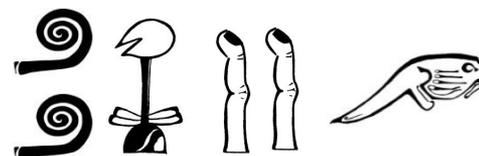
I numeri nei bassorilievi



46



11.110

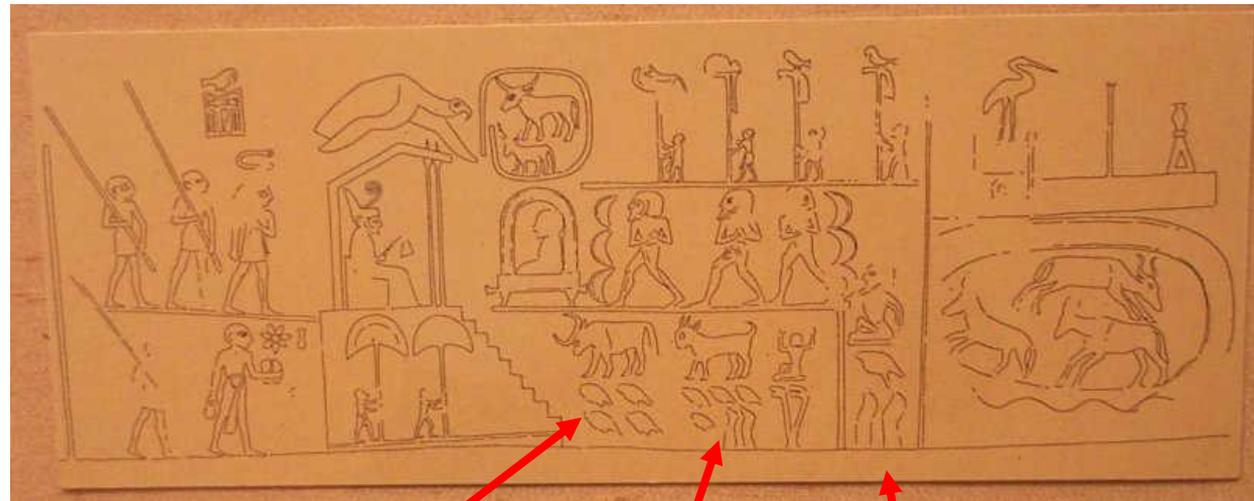


121.200

Prima testimonianza di matematica scritta (3100 a.C.)



