

2021

2021



Erasmus+

Made by students & teachers within ***Maths is all around***
2019-2021 Erasmus + project

The only way to
learn mathematics
is to do
mathematics.

PAUL HALMONS



Sir Isaac Newton
was an English mathematician, physicist,
astronomer, theologian, and author. He is widely
recognised as one of the most influential
scientists of all time and as a key figure in the
scientific revolution.

Born 4th January 1643, died 31st March 1727.

A BRAIN TEASER FOR THE MONTH

Use a number 2,3,4 and 5 and symbols + and
+ to make a true equation :-)

6

7

8

9

1

JANUARY

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

$$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{4}$$

2

Newton's
birthday

3

4

$$0,5 \times 10$$

6

7

8

$$89 \div 9$$

10

11

$$\sqrt{144}$$

13

14

15

$$4^2$$

17

18

19

$$4 \times 5$$

21

22

23

4!

25

26

$$|-3^3|$$

28

$$75 - 46$$

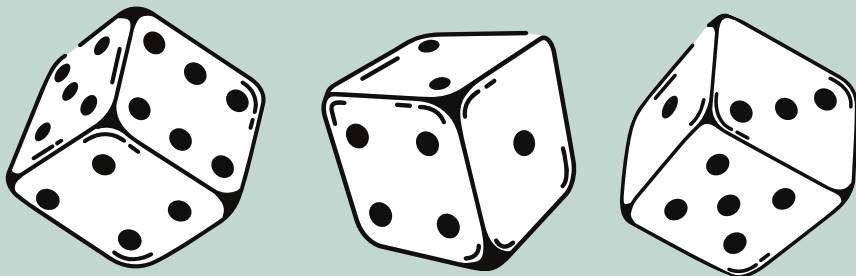
30

31

Mathematics may not teach us to add love or subtract hate, but it gives us hope that every problem has a solution.
- anonymous -



Nicolaus Copernicus (Polish: Mikołaj Kopernik, 19 February 1473 – 24 May 1543) was a mathematician, astronomer, and Catholic clergyman who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than Earth at the center of the universe.



$$\text{banana} + \text{pineapple} + \text{banana} = 22$$

$$\text{strawberry} + \text{strawberry} + \text{banana} = 28$$

$$\text{pineapple} + \text{orange} + \text{strawberry} = 38$$

$$\text{orange} \times \text{banana} \times \text{strawberry} = ?$$

FEBRUARY

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

 $0 \times 1 + 1$

2

3

$2 + 2$

5

6

7

8

3×3

10

11

$6 \times 4 - 12$

13

**NICOLAUS COPERNICUS'S
BIRTHDAY**

$28 \div 2$

15

$(\sqrt{16})^2$

17

18

19

20

$7 \times 4 - 7$

22

23

24

5×5

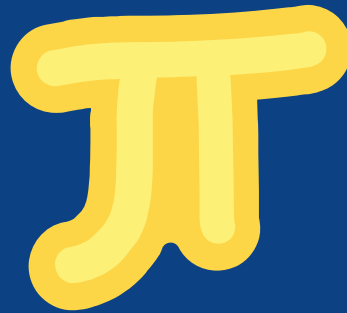
26

27

$29 - 1$

If you stop at general math, then you will only make general money.

