

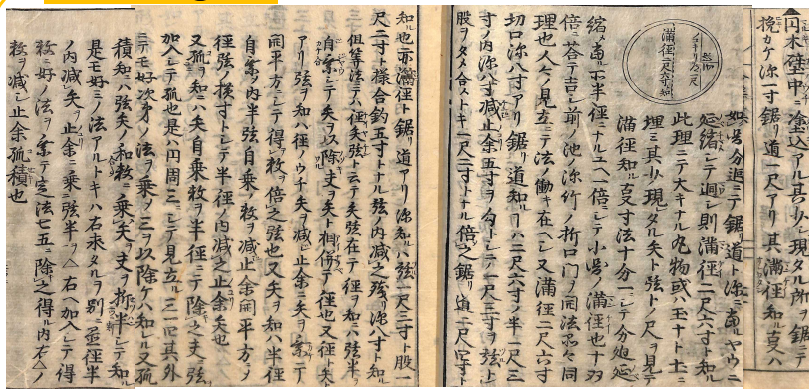
竜ヶ崎第一高等学校 白幡探究Ⅰ 数学領域

三平方の定理を利用した径矢弦の求値法

1年 C組 丁班

The determination by using the Pythagorean Theorem, the length of the diameter and the length of the arcuate height and the length of chord.

原文 Original



キーワード: 壁 三平方の定理 コンパス 丸木 Wall Pythagorean theorem compass

現代語訳

円形の木材が壁の中に埋め込んである。それが少し現れているところを、きりで深さ一寸まで切り込んだら、コンパスで点A、B、Cの三点を通るように長さを定めて円を描く。円の中心Oが定まるので、長さを測り直径は二尺六寸とわかる。

大きな球体状を土に埋め、それが地表から少しでいて、地面と接している辺を鋸道、地表から球体のは一番高いところを結ぶ線を深さとして、直径を求めるには寸法を十分の一にして、コンパスで鋸道の両端と調整し一番高くなる点の三点を通るようにコンパスを調整し円を描く。このときのコンパスの長さが半径になっているので十倍にすると直径が求まる。十分の一にしているのは、十倍にすると本当の値が求まる。

直径が2.6寸、深さ0.8寸の時鋸道を求めるには直径の半分、1.3寸から深さの0.8寸を引いた値を三平方の定理を使って1.2寸となる。これを2倍にすると鋸道が求められる。よって鋸道は2.4寸となる。

また、直径と鋸道があり深さを求めるには、斜辺を1.3寸、長辺を1.2寸とする三角形に、三平方の定理を用いて短辺が0.5寸となる。鋸道から求めた短辺を引くと深さになる。

これらを算法で表すと、『径矢弦』と言って深は矢、鋸道は弦、半径は直径で表される。

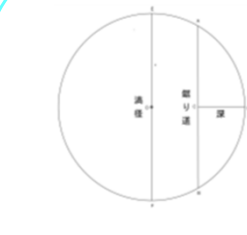
矢と弦が分かっている弦を求めるには、弦の半分を二乗し、その答えを矢をかけて、開平した値を二倍にした数が弦を求めるには矢の二乗から半径の二乗を引く、その答えを矢で割り、その値に矢をたして径を求める。

径と矢が分かっている弦を求めるには、矢から矢を引いてその答えに矢をかけて、開平した値を二倍にした数が弦を求める。開平した後、半径から引くと矢を求めることができる。

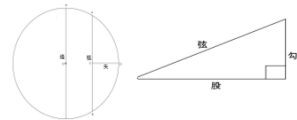
弧を求めるには、矢の二乗を半径で割り、その値に弦を足すことで弧を求めることができる。これは、円周率が3.14でも3.1415でもよい。

係: 勝村・香取

数学的内容



【1】から【3】より求められること。



※以下、鋸道を弦、深を矢、満径を径
【1】ABとCDがありEFを求める。
CDを半分にし、その値を二乗してAで割る。

以下では弦を斜辺、勾を短辺、股を長辺と呼ぶ。また、記号は図1と同じとする。さらに単位は寸で統一する。

【1】AB=10寸、CD=1寸の時の

直径を求める。
コンパスを使い点A、B、Dに接するようにコンパスで円を描くとOが求められる。Oを通る直線から直径が求められる。

【2】直径が2.6寸、CD=0.8寸の時の

ABを求めるには
OD-CD=0.5寸
△AOCにおいて
斜辺が1.3寸
短辺が0.5寸
三平方の定理を用いて
 $1.3^2 = 0.5^2 + AC^2$
AC=1.2
AB=2ACよりAB=2.4

【3】直径とABがあつてCDを求めるには、斜辺1.3寸、長辺1.2寸とするとOCが0.5寸となる。斜辺(半径)からOCを引くとCD=0.8寸となる。CD=0.8寸

係: 高森

英語訳

Symbols see Figure 1.
The measure unify to sun.

【1】Case of AB=10-sun, and CD=1-sun.

Determine of the length of the diameter.
Drawing a circle as to pass through the three points of the point A • the point B • the point C.
Since the center point O of the circle is determined, understand the length of the diameter is.

【2】Case of the diameter = 2.6-sun, and CD = 1.8-sun.

Determine of the length of AB.
OD minus CD leaves 0.5-sun.
In △AOC, the hypotenuse = 1.3-sun, the short side = 0.5-sun.

By using the Pythagorean Theorem,
 $1.3^2 = 0.5^2 + AC^2$
AC = 1.2
AB = 2AC, therefore, AB = 2.4

【3】Case of the hypotenuse = 1.3-sun, and the long side = 0.5-sun.

