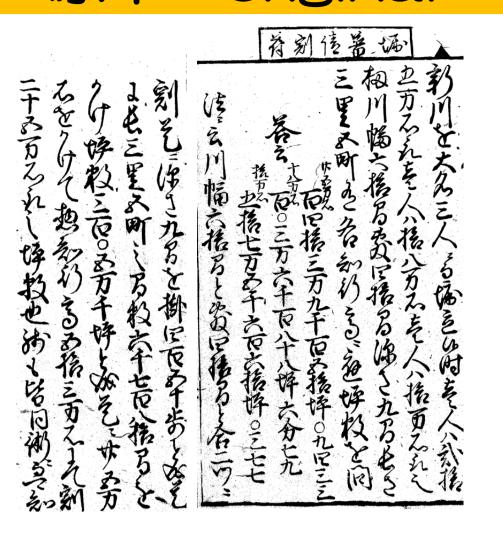
川を3人で分けよう Let's separate the river

71st1年 C組 5班

中里奨 杉山彩花 長町大気 仲真吾 鈴木葵

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原本 • original



≪キーワード Key word≫ 台形 Trapezoid 川の形 The shape of the river

江戸文化 · Edo culture

仲 真吾

江戸時代に使われた測量器具

間縄:距離を測るための測量器具。現在の巻尺に相当する。

一間ごとに目盛りが付き、全長100m程度あった。 ただし、水分による伸縮や、強風に弱いという欠点があった。

鉄鎖:距離を測るための測量器具。両端に輪を持った鉄線を鎖状に60本つないだもの。伊能忠敬が考案。

間縄とともに用いられることもあった。

見盤:作図を行うもの。

当時もコンパスや分度器、定規を用いて作図を行っていた。

水木:二地点間の高低差を測るために用いられた器具。

But it is weak water and strong wind.

和算の問題を見てもわかるように江戸時代でも高度な測量技術を日常的に利用していたことがうかがえる。

また、それを支えていた測量器具もとても発展していた!!

SURVEYING INSTRUMENT USED IN THE EDOPERIOD

Kennawa: The survey equipment to measure distance. It is like a tape measure.

It has scales every 1kan. The total length of it is about 100 meters.

Tessa: The survey equipment to measure distance. It is a thing that irons wire with the ring at the both ends are tied 60 of them like a chain. Tadataka Ino devised it. It was sometimes used with Kennawa.

Kenban: The survey equipment to describe a figure. People described it with a compass and a protractor and a ruler then.

Mizuki: The survey equipment to measure height difference between two places.

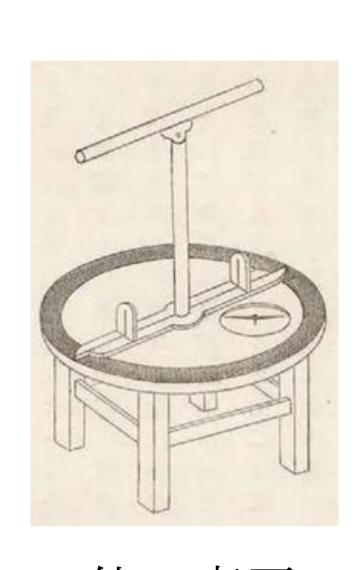
We found people in Edo period always used high measurement technique because of problems of thenative mathematics of japan.

Survey equipment developed very much!

現代語訳・Modern translation







仲 真吾

英語訳 • English version

Three *daimyos* want to divide land in the river which is called *"Shinkawa"*.

First daimyo wants 250,000^{koku}.

Second wants 180,000^{koku}.

Third wants 100,000^{koku}.

The width of it is 60^{ken}.

The bottom of it is 40^{ken}.

The depth of it is 9^{ken}.

The length of it is 3^{ri} 5^{cyo}.

You have to answer how many tsubo they can get.

The method is adding 60^{ken} to 40^{ken} and dividing into 2 pieces.

And, multiplying it by 9^{ken}. Then it's 450^{bu}.

Next, multiplying this answer by 6180^{ken}.

Then it's 3051000^{tsubo}

Multiplying this by 250000^{koku} and dividing 530000^{koku} they want the number of *tsubo*.

Then it is 250000^{tsubo}.

Other two people do in the same way like before.

As a result

First daimyo :1439150^{tsubo}09433

Second daimyo :1036188^{tsubo}6^{bu}79

Third daimyo :57566^{tsubo}0377

daimyo a Japanese feudal lord a ken is equivalent to 1.82 meters. A ken is equal to about 6 feet

