The remaining problems are completely broken away or too badly preserved to be restored with certainty.

The main difficulty encountered in interpreting the text of the problem consists in placing the parentheses correctly. The terminology alone is in itself inadequate; only experience with analogous problems, when combined with the given solution, indicates the correct interpretation. The ancient scribes of course had the oral interpretation of their teachers at their disposal.

(b) *YBC 4186*

1 A cistern was 10 GAR square, 10 GAR deep.
2-3 I emptied out (?) its water; with its water how much field did I irrigate to a depth of 1 šu-si?
4 Put (aside) 10 and 10 which formed the square.
5 Put (aside) 10, the depth of the cistern.
6-6 2 And put (aside) 0, 0, 10, the depth of the water which irrigated the field.
7-8 Take the reciprocal of 0; 0, 10, the depth of the water which [irri]gated the field, and (the resulting) 6, 0 [mul]tiply by 10, the depth of the cistern, (and the result is) 1, 0, 0.
9 1, 0, 0 ke[ep] in your head.
10 [Square (?)] 10, which formed the square, [and (the result is)] 1, 40.
11-12 Multiply 1, 40 by 1, 0, 0, which you are ke[eping] in your head. I irrigated 1, 40, 0, 0 (SAR) field.

*Commentary*

The text assumes a cistern (tul) in the shape of a cube, such that its length $l$, width $b$, and depth $h$ are 10 GAR each. The problem which is posed requires the calculation of the area $A$ of a field irrigated to a depth $h_s$ of 1 šu-si by the water contained in the cistern. After the transformation of $h_s = 1$ šu-si to 0; 0, 10 GAR, which is necessary because $h$ is expressed in units of GAR, is made, the actual computation is carried out according to the formula

$$\frac{h}{h_s} \cdot l \cdot b = A.$$ 

The transformation of the final answer 1, 40, 0, 0 (SAR) to the standard 3 šár 2 bur'u is not made in the text.

The situation described in the text is strongly idealized in that the water is required to be spread to a uniform depth of one finger's breadth over a field which is approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers square.

(c) *YBC 4608*

13 A triangle, 6, 30 is the length, [11, 22], 30 the area; I did not know [its (?)] width.
14 6 brothers divided it. One brother's (share) exceeded the other's, but