

竜ヶ崎第一高等学校 白幡探究Ⅰ 数学領域

How many rice cakes do you have?



原文

キーワード: 階差数列、等差数列、三角錐

Keyword: progression of differences, arithmetic progression, a triangular pyramid

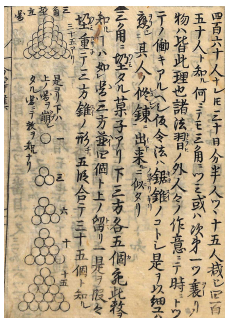
引用

見立算法規矩分等集

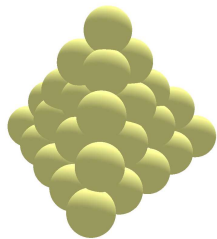
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現代語訳



5段の三角錐の形に積まれたお餅がある。
お餅の総数を知る方法は1段目は1個、2段目は1段目に2個加えて3個、3段目は2段目に3個加えて6個、同様に4段目は10個、5段目は15個になる。つまり、底面の数は底面の上の段の数にその段数を加えたものになる。但算法では底面の5個に1加えて6にし、5と6をかけて30とする。また2加えて7にし、7と30をかけて210とする。210を6で割り全部で35個のお餅が積まれていると分かる。

係: 藤田・高橋・前嶋

English ver.

There is a rice cake that piled the shape of a triangular pyramid of five steps.
The method how to know the total number of rice cakes is the first step is one, in addition, the second step is three two to the first step, in addition, the third step is six three to the second step, similarly, as for the fourth step, ten, the fifth step become fifteen.
In other words, as for the number of bases, it is to the thing which increased the number of the steps to the number of steps on the base.
In the other solution, I add 1 to five of the base and make 6 and I take 5 and 6 and do it with 30.
In addition, I make 7 and I multiply 7 by 30 and do 2 with 210.
I understand that I divide 210 by 6, and 35 rice cakes are piled up in total.

A person in charge: Fujita, Takahashi and Maeshima

まとめ・今後の課題・感想

まとめ

この和算書では三角錐に積まれたお餅の総数を、1段増えるごとに数が規則的に増えることを利用して求めている。

English ver.

The method how to know the total number of a rice cake that piled the shape of a triangular pyramid.
The above mentioned thing is written on this Wasansyo.

今後の課題

私たちが担当したこの算術は難しく理解に欠ける部分があった。
他の班と協力して完璧に理解しようと思う。
また、英訳する際にどのように書いていいのかわからない部分が多々あったので、もっと英語力をつけるべきだったと思う。

English ver.

This arithmetic that we were in charge of was difficult, and there was the part which was missing for understanding. I intend to completely understand it in cooperation with other groups.
In addition, there was the part which did not know how I might write it when I understand it into English.
Therefore I thought that I should acquire English vocabulary.

感想

正直、古文を現代文に直し、それを英訳し、数学的な内容に直す事は高校生とはいえ難しいと思ったが、班員と協力して無事終わることができた。
また、今回の経験を通して日本には300年以上前からこんなに高度な算術があったことがわかった。
日本にこんな計算方法があったことを忘れてはいけないと思う。

English ver.

To be honest, to change classical Japanese into contemporary writings, translate that into English and change into the mathematical contents, a high school student but, I thought it was difficult, but you could cooperate with a group member and finish it safely.
I found out that there was also so high arithmetic in Japan from the front more than 300 years through this experience.
I think you aren't supposed to forget that there was such way of calculation in Japan.

数学的内容

例えば、お餅が35個積み重なっているとき、数列で考えると、下の図のようになる。段数をn段目とすると、

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1段目 | 2段目 | 3段目 | 4段目 | 5段目 |
| $\alpha_n = 1$ | 4 | 10 | 20 | 35 |
| $b_n =$ | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 |
| $c_n =$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | |

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_1 &= 1 \\ \alpha_2 &= \alpha_1 + b_1 \\ \alpha_3 &= \alpha_1 + b_1 + b_2 \\ \alpha_4 &= \alpha_1 + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 \text{ となるから、}\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_n = \alpha_1 + b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n$$

$$c_n = n + 2 \text{ だから、}$$

$$\begin{aligned}b_n &= b_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} c_k \\ &= 3 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (k+2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{3}{2}n + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{よって、} \alpha_n &= \alpha_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} b_k \\ &= \alpha_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}k^2 + \frac{3}{2}k + 1 \right) \\ &= \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 + \frac{3}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k + 1 \\ &= \alpha_1 + (n-1)(4n+6)\end{aligned}$$

$\alpha_1 + (n-1)(4n+6)$ に何段かを代入すると、お餅の個数がわかる！

係: 武田 野村

English ver.

How many rice cakes do you have?

For example when rice cakes pile up the number of 35 the total number of rice cakes of the n step?
When I think by progression,

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| One step | two step | three step | four step | five step |
| $\alpha_n = 1$ | 4 | 10 | 20 | 35 |
| $b_n =$ | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 |
| $c_n =$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | |

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_1 &= 1 \\ \alpha_2 &= \alpha_1 + b_1 \\ \alpha_3 &= \alpha_1 + b_1 + b_2 \\ \alpha_4 &= \alpha_1 + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 \text{ because} \\ \alpha_n &= \alpha_1 + b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n\end{aligned}$$

$$c_n = n + 2 \text{ so}$$

$$\begin{aligned}b_n &= b_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} c_k \\ &= 3 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (k+2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{3}{2}n + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Thus} \\ \alpha_n &= \alpha_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} b_k \\ &= \alpha_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}k^2 + \frac{3}{2}k + 1 \right) \\ &= \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 + \frac{3}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k + 1 \\ &= \alpha_1 + (n-1)(4n+6)\end{aligned}$$

$\alpha_1 + (n-1)(4n+6)$ substituting what stage, it can be seen that the number of rice cakes.
A person in charge: Takeda and Nomura