

## Principles



## **Active Learning**

Our unique content format allows students to explore, discover, be creative, and learn problem solving.



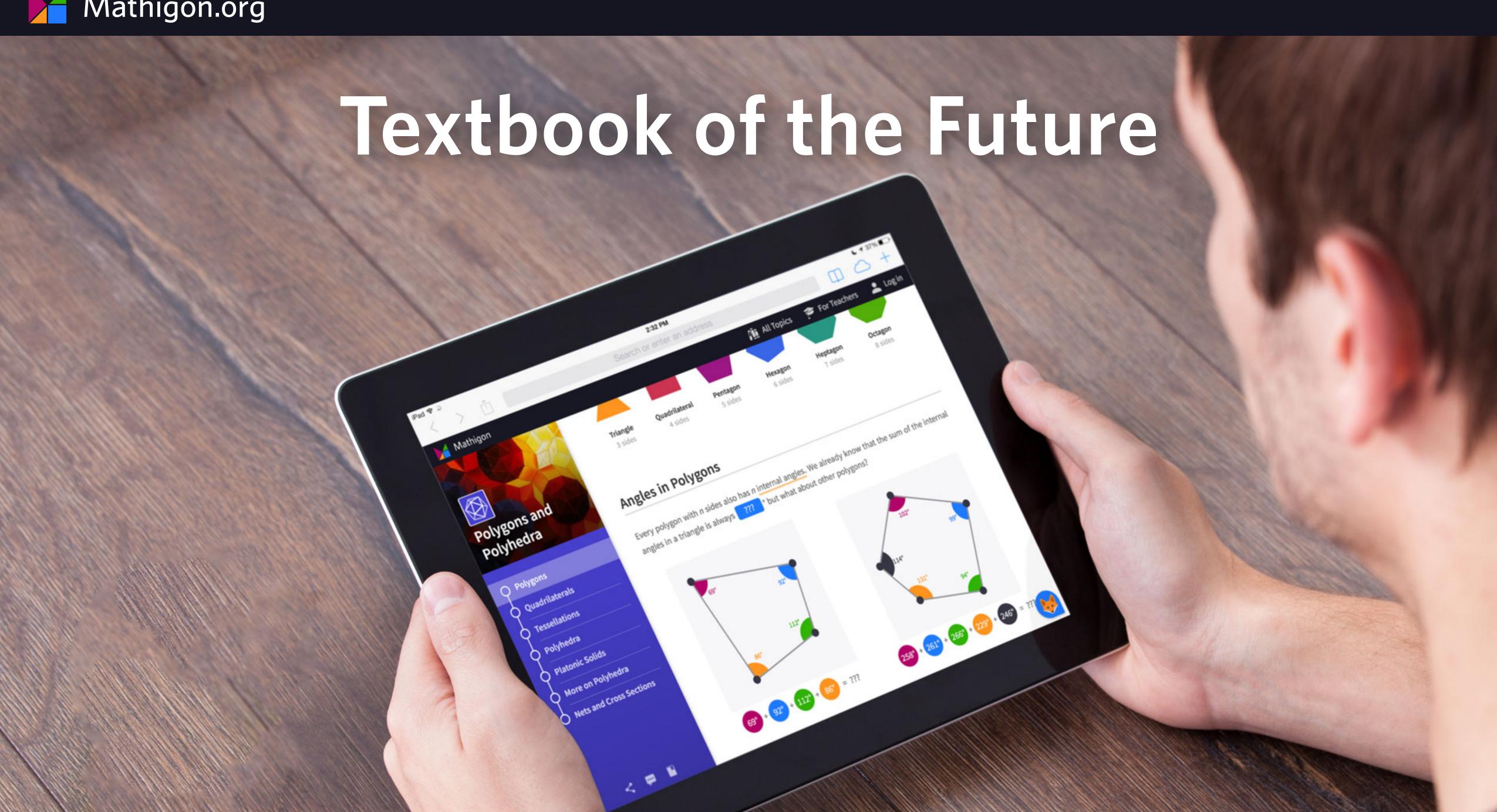
## Personalisation

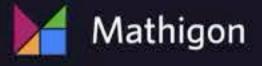
The content can adapt to different students, and a virtual personal tutor provides realtime feedback.



