

1769

Notation is the expressing of any proposed number, either by words or figures.

All numbers are expressible by these ten characters or figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. and the usual method of notation by these figures is so contrived, that any character is increased in its value in a tenfold proportion for every place it is removed to the left, among the other figures with which it is connected. so in these figures 333, the first 3, (reckoning from the right to the left) is 3, ones, but the second is 3, tens, and the third is 3, hundreds; also 2759, the 9, represents 9, ones, the 5, five tens, the 7, seven hundreds, and the 2, two thousands. If to 2759, an 0, be added, the sum will then signify twenty seven, thousands, five hundreds, and twenty.

For the more easy reading of large numbers, when they are expressed by figures, they are divided from the right hand to the left, into periods and half periods each half period consisting of three

(2)

three figures; the common name of the first period being units, or ones; of the second millions; of the third billions; of the fourth trillions &c.

also the first half of any period is so many ones of it, but the latter half is so many thousands of it.

The following example exhibits a summary of this whole doctrine.

Quintillions		Quadrillions		Trillions		Billions	
th.	un.	th.	un.	th.	un.	th.	un.
373,	429.	359,	761.	235,	471.	916,	651.
millions		Units					
th.	un.	th.	un.				
396,	373.	437,	256				