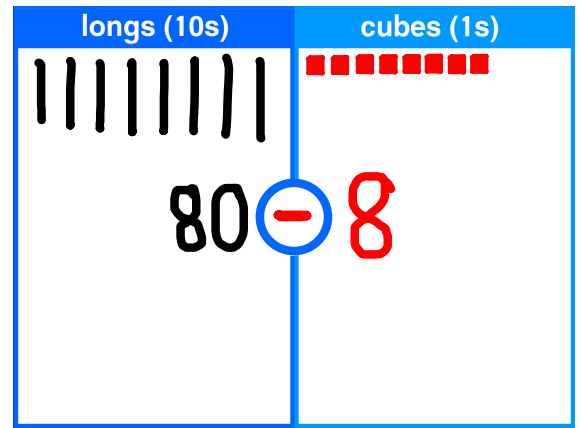


# WMW #2 - The Vinculum Numbers

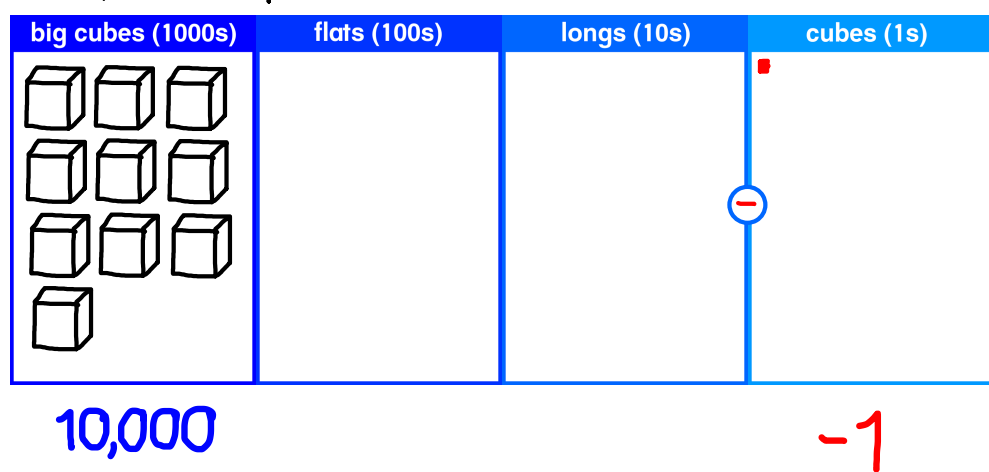
**Motivating Question:** Suppose you need to show 72 using base-10 blocks. However, you only have 10s and no 1s. **How can you model this number?**

In this case, we need to use 8 longs. However, since we want to model 72, we need something else that allows negative values. We have modeled 8 longs and -8 cubes. In other words,  $72 = 8\bar{8}$ , which is a **vinculum number**.



There are some uses of vinculum numbers.

1) You have a number less than 10,000, but you still want to show "10 thousand" anyway. It is possible with vinculum numbers.



Examples:

$$9,999 = 10,00\bar{1}$$

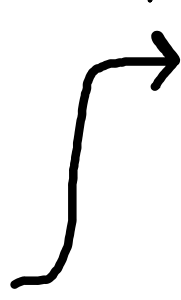
$$9,620 = 10,4\bar{2}0$$

$$8,765 = 1\bar{2},8\bar{3}5$$

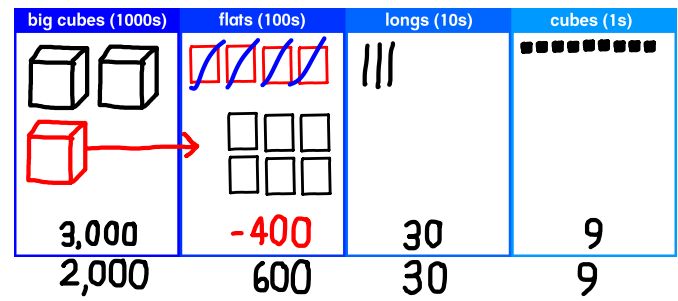
$$1 = 19,999$$

2) You want to subtract, but don't want to borrow. Yes! With vinculum numbers!

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,389 \\ -3,750 \\ \hline 3,\bar{4}39 \end{array}$$



If you want a regular number, then you need to borrow.  
Convert  $3,\bar{4}39$  to a regular number.  
The regular number is **2,639**



How can you show vinculum numbers in expanded form?  
(and convert them into a regular number?)

Let's take  $24,372$  as an example.

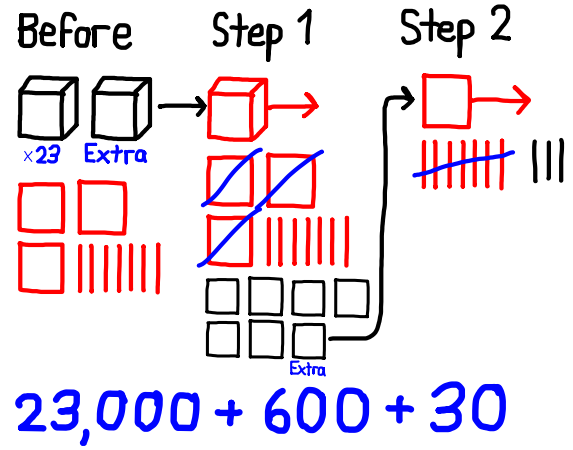
**24,372**

In expanded notation, it is going to be:  
 $20,000 + 4,000 - 300 - 70 + 2$

This means:

	big cubes (1000s)	flats (100s)	longs (10s)	cubes (1s)
I have:	24	—	—	2
I owe:	—	3	7	—

Then, convert  $24,372$  to a regular number.



Therefore, the regular number is:

**23,632**

Coincidentally, this number is also a palindrome!

Do you even want to convert regular numbers to vinculum?  
 Yes! Here's how:

Let a number be  $8,167$ . Model this number without using flats.

	big cubes (1000s)	flats (100s)	longs (10s)	cubes (1s)
Regular:	8,000	100	60	7
Vinculum:	9,000	-900	60	7

The vinculum number is  $9,967$ .

You can always convert any regular number into vinculum.