# 竜ケ崎第一高等学校 白幡探究 I 数学領域

#### 71st 1年E組 6班

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Match the number of horses well

馬の数をうまくあわせる

#### 現代語訳-Modern Japanese-

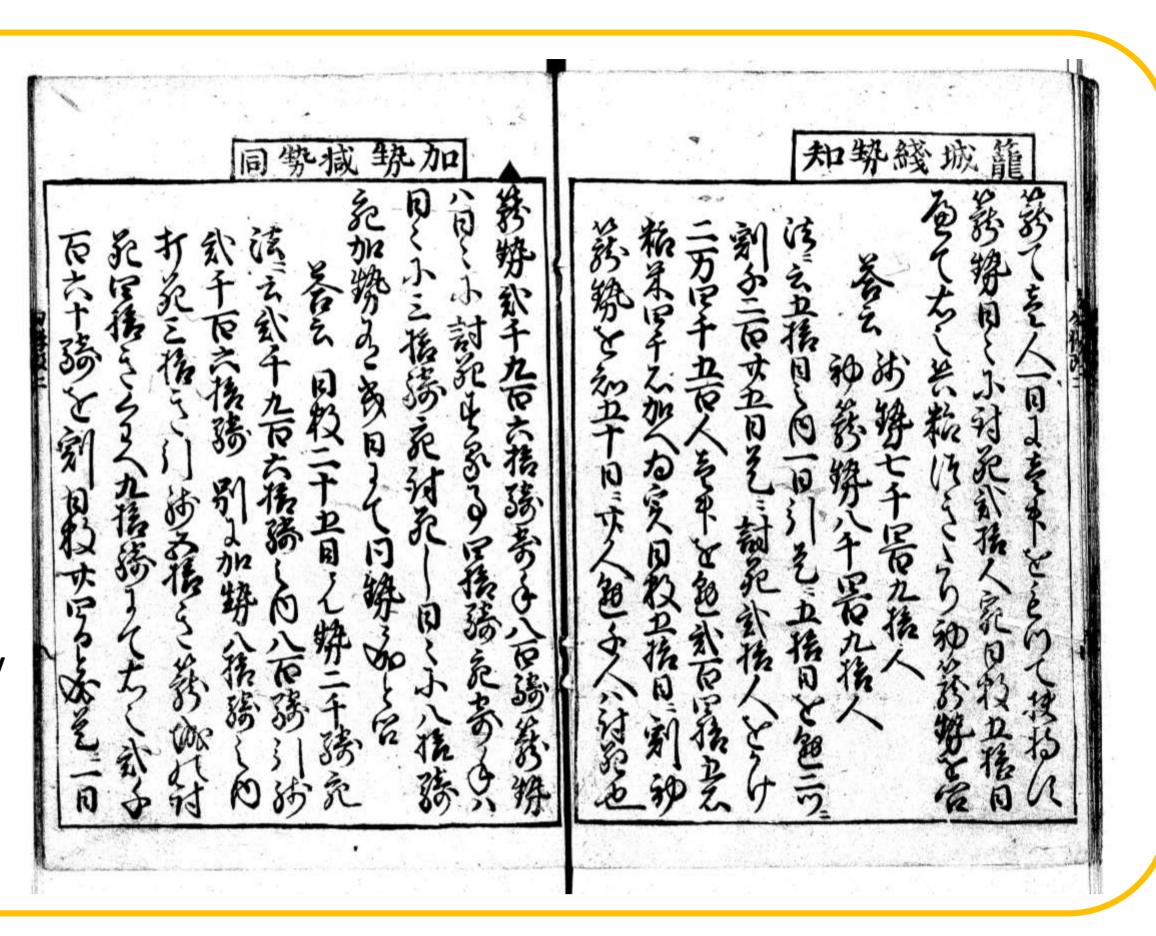
戦九に日騎九で日が九十

原文-Original-

キーワード

O弐→二 Two O拾→十 Ten

O廿→二十 Twenty



## 英語訳-English Version-

Here are 2960 garrison, and 800 offences. 40 garrison will die in battle every a day. 30 offences will die and 80 offences add in battle every a day.

When will garrison and offence be the same number? Answer is 2000 people in 25 days.

The solution of this problem,

2960 garrison minus 800 offences equals 2160 people. 80 offences joining the offence side minus fighting against garrison and dying 30 offences. So the rest becomes 50 offences. This offences plus 40 garrison who was knocked by the offences equals 90. 2160 of the number of people between the garrison and the offences divided by 90 people gives 24 days. This day plus 25 days. And, 24 days multiplied by died 40 garrisons is 960 peoples. This is the number of people who was knocked by garrisons. 2000 people who subtracts this number from 2960 people is the other people.

