

ZAMANI COLLEGE KADUNA
JS1 Mathematics
Holiday Assignment.

COUNTING: Counting is an act or process by which man takes note of the things around him/her. In the early days, some of the objects used in counting includes: fingers; stones, tally marks on wood (eg /////) meaning 5. Today symbols (numerals) are used for numbers (eg, 1,2,3,4,...).

ACTIVITY: Imagine you're a child of the early age, make tallies, or scratches on a stone or notches on wood or knots on string to show the:

- a. number of pupils in primary 6 of your former school.
- b. number of classes in your former school.

RECORD KEEPING: As man started acquiring things, there was the need to develop better counting system for record keeping purposes. Record keeping is a process by which man takes note of what he has or else they could get lost without his knowledge.

Some of the early system includes:

-the Egyptian system: eg 1 = 1 stroke = 1 and n = 10 while ϑ = 100 and Ψ = 1000.

-the Babylonian system: eg. ∇ = 1 and \bigtriangledown = 10 the missing is called cuneiform. Note
 $32 = \lll\nabla \nabla$ and $\bigtriangledown \nabla \ll \nabla \nabla \nabla \nabla = 145$
 $= 145$ Hence for number less than 59 ∇ = 1 and \leq = 10 but for number above 59: ∇ = 60 and \ll = 600.

-the Roman numerals: eg. 1 = 1 ; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; D = 500 and M = 1000: note IV = 4; CX = 90; CD = 400; and CM = 900. Hence in Roman numerals, when a system of lesser value comes before that of higher value, the actual value of the number is by subtraction.

Example:

$$IV = 5 - 1 = 4$$

$$CM = 1000 - 100 = 900$$

$$XC = 100 - 10 = 90$$

$$4532 = 4000 + 500 + 30 + 2$$

$$= \text{MMMMDXXXII}$$

$$948 = 900 + 40 + 8$$

$$= \text{CM XL VIII}$$

$$= \text{CMXLVIII}$$

$$\text{MCMLXXXIV} = 1000 + 900 + 50 + 30 + 4$$

$$= 1984$$

Other systems includes: the hindu system, the early Arabic and the modern Arabic system

ACTIVITY

- i. Express the following in Roman numerals.
 - a. 618 2159
- ii. Write down the numbers that the following Roman numerals represent:
 - a. DCLXXVI b. MMCMLXI
- iii. What are numerals?