Testa della mazza di Narmer



400.000 buoi

1.422.000 capre

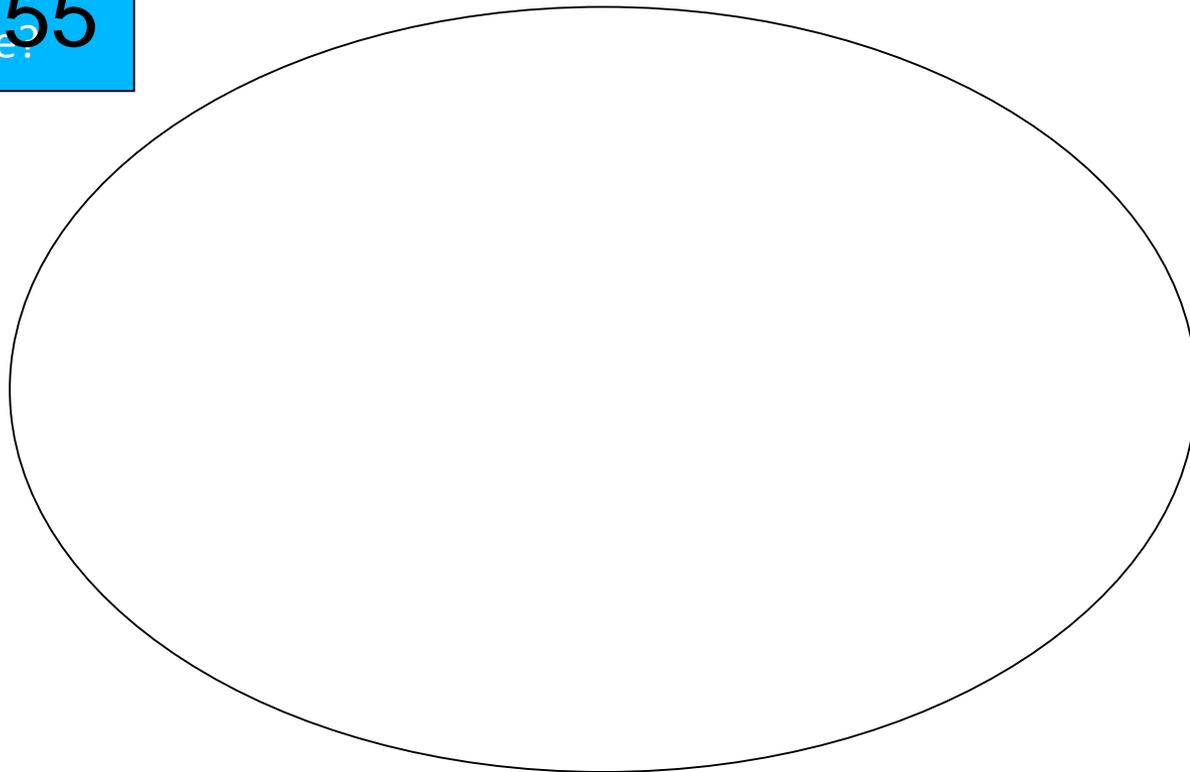
120.000 prigionieri

*Il bottino di guerra del primo
faraone Menes (Narmer)*

L'aritmetica: l'addizione

