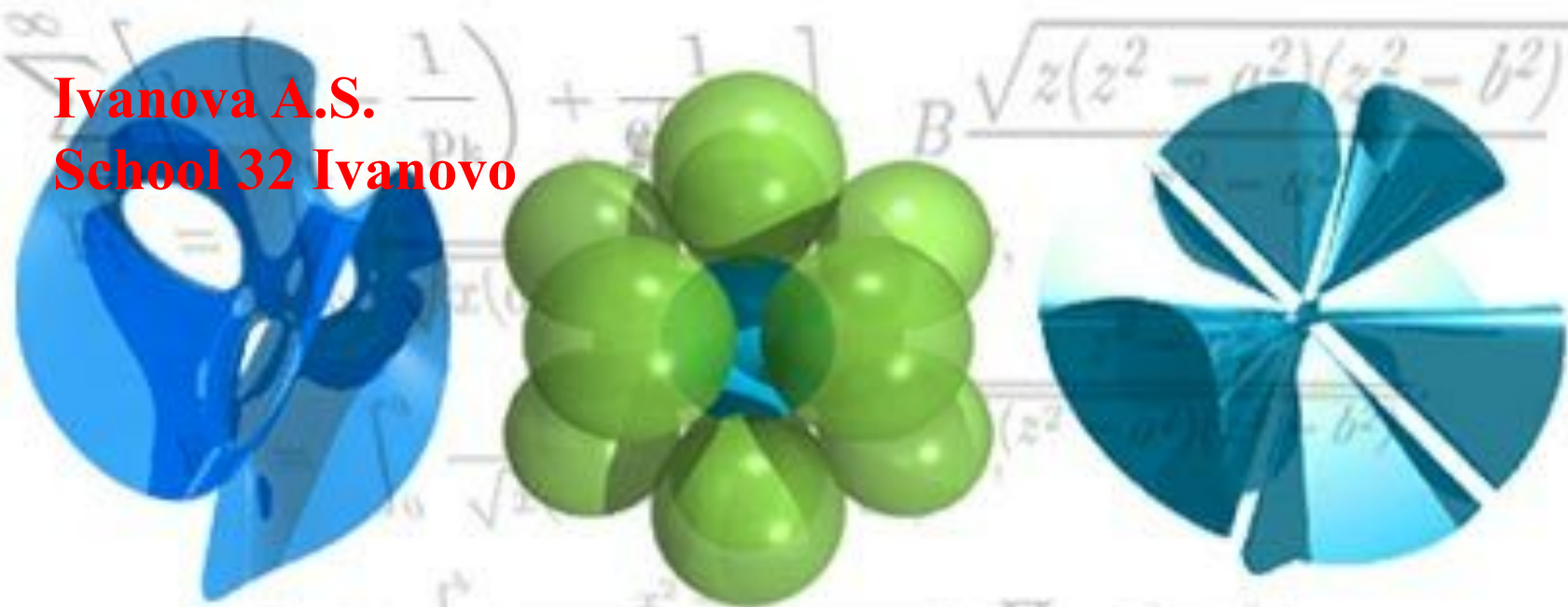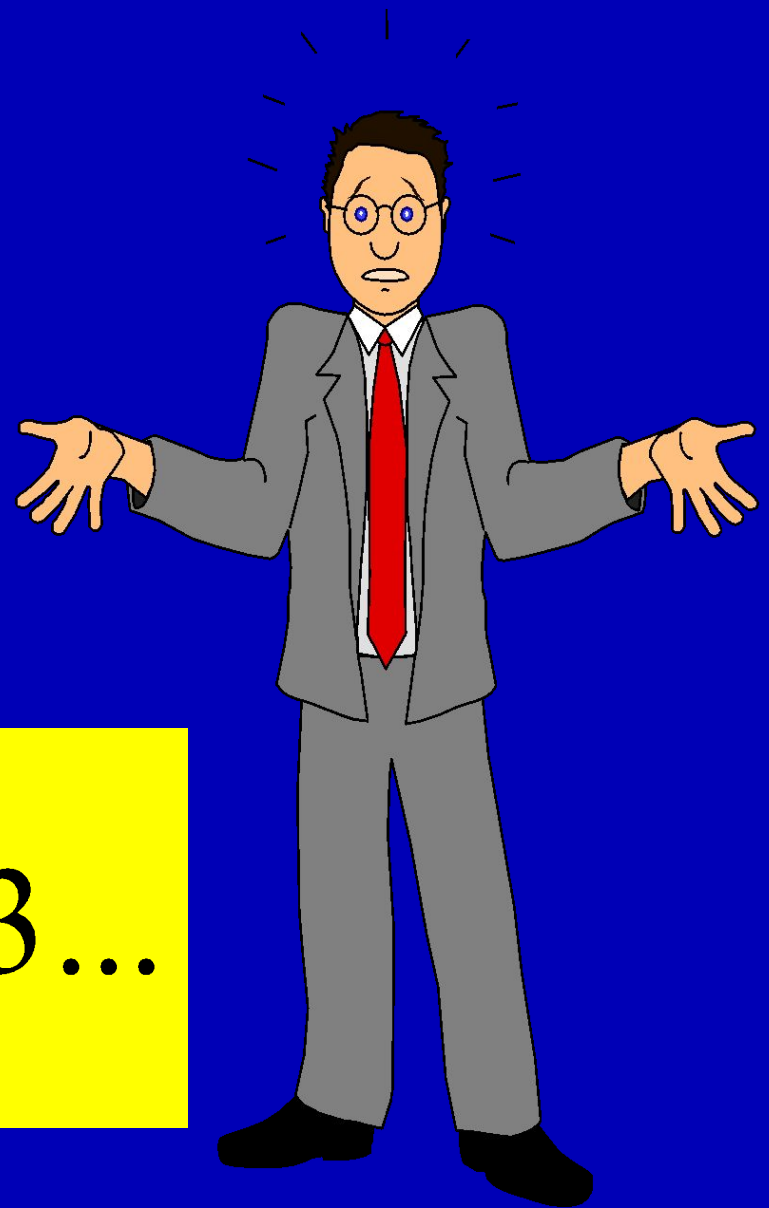Ivanova A.S.
School 32 Ivanovo
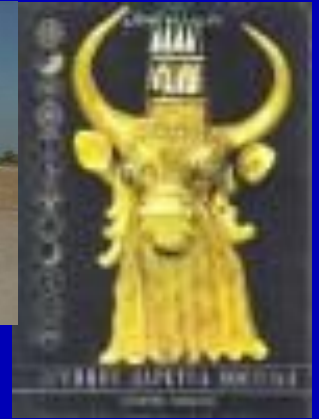
HISTORICAL ROOTS OF FRACTIONS