- Snoop Dogg

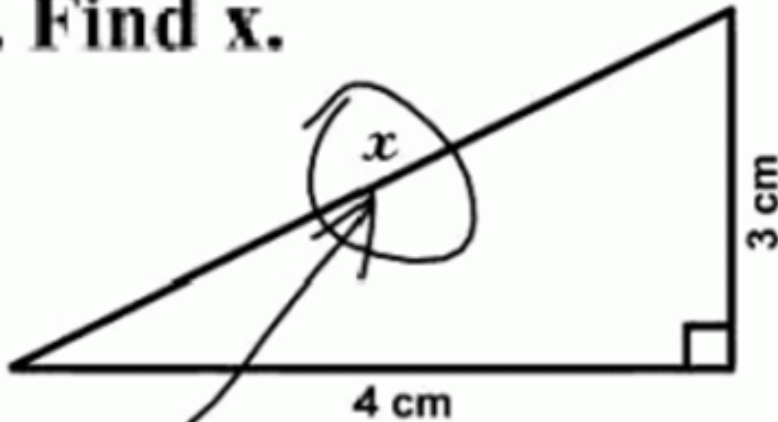


what part of

$$\mathcal{L}_{0,EW} = -(\overline{\psi_{inL}}, \overline{\psi_{inL}}) \gamma^{\mu} \left(\partial_{\mu} - i \frac{g}{\hbar} \vec{A}_{\mu} \cdot (\frac{1}{2} \vec{\sigma}) - \frac{1}{2} i \frac{g'}{\hbar} B_{\mu} \cdot (-1) \right) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{inL} \\ \psi_{inL} \end{pmatrix} - \overline{\psi_{inR}} \gamma^{\mu} \left(\partial_{\mu} - \frac{1}{2} i \frac{g'}{\hbar} (-2) B_{\mu} \right) \psi_{inR}$$

don't you understand?