## Storytelling

Abstract concepts come to live using captivating narratives, real-life applications, and colourful illustrations.





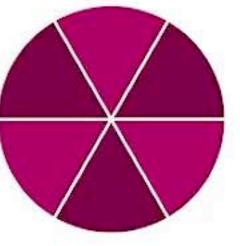




#### The Area of a Circle

But how do we actually calculate the area of a circle? Let's try the same technique we used for finding the area quadrilaterals: we cut the shape into multiple different parts, and then rearrange them into a different shape we already know the area of (e.g. a rectangle or a triangle).

The only difference is that, because circles are curved, we have to use some approximations:



Here you can see a circle divided into six wedges. Move the slider, to line up the wedges in one row.

If we increase the number of wedges to <a>6</a> > this shape starts to look more and more like a ???

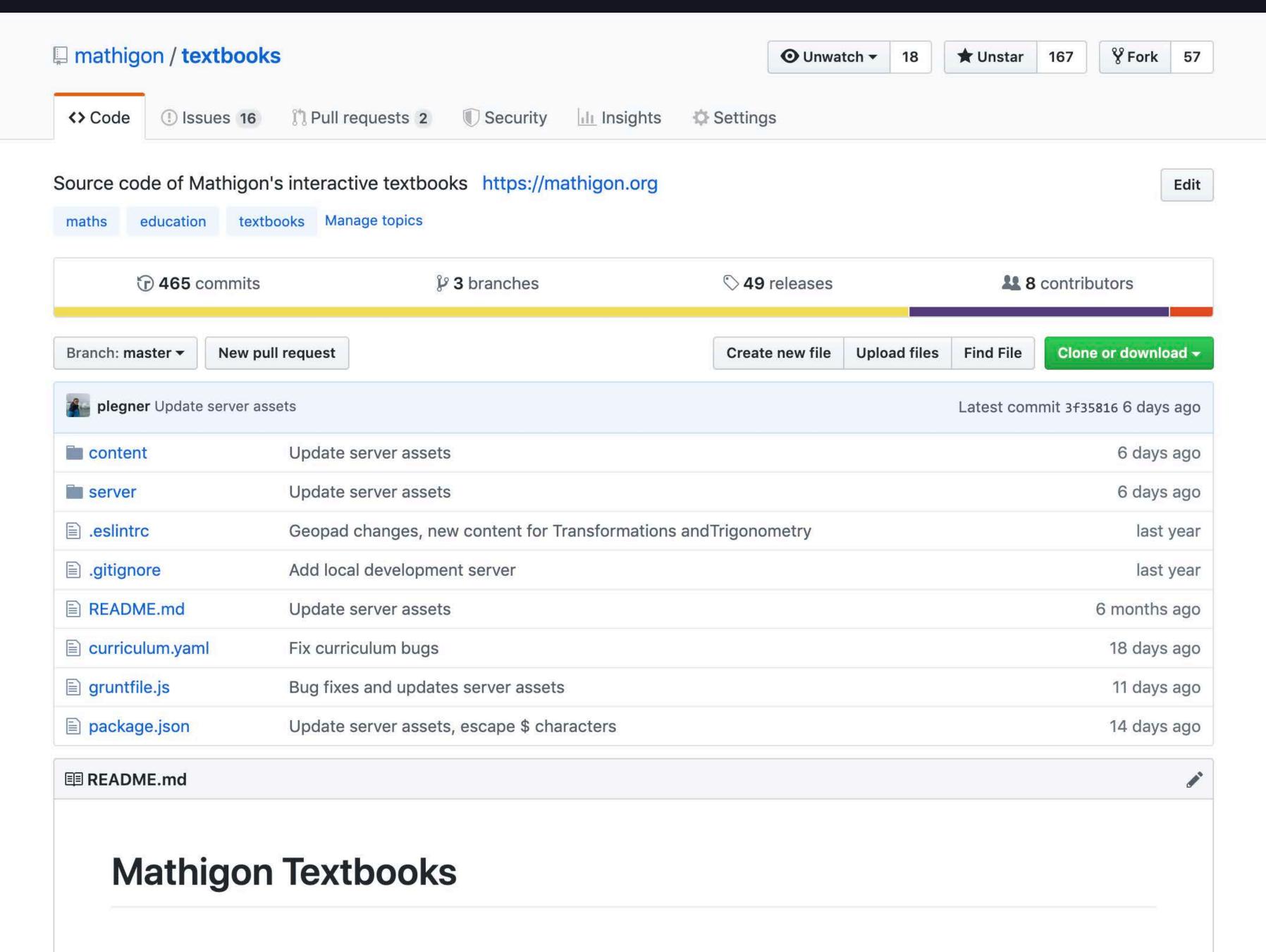
















▶ 預告片

介绍

算术序列和几何序列

形数

斐波那契序列

○ 特殊序列

帕斯卡三角

○ 极限与收敛



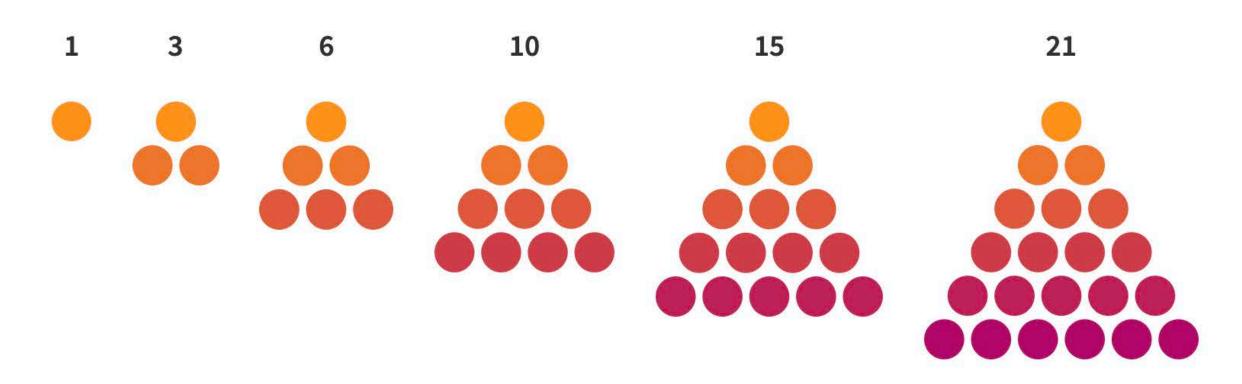
### 形数

几何序列的名称非常令人困惑,因为它们与几何没有任何关系。事实上,这个名字是在几百年 前发明的,当时数学家们以更为几何的方式思考\_乘法和平方根\_。

然而,还有许多其他的序列是基于特定的几何图形的,其中一些已经在简介中看到。这些序列 通常被称为形数,在本节中,我们将更详细 地了解其中的一些序列。

#### 三角形数

三角形数是通过创建逐渐增大的三角形而生成的:





