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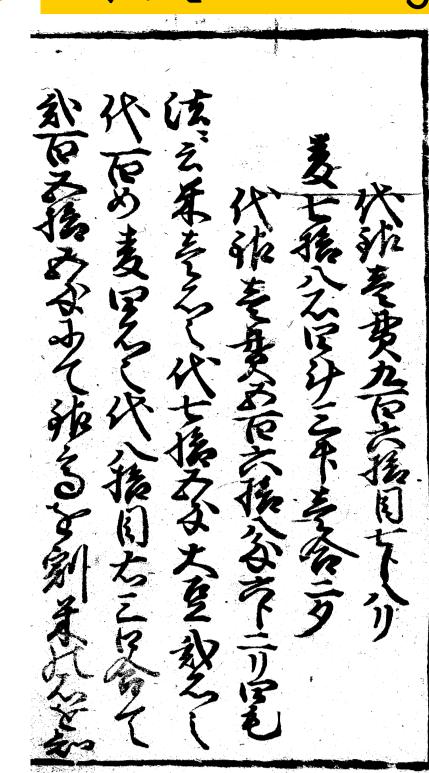
米・大豆・麦の量と代銀の求め方

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The way to search the amount and money to buy rice, soys, and wheat

原文 The original



Keyword

ratio

数学的内容 The mathematical content

大豆2石の値段は50匁×2=100匁 麦4石の値段は20匁×4=80匁 米1石の値段は75匁

全体に占める米の割合 $\frac{75}{255}$ 5000匁× $\frac{75}{255}$ ≒ 1470.58匁 = 1貫470匁5厘8毛

よって米の代銀は1貫470匁5厘8毛

1石あたり75匁なので1470.58匁÷75匁≒19.6078石 よって米の石は19.6078石

大豆の量は米の量の2倍、麦の量は大豆の量の2倍より

大豆の石は19.6078×2≒39.2156石 麦の石は39.2156×2≒78.4312石

よってそれぞれの代銀は

大豆 $39.2156 \times 50 = 1960.78 = 1$ 貫960 匁7厘8毛

麦 78.4312 × 20 = 1568.624匁 ≒ 1貫568匁6厘2毛

答え 米 19.6078石 値段 1貫470匁5厘8毛 大豆 39.2156石 值段1貫960匁7厘8毛

麦 78.4312石 值段1貫568匁6厘2毛 〈英語訳〉

A price of 2^{koku} of soy's is $50^{\text{monme}} \times 2 = 100^{\text{monme}}$. A price of 4^{koku} of wheats is $20^{\text{monme}} \times 4 = 80^{\text{monme}}$ A price of 1^{koku} of rice is 75^{monme}

 $100^{\text{monme}} + 80^{\text{monme}} + 75^{\text{monme}} = 255^{\text{monme}}$ The ratio of rice to the whole is $\frac{75}{255}$

 $5000^{\text{monme}} \times \frac{75}{255} = 1470.58^{\text{monme}} = 1^{\text{kan}}470^{\text{monme}}5^{\text{rin}}8^{\text{mou}}$

As a result a price of rice is 1^{kan}470^{monme}5^{rin}8^{mou}

 $1470.58^{\text{monme}} \div 75^{\text{monme}} = 19.6078^{\text{koku}}$

A price of soy is twice as much as rice's price. A price of wheats twice as much as soy's price.

Thus soy's koku is $19.6078 \times 2 = 39.2156^{\text{koku}}$

Wheat's koku is 39.2156× 2 ≒78.4312^{koku}

Thus a price of soy is $39.2156 \times 50 = 1960.78^{\text{monme}} = 1^{\text{kan}} 470^{\text{monme}} 5^{\text{rin}} 8^{\text{mou}}$

A price of wheat is $78.4312 \times 20 = 1568.624 = 1^{\text{kan}} 568^{\text{monme}} 6^{\text{rin}} 2^{\text{mou}}$

Answer Rice 19.6078koku Price 1kan470monme5rin8mou Soy's 39.2156koku Price 1kan960monme7rin5mou

Wheats 78.4312^{koku} Price 1^{kan}568^{monme}6^{rin}2^{mou}

係:水越•中村

現代語訳 The modern translation

麦大米 係:中島

〈英語訳〉 One has 5,000^{monme} One buys rice, soy and wheat. Soy's price is twice as much as rice's price.