3. Find x.



Here it is

MATHS
the only subject
that counts

MARCH

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

16-15

2

3

4

$\sqrt{25}$

6

7

8

3×3

10

$10+1$

12

13

Pi Day

14

15

$32 \div 2$

17

18

19

$(5 \times 2) \times 2$

$(12-5) \times 3$

22

23

24

$0,5 \times 50$

26

27

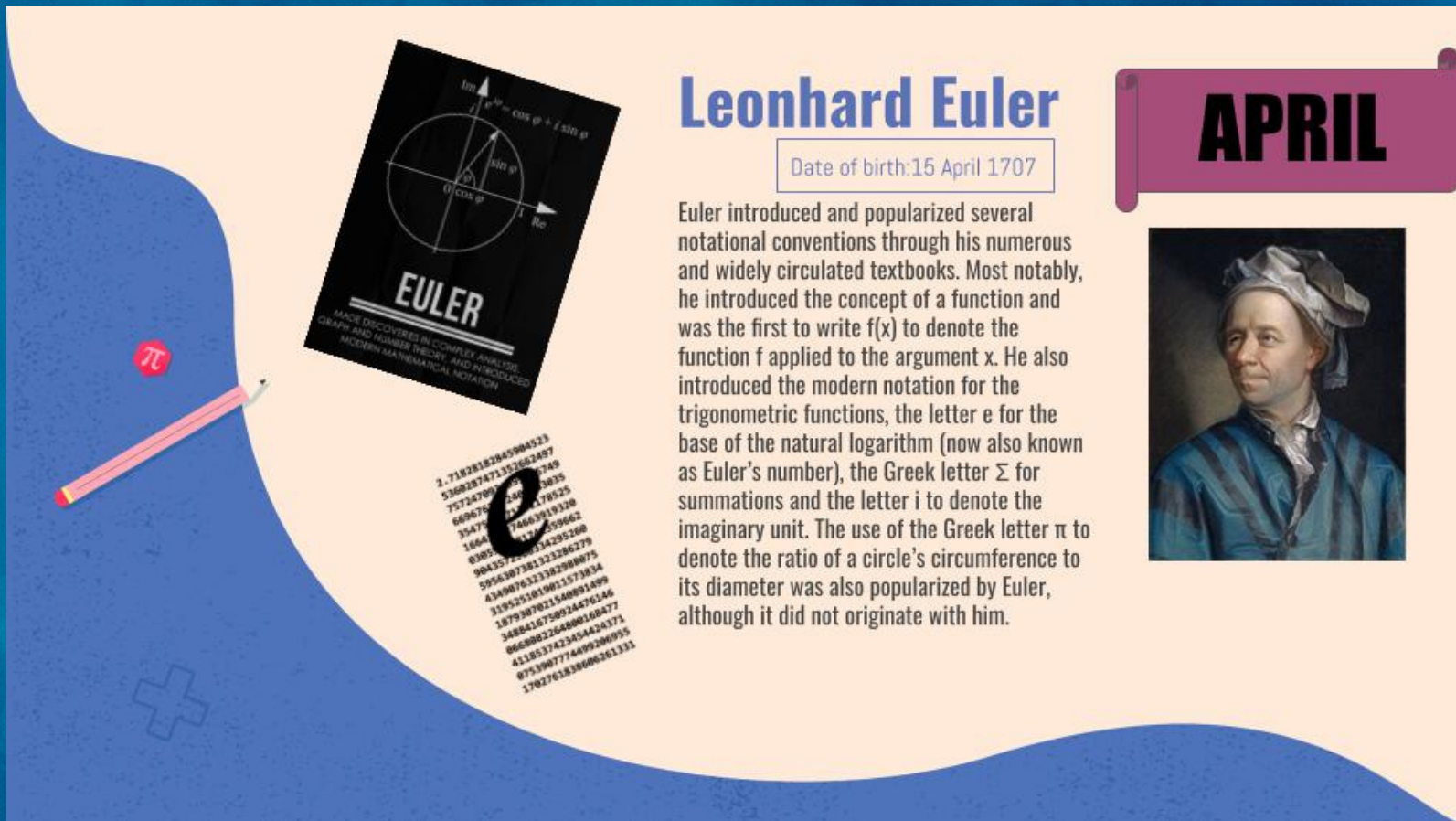
28

29

$60 \div 2$

31

"Mathematics is not about numbers, equations, computations, or algorithms: it is about understanding"
William Paul Thurston



The infographic features a light beige background with a blue wavy border at the bottom. On the left, a red pencil is shown writing the Greek letter pi (π) on a blue surface. In the center, a black book cover titled "EULER" is displayed, featuring a diagram of a unit circle in the complex plane with axes labeled "Re" and "Im". The diagram shows a point on the circle with coordinates $(\cos \phi, \sin \phi)$ and the equation $e^{i\phi} = \cos \phi + i \sin \phi$. Below the book cover, a large black letter "e" is superimposed over a list of numbers representing the decimal expansion of Euler's number. To the right, a purple banner contains the word "APRIL" in bold black letters. Below the banner is a portrait of Leonhard Euler, a man with a white powdered wig and a blue coat.


Leonhard Euler

Date of birth: 15 April 1707

Euler introduced and popularized several notational conventions through his numerous and widely circulated textbooks. Most notably, he introduced the concept of a function and was the first to write $f(x)$ to denote the function f applied to the argument x . He also introduced the modern notation for the trigonometric functions, the letter e for the base of the natural logarithm (now also known as Euler's number), the Greek letter Σ for summations and the letter i to denote the imaginary unit. The use of the Greek letter π to denote the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter was also popularized by Euler, although it did not originate with him.

2.71828182845904523
536813747135265497
75725791562983835
66967630514013852
354752878796459662
186485417299959662
83926623162995208
904357270706262286278
5956307381323298875
43496732323298875
3195251010011573834
1879387821348891499
3488416738924476146
8668022264800168477
4318537423454424371
8753987774499280955
1702763838686261331