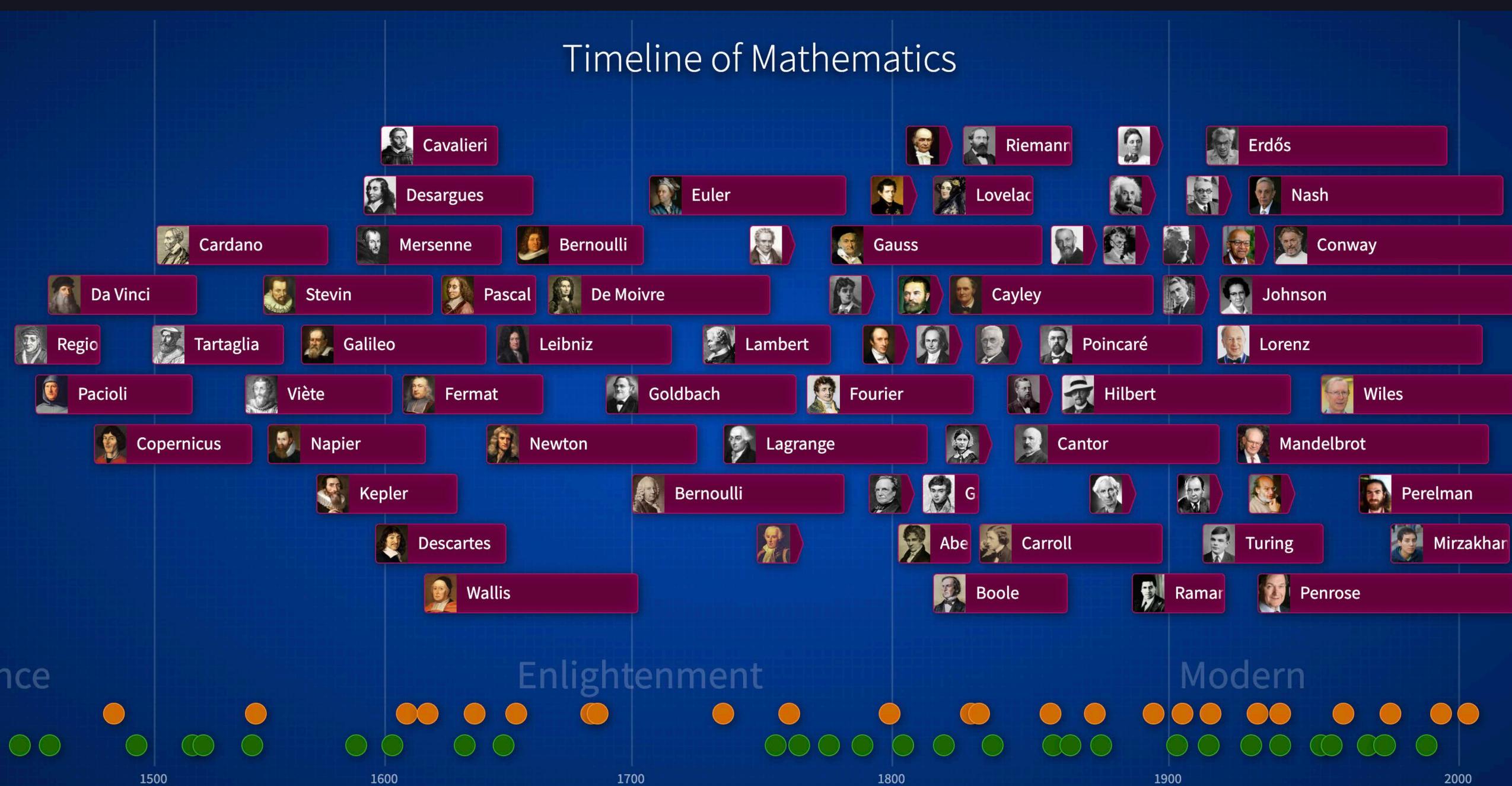


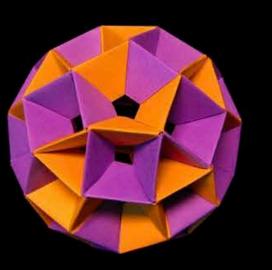




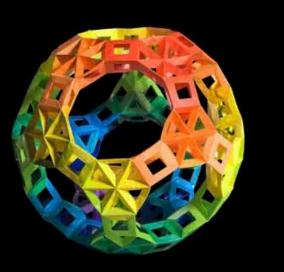




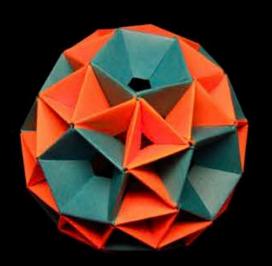




Rhombicosidodecahedron

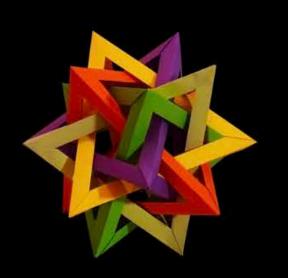


Truncated Icosidodecahedron

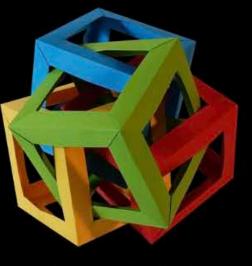


Snub Dodecahedron

#### **Stars and Compounds**



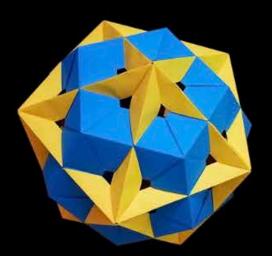
Intersecting Tetrahedra



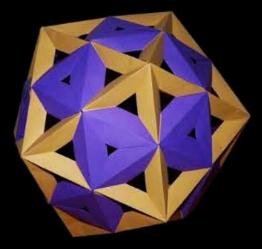
Intersecting Cubes



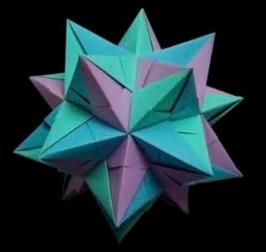
Intersecting Dodecahedra



