

# PARAMETRI X IN NOTAZIONE SESSAGESIMALE E IN FRAZIONE DECIMALE

X	frazione decimale			riga
2,24	12/5	=	$2^2 \times 3 / 5$	1
2,22 13 20	64/27	=	$2^6 / 3^3$	2
2,20 37 30	75/32	=	$3 \times 5^2 / 2^5$	3
2,18 53 20	125/54	=	$5^3 / 2 \times 3^3$	4
2,15	9/4	=	$3^2 / 2^2$	5
2,13 20	20/9	=	$2^2 \times 5 / 3^2$	6
2, 09 36	54/25	=	$2 \times 3^3 / 5^2$	7
2,08	32/15	=	$2^5 / 3 \times 5$	8
2,05	25/12	=	$5^2 / 2^2 \times 3$	9
2,01 30	81/40	=	$3^4 / 2^3 \times 5$	10
2	2	=	2	11
1,55 12	48/25	=	$2^4 \times 3 / 5^2$	12
1,52 30	15/8	=	$3 \times 5 / 2^3$	13
1,51 06 40	50/27	=	$2 \times 5^2 / 3^3$	14
1,48	9/5	=	$3^2/5$	15

## RIGHE MANCANTI (secondo Robson)

X in sessagesimale	frazione decimale			riga
2,18 14 24	288/125	=	$2^5 \times 3^2 / 5^3$	4a
2,10 12 30	625/288	=	$5^4 / 2^5 \times 3^2$	6a
2,06 33 45	135/64	=	$3^3 \times 5 / 2^5$	8a
2,02 52 48	256/125	=	$2^8 / 5^3$	9a
1,57 11 15	125/64	=	$5^3 / 2^5$	11a
1,53 46 40	256/135	=	$2^8 / 3^3 \times 5$	12a