Mathematicians / Matemáticos
International group

eTwinning project

New vision of the world / Nueva visión del mundo

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

This ebook is produced by an international group of students participating in the interdisciplinary and bilingual project “New vision of the world”
Students have participated in English and others in Spanish.

Este ebook es producido por un grupo internacional de alumnos participantes en el proyecto interdisciplinario y bilingüe “Nueva Visión del mundo”
Hay alumnos que han participado en inglés y otros en español

May 2018

Participating Schools / Centros participantes

- **Collège C. de Pisan – France**
- **Secondary school of Grombalia:** Wala Abid - Syrine Rmili
- **Athénée Royal de Beaumont (Bélgica)**: Christophe Roland
- **10th Helioupolis Primary School, Greece**: Emma
- **B' Arsakeio Tositseio Junior High School in Ekali , GREECE** Athina Garbola ,Constantinos Nikitakis

Teachers / Profesores:

- **Najoua Slatnia, Tunisia**
- **Armelle Mandaroux, France**
- **Natalia Tzitzi, Greece**
- **Pilar Carilla, Belgium**
- **Athina Garbola , Greece**

eTwinning

Topics / Temas

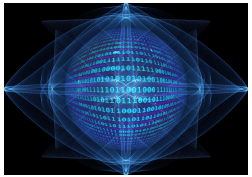
- Coding
- Mathematical proof
- Cryptography
- Interior design
- GEOMETRY - Thales’ Theorem

ASII CODE

https://twinspace.etwinning.net/44714/pages/page/364997

Created by the team of Collège C. de Pisan – France

ASII CODE



Created by the team of Collège C. de Pisan – France

mathematical proof

a mathematical proof is similar to an attorney arguing a case in a courtroom. An attorney's task is to prove a person's guilt or innocence using evidence and logical reasoning. A mathematical proof shows a statement to be true using definitions, theorems, and postulates. Just as with a court case, no assumptions can be made in a mathematical proof. Every step in the logical sequence must be proven. Mathematical proofs use deductive reasoning, where a conclusion is drawn from multiple premises. The premises in the proof are called statements.

Syrine Rmili __ Tunisia

Las matemáticas

Aunque a muchas personas no les gusten, están en todas las partes de nuestra vida y en todo momento, por ejemplo : en los teléfonos y los ordenadores, para calcular el tiempo, para hacer avanzar tu coche...

La informática

Si cuando pulsas una tecla hay una reacción es porque por tu móvil pasan líneas con códigos binarios (0 ;1), y envían una respuesta que puede tener más de cien números ! Constantemente se fabrican ordenadores más potentes y rápidos.

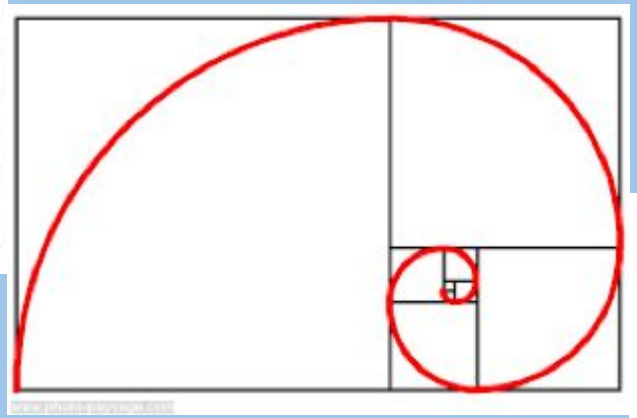
Los números irracionales

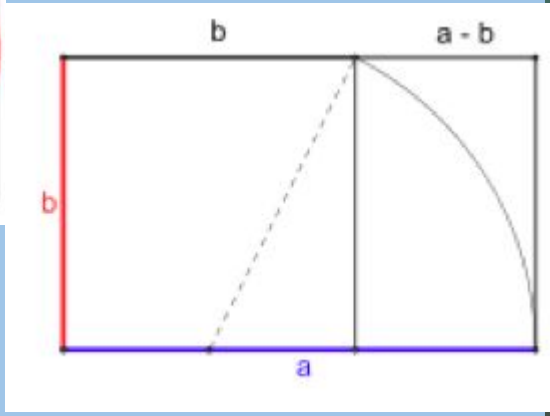
Los números irracionales son números que no tienen final. Uno de los números más famosos es el número π. En secundaria aprendíamos que es 3,14 para facilitar los cálculos pero podemos continuar diciendo todos sus números durante mucho tiempo.