Icosahedron and Dodecahedron



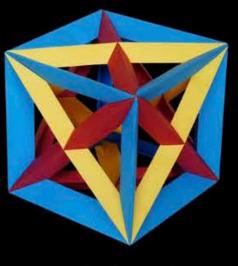
Icosahedron and Icosidodecahedron



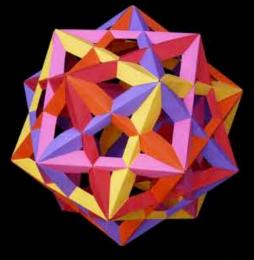
Spiked Icosahedron



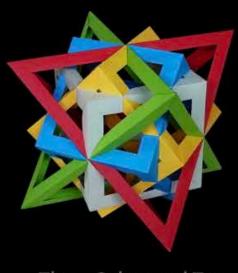
Stellated Icosahedron



Two Tetrahedra and a Sunken Cube



Intersection of Four Cubes



Three Cubes and Two Tetrahedra

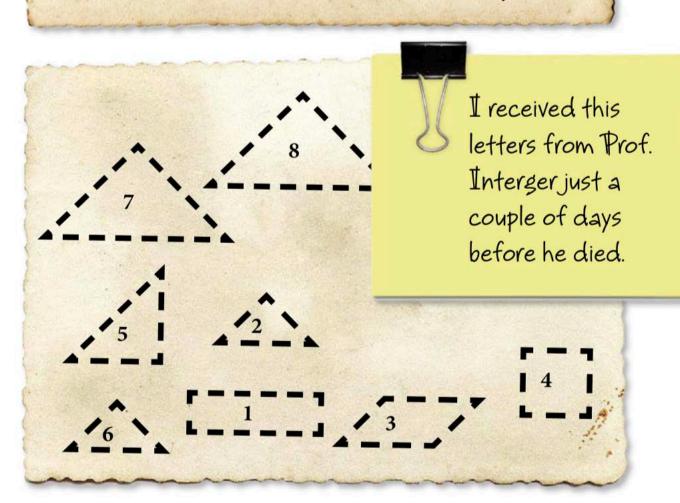
### Mathigon.org

#### PROBLEM I: TANGRAM

Today when browsing a shop in Chinatown, I discovered a fantastic game, called Tangram: it consists of geometric shapes which can be combined to make new ones.