APRIL



APRIL

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

$$\lg^{100} x 2^{(-1)}$$

2

3

$$8 \log_2 512 -$$

$$2^2 \cdot 2^3 -$$

$$\lg 10 + 2.5^2 - 10$$

9

$$4 \times 25 - 4 \times 15 / 2 -$$

$$2^6 + 2^3 + \lg 10$$

4

5

6

7

$$1.5 \times 3 + 26 \div 4$$

12

13

14

15

16

$$17(60:36):12 + 2^3 + 1$$

18

19

$$\sqrt{400}$$

21

22

$$2^5 - 3^2$$

24

$$\sqrt[2]{625}$$

26

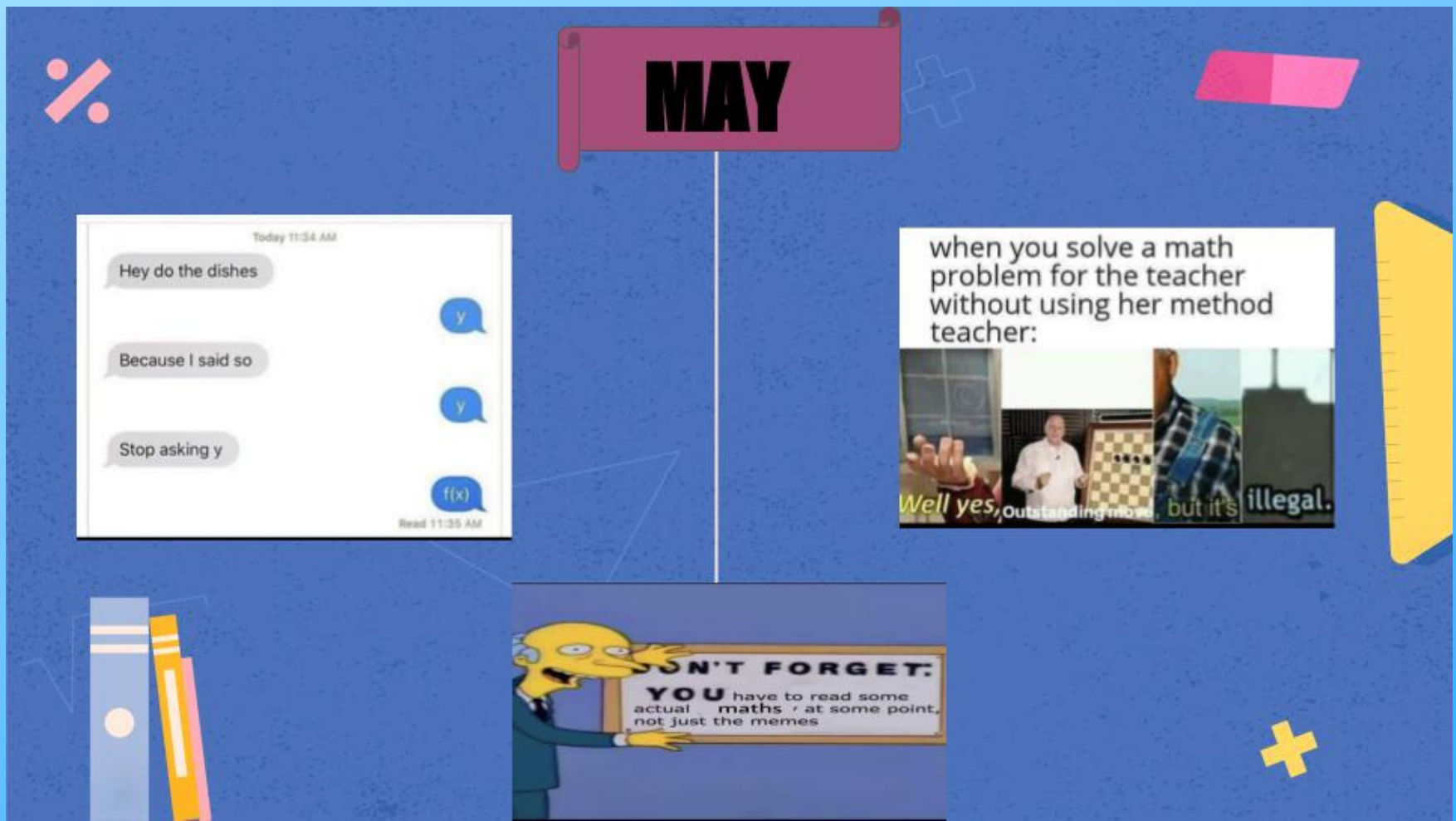
27

$$3^{(3)} + 146^{(0)}$$

29

30

"Without mathematics, there's nothing you can do. Everything around you is mathematics. Everything around you is numbers"
Shakuntala Devi