a league:unit of distance equal to 4km

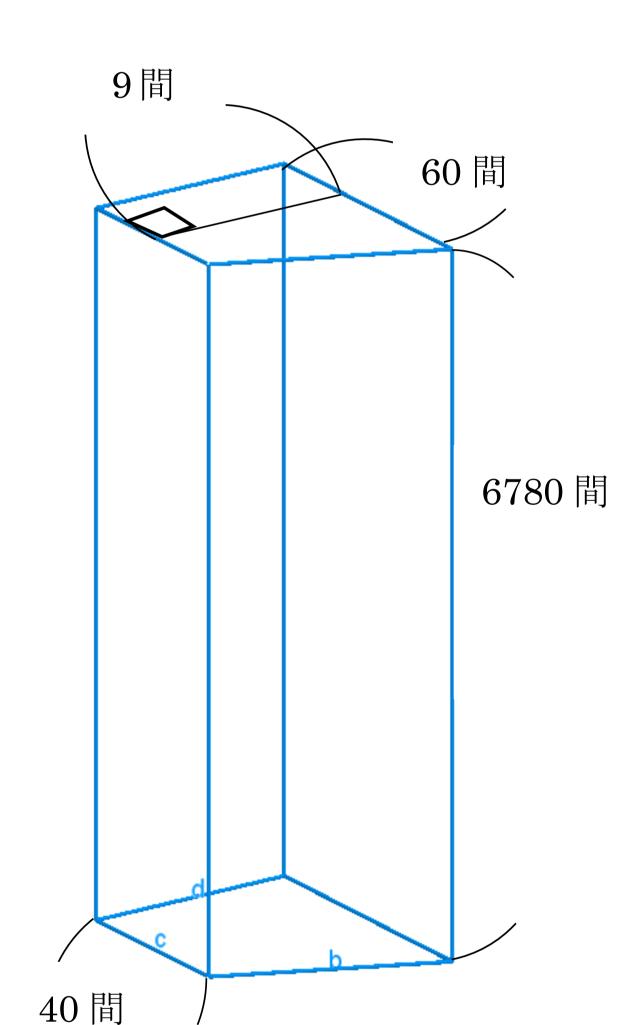
a unit of length used in Japan called 'cyo'

a koku a Japanese unit of measurement of volume

a *tsubo* a unit for measuring area one *tsubo* is about 3.3 square meters

Originally 1bu unit of defined by the length of two steps, and 1bu square was the 1bu of area.

数学的内容 • Mathematical content



左の図において、川幅 60 間、川底の幅 40 間、深さ 9 間、長さ 6780 間の川がある。この川を立体と考えてそれぞれの面積を求める。

底面積=450歩 (川幅+敷)÷2×深さ=450歩

中里

奨

まず、川の体積を求める。

川の体積 = 3051000坪 底面積×川の長さ = 3051000坪

求めた川の体積に一人の大名が取る分の石をかけて530,000石で割る。 そして、大名が取る分の石を引く。

3051000坪 \times 250000石 \div 530000石 - 250000石 = 1439510坪09433

ほかの人も同様に行う。

In the above figure , there is the river 60^{ken} widths, 40^{ken}, widths of the bottom, 6780^{ken} lengths.

We think this river is solid and answer each of area.

Base area = 450^{bu} (width+shiki) $\div 2 \times depth=450^{bu}$

First, we calculate the volume of river.

Volume of river= 3051000^{tsubo} (base area)×(length)= 3051000^{tsubo}

We do multiplication calculated volume of the river to daimyo's portion *koku* and divide 530000^{koku}.

And , we draw a koku for Daimyo's take

We do other people do as well

杉山 彩花・鈴木 葵・長町 大気

まとめ・今後の課題・感想

まとめ

現代語と異なる単位などが用いられているので難しく感じるが使われているのは台形の面積を求める公式と簡単な分数の応用だけだった。

算額を終えての感想

約400年も前から、現代でも通じるレベルの数学の問題を日本人がやっていたことにとても驚いた。当時の彼らも、まさか400年後の高校生が自分たちの問題を解いているなんて夢にも思わないだろう。時代の垣根を超えて人と交流できる「数学」のすごさを知る良い機会となった。

今後の課題

単位や用語などに、問題が作られた当時の言葉が用いられている問題を理解するのに時間がかかってしまった。そこから、公式などの単純な暗記による知識だけではなく現代文や古典の学習によって得られる「読解力」も必要になってくることが分かった。

今後は、それぞれの学習内容を理解しつつ、それぞれから得られる知識を結び 付けることを意識していきたい。

Summary

It seems difficult because units different from modern language are used, but the only used was the formula for finding the area of the trapezoid and the application of simple fractions.

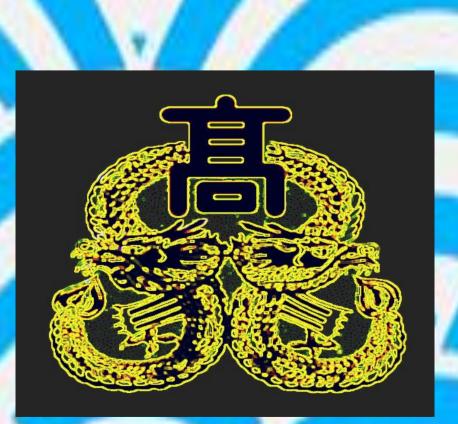
Comment after finishing the Sangaku

About 400 years ago, I was surprised that the Japanese were doing mathematical problems at a level that is also familiar to modern times. At the time, they would not even dream of high school students 400 years later solving their problems. It was a good opportunity to learn about the excellence of "mathematics" that can interact with people beyond the boundaries of the times.

Future tasks

It took time to understand the problem that the words at the time the problem was gave, in units, terms, etc. From that, it turned out that not only knowledge by simple memorizing such as official, but also "reading ability" obtained by learning of modern sentences and classics becomes necessary.

In the future, I would like to be conscious of linking knowledge gained from each while understanding each learning content.



引用 算法勿憚改 Sanpou Fututan Kai 延宝 元年 1673年 著者:村瀬 義益

Author: Murase Yosimasa