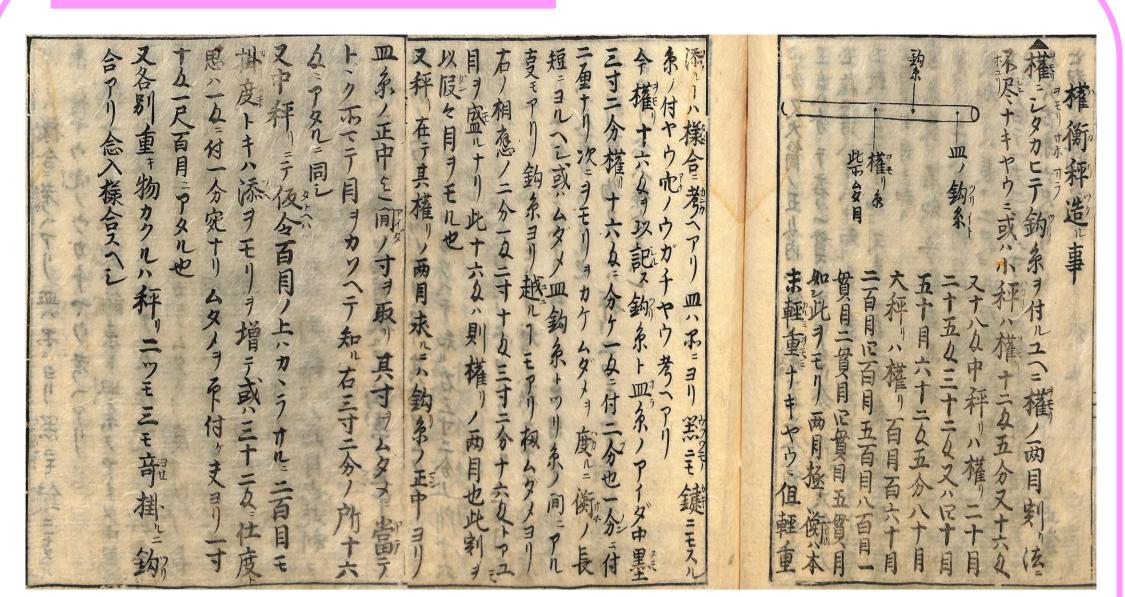
竜ケ崎第一高等学校 白幡探究 I 数学領域 さお秤の作り方

-How to make a steelyard -

70th 1年 D組 甲班

原文 -The original-



キーワード:さお秤、むだ目

Keyword: *saobakar i, mudame*

現代語訳 -Modern translation-

英語訳-In English-

You set string to adjust sinker and divid the weight by three with no remeinder.

In the case that you put weight whose weight is 12.5^{monme}, 16^{monme}, or 18^{monme} on a small beam.

In the case that weight is puted on medium beam, its weight is 20^{moku}, 25^{monme}, 32^{monme} or 40^{moku}, 50^{moku}, 62.5^{monme}, 80^{moku}.

In the case that weight is puted on big beam, its weight is 100^{moku}, 160^{moku}, 200^{moku} or 100^{moku}, 500^{moku}, 800^{moku}, 1^{kanme}, 2^{kanme}, 5^{kanme}.

In this way, you decide the weight's weight. you can put things on beam as beam don't have difference of weight from its root to its end. the plate is made holes for threading string.

You hang weight 16^{monme} in the center between line which connect to a plate. It widens 2^{bu} a per 1^{monme},2^{rin} a per 1^{bu}.

Next, you hang weight and measure the number by the length of the balance.