nnnii più nni

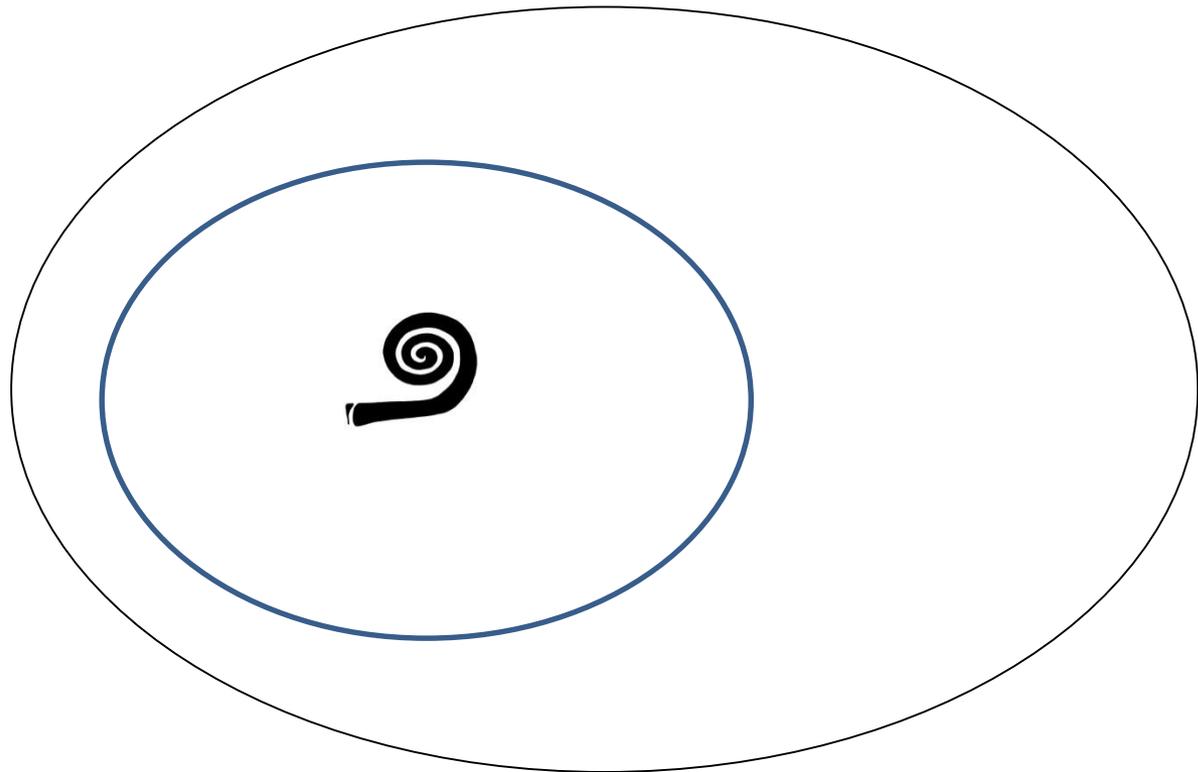
Come si fa
un'addizione?
 $32+23=55$



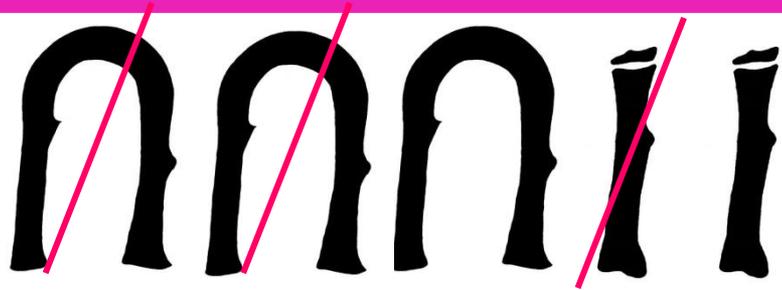
L'aritmetica: l'addizione

⌒⌒⌒ ⌒⌒ più ⌒⌒ ⌒⌒⌒
⌒⌒⌒ ⌒⌒ ⌒⌒⌒

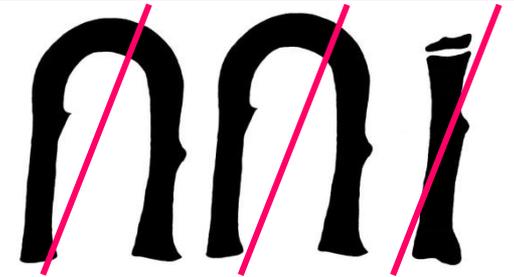
