featured figures

basic operations

In honor of the transition to the "classic" transdecimal numerals, we are publishing fresh dozenal addition and multiplication tables. To use the addition table, simply find the first addend at the top, then the second on the left. Trace the row of the second addend until it's within the column of the first, and you've found the sum of the two. Example: add 6 and 9. Finding the "6" at the top and "9" and the left, trace the "9"-row until directly under the "6" at top. The sum is "13", one dozen three. To multiply, find the first factor at the top of the multiplication table, then locate the second factor in the leftmost column. The cell which lies at the intersection of the row of the second and the column of the first factor is the product of the factors. Example: multiply χ times 7. Find "χ" in the top row and "7" in the leftmost column. Tracing the row where "7" appears in the leftmost column until it intersects the column headed by "χ" yields a product of "5χ", five dozen ten.

Enjoy!

Think TWELVE:

Twelve = 10; = do

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	χ	ε
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	χ	ε	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	χ	ε	10	11
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	χ	ε	10	11	12
4	5	6	7	8	9	χ	ε	10	11	12	13
5	6	7	8	9	χ	ε	10	11	12	13	14
6	7	8	9	χ	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	8	9	χ	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	9	χ	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	χ	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
χ	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ε	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1χ

Figure 1 ≈ The Dozenal Addition Table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	χ	ε	10
2	4	6	8	χ	10	12	14	16	18	1χ	20
3	6	9	10	13	16	19	20	23	26	29	30
4	8	10	14	18	20	24	28	30	34	38	40
5	χ	13	18	21	26	2ε	34	39	42	47	50
6	10	16	20	26	30	36	40	46	50	56	60
7	12	19	24	2ε	36	41	48	53	5χ	65	70
8	14	20	28	34	40	48	54	60	68	74	80
9	16	23	30	39	46	53	60	69	76	83	90
χ	18	26	34	42	50	5χ	68	76	84	92	χ0
ε	1χ	29	38	47	56	65	74	83	92	χ1	ε0
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	χ0	ε0	100

Figure 2 ≈ The Dozenal Multiplication Table.