Possibly, the number may be between line and line which connect to a plate. And it may go over the line. You dot the gradation where balance from number that 1^{monme} a per 2^{bu},10^{monme} a per 2^{bu} and 16^{monme} a per 3^{sun} 2^{bu}. Namely, this 16^{monme} is ryomoku of weight. You

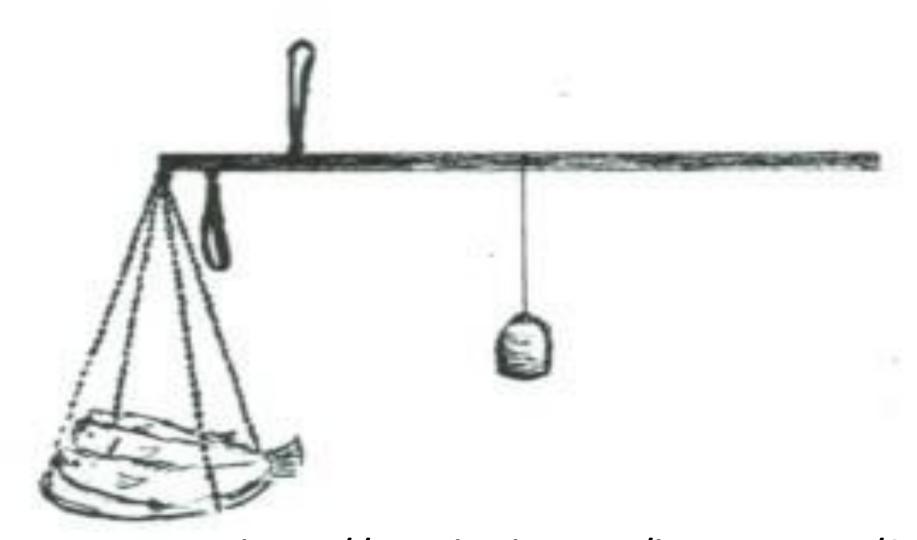
Also, there is a balance. In order to derive ryomoku of the weight, you take the length center of the line which connect to a plate. And you count marks to where the length reach. This 3^{sun} and 2^{bu} worth to 16^{monme}.

dot by the ratios.

Also, for example, you can't hang above 100^{moku} so you hang 200^{moku} at the middle scale. When you think in this way, you add weights. Or, if you want to change to 32^{monme}, you apply 1^{bu} a per 1^{monme}. After that, you mark mudame, and that is equivalent to 1^{sun} and 10^{monme} and 100^{moku}

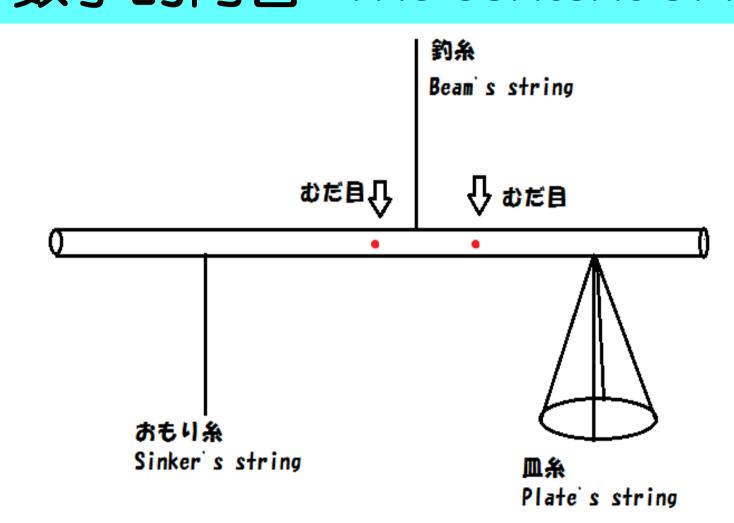
Also, you should prop up against two or three of the scale in order to hang especially heavy thing.

