

Signa de Mathematica. Historia.

Mathematica contra systema de signa, aut symbola, que permitte de exprime aliquo propositione, et etiam theoria completa. Ista symbola ~~et de usu internationali~~ constitua lingua universale inter mathematicos.

Ubi exponit historia de symbolis hodie in usu.

Hodie nos representat numeros per cifras. ~~Pa~~
Prof. Stamm, in Schol et Vita a. 1929 pag. 267-268 exponit "Origine de nostris cifras", in modo amplo et exacto. Ubi reassumat cito historia.

Primo modo uso ab hominibus pro indicis numeros et repetitione de idem signo. Carbas uso in joco de alea habet facies numerato per punctos ab uno ad sex. In joco de chartis, idem signo et repetito usque ad decem. Horologios indica hora per repetitione de idem sono, usque ad 12.

In mixtura de antiquo ^{a. - 4500 a. ch.} ~~Egypto~~ de ^{a. - 3000} ~~Babilonia~~, ~~et de Roma~~, exite signa pro numeros 10, 100, etc. ~~In Numeratione Romanis, ^{adp.} habet signa I, II, III, IIII; postea signa speciales V, X, ... pro numeros majore.~~

Habitantes de ~~Egypto~~, quando ~~scribe usque papyrus, transformant scriptura~~ in primo ~~Romano~~, ab anno 4500 a. ch. scribe usque lapides; et in a. - 2500 ~~scribit~~ scribe usque papyrus, et transformant ^{hieroglyphicam} hieroglyphicam in hieraticam, plus rapido. Illor transformant symbola de numeros ~~1, =, ≡~~, in signa que habet formam circa 1, 2, 3.

[F. Cajori, Notations in Elementary Mathematics. 1928.]

In India, uno sapiente de India fac inventione de zero. Historia non
transmittit ad nos nomina de isto sapiente.

Lucas, Arithmeticus, p. 136.

Löffler, Ziffern und Zifferensystem, 1912.

B.M. C. VI. 282, Ad 134.

In magis antiquo documento, de anno + 738, zero habet formam puncti, aut se
parvo circulo.

Mathematico arabo Muhammed ibn Musa, a. 850, adoptit cifra.

Leonardo de Pisa, in libro "Liber Abaci" a. 1202, adoptit cifra, et dicit:

"Novem figurae indorum hae sunt 9 8 7... (in libro Groch p. 20)

Existe una moneta de Siciliis, cum inciso anno 1138 ~~in cifra~~.

Forma de cifra varia cum populis et temporibus. Post inventione de

Synographia, ^{cifra} sume forma actualis. Forum. V. p. 29

=, et aequale, et introducto ab Recorde, a. 1557, adoptato per Newton ¹⁶⁴³ ~~1642~~ ₋₁₇₂₇

Innotuit antiquo als. initiale de aequale, et ∞ de Vieta (a. 1540-1603)
Leibniz (1546-1716).

+ plus, et - minus appare circa anno 1500, et arbitriae ~~antiquae~~

initiales ~~et~~ p et m, Widmann, Arithmeticus, ~~1488~~ publicato in depresse

1489, ubi 4 + 5 pro indicia 4 puncta et 5 libri, ego + ~~libri~~ et ego

de repartitione. Ista forma appare cum valore actuali in Stifel a. 1544,

que dicit: "dixer meine Zeichen", "isto uno signo" ~~et~~ Vieta a. 1591 adoptit illa,

et fit de un convecente.

(in libro Groch p. 21, dicitur forma in ep. N. Algebra 1919.)

Robert Recorde, The Whetstone of witte, London 1557.

(Renaissance Mathematics & Smith)

Itis "Lynce pro nave ingenio", etc.

"And to avoide the tedious repetition of these woordes: π
is equall to: I will sette as I doe often in woorkes use, a
paire of paralelles, or gemowe lines of one lengthe, thus =, ~~and~~
because use. 2. thing thynges can be worse equall."

venire" et pro evita tediosa repetitione de isto vocabulo "et sequens ab,
lines val prove, ut me fac saepe uso in labore, uno paria de paralelas or
geminos lineas de uno longitudine, it =, nam non duo objecta poter et
plus desquale."

Per signa procedente non pote expressio aliquo proportionae completa:

$$2+3=5, \quad 7-3=4,$$

X "multiplicatio", es nota ad ~~Oughtred~~,

Oughtred, Clavis Mathematica, a. 1631:

Harriot, 1631.

Signa X et Nos antea ~~signa X~~, quando non erant pericula re. aequositas, in expressio

form. 2a, ab. Ita de lingua indiana: ~~de centiscentis, F.~~
E. duccento, F. deux cents, H. dos cientos, A. ~~two hundred~~ = 2 x 100.

Aliqua Antea ~~traherentur de~~ ~~sub~~ ~~ante~~ ~~ab~~, ~~et~~ ~~de~~ ~~quod~~ ~~ita~~ ~~pericula~~ ~~non~~

~~multiplicatio~~ es ~~de~~ ~~sub~~ ~~ante~~ ~~ab~~. ~~et~~ ~~de~~ ~~quod~~ ~~ita~~ ~~pericula~~ ~~non~~
1. ~~ditto~~
> ~~et~~ ~~de~~ ~~quod~~ ~~ita~~ ~~pericula~~ ~~non~~ Parenthesi:

Usum de litteris a, b, c, ... 2 pro indicia objector ~~variabile~~ ~~con~~ ~~determinata~~, es
in Aristotele. Illo enumeratio syllogismo in b forma:

"si omne A es B, et si omne B es C, tunc omne A es C"

Exhibere ad apte litteras pro indice punctos, litteras, numeros.

A History of Mathematical Notation, by Florian Cajori, Ph.D.
 prof. of the History of Mathematics, University of California
 Volume I. Notation in elementary mathematics. 1928. M. III. 90.

Babylonians p. 7. Tavole astronomiche importanti p. 8
 Egyptians.
 Phoenicians and Syrians. 1 Y 3
 1 5 10

$60/2 = 30$
 $60/3 = 20$
 $60/4 = 15$
 $60/5 = 12$
 $60/6 = 10$
 $60/8 = 7.30$



- II. N. 469. $N_p = \text{numero primo}$.
- N. 898. $\cos x, e, \cos^{-1} x$.
- N. 637. \ln . $S'(f, a+b)$
- N. 671. sepi Dan doubt , in var form .
- N. 688. fig of Peano $\text{N} 690 \text{---} 699$.
- p. 348. N. 749. Valyik Separato
- p. 43. no ch no ast in la ret . B_1 B_2 B_3 pi um v Hemad , but leas does not give the refere
- N. 890. into $D(f, a+Q_0, x)$
- N. 627. into $S'(f, a+b)$
- N. 492. una not pe Fe , in el it te
- N. 470. una log , log
- N. 646. una ch ivo
- N. 909. vella
- N. 719. Ere m topo gr fo de v de fau nde m a te