105



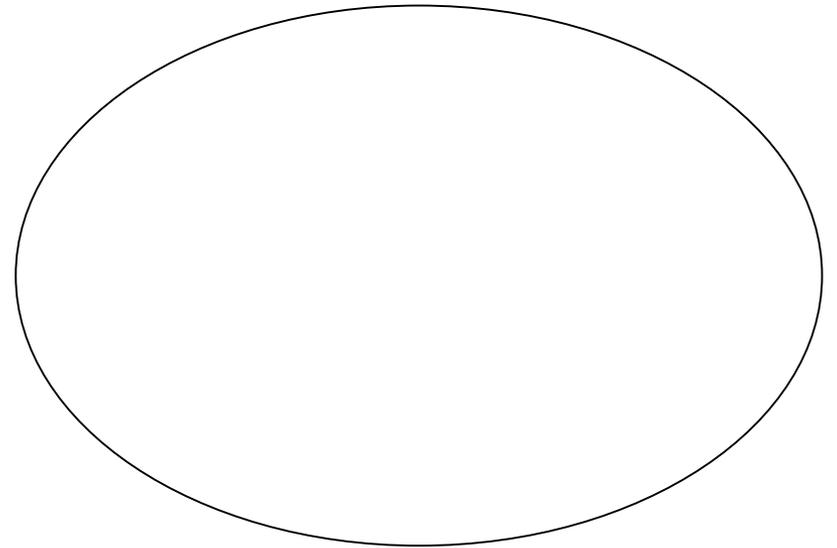
L'aritmetica: la sottrazione



meno



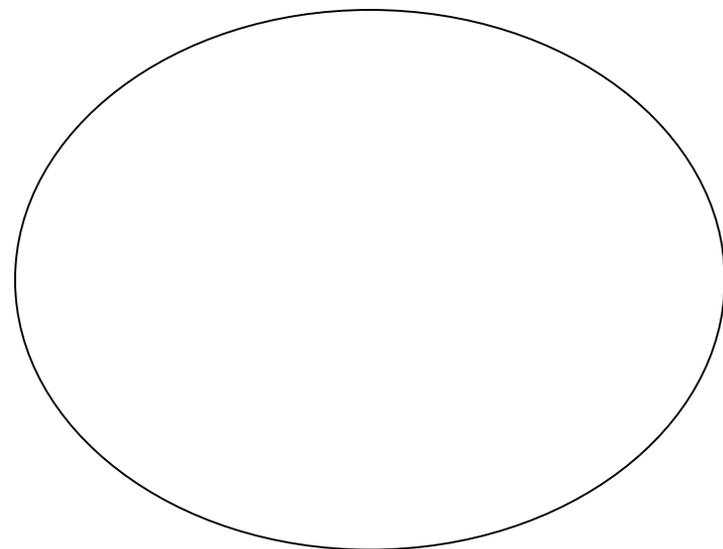
UNDICI



L'aritmetica: la sottrazione

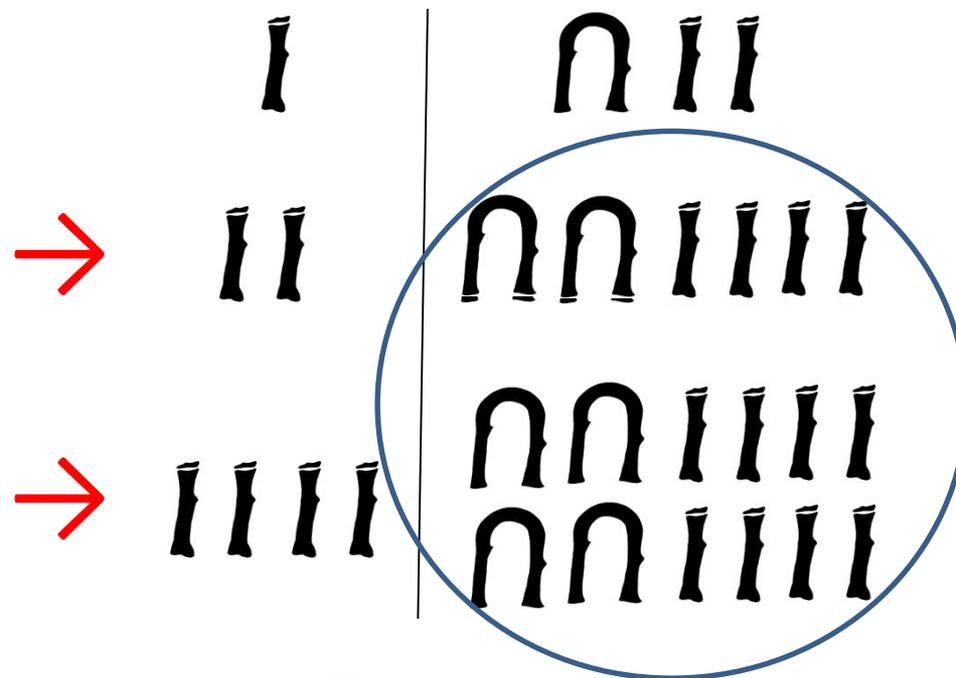