Wheats' price is twice as much as soy' s price.

1^{koku} of rice's price is 75

1^{koku} of soy's price is 50^{monme}

1^{koku} of wheat's price is 20^{monme}

Search how much one bought and paid.

One pay 1470.58 monme for 19.6078_g of rice. One pay 1960.78 monme for 39.2156_g of soy.

One pay 1568.624 monme for 78.4312_g of wheats.

How to solve

1·····.75^{monme} (1^{koku} of rice)

 $2 \cdots 100^{\text{monme}} (2^{\text{koku}} \text{ of sovs})$

 $3 \cdots 80^{\text{monme}} (4^{\text{koku}} \text{ of wheats})$

1 to 3 is three gain's prices.

Its total is 255^{monme} That is how much one paid.

And how much we bought is obtained by diving 5000^{monme} by its total.

It is 22.2. That is how much one bought.

And this process we showed you is how to solve this problem. 係:古谷

江戸文化 Edo culture

貨幣制度の地域性

貨幣制度について

江戸時代には金・銀・銅の3つで売買が行われた。

しかし、金に対する銀の価値、金に対する銅の価値、銀に対する銅の価値 は変動していた。現代にこれを置き換えると日本の中の売買が日本円、ドル、ユーロ

で行われているようなもの。

金一両=銀60匁=銅4000文 金・銀・銅の交換相場は各地で独自に立てられ、時代によって変動した。

貨幣制度においての東日本と西日本の違い

江戸時代、東日本は金、西日本は銀が流通貨幣であった。

なぜなら、西では石見銀山などにみられるように銀がよく取れ、逆に東では金がよく取れたか らである。例えば岩見銀山(現在の島根県太田市)は江戸時代前期まで日本の膨大な銀 需要を支え、当時の日本の銀産出量は世界全体の三分の一に達していた。金山では佐 渡金山が有名である。金と銀の交換比率は江戸、大阪の大両替などによって、毎日相場 建てが行われていた。 係:結城

〈英語訳〉

1...What is system of money in edo period?

Edo's exchange was done by the three; gold, silver, bronze. However value of those is not always constant it was just like "international exchange in Japan".it means that we change yen to dollar and euro. The place of the exchange was also held everywhere in those days.

2...The difference between eastern Japan and western japan

In edo period, eastern people used the gold more than the silver. On the other hands, western people used the silver more than the gold. Why was there such a difference? It is because of "output".

Sado kinzan is in Sadogasima in Nigata prefecture; the part of eastern Japan. Much gold was there. So eastern people used gold more than silver. Western people used silver more than gold in the same reason; western Japan had Ginzan. Rate between gold and silver was changing every day at the bank called "Ooryougae" in Osaka.

係:古谷

まとめ・今後の課題・感想 Summary・Future tasks・Impressions

まとめ

この和算の問題では比を用いて計算を行い

米・麦・大豆の量と値段を求めようとした。

それぞれ買う量が違い、それをそろえるという発想を 浮かべるのが難しい点であった。江戸文化については、

貨幣制度の地域制について掘り下げた。その結果、

西日本では銀が東日本では金が流通貨幣であることが分かった。

〈英語訳〉

I tried to calculate using the ratio by this problem of the native mathematics of Japan and find the amount and the price of the rice wheat of soybeans.

The amount bought respectively was different and was the point that it's difficult to float.

It was checked about a monetary institutional area

system about Edo culture. As a result, silver found out that money is circulation money at eastern Japan at western Japan.

今後の課題

和算における発想の転換に至るのにてこずってしまっ たため、そういった数学力を身に着けていきたい。 他にも英訳の単語にてこずってしまったため、語彙力 も身につけたい。

〈英語訳〉

I have trouble with conversion of idea in Wasan, Also I have a hard time translating Japanese into English. Thus I'd like to get the vocabulary power and mathematics power.

感想

和算を通して様々な貴重な体験をすることが できてとてもよかったと思う。 特にグループで協力し何かを仕上げるという 経験はとてもプラスになったと思う。

〈英語訳〉

I think it was possible to experience it valuably variously through the native mathematics of Japan, and it was very good. I thought the experience which cooperates in a group and completes something in particular was quite useful.

引用:算法勿憚改 延宝元年 A.D.1673

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