

MULTIPLICATION TABLE ORIGINALLY FROM A MANUSCRIPT BY VICTORIUS OF AQUITAINE (FIFTH CENTURY)

MULTIPLICATION TABLE FOR XXIV..... 24.

Multiplication table for 24.

<p>24,000 = XXIII milia mille = 1,000 = XXI milia DC DCCCC = 19,200 = XVIII milia CC DCCC = 800 = XVI milia DCCC DCC = = XIII milia CCCC DC = = XII milia^c D = = VIII milia DC CCCC = = VII milia CC CCC = = III milia DCCC CC = = II milia CCCC C = ← = II milia CLX XC = = mille DCCCXX LXXX = = mille DCLXXX LXX = = mille CCCCXL LX = = mille CC L = = DCCCCLX XL = = DCCXX XXX = = CCCCLXXX XX = = CCXL X = = CCXVI VIII = = CXCII VIII = = CLXVIII VII = = CXLIII VI = 24 x 5 = 120 = CXX V = = XCVI III = = LXXII III = = XLVIII II = = XXIII I =</p> <p>22 = 24 x 11/12 = XXII SS = 11/12 = XX SS = = XVIII SS = = XVI SS = ← = XIII S =</p> <p>12 = 24 x 6/12 = XII S = 6/12 = X SS = = VIII SS = = VI S = = III S = 2/12 = III S = (3/2)/12 = II S = = I S =</p> <p>8/12 = SS UU = (1/3)/12 1/2 = S U = (1/4)/12 = SS U = 2/12 = S U =</p>	<p>Newsome commentary and explanation.</p> <p>The column on the right is the number being multiplied by 24.</p> <p>The column on the left is the result.</p> <p>One of the confusing things about this table is that the number 24 is only implied, it is never shown.</p> <p>←←←←←←←←←← E.g. C(times 24) = 100 x 24 The "times 24" is implied but not stated, because it is a multiplication table for 24. I guess it is assumed that everybody knows this. The result is on the left...</p> <p>II milia CCCC = 2000 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 100 = 2400</p> <p>The entries in the right column are easy, just Roman Numerals... until you get to the fractions...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">• • • • •</p> <p>←←←←←←←←←← About here. With these you have to use algebra since you have no idea what these symbols mean.</p> <p>←←←←←←←←←← E.g. What does SS mean? We know that SS times 24 equals XVI. That's what the table tells us.</p> <p>Now it's just simple algebra with SS instead of x. $24SS = 16$... solve for SS.</p> <p>Divide both sides by 24 to isolate SS. Thus SS = 16/24,which reduces to 8/12. ...which can be reduced further to 2/3 if you like.</p>
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Similar with any of the other symbols.

E.g. $\text{♣} \times 24 = \text{VI} = 6$ (I circled ♣ on the table.)

$$24\text{♣} = 6$$

$$\text{♣} = 6/24 = 3/12$$

(which reduces to $1/4$ if you prefer).

Some of these symbols result in other weird symbols, so you have to bootstrap your answers.

E.g. ♠ times 24 = ♠♠ .

If you don't know what ♠♠ means, you'll have to figure it out.

We see above in the right-hand column that ♠♠ times 24 equals VIII.

So we must solve for ♠♠ .

$$24\text{♠♠} = 8$$

Thus $\text{♠♠} = 8/24 = 4/12$...or $1/3$ if you prefer)... let's use $1/3$.

So now we can figure out ♠ .

$$\text{♠} \text{ times } 24 = \text{♠♠} = 1/3.$$

$$24\text{♠} = 1/3.$$

Divide both sides by 24 to get a value for ♠ .

$$\text{♠} = \frac{1}{3} \div 24 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{72}$$

$$\text{♠} = \frac{1}{72}$$

If you want to write it in 12ths,

multiply top and bottom by $1/6$. I know this seems weird.

It's one sixth of a twelfth.

$$\text{♠} = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{6}}{72 \cdot \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1/6}{12}$$

Don't worry. I won't expect you all to do it this way.