

This discovery was due, once again, to Henry Rawlinson, who in 1855 was studying a tablet from the ancient city of Larsa. Look at the illustration and see if you can identify some of its main features, then come back to the description here.

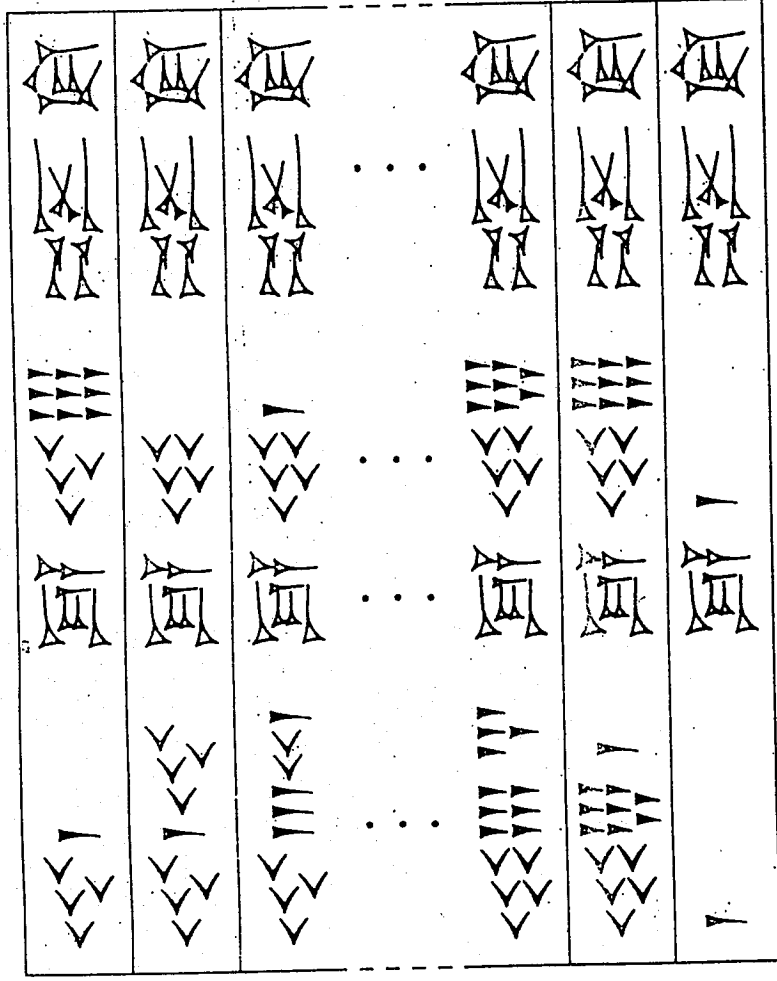


Figure 13 Tablet from Larsa

Babylonernas talsystem

$1 = 1$ men även 60, $60^2 = 3600, 60^3, \dots$

$10 = 10$ men även $10 \cdot 60, 10 \cdot 60^2, 10 \cdot 60^3, \dots$

positionssystem: större värden till vänster, mindre t.h.

bas 60

ingen "nolla", ingen positionsmarkör.

ex: 11 kan vara 2, eller 61, eller 120 - - -

11 kan vara 11, 601, 660 - - -