$$\frac{157}{13} = 12,076923\ldots$$

MAIN QUESTIONS:

- **WHAT FRACTION IS?**

- **WHO INVENTED FRACTIONS?**

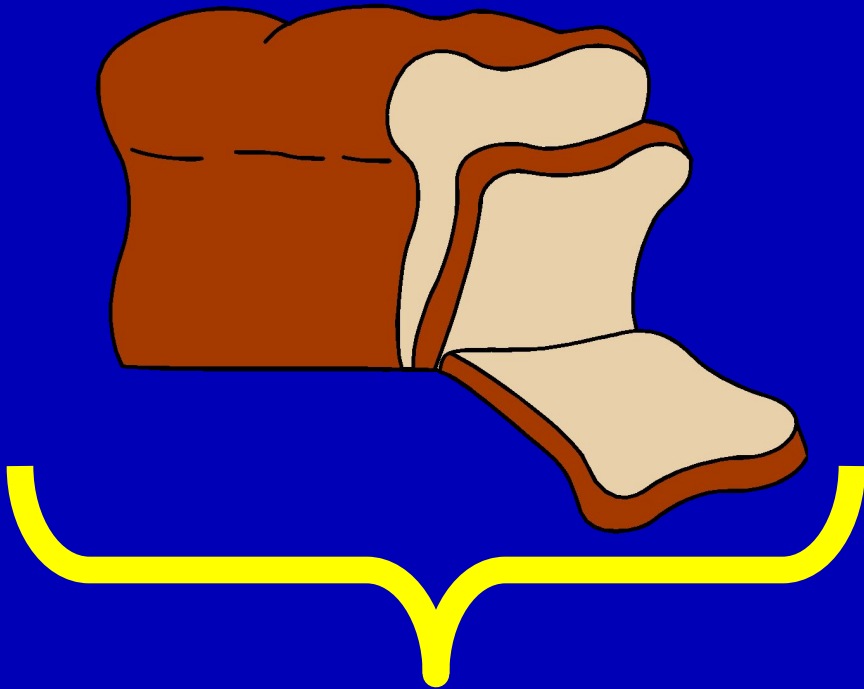- **HOW DID THE NOTION OF FRACTION DEVELOPE & EVOLUTION?**
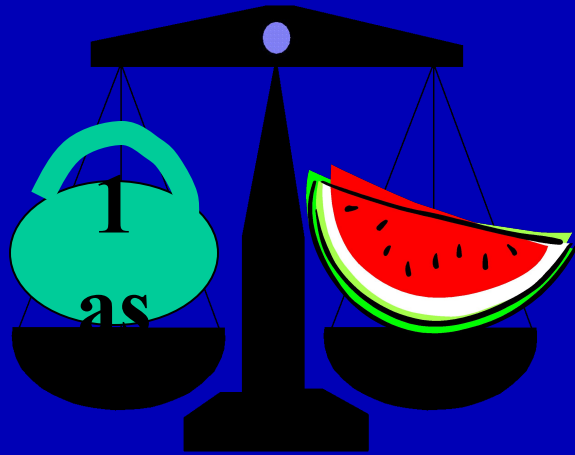
EGYPT