MAY

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

$$-3 + 4$$

2

3

4

5

6

$$7(9.32 \times 10 + 0.8) \div 2 \\ \times 3^4 - 3800$$

8

9

$$2.25 - 4.15 / 2 - 2^6 + 2^3 + \lg 10$$

11

12

13

$$y - 5 = 9$$

15

$$\log_8 8^4 096 + \\ (2^5 \times 3) : \sqrt{64}$$

17

18

$$(10.30 - 43.6) - 23$$

20

21

22

23

24

$$100 : 4$$

26

27

28

$$5^2 + 4$$

$$327.3 + \sqrt{81} - \\ 15.4$$

31

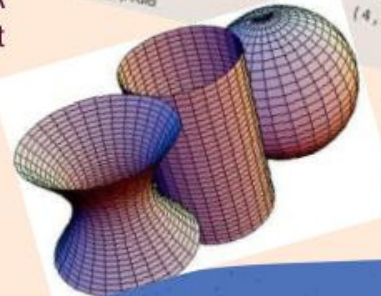
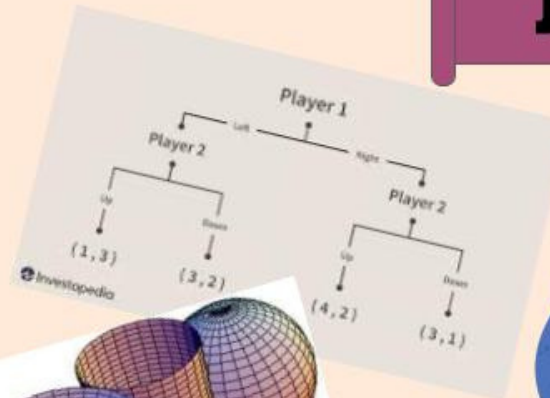
"LIFE IS A MATH EQUATION. IN ORDER TO GAIN THE MOST, YOU HAVE TO KNOW HOW TO CONVERT NEGATIVES INTO POSITIVES."
ANONYMOUS



John Forbes Nash Jr.

Date of birth: 13 June 1928

John Forbes Nash Jr. was an American mathematician who made fundamental contributions to game theory, differential geometry, and the study of partial differential equations. Nash's work has provided insight into the factors that govern chance and decision-making inside complex systems found in everyday life. His theories are widely used in economics. Serving as a Senior Research Mathematician at Princeton University during the later part of his life, he shared the 1994 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences with game theorists Reinhard Selten and John Harsanyi.



JUNE



1 2 3

JUNE

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

1

$$x^2 + 3^3 = 31$$

3

4

$$\sqrt[3]{125}$$

$$\frac{66}{3} = \frac{132}{x}$$

7

8

9

10

11

$$3 \times 4$$

$$\sqrt{(256-87)} = \sqrt{169}$$

14

15

$$5^2 - 9$$

17

18

19

20

$$\sqrt{441}$$

22

23

24

25

26

27

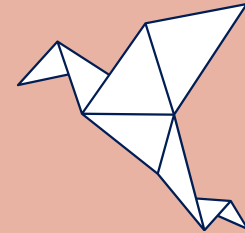
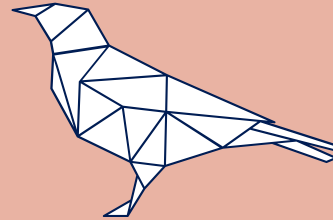
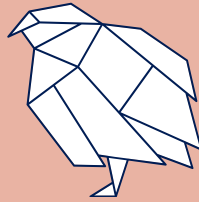
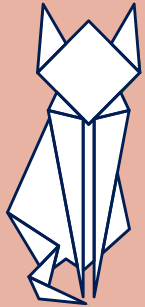
28

29

$$10 + 2 \times 10$$

**MATHEMATICS IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MOST POWERFUL
CREATION OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT.**

STEFAN BANACH

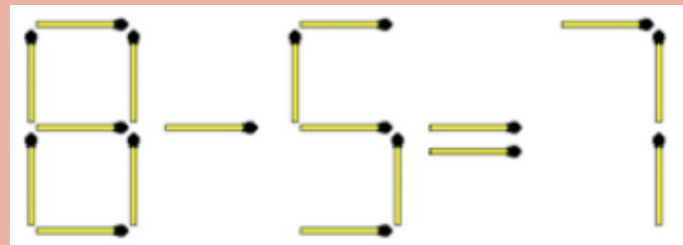


**BARNHARD RIEMANN
A GERMAN MATHEMATICIAN
WHO MADE CONTRIBUTIONS
TO ANALYSIS, NUMBER
THEORY, AND DIFFERENTIAL
GEOMETRY**



THINK LOGICALLY!