108

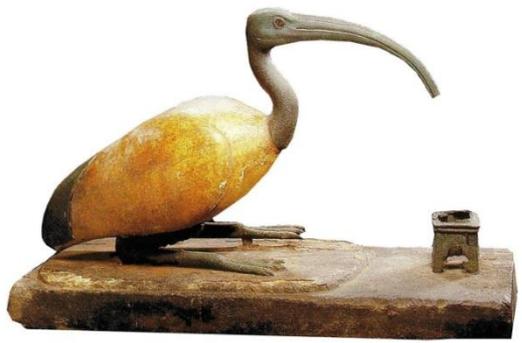


L'aritmetica: la moltiplicazione

IIII per IIII



SETTANTADUE

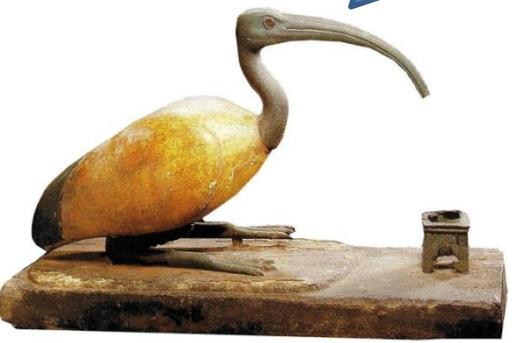
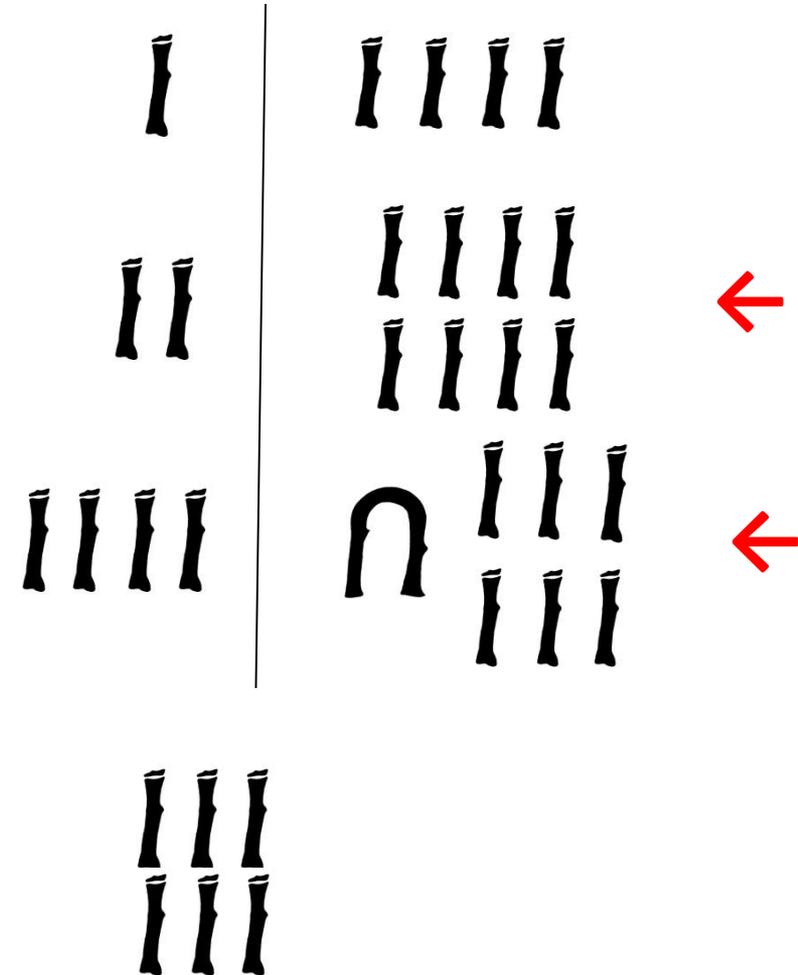


