

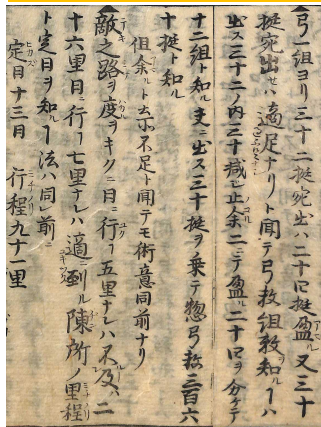
竜ヶ崎第一高等学校 白幡探究Ⅰ 数学領域

敵までの道のりとかかった日数を求める方法について

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About the way to ask the number of days which hung by the distance until the opponent and arrival

原文 The original



キーワード
一次方程式
距離の単位(1里≒4km)

Key Words
Linear function
The unit of the distance

数学的内容 The mathematical contents

△全体の弓の本数と配った相手の組数を知りたい。
相手の組数をx組とする。

1組に弓を32丁ずつ配ると24丁足りないの
 $32x - 24 \dots ①$

1組に弓を30丁ずつ配るとちょうどなので
 $30x \dots ②$

①②はどちらも全体の弓の本数を表しているの

$$32x - 24 = 30x$$

$$x = 12 \dots ③$$

②に③を代入して

$$30 \times 12 = 360$$

これより、弓の全体の本数は360本

配った相手の組数は12組

△かかった日数と道のりを知りたい。

かかった日数をx日とする。

1日に5里行くと26里とどかないので

$$5x + 26 \dots ①$$

1日に7里行くとちょうどなので

$$7x \dots ②$$

①②はどちらも全体の道のりを表しているの

$$5x + 26 = 7x$$

$$x = 13 \dots ③$$

②に③を代入して

$$7 \times 13 = 91$$

これより、かかった日数は13日

全体の道のりは91里

係: 大塚, 伊藤

現代語訳 Modern translation

△弓を一組に三十二丁ずつ配ると二十四丁足りない。
また、三十丁ずつ配るとぴったりになると聞き、そのとき配った組の数と弓の丁数を知りたい。
これを出すのに、三十二丁のうち三十丁に減らした。
減らした二で足りない二十四を割り、十二組とわかる。
それに、出す三十丁をかけてすべての弓の数が三百六十丁と分かる。
余るも不足も同じ方法で分かる。
△敵までの道を測ったのを聞くと、一日に五里行くと二十六里とどかず、一日に七里行けばぴったりたどり着く。

係: 池野辺, 石渡

英語訳 English translations

△I want to know the number of pairs and the number of all bows.
Which were distributed.

The number of pairs is set to X.

If a bow is distributed to the number of pairs every 32.

It'll be set that it is insufficient 24.

$$32X - 24 \dots ①$$

If a bow is distributed to the number of pairs every 30.

It'll be set that it can distribute exactly.

$$30x \dots ②$$

Since both ① and ② express the number of the bow.

$$32x - 24 = 30x$$

$$x = 12 \dots ③$$

② is substituted for ③

$$30 \times 12 = 360$$

This things says that the number of pairs is 12, the number of a bow is 360.

△I'd like to know days and distance until it arrives.

The days which started by the time at arrived are set to X.

When it'll progress every 20km in a day.

It's insufficient 104km.

$$5x + 26 \dots ①$$

If it'll progress every 28km in a day, it'll arrive exactly.

$$7x \dots ②$$

Both ① and ② express the whole distance.

$$5x + 26 = 7x$$

$$x = 13 \dots ③$$

② is substituted for ③

$$7 \times 13 = 91$$

The days which started from this things are 13days.

The whole distance is 364km.

A person in charge ; Otsuka and Ito

英語訳 English translations

We would like to know the number of groups and the number of all bows.

24 bows are insufficient when 32 bows are distributed to each group.

Bows can distribute exactly when 30 bows are distributed to each one group.

In order to know an answer, I thought that 32 were reduced to 30.

When insufficient 24 is divided by 2 of difference, it turns out that it distributed to 12 groups.

Since 30 bows were distributed to 12 groups, the number of all bows turns out to be 360, multiplying 12 by 30.

Also when it remains, and also when it runs short, an answer can be known by the same method.

If it hears having measured the way to an enemy and will go 20km in a day, it will not arrive 104km, but if it will go 28km in a day, it can arrive exactly.

The route until an opponent and the way to know the number of days are same as a precedent.

It is the same as the method of a precedent.

Answer.

Dais which started 13-day

Distance 273km

A person in charge ; Ikenobe and Ishiwatari

まとめ・今後の課題・感想 Summary, Future's problem, Impressions

まとめ

この和算書では、一次方程式を用いて例をもとにあるものをちょうど同じ数ずつ分ける方法を求めている。
その例で、余りが出る場合も不足が出る場合も同様の考え方でできることを表していた。

今後の課題

英訳をするときに先生やインターネットに頼ってしまったので、自分たちの力で英語に訳せるようにしたい。
私たちの扱ったこの問題は、和算書の中のごく一部なので、この問題の前後の問題とつなげてみたい。

感想

最初は現代語訳をして数学的に考えるだけでも難しいのに英語訳なんてできないと思ったけれど、班のみんなの長所を生かしお互いのできないところを補いながら完成させることができてよかった。
昔の人の考え方や例とするものはとても興味深く、見立算法規矩分等集から数学の考え方とともに当時の生活・文化もとらえることができた。

班長: 榎吉

英語訳 English translations

Summary

By this book of Japanese mathematics, using a linear equation, an example, and the way to sort the same number from something to have that exactly was being asked.
The case when it's the example and is left over, like it shows that it's possible to untie by a way of thinking.

Future's problem

When translating into English, I have depended on a teacher and the internet, so I'd like to make sure that you can do a translation into English only by your power.
It's a small part in the book of Japanese mathematics, so this problem that we handled it looks like a problem before and after this problem and a link.

Impressions

It's mathematical after a modern thinking and the example of the old person was interesting at all and was able to arrest then life, culture with a way of thinking of the mathematics from a Kiku Buntoushu.
The thing to assume a way of thinking and the example of the old person was interesting at all and was able to arrest then life, culture with a way of thinking of the mathematics from a Kiku Buntoushu.

引用
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