The hypotenuse (the radius) minus OC leaves CD.
CD = 0.8-sun.

Be obtained by the (1) ~ (3)

(1) we calculate the EF from AB and CD
After, the line segment CD is halved, by squaring the answer, then divided by A.

$$\left(\frac{CD}{2}\right)^2 \div AB + AB$$

Therefore, $EF = \frac{CD^2}{4AB} + AB$
(2) We calculate the CD from AB and EF
The answer from the EF is determined by subtracting the AB, remove the square root
In order to obtain the CD, we will multiply the 2 to the answer

$CD = 2 \cdot \sqrt{(EF - AB) \cdot AB}$

(3) It is defined as a radius AO to obtain the CD. It becomes CD When subtracting the $\frac{CD}{2}$ from AO
Therefore, it is $CD = AO - \sqrt{AO^2 - AC^2}$

(4) How to determine the length of A.
First, to divide the value obtained squaring the CD by the length of the radius AO.
Finally, adding the AB to its value.
Therefore, $AB = \frac{CD^2}{AO} + AB$

(5) I seek the area of arc. I add the AB and CD for that.
I multiply the CD in its value.
And I divide it by two.

$CD \cdot \frac{(AB + CD)}{2}$

Therefore, the area of arc =

係: 杉田・佐久間

英語訳

Circular wood is an embedded into the wall.
The place where it has appeared a little has been cut to a depth of 1 sun by a saw. The chord at a place which was the cut is 1 shaku.
At this point, the chord, the midpoint of the chord, and the center point of the circle represent as the line segment A B, the point C, the point O, respectively.
In addition, one of the shorter of the line segment that extending vertically from A B through the point C to the circumference represent the line segment C D.
The following is method for determining the diameter of this wood. First drawing a circle with determining the width of the compass so as to pass through the three points of the point A • the point B • the point C. Since the center point O of the circle is determined, measure the length of the diameter. The answer is 2 shaku 6 sun.
By utilizing this property, seek the length of the diameter from the length of CD and AB. Bury the large spherical object on the ground. It is assumed that slightly visible from the ground. This state, in a parallel perspective on the ground, seeing in a plane. Determine the diameter of this sphere from AB (the line segment in contact with the surface of ground), and CD (the line segment connecting the midpoint of the highest point and AB from the ground of the sphere). First, draw a diagram which has been reduced to one tenth the size. Then drawing a circle with determining the width of the compass so as to pass through the three points of the point A • the point B • the point D. At this point, the length of the compass is radius length, and its two times length is the length of the diameter. Because it is the scale, real values are ten times that of.

The following is a way to determine the length of AB when a diameter is 2 shaku 6 sun and the CD is 8 sun. The short side of the triangle is 5 sun (this value has subtracted the length of line segment CD from half of the length of diameter), and the hypotenuse is the 1 shaku 3 sun (the length of the radius). By using the Pythagorean Theorem, the length of AB is determined to 1 shaku 2 sun. Two times its length is the length of AB. Therefore, the length of AB is 2 shaku 4 sun. In addition, the following is a way to determine the length of CD from the length of diameter and the length of AB. The hypotenuse of the triangle is the 1 shaku 3 sun, and the long side of the triangle is 1 shaku 2 sun. By using the Pythagorean Theorem, the length of the short side of the triangles is determined to 5 sun. To subtract the length of the short side from the length of AB is the length of CD.

These methods is called kei-shi-gen. Each "kei", "shi", "gen" represents the diameter, CD, and AB. The first one, the following is how to determine the diameter of when the value of the CD and AB are both known. To squaring the half of the length of AB in the beginning. Then to divide it by the length of the CD. Finally, to add the value of the CD. The second, the following is how to determine the length of AB of when the value of the CD and the diameter are both known. To subtract the length of the CD from the length of the diameter in the beginning. Then to multiply the value of the CD to the answer. Finally, to double the value of the square root of the answer. The third, the following is how to determine the length of CD. First, to subtract the square of the half the length of the diameter from the square of half of the length of AB. Finally to subtract the value of the square root of the answer from the radius. The forth, the following is how to determine the length of the arc. First, to divide the value obtained by squaring the CD by the half of the length of the diameter. Finally, to add the AB to its value. In this case, pi may be either of 3, 3.14, and 3.1415. Fifth, the following is how to determine the area of arcuate, including a CD. First, to add a CD and AB. Next, to multiply the CD into the answer. Finally, to divide the answer by two.

係: 杉田・佐久間

まとめ・今後の課題・感想

まとめ

円の直径や半径、また、円の中心から作られている三角形の三辺から、わかっているものを探し、求められない辺を求める方法。

今後の課題

この項目では、今回、沢山の方法を紹介していたが、江戸時代ではこれらが何に活用されていたかを調べる。

感想

日本における数学は江戸時代から現代と同じくらい発展していることに私たちは感銘を受けました。この感動を日本の文化として、外国の方々に「和算」を現代の私たちが伝えながら、江戸時代の「和算」という文化を受け継いで勉強に生かしたいと思いました。

班長: 高森

Summary Impressions Future tasks

Summary

Seek unknown edges from Circle diameter and radius, the triangle made from the center of the circle, and the known edges.

Impressions

In this item, this time, I had to introduce a lot of ways.
In the Edo period I examine whether these had been what the application.

Future tasks

We impressed with the mathematics of Japan had already developed as much as the modern since the Edo period.
We, modern people, convey towards foreign to this excitement as Japanese culture. Also I want to take advantage to studying inherited the culture of Japanese mathematics, "wasan", of the Edo period.



引用 Quote
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 Author: MASIO Tokiharu