



MATHS PLAN

COUNTRY: Italy

SCHOOL: Istituto Comprensivo "N. D'Apolito"

ACTIVITY NAME: Maths and History

"Greek Pi in history"

MATERIALS: thin paper of various colors, scissors, glue, ruler, compass, some string, geography book, history book, exercise book, internet searches.

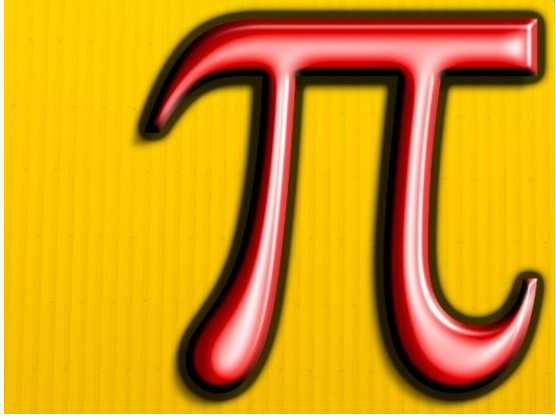
ACTIVITY NUMBER: 2

MAKING ACTIVITY:

Insert the Math and History activity into the history programming by searching for all the information to reconstruct the history of pi.



The Mediterranean Sea: the cradle of pi.




Greek Pi in history


Pi is a fascinating number that indicates the relationship between the circumference and its diameter.

A little history of Pi ...

... along the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, from the Babylonians to the Egyptians, up to Archimedes of Syracuse.



Pi is an ancient number.
Babylonians were the first to calculate this about 4,000 years ago.
Babylonians wanted to find out how far a wheel with a certain diameter could go.



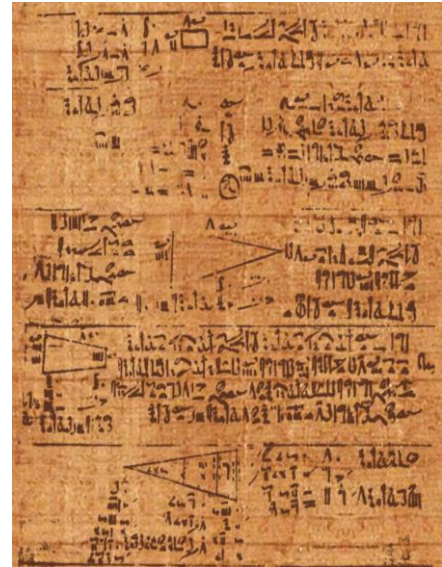
We do not know the calculations they made, but for the Babylonians the value of pi was 3.125.

Babylonians indicated it with the fraction 25/8, equal to about 3.125.



Egyptians

The Egyptian scribe Ahmes, in the Rhind Papyrus (1500 BC), established that the area of a circle is equal to that of a square with the side equal to $\frac{8}{8}$ of the diameter and then gave pi the value of 3,16049.



E ora...

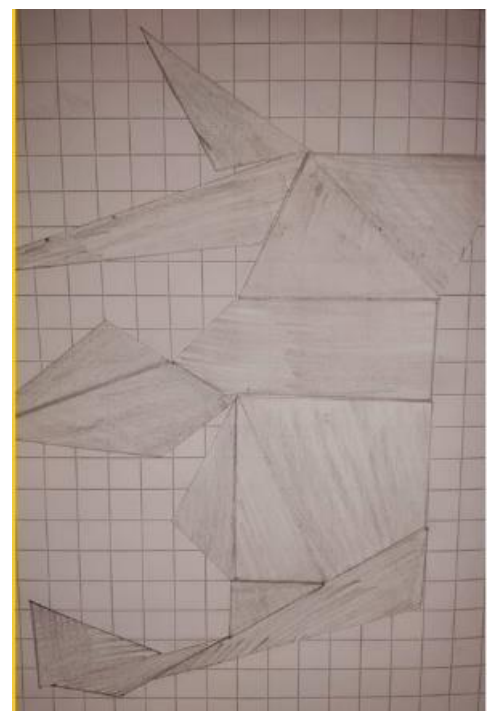
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PIXEL ART



Let's have some fun with Pixel Art!



-STOMAKION





Archimedes, the man who invented pi.

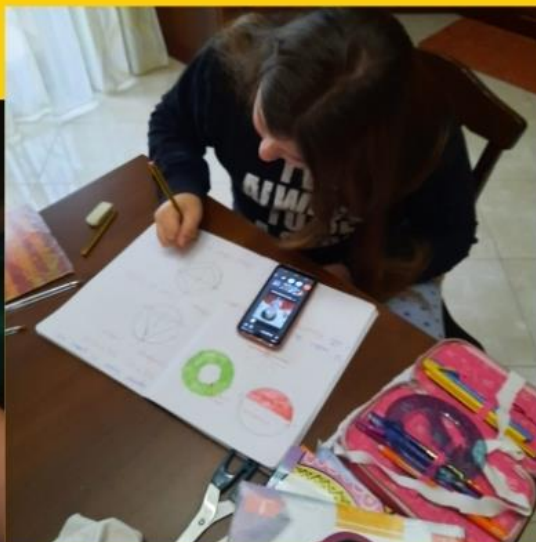
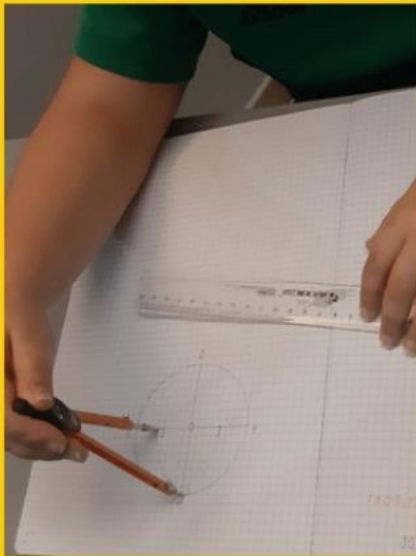
He based on the perimeters and the areas of the polygons inscribed and circumscribed in the circle, discovered that between the diameter and the circumference there was a constant relationship.

He was able to give a more precise approximation of pi, namely 3.14.



The diameter is contained in the circumference 3 times and a piece, that is 3,14.

π is an irrational number with infinite digits after the decimal point, which never repeat regularly.





The myth of Dido



Dido cunningly cut the bullskin into many strips and placed them in a row, so as to delimit what would be the future territory of the city of Carthage .



Dido managed to occupy a ground of about twenty-two square stadiums (one stadium equals about 185.27 m).



We too like Dido