Can you remove two
matchsticks to make below
equation correct?



JULY

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

1

2

$$\sqrt[3]{25 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt[3]{8}}}$$

4

5

$$\sqrt{18^4 \sqrt{8^3 \sqrt{8}}}$$

7

8

9

$$\sqrt{100}$$

11

$$-10 + 22$$

13

14

15

$$4 \times 4$$

17

RIEMANN DIED IN 1866

18

19

20

21

22

$$13 + 2x(-5)$$

24

25

26

$$|(-3)^3|$$

28

29

30

$$35 - 4$$



I am so tired! It's time for lunch.

- Mom? What do we have for lunch?



- Fibonacci soup, my dear!

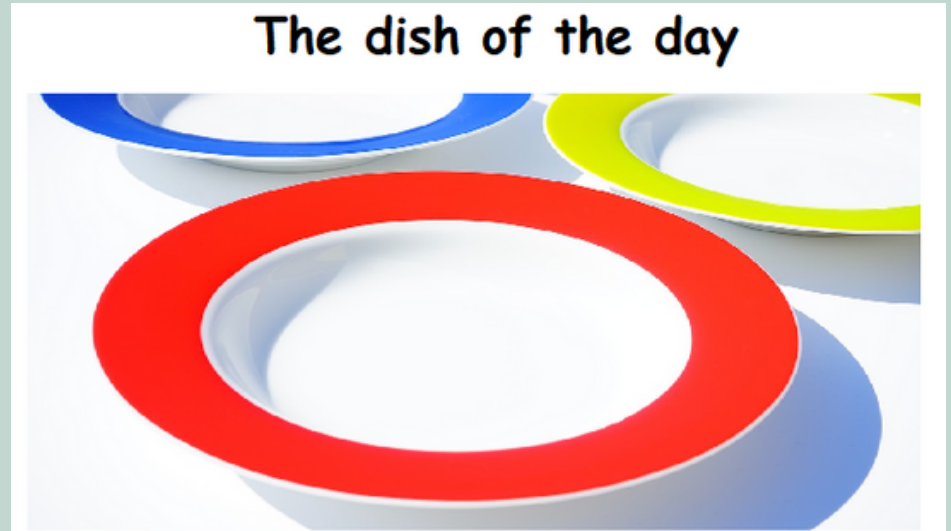
- Oh, Mom, not again!

Some Maths: The Fibonacci Sequence is the series of numbers:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, ...

The next number is found by adding up the two numbers before it.

The dish of the day



Fibonacci soup

Ingredients

- Yesterday's soup
- The day before yesterday soup

AUGUST

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

1^2

2

3

4

5

6 Your
birthday!

7

2^3

9

10

11

$21 \div 7 \times 4$

13

14



15

16

17

18

19

20

3×7

Fermat was
born

23

24

25

$\sqrt{121} + 3 \times 5$

27

28

29

30

$78 - 47$

Have you ever heard of the "Butterfly effect"? That a butterfly flapping its wings in Texas can cause a hurricane in China?

Is this real, could it happen?



Well, the butterfly effect, an underlying principle of chaos, describes using a metaphor, that a **small change** in one state of a system **can result in large differences** in a later state (meaning that there is sensitive dependence on initial conditions).

The events around us are not static but evolve dynamically, **interacting with each other, interdependent.**

