電ケ崎第一高等学校 白幡探究 I 数学領域

入籠に割り当てられる値段の求め方

現代語訳

します。

たそれぞれ割り当てることができるのの五升入りには銀十匁六分六厘六毛六三升入りには銀十匁六分六厘六毛六三升入りには銀五匁三分三厘三毛三十分一升入りには銀二匁六分六厘六毛六

答れの容器にいくつずつ割り当てることができるだろうな入りの容器をそれぞれ一個ずつ計五個買うととき銀をそ銀四十匁で一升入り、二升入り、三升入り、四升入り、五

数学的内容

48匁の銀がある。

これで7つの大きさの違う入れ子を1.5匁ずつ割下げて買うときいくらずつ割り当てられるか。

一番小さい入れ子の価格をXとする。

すると小さい順に X, X+1.5, X+(1.5*2), X+(1.5 *3), X+(1.5*4), X+(1.5*5), X+(1.5*6)となる

これより計算式は

X + X + 1.5 + X + (1.5 * 2) + X + (1.5 * 3) + X + (1.5 * 4) + X + (1.5 * 5) + X + (1.5 * 6) = 48

7X + (1.5 * 21) = 48

7X = 48 - 31.5

7X = 16.5

X = 2.357

よって大きいものから1番目11.357

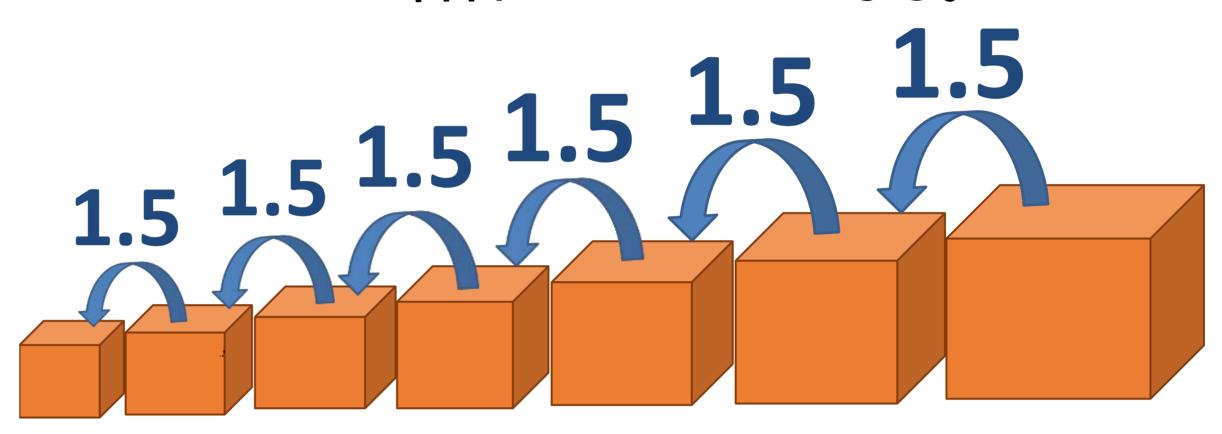
2番目9.857

3番目8.357

4番目6.857

5番目5, 357 6番目3. 857

7番目2.357 となる。



池宮 伊藤

江戸文化

·物々交換(生活必需品の米、布、塩などが物品貨幣の役割)

·皇朝12銭(およそ250年の間に12種類の銅銭を発行、奈良時代に3種、平安時代に9種和同開珎~乾元大宝958)

- ・和同元年(708)に国内で和同開珎を中国の制度にならって鋳造
- →庶民に庸・調の税、蓄銭叙位令などのさまざまな政策で貨幣を流通させようとした。
- ·再び物品貨幣に逆戻りした
- ·渡来銭(政府は貨幣を発行しなかったので、宋から銭を輸入し国内の流通にあてた特に平清盛から多量に国内に輸入、流通)
- ·室町幕府も勘合貿易によって明から大量に銭を輸入
- ・永楽(えいらく)通宝(つうほう)
- ・粗悪な私鋳銭(鐚銭)が出まわる
- ・戦国時代では、南蛮貿易により鉱山開発が盛んに
- ·豊臣秀吉が全国の金銀鉱山の採掘権を一手に握り、豪華な金貨天正大判を造らせる。 (大名や公家の間でしか使われず、庶民は鐚(びた)銭(せん)を使っていた。)
- ・徳川家康が金銀貨幣を統一
- -金貨→両(りょう)-分(ぶ)-朱(しゅ)の名称で4進法がとられる
- ・銀貨→秤量(ひょうりょう)貨幣
- ·銅貨→家光のときに寛永通宝として発行
- ⇒はじめて金・銀・銅・の三貨幣が揃い全国に流通

