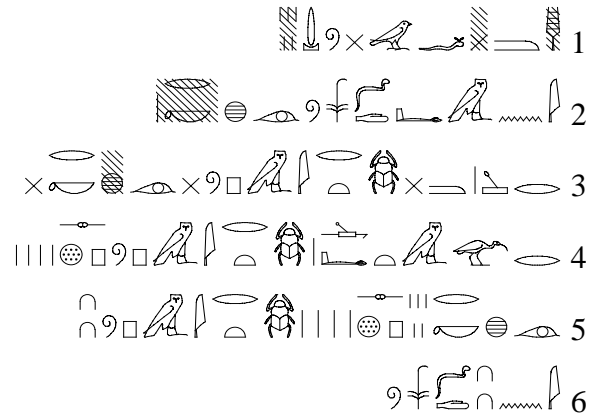


UC 32134A

photograph



<sup>1</sup> A quantity, its  $\bar{2} \bar{4}$  subtracted, so that 5 is left.

<sup>2</sup> Who says it? Then you calculate [1]

<sup>3</sup> minus  $\bar{2} \bar{4}$ . That what results is  $\bar{4}$ . Then you divide

<sup>4</sup> 1 by  $\bar{4}$ . That what results is 4.

<sup>5</sup> Then you calculate 5 times 4. That which results is 20.

<sup>6</sup> 20 says it.

The fragment consists of one column with six lines of text only. Of the first two lines, only the first part is extant, the last third of each line is destroyed. From the remaining text it can be concluded that this problem belongs to the 'h<sup>c</sup>' problems (an unknown quantity ('h<sup>c</sup>') of which a given fraction or multiple are added to it or subtracted from it, and the result of this is also given. From these data, the unknown quantity shall be calculated).

The problem itself had to be restored based on the instructions for its solution. The correct reconstruction was achieved by Otto Neugebauer: From an unknown quantity ('h<sup>c</sup>') shall be subtracted its  $\bar{2} \bar{4}$  and the result of this is given as 5.

The procedure to solve this problem calculates the fraction of the unknown quantity that is left after the subtraction:  $1 - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$ .

Then the inverse of this fraction is determined:  $1 : \frac{2}{4} = 4$ ,  
and the given result is multiplied by it:  $4 * 5 = 20$ .

As in the text of UC 32162 the *sdm.hr=f* is always constructed with the verb *jrj* and the intermediate results are announced as “*hpr.t jm pw*” “That which results is”.