SEPTEMBER

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{8}$$

2

3

4

The number of fingers
of one hand

6

7

$$64 \div 8$$

9

10

$$\sqrt{121}$$

12

13

$$28:2$$

15

16

$$2^3 + \sqrt{25}$$

18

19

$$4 \times (-5)$$

21

22

23

24

25

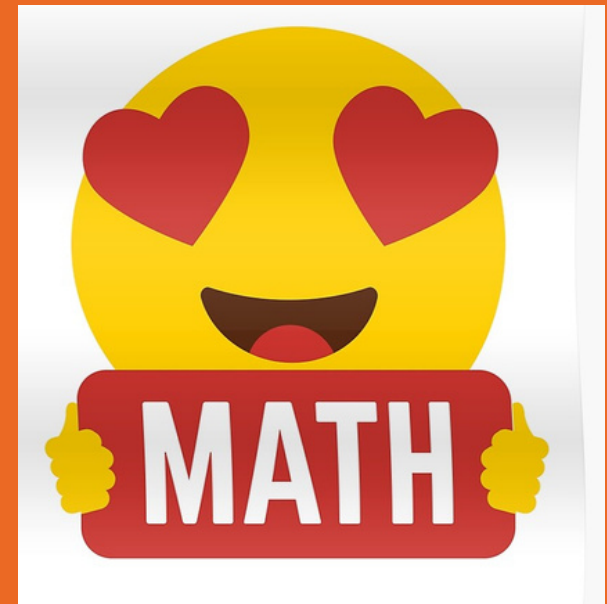
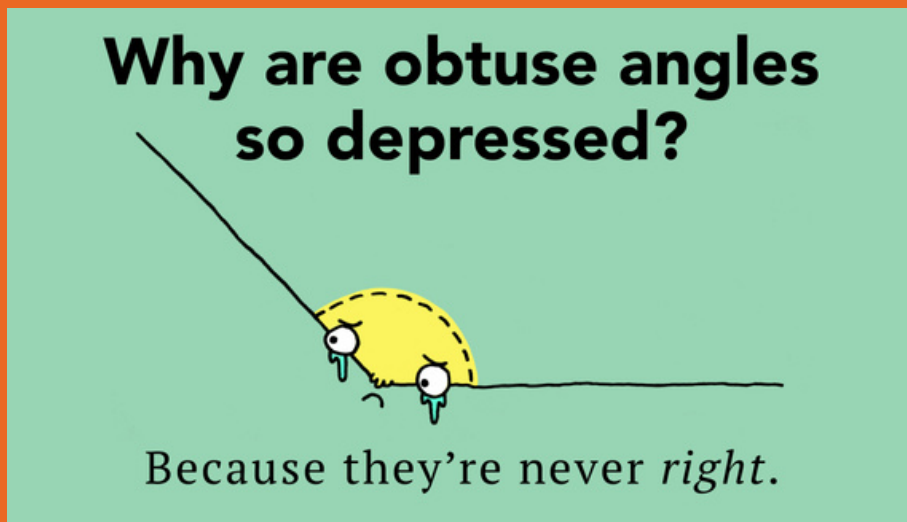
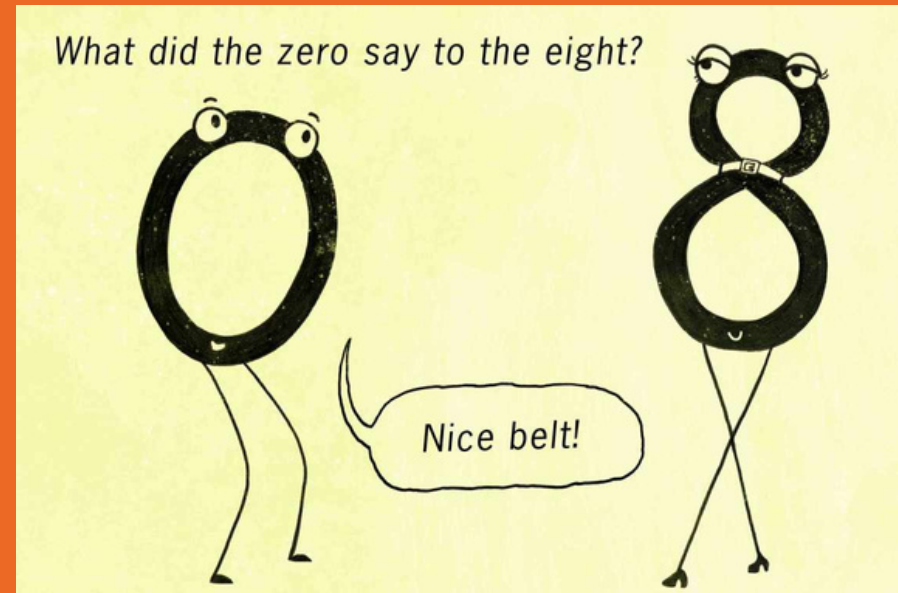
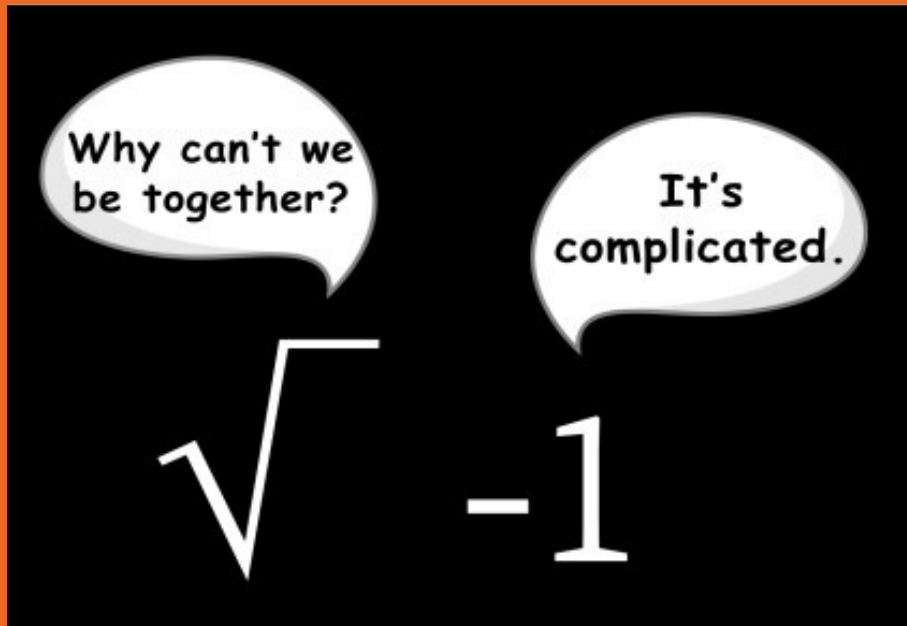
$$\sqrt{121} + 3 \times 5$$

