



# Bridges Linz 2019

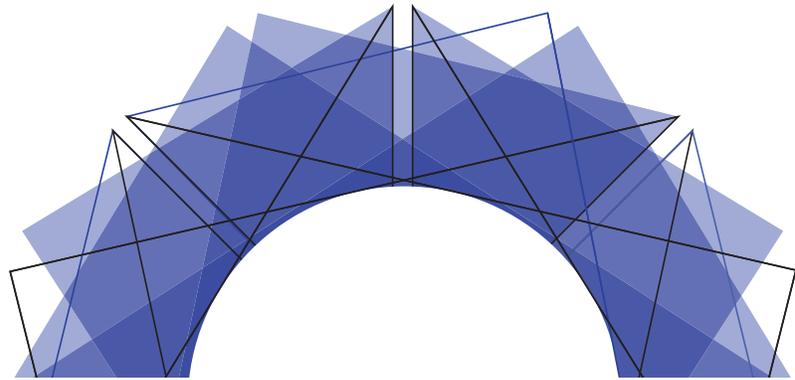
## Art Exhibition Catalog

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# Bridges Linz 2019

Mathematics | Art | Music | Architecture | Education | Culture

## 2019 Art Exhibition Catalog



**BRIDGES LINZ 2019**

**JKU**

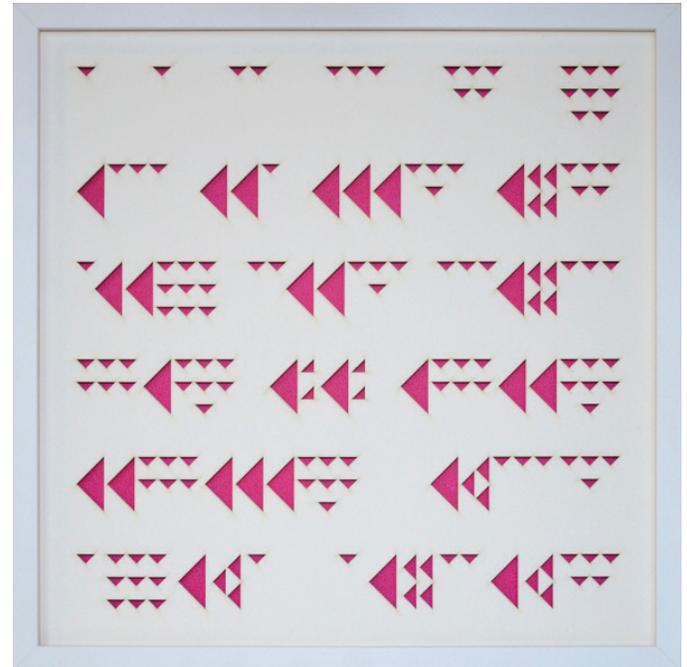
**JOHANNES KEPLER  
UNIVERSITY LINZ**



**ARS ELECTRONICA**



*Mayanacci Gold Mini*  
 38 x 38 cm  
 Watercolor paper, acrylic, gold leaf, wood, glass  
 2018



*Babylonacci Pink Mini*  
 38 x 38 cm  
 Watercolor paper, acrylic, wood, glass  
 2019

I am driven by art that stimulates and stills the mind at the same time, discipline and sensibility leading together to an aesthetic experience. Mathematics being a constant source of inspiration, I recently developed an interest in the writing of numbers of ancient civilizations, like the Maya, the Chinese and the Babylonians, adding a time and geographic dimension to my work. The Fibonacci series, closer to us, serves as a link between these distant numerations systems.

**Mayanacci Gold Mini** • A laser cut white watercolor paper hides a background covered with gold leaf.

The perforations stand for the first 25 terms of the Fibonacci series written in the Maya numeral system, a vigesimal positional numeral system used by the Pre-Columbian Maya civilization.

Three symbols (a dot, a bar, and a shell) suffice to write all numbers, since each sign's position confers a value, and they are read from the bottom up. The number 0 doesn't appear here.

Numbers 1 to 19 are written using repetitive additions, in which dots are worth 1 and bars are worth 5. Numbers larger than 20 (20 to the power 1)

are written in two rows, numbers above 400 (20 to the power 2) in three rows, numbers above 8000 (20 to the power 3) in four rows, and so on.

**Babylonacci Pink Mini** • A laser cut white watercolor paper hides a colored background.

The perforations stand for the first 30 terms of the Fibonacci series written in the Babylonian numeral system, a sexagesimal positional numeral system inherited by the Sumerian civilization.

Two symbols (the arrow and the chevron worth ten arrows) suffice to write all numbers, since each sign's position confers a value. Zero didn't exist and was later represented by 2 inclined arrows.

In this work, arrows and chevrons were stylized using exclusively straight isosceles triangles of different sizes and orientations.

To represent numbers from 2 to 59, the system was simply additive.

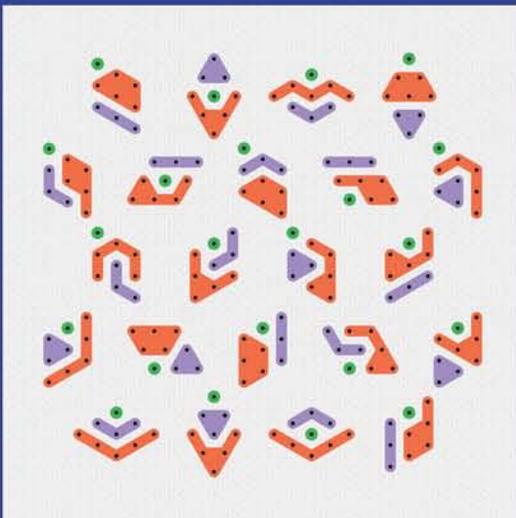
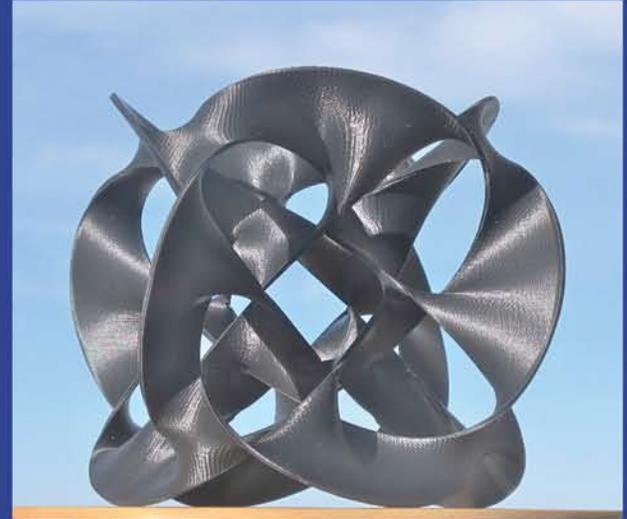
For numbers larger than 59, the Babylonian used a place value system with a base of 60.

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