A person in charge: Izumida ,Akatsu and Ishijima



http://atsuko.boo.jp/kumonoito/?p=753 「文学と日常に学ぶ自然界のしくみ」より

数学的内容-The content of math-



①は竿の釣糸と皿の釣糸の間は9.696cm、おもりは60g。

①3.75gの重さのものをはかる時

おもり糸から釣糸までの長さをxとする。 釣糸から皿糸の距離×量るものの重さ

= 釣糸からおもり糸までの距離×おもりの重さ

 $9.696 \times 3.75 = 60x$

x = 0.606cm

上記と同様に計算すると、0.375gの重さのものをはかる時は0.0606cm。 最初のおもり糸が吊るされている位置より右で釣り合うのは、量るものが 37.5gで、釣糸からおもり糸までの長さが6.06cmとなる。60gのものをはかる ときは、9.696cmとなる。上記にでたおもり糸の位置に十六分の一ずつ目盛

りをつける。 おもりの重さを求めたい時には、釣糸の中心から皿糸までの長さを測り、そ こまでの目盛りを数え、おもりをつるす位置を求める。

中秤に375gをつるしているところに、さらに750gを加える時はおもりを増や して釣り合わせる。 この時のおもりの総量を120gにしたいときは、むだ目の位置を3.75gにつき、

0.303cm釣糸から遠ざける。 むだ目の位置・・・(120g÷37.5g)×0.303cm

=0.9696cm

上記よりこの場合は竿の釣糸より0.9696cm離れた場所におもり糸を吊るせ ば釣り合う。

また竿ばかりを2、3個使えば特別に重いものを量ることもできる。

係:荒井•上野

英語訳 -In English-

In the case of ①,The distance between beam's string and plate's string is 9.696cm. In this case, the weight weigh 60g.

①We call the distance between sinker's string and beam's string X when you weigh the weight which is 3.75g.

(the distance between beam's string and plate's string) \times (the weight of the thing on the plate) = $X \times$ (the sinker's weight)

 $9.696 \times 3.75 = 60X$

X = 0.606(cm)

Calculating in the same way, if you weigh the thing that is 0.375 glam, X is 0.0606cm.

In the case that X is shorter than 0.606cm, the thing weighed by you is 3.75g and the distance between sinker's string and beam's string is 0.606cm. In the case that you weigh a thing that is 60g, the distance is 9.696cm.

You draw gradations among above positions of sinker's string 16 per opening case.

係:泉田•上野

When you search weight of the sinker, you measure the length from center of beam's string to plate's string. And you count scale to there and you decide position of it. When you add 750g to where hang 350g at the middle scale, you increase sinkers.

When you adjust total amount of the sinker to 120g, you keep away position of mudame 3.75g per 0.303cm from beam's string. Position of mudame... $(120g \div 37.5g) \times 0.303$ cm

=0.9696cm

By the above, this case you should hang sinker's string to 0.9696cms away from beam's string. Also if you use two or three steelyard, you can measure very heavy thing. A person in charge: Izumida, Akatsu

まとめ・今後の課題・感想

まとめ -Summary-

異なる種類の糸や重りを用いた、竿秤の作り方を表していま す。ある点から点への、釣り合うために適当な距離や、その先 に吊るす適当な重さを説明しています。

This shows how to make a steelyard that uses different yarns and weights. This also explains the appropriate distance that balances from some point to some point. And the appropriate weight that hangs at its tip.

今後の課題 -Future tasks-

内で仕上がるようにもっと効率よく進めていきたいです。

We sometimes stuck to the difficulty of sentences, so we should do more efficiently as it finished within the class time.

感想 -Impressions-

初めての活動ばかりで、何が書かれているのか読み取ること が難しく、最初はみんな苦戦しましたが、それぞれの得意分野 を生かし、協力して完成させることができました。

内容が分かってくるたびにその複雑さに驚き、昔の人たちの 賢さや努力を痛感しました。とても大変でしたが、いろいろな 知識が身に付きましたし、貴重で良い経験になりました。他の 和算ももっと読んでみたいです。

At first, we struggled to read what is written. But we made use of each field of expertise.

Each time the content can be seen, we were surprised at the 文章の難しさに行き詰ってしまった時があったので、授業時間 complexity. And we realized the wisdom and efforts. That was so hard, but we get a variety of knowledge, and it was precious and nice experiences. We want to read more other Japanese mathematics.

班長:赤津

引用

見立算法規矩分等集

Mitate Sanpou Kiku Buntousyu

享保7年

A.D.1730

著者:万尾 時春

Auther: Mashio, Tokiharu