27

28

29

30
Someone's birthday!
Yours?



OCTOBER

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

ln e

2

3

4

25 : 5

6

7

8

9



2,5 X 4

11

12

13

14

Torricelli's
Birthday
in 1608

16

17

18

19

1600 : 80

21

22

23

24

100 : 4

26

27

28

78-49

30

45-(22-8)

God used
beautiful
Mathematics
in creating
the World!

- PAUL DIRAC -

A 2x2 grid of math problems on a light yellow background. Each problem consists of a square box, an operator, another square box, and an equals sign followed by a number. The top row contains two addition problems: the first has an empty box, a plus sign, another empty box, and equals 8; the second has an empty box, a plus sign, another empty box, and equals 8. The bottom row contains two subtraction problems: the first has an empty box, a minus sign, another empty box, and equals 6; the second has an empty box, a minus sign, another empty box, and equals 6. Below the first column of boxes is the number 13 with a horizontal line above it. Below the second column of boxes is the number 8 with a horizontal line above it.

<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	= 8
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	= 8
<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>	= 6
<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>	= 6

13 8

NOVEMBER

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

$$\sqrt[3]{8}$$

1

3

4

5

3!

7

8

9

10

121 : 11

12

13

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 2^i$$

15

16

17

6 x 3

19



Edwin Hubble
was born in
1889

21

2,2 x 10

23

24

25

26

81 : 3



28

Christian

30

Doppler was
born in 1803



**Mathematics knows no races or
geographic boundaries; for
Mathematics, the cultural world
is one country.**

- DAVID HILBERT -

DECEMBER

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

2

3

16 : (7-3)



Max Born
was born in
1882

5

40 x 0.15

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

64 : (1+3)

17

18

19

20

21

7+15

23

24

7+(31-13)



26

Johannes

Kepler was
born in 1571

28

29

30

17+14

2021

2021