係 坂本

### 江戸文化 -Edo Cultures-

昔の日本では品種改良の概念がなかったために大きい馬から使って小さい馬が残 るという事をくり返していたので時代が下るごとに小型化する傾向がありますので当 時の大きさは現在より上と考えられます。

In the past in Japan, people didn't have the idea of breed improvement so they repeated that they used a small horse after using a big horse. This means a horse miniaturized as time goes by. So it is assumed that the size of a horse in the past was larger than now.

まず「馬に乗れる資格」というのが定められていて、馬に乗れるのは武士身分、それ も200~300石以上の中堅以上の身分からでした。

武士以外や下級武士だと馬に乗る資格自体がありません。

"The right to can ride a horse" was prescribed, the people who can ride a horse was a middle ranking warrior and above payed 200 to 300 seki or above. People expect warrior and a low ranking warrior can't have a right to ride a horse.

ある程度の身分の武士が自力で個別に馬を養って、個別に馬に乗って兵士や従者 を従えて軍役を果たすというのが標準的な形でした。

The warriors of rank to some extant raise the horse individually on their own and ride the horse and carry their role of army through conquering servicemen and attendants. This is a standard form.

木曽馬や野間馬などの在来種は、バランス感覚には優れているものの スピードやスタミナを長時間保てないため長距離の移動には不向きでした。

Native horses such as kisoba and nomaba and so on have a good sense of balance, but are unsuitable for movement for many hours because they can't keep speed and stamina for many hours.

係 飛田 坂本

# 数学的内容-Mathematic Content-

守りが2960人いて、日々40人死んでいく。攻めは800人いて、日々30人死ぬが80人増えて いく。

まずは守りと攻めの人数差を求める(2960-800=2160)

攻めの日々増える人数を求める(80-30=50)

守りと攻めの日々増減する人数を足し、その人数で守りの人数と攻めの人数差で割る  $(40+50=90)(2160\div90=24)$ 

そうすると守りと攻めの勢力が同じになる日数が分かる。

だがこれは24日終了時点で勢力が同じになるということだからこれに一日足す(24+1=25) 守りが死んだ人数を求める為に24日に守りが日々死んでいく40人をかける(24×40=960) これを守りのもとの人数から引く(2960-960=2000)

これは24日までに守りが死ぬ人数であり且つ攻めの死んだ人数でもある

つまり25日目に守りと攻めの人数は2000人となり同じ勢力となる

係高橋

# 数学的内容英語訳 -Mathematic Content English Version-

There is defense 2960 and by 40 people die every day. The attack have 800 people, by 30 people die every day, but by 30 people increase.

At first, Ifind number of people differences between in defense and attack. (2960 - 800 = 2160)

I find the number of people to increase every day of the attack. (80-30=50)I add the number of people to increase and decrease every day

Of defense and the attack, Idivide it by number of people differences between number of people and attack of the defense by the number of people.

 $(40+50=90)(2160\div60=24)$ 

Then, the days when the power of the attack agrees with are identified as defense, but this because it means that power becomes same on end of time on 24th, I make up all day long (24 + 1 = 25)

To find the dead number of people of the defense. On 24th defense takes 40 people dying every day.  $(24 \times 40 = 960)$ 

I subtract this from the original number of people of the defense. (2960 - 960 = 2000)

This is by 24th it is the number of people the defense dies and is the dead number of people of the attack.

That is to say, on the 25th day the number of people of defense and the attack becomes 2000 people and becomes the same power.

#### まとめ・今後の課題・感想

#### 感想 - Impressions -

原文から日本語訳をするのに予想以上に時間がかかってしまい、英 訳の作業にあまり時間をかけられなかったが、班員の一人一人が自 分の役割に責任を持って作業したので、終えることができた。

普段日常で目にすることのない和算の学習は、古典、日本史、そし て現代の数学にも繋がるので、これからの学習に生かそうと思います。

It takes a long time than I think from the original text translation into Japanese, we have a little time to work English translation. But each of member carry out own part having a responsibility, we could finish work. I found it useful to study WASAN to connect classical literature, Japanese history, and modern math. We want to use what we studied.

#### まとめ&今後の課題 -Summary&Future Tasks-

今回この問題を解くうえで、中学生や高校生で習う数学は一切使っていない。そ のため、小学生の知識だけでも解けるような問題だった。だが「10」を「拾」と表し ているところがあるなど、昔と今の漢字の使われ方が少し違うだけで解くまでに大 変時間がかかった。だから漢字の意味や昔の文化についてもっと知る必要があ るように感じた。機会があれば他の問題も解いてみようと思う。

When we solve this question. we do not use math that junior high school students and high school students learn. So it is possible to solve with only knowledge of elementary school students. However, there are points that "拾"stands for "10" and so on. It takes many times to solve problems because the use for kanji now is different from the past. So we think that we need to know well about old cultures and meanings of kanji. If we have a chance, we try to solve other problems.

髙橋 坂本

~引用~

村瀬義益「算法勿憚改」 Murase Gieki Sanhouhutsudannkai

延宝元年 A.D.1673年



豊崎