Christophe Roland (Beaumont / Bélgica)

El otro número es el el que fue más utilizado cuando profundizamos los logaritmos.
Otro número que es muy interesante es el número de oro : más o menos 1,6180339...
Es un número muy artístico y bonito.

```
3.14159265358979323846264338327950288
84197169399375105820974944592307816406
28620899862803482534211706798214808651
32823066470938446095505822317253594081
28481117450284102701938521105559644622
94895493038196442881097566593344612847
56482337867831652712019091456485669234
60348610454326648213393607260249141273
72458700660631558817488152092096282925
40917153643678925903600113305305488204
66521384146951941511609433057270365759
59195309218611738193261179310511854807
46237996274956735188575272489122793
```





Christophe Roland (Beaumont / Bélgica)

Las probabilidades

Con los matemáticas podemos también calcular cuales serían los números ganadores de la lotería o calcular la probabilidad que hay de que un meteorito caiga en la tierra.

¡Espero que ahora les gusten un poco más los matemáticas !

Christophe Roland (Beaumont / Bélgica)

Maths in Interior Design

Interior designing involves

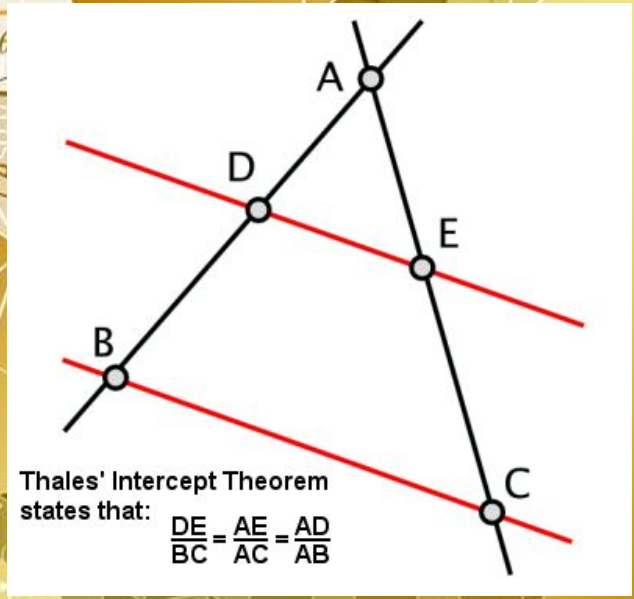
- area and volume calculations to calculate the proper layout of a room or building
- **mathematical** calculations to make sure their **designs** comply with building regulations
- geometry for better-looking **designs**
- mathematical calculations to estimate the cost and keep it within their budget
- all the above in the case of amateurs working on DIY (do-it-yourself) constructions around the house

By Emma, Greece

GEOMETRY - Thales' Theorem

Most of Greek mathematics was based on geometry. Thales, one of the Seven Sages of Ancient Greece, who lived on the Ionian coast of Asian Minor in the first half of the 6th Century BCE, is usually considered to have been the first to lay down guidelines for the abstract development of geometry, although what we know of his work (such as on similar and right triangles) now seems quite elementary.

Thales established what has become known as Thales' Theorem, whereby if a triangle is drawn within a circle with the long side as a diameter of the circle, then the opposite angle will always be a right angle (as well as some other related properties derived from this). He is also credited with another theorem, also known as Thales' Theorem or the Intercept Theorem, about the ratios of the line segments that are created if two intersecting lines are intercepted by a pair of parallels (and, by extension, the ratios of the sides of similar triangles).



By Constantinos from GREECE


eTwinni