BABILON
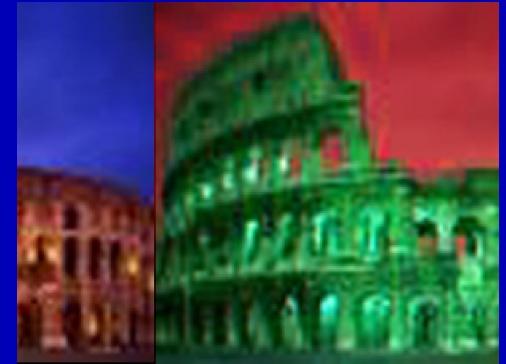
CHINA

GREECE

RUSSIA

n parts

$$\frac{1}{n}$$

FRACTIONS IN ANCIENT ROME

«as» - main mass unit.
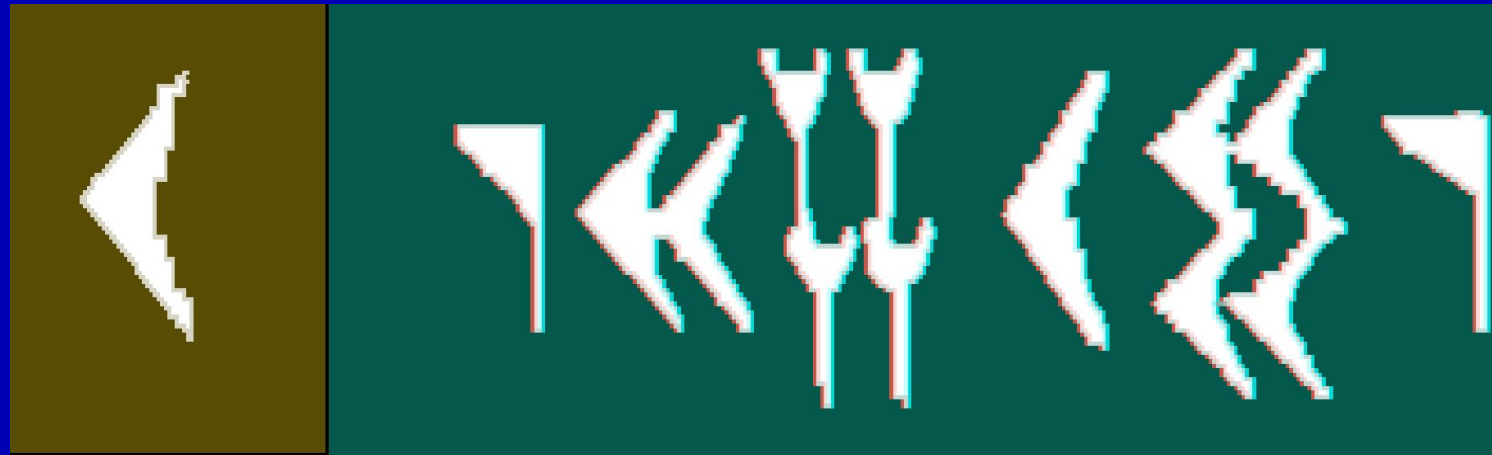
1/12 = uncia
2/12 - sextans
3/12 - quadrans
4/12 - triens
6/12 - semis

FRACTIONS IN BABILON

THE NUMERAL

HAS BEEN FOUND ON AN OLD
BABYLONIAN TABLET FROM THE
YALE COLLECTION.

$$\approx \sqrt{2}$$

FRACTIONS IN BABILON

THE SYMBOLS ARE

 = 1

 = 51

 = 24

 = 10

FRACTIONS IN BABILON

Because the Babylonians used a base *60*, or *sexagesimal*, system,

THIS NUMBER IS

$1 \times 60^0 + 24 \times 60^{-1} + 51 \times 60^{-2} + 10 \times 60^{-3}$,

or about 1.414222...

FRACTIONS IN RUSSIA

These therms were used before the 17 century:

$1/2$ - половина, полтина

$1/4$ – четь

$1/8$ - полчеть

$1/16$ - полполчеть

$1/32$ – полполполчеть (малая четь)

$1/7$ - седьмина

$1/3$ – треть

$1/6$ – полтреть

$1/12$ –полполтреть

$1/24$ – полполполтреть (малая треть)

$1/5$ – пятина

$1/10$ - десятина

THANK'S FOR ATTANTION