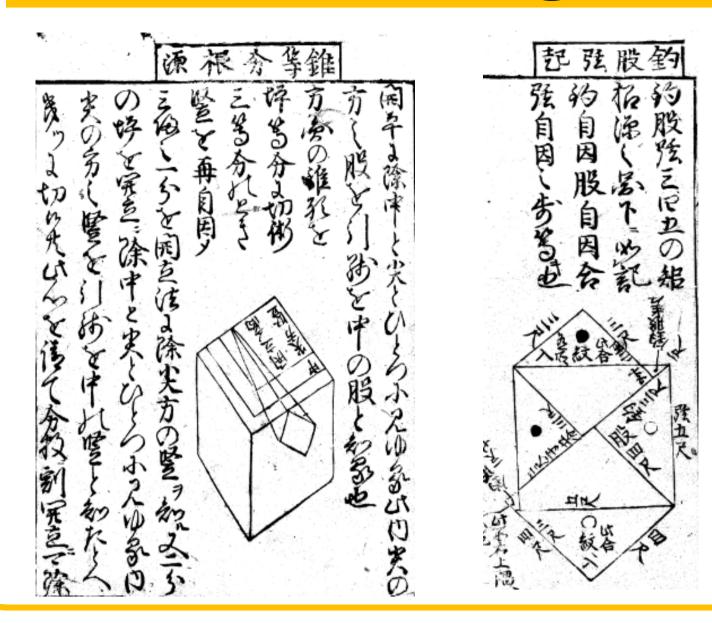
竜ケ崎第一高等学校 白幡探究 I 数学領域

三平方の定理と三乗根 The Pythagorean theorem and the cube root

70th 1年 C組 辛班

原本 the original



キーワード 三平方の定理 二乗 三乗根 角錐 円錐 三乗

Keyword The Pythagorean theorem <u>Square</u> Cube root pyramid cone cube

現代語訳 the present age translation

方錐(四角錐)と 一方の高さを知 大の高さを回 大の高さを回 大の高さを回 その高さを回 その高さができる これを三乗根 一を合わせた その高さから その高さから ることができる。 Hayata

を二乗したものは ほうの辺(3尺) を一角三角を一角の辺(3尺) を一角三角を一角の辺(3尺)

英語訳 English translation

Right-angled triangle of 3:4:5 as noted in the figure below, those obtained by squaring the shorter sides of the right triangle, which has been squared the longer sides of the right triangle is equal to that squared hypotenuse of a right triangle.

The volume of the quadrangular pyramid and cone divided into three equal parts. The height of the original graphic by three squares it is multiplied by one third. This can be used to determine the height of Sennpou is to the cube root. Also, the height of the middle and those who pointed with cubed, and to it apply the third. If this is the cube root, it can be seen the total thickness of the middle and those who pointed. By subtracting the height of the person pointed by its height, it is possible to know the height of the figure in the middle. The determination can be carried out in all figures. Person in charge: Tsukiyoshi

まとめ・今後の課題・感想 summary・future problem • impression

まとめ

今回初めて和算の授業をして現 代語訳に直したりパソコンで図 形を作成したり数学的な見解を したりすることのむずかしさが分 かった。けれど、どの作業もため になり楽しかったです。

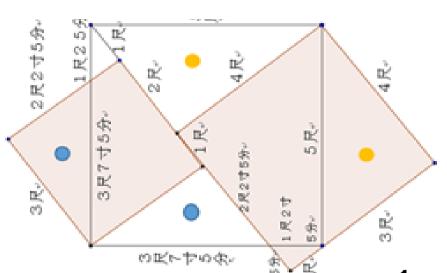
感想

和算を現代語訳にするのが難しかっ たです。昔は今使っている体積を求め る公式がなかったので昔の人は自ら 工夫して体積を求めていることがわ かってすごいなとおもいました。

パソコンの使い方が難しかったのでしっかり学んでおく。 今後の課題

班長:山口

数学的内容 mathematical contents



角錐の高さをhとすると、尖方と角錐の体積比は $v:\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}=1:\frac{1}{3}$

このことから相似比は $1:\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}$ $h'=\sqrt[3]{h^3\times\frac{1}{3}}=h\times\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}$ 底辺の正方形の一辺をaとすると、体積が $\frac{1}{3}$ の一辺は

a: a'=1:
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$
 a'= $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}$ a

また尖方と中と角錐の体積比は $v:\frac{2}{3}v=1:\frac{2}{3}$ (尖方) このことから相似比は 1: $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ h"= $\sqrt[3]{h^2 \times \frac{2}{3}}$ =h× $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}$

2 3Vの時の正方形の一辺の長さをbとすると、

a:b=1:
$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 b= $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}$ a

中の高さはh'"=h"-h'なので $h''=\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}h-\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}h$ 係: 宮本 Miyamoto

英語訳 English translation

If the height of pyramid is h Sharp and pyramid of volume ratio $v: \frac{v}{3} = 1: \frac{1}{3}$ (Sharp)

Similarity ratio from this thing

1:
$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}$$
 $h' = \sqrt[3]{h^3 \times \frac{1}{3}} = h \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}$

It will be one side of the base of the square with a

Volume one third of one side is $a: a' = 1: \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}$ $a' = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}a$

Also Sennpou and the middle and the pyramid of the volume ratio $V: \frac{2}{3}v = 1: \frac{2}{3}$ (Sennpou) Similarity ratio from this thing

1: $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}$ h"= $\sqrt[3]{h^3 \times \frac{2}{3}}$ = h × $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}$

The length of the square of one side at the time of $\frac{2}{3}$ multiply v l and b

a:b=1:
$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 b= $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}$ a

Height in the h'"=h"-h' so $h''' = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}h - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}h$

Person in charge : *Mori*

英語訳 English translation

Summary

In the class for the first time this summation, you can fix in modern translation, it was found that the difficulty of making the mathematical view you can create a shape. But, what work will also be for, and it was fun.

impression

It was difficult to the modern translation of Japanese mathematics. Since the old days there was no formula for the volume that you are using now, I thought it was amazing is found that the old people of the Edo period had asked the volume in their own devising.

Future problem

It was difficult for us to use a personal computer. So we learn it more. Group leader: Yamguchi

算法勿憚改 Sanpoufutsutankai 延宝元年 A.D.1673 著者:村瀬 義益 Author: Murase Yoshimasu

