## Mayan Numeration System

This is similar to a base-20 place value system: $20^{\circ}=1,20^{1}, 20^{*} 18,20^{2 *} 18,20^{3 *} 18,20^{4 *} 18, \ldots$

The numerals are represented vertically with the lowest place value at the bottom and a space separating each place value.

There are three symbols:


To convert a Mayan numeral to base-10 (Hindu-Arabic): sum the value of the symbols in each place and then multiply by the place value.

For example: The Mayan numeral - is equivalent to the base-10 number

| (1) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ |  |  |
| - 0 |  |  |
| $\overline{\bar{"}}$ |  |  |
| Face value | Place Value | Face Value times Place Value |
| 1 | $20^{3}$ * $18=144,00$ | 144,000 |
| 0 | $20^{2} * 18=7,200$ | 0 |
| $5+5+1+1+1+1=14$ | 20 * $18=360$ | 5,040 |
| $5+1+1+1=8$ | $20^{1}=20$ | 160 |
| $5+5+5=15$ | $20^{\circ}=1$ | 15 |

Base-10 equivalent is: $144,000+0+5,040+160+15=149,215$

To convert a base-10 number to Mayan we need to divide by the place values.
For example: Convert 8,292 to Mayan:

| Place Values |  | Face Value |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $20^{3 *} 18=144,000$ | Larger than 8,292 so not possible |  |
| $20^{2 *} 18=7,200$ | $8292 \div 7200=1$ with remainder 1092 | 1 |
| $20^{*} 18=360$ | $1092 \div 360=3$ with remainder 12 | 3 |
| $20^{1}=20$ | $12 \div 20=0$ with remainder 12 | 0 |
| $20^{0}=1$ | $12 \div 1=12$ with no remainder | 12 |

Mayan Numeral is


