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The Hindu–Arabic numeral system or Indo-Arabic numeral system (also called the Arabic numeral system or Hindu numeral system) is a positional decimal numeral system, and is the most common system for the symbolic representation of numbers in the world.

It was invented between the 1st and 4th centuries by Indian mathematicians. The system was adopted in Arabic mathematics by the 9th century. Influential were the books of Persian Al-Khwārizmī (On the Calculation with Hindu Numerals, c. 825) and Al-Kindi (On the Use of the Hindu Numerals, c. 830). The system later spread to medieval Europe by the High Middle Ages.

The system is based upon ten (originally nine) glyphs. The symbols (glyphs) used to represent the system are in principle independent of the system itself. The glyphs in actual use are descended from Brahmi numerals and have split into various typographical variants since the Middle Ages.

These symbol sets can be divided into three main families: Western Arabic numerals used in the Greater Maghreb and in Europe, Eastern Arabic numerals used in the Middle East, and the Indian numerals in various scripts used in the Indian subcontinent.

NUMBERS	ENGLISH/GERMAN	HINDU/SANSKRIT	CHINESE	JAPANESE	ROMAN/LATIN NUMERALS	GREEK
	0	०	一	一		
	ZERO	Shunya			nihil	
	1	१	一	一	I	
	one	ek	yi	ichi	unnus	enna
	2	२	二	二	II	
	two	do	er	ni	duo	dyi
	3	३	三	三	III	
	three	teen	san	san	tres	trei
	4	४	四	四	IV	
	four	chaar	si	yon	quattuor	tessera
	5	५	五	五	V	
	five	paanch	wu	go	quinque	pente
	6	६	六	六	VI	
	six	che	liu	roku	sex	eksi/hexa
	7	७	七	七	VII	
	seven	saat	qi	nana	septem	epta/hepta
	8	८	八	八	VIII	
	eight	aath	ba	hachi	octo	octa
	9	९	九	九	IX	
	nine	nau	jiu	kyu	novem	ennea
	10	१०	十	十	X	
	ten	dus	shi	ju	decem	deca

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