しかし、大名の藩札の発行もあり三貨幣の交換率も乱れた

池宮

安齋 太一

◎大久保 友真

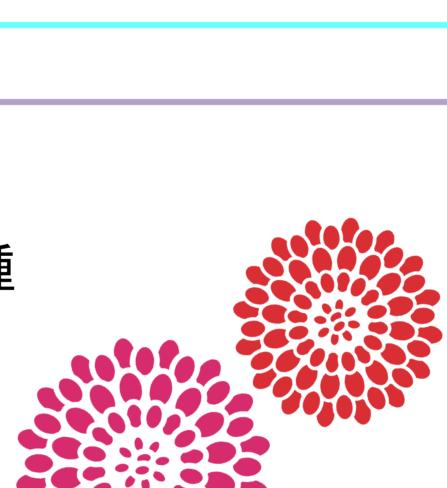
1班

71回生 1年B組

池宮 史華

伊藤 綾音

岩崎凌











まとめ・感想・今後の課題

◎まとめ…この問題はいわゆる入れ子算という問題である。入れ子算は大きさの違う各容器の値段を求めるというものである。この問題は、方程式によって解くことができる。

- ◎今後の課題…現代語訳はスムーズにできたが、その後の英訳や数学的内容の理解に時間がかかってしまった。これはひとえに、我々の英語力と応用力の欠如のためと考える。ゆえに、今後の課題としてこの力を身につけることをあげたい。
- ◎ 感想…いまの時代にも応用がきくこの問題はすごく興味深いものであったが、それと同時に、かなりの考察力と計算力を要求されたので、とても難しかった。また、この問題が作られた時代背景なども知ることができ歴史にも興味を広げることができた。和算の問題にも様々なものがあるので、ほかの問題にも挑戦したい。

引用 算法物憚改 延宝元年A.D.1673 著者 村瀬 義益 Auther=Murase Gieki http://www.imes.boj.or.jp/cm /history/7C/ 貨幣博物館



Ryugasaki first high school Shirahata research1 Math domain How to find the price assigned to Ireko

Modern translation

There are five containers each can contain 1^{shou}, 2^{shou}, 3^{shou}, 4^{shou}, 5^{shou}. If you buy each containers one by one with silver of 40*monme*, how many silvers can you allot silver of 40*monme* to each containers?

Answer

Can contain 1^{shou} 2^{monme}, 6^{bu}, 6^{rin}, 6^{mou}, 6^{shi}.

2^{shou} 5^{monme}, 3^{bu}, 3^{rin}, 3^{mou}, 3^{shi}.

3^{shou} 8^{monme}.

4^{shou} 10^{monme}, 6^{bu}, 6^{rin}, 6^{mou}, 6^{shi}.

5^{shou} 13^{monme} 3^{bu} 3^{rin} 3^{bu} 3^{shi}

5^{shou} 13^{monme}, 3^{bu}, 3^{rin}, 3^{bu}, 3^{shi}.

Calculation 1^{shou} and 5^{shou} sum up to 6^{shou}.

You can get 6^{shou} and divide it by 2, you will get 3^{shou} . You multiply 3^{shou} by 5 then you can get $1^{to}5^{shou}$.

And you divide 40^{monme} divide by $1^{to}5^{shou}$, you will know the proxy bill per square. There are seven containers [*ireko*].

If you buy a container cheaper than other container one size bigger than the container. Price of each containers different 1.5^{monme} .

how many silvers can you allot silver of 48^{monme} to each containers.

Answer the biggest one 11^{monme} 3^{bu} 5^{rin} 7^{mou} 1^{shi}

9 monme 8 bu 5 rin 7 mou 1 shi 8 monme 3 bu 5 rin 7 mou 1 shi

6 monme 8 bu 5 rin 7 mou 1 shi

5 monme 3 bu 5 rin 7 mou 1 shi

3 monme 8 bu 5 rin 7 mou 1 shi 2 monme 3 bu 5 rin 7 mou 1 shi

Calculation you subtract 1 from 7 containers and get 6. Also you multiplied 6 by 7 and divide it by two, you'll get 21. Also you multiplied 21 by 1.5 and you'll get 31.5. also you add 31.5 to 48 and divide it by seven, you can know the price of the most biggest size of container. Also you can know the price of the smallest container if you subtract 31.5 from 48 and divide it by 7. Anzai Iwasaki

Mathematical content

There are 48^{monme} of silver.

Regard a price of the smallest *Ireko* as X. Then each price is X, X+1.5, X+1.5 \times 2, X+1.5 \times 3, X+1.5 \times 4, X+1.5 \times 5 and X+1.5 \times 6.