You are given a certain shape, like a square, and you have to use all of the tiles available to make that shape.

Unfortunately I mixed up two games and couldn't figure out which tile didn't belong there. 8 of the tiles on the back can be used to make a square: find the one that is left over.

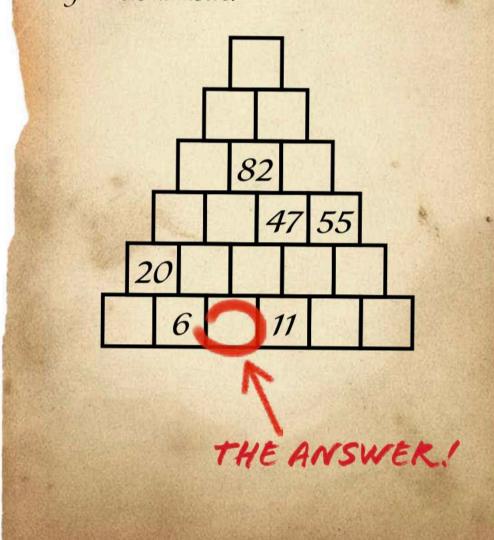






#### PROBLEM D: NUMBER PYRAMID

Last night I was thinking about a large number pyramid. Unfortunately I spilled my coffee, and I lost many of the numbers — only 6 remained legible. I was thinking about it for some time, and I think it is possible to reconstruct the whole pyramid using only those 6 numbers!



#### P Orthogonality || Pascal's Triangle

Two lines or curves are <u>orthogonal</u> if they are perpendicular at their point of intersection. Two vectors are orthogonal if and only if their dot product is zero.

#### Pascal's Triangle

In mathematics, Pascal's triangle is a triangular array of binomial coefficients. It is named after the French mathematician Blaise Pascal, but other mathematicians studied it centuries before him in India and China.

A simple construction of the triangle proceeds in the following manner. In the first row, write only the number 1. Then, to construct the elements of following rows, add the two numbers above a cell to make the number in the new cell. For example, the first number in the first row is  $0 \circlearrowleft I = I$ , whereas the numbers 1 and 3 in the third row are added to produce the number 4 in the fourth row.

# I <t

#### PROBLEM E: PASCAL'S TRIANGLE

I tried colouring in all cells divisible by 3 in Pascal's triangle with 16 rows.
Guess how long the base of the largest coloured triangle was ...

Pascal's triangle has many interesting properties. It is symmetric, the diagonals are all 1s, the second diagonals are the integers 1, 2, 3, ... and the third diagonal are the triangle numbers 1, 2, 6, 10, ... Many other interesting number sequences and patterns can be found if you look more closely.

A particularly interesting thing happens when you colour in all cells that are divisible by 2 or 3. The result will be a pattern of many more triangles of various sizes. As you try this with bigger and bigger versions of Pascal's triangle, it starts looking like a fractal, a shape which repeats itself on

Full of paper,
books and files,
Pay the school office
some smiles!

# IN BREAKTIME ITS BRAWLING, IN LESSONS IS STILL, ON THE PLAYGROUND THE NEXT RIDDLE FINDING YOU WILL

#### Peat Mathematicians,

When you tead this letter, I will be dead, and my treasure will be hidden in a Bery safe location. Only the best mathematicians deserbe to find it.

fn my notes and diaties, f habe left 10
ptoblems which you need to solve. The
answet to every ptoblem is a single number,
which you can write down here:

A B C D E F G H I J

Once you have solved all problems, turn the numbers into letters (1-a, 2-b,3-c and so on) and bring the letters into the correct order to spell the location of the treasure:

Lutty, though, because other teams may be onto it as well...

Hegards — and good Luck! Hrof. Integer















## Reviews and Awards

"One of the most engaging maths resources on the web."

The Guardian "A front-runner for a new generation of textbooks."





"The content of Mathigon is superb."



















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philipp@mathigon.org