IIII
IIII

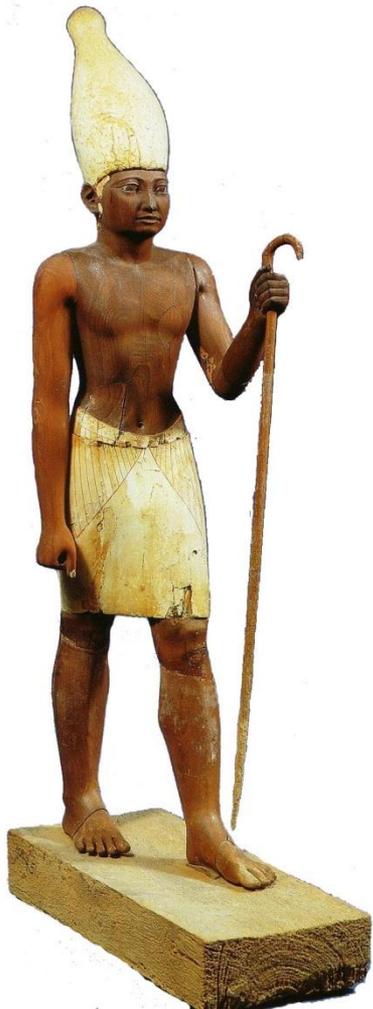
L'aritmetica: la divisione

nn IIII diviso IIII

26:4=6
resto 2



L'aritmetica: le frazioni



$$\frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{1}{5}$$



$$\frac{1}{10}$$



$$\frac{1}{12}$$



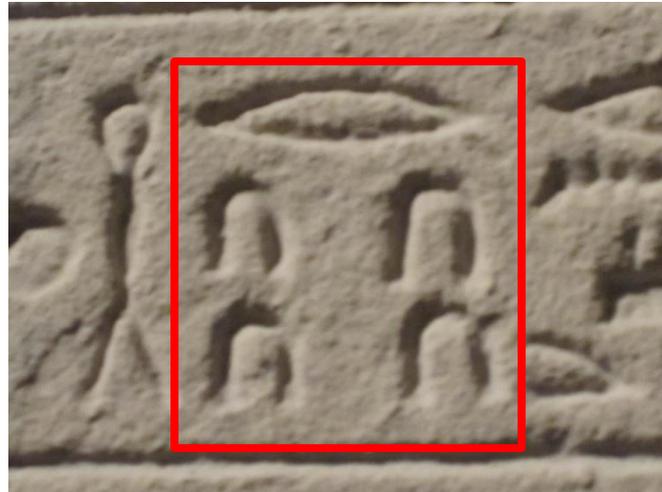
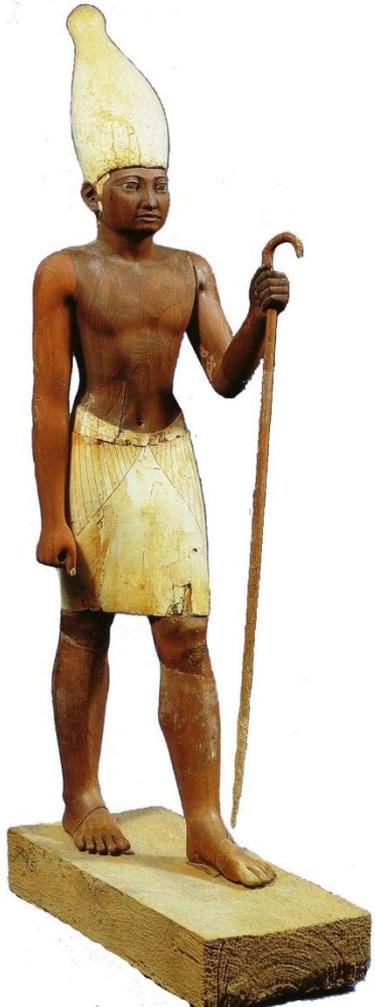
$$\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{2}{3}$$