According to calculations,

 $X+(X+1.5)+(X+1.5\times2)+(X+1.5\times3)+(X+1.5\times3)$

 $5\times4)+(X+1.5\times5)+(X+1.5\times6)=48$

 $7X+1.5\times21=48$

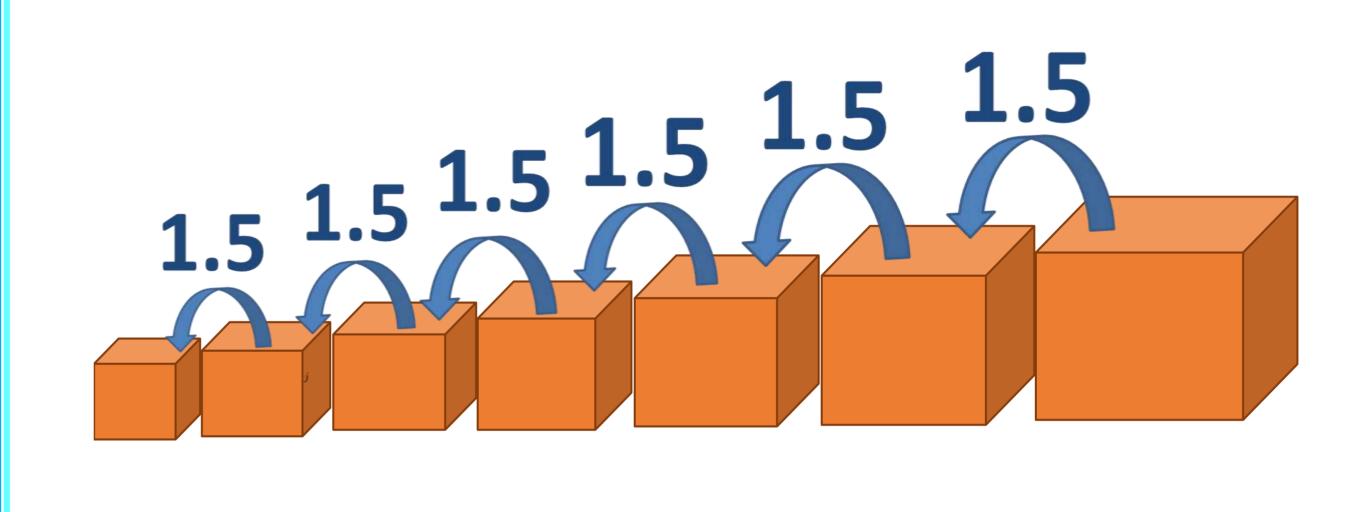
7X = 48 - 31.5

7X = 16.5

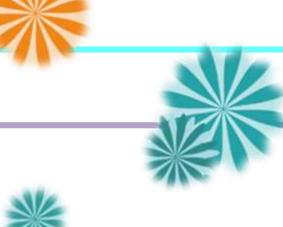
X=2.35714285714...

 $X \rightleftharpoons 2.357$

So, prices of each *Ireko* are 11.357, 9.857, 8.357, 6.857, 5.357, 3.857 and 2.357 in order of a big *Ireko*.



Ikemiya Ito



Edo culture

The history of money in Japan

#The twelve coins of empire. (They were the oldest coins and were issued in Nara and Heian period.)

#Arrival coin. (Because the Japanese government did not issue money in late Heian period.)

#The Muromachi shogunate also imported coins from China(Eiraku tuho exc).

#During the Sengoku period, mining development was flourishing due to the southern barbarian trade. Therefore, a coin made of gorgeous gold was issued (Tensyo Oban).

#Tokugawa Ieyasu unifies the gold and silver money. Thereby for the first time, three currencies of gold, silver and coppr were collected and distributed throughout the country.

However, due to the issue of Daimyo's clan tag, the

exchange rate of gold and silver copper was also disturbed.

Ikemiya

Summary & Impression & future tasks

Summary

This is a question what is called *irekozan*.

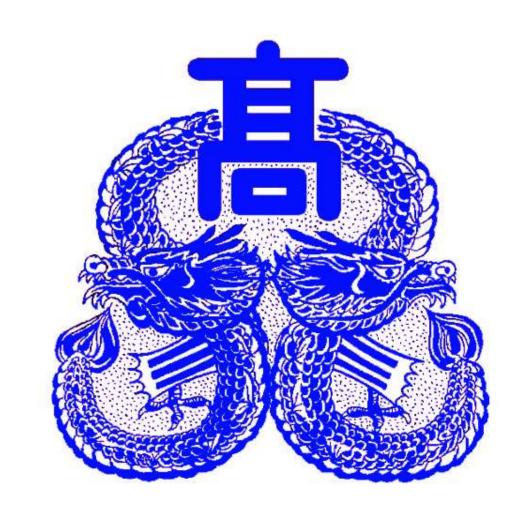
Irekozan is a question to find each of prices of containers whose sizes are different.

It can be answered by a linear equation.

Future subject

We can finish translation of modern language smoothly, however they took time to understand contents of math and translation of English. We think it is because a lack of our knowledge of English and ability of application. So we want to acquire these abilities. Impression

This problem that application covered in the present times was interesting, but, with it, it was difficult because a considerable consideration power and calculation power were required. Also we are interested in history of japan because of knowing the historical context when the question was made. There are diverse questions, so we want to challenge them.





71st 1-B

Anzai Taichi

Ikemiya Fumika

Ito Ayane

Iwasaki Ryo

