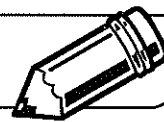


LESSON
2·9

An Ancient Multiplication Method



Over 4,000 years ago, the Egyptians developed one of the earliest multiplication methods. This method, with some modifications, was then used by the ancient Greeks, and in the Middle Ages, by people living in other parts of Europe.

Study the examples of the Egyptian method below. Each problem has been solved by this method of multiplication. Try to figure out how the method works.

$13 * 25 = \underline{325}$	$18 * 17 = \underline{306}$	$26 * 31 = \underline{806}$
$\checkmark 1 \quad 25 \quad (1 * 25)$ $2 \quad 50 \quad (2 * 25)$ $\checkmark 4 \quad 100 \quad (4 * 25)$ $\checkmark 8 \quad 200 \quad (8 * 25)$ $\quad \quad 325 \quad (13 * 25)$	$+ \quad 17$ $\checkmark 2 \quad 34$ $4 \quad 68$ $8 \quad 136$ $\checkmark 16 \quad 272$ $\quad \quad 306$	$+ \quad 31$ $\checkmark 2 \quad 62$ $4 \quad 124$ $\checkmark 8 \quad 248$ $\checkmark 16 \quad 496$ $\quad \quad 806$

Make up a multiplication problem. Solve it using the Egyptian method. Then explain how the method works, using your problem as an example.