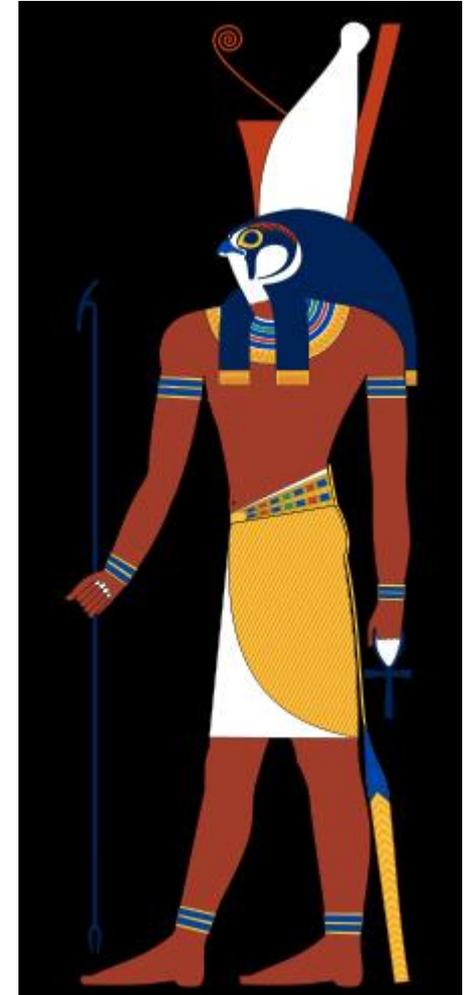


Le frazioni nei bassorilievi

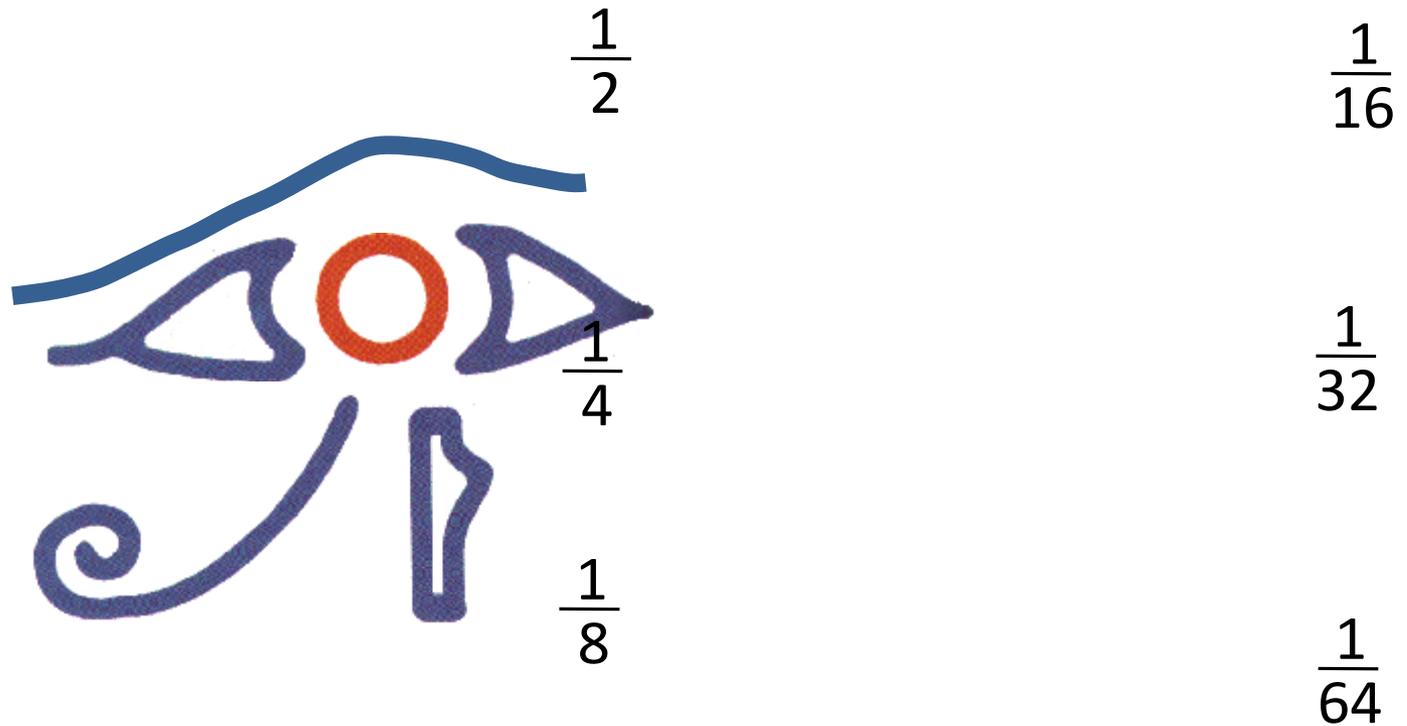


$$\frac{1}{40}$$

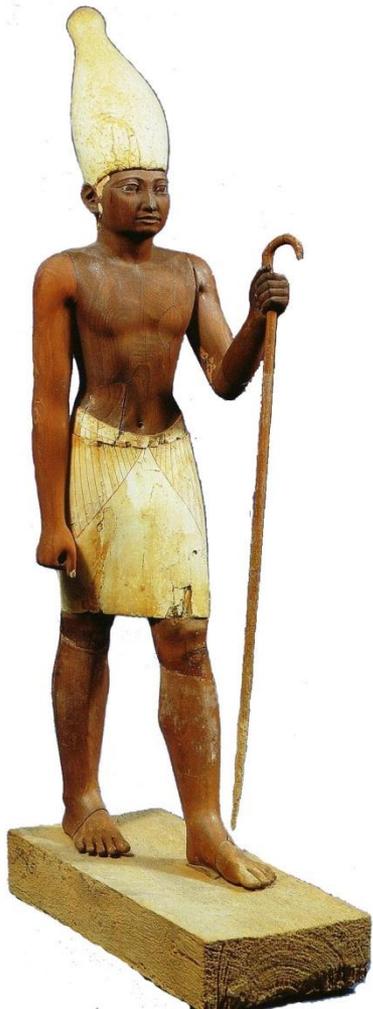
L'occhio di Horus



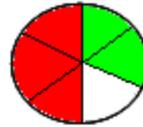
Le frazioni e l'occhio di Horus



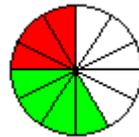
L'aritmetica: le frazioni



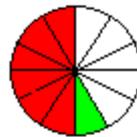
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$$

La mente non ha bisogno, come un vaso, di essere riempita, ma piuttosto, come legna, di una scintilla che l'accenda e vi infonda l'impulso della ricerca e un amore ardente per la verità.

Plutarco, *Operette morali*, L'arte di ascoltare

