Mathematics Book Report

The book report should be minimum 2 pages of A4 size.

Name : _____ No. : 17 Class : 2D Group : _____

Title of the book : Puzzles, Mazes And Numbers

Author : Charles Spape and Heather Scott

Publisher : Cambridge University Press

Summary of the book :

1. Mathematics topics covered in the book
2. (a) Examples with answers for sharing
   (b) Mathematics graphs, diagrams, tables, charts, patterns, etc. related to the topic
3. Application of the concepts learnt

Reflection :

1. What did you think about the book?
2. How did you appreciate the book?
3. What can you do to further your knowledge of the topic learnt in the book?
4. Reasons why you recommend others to read the book
5. Any other interesting comments about the book

Summary of the book :

This book is about puzzles, maze and numbers that contain many problems, investigations and games, some also connected with mazes and others linked to the historical development of mathematics.There are many examples that we can read and know more from the book, such as puzzling paths, hindu number system and numbers for greeks.

Hindu number system is a positional decimal numeral system, nowadays the most common symbolic representation of numbers in the world. It was invented between the 1st and 4th centuries by Indian mathematicians.

Example 1 :Zero sums

Is it possible to do all these sums?

$100 + 0 = \square$ $100 \div 0 = \square$ $0 \times 100 = \square$

$0 - 100 = \square$ $0 + 100 = \square$ $0 \div 100 = \square$

$100 \times 0 = \square$ $100 - 0 = \square$

Answer :

$100 + 0 = 100$ $100 \div 0 = \infty$ $0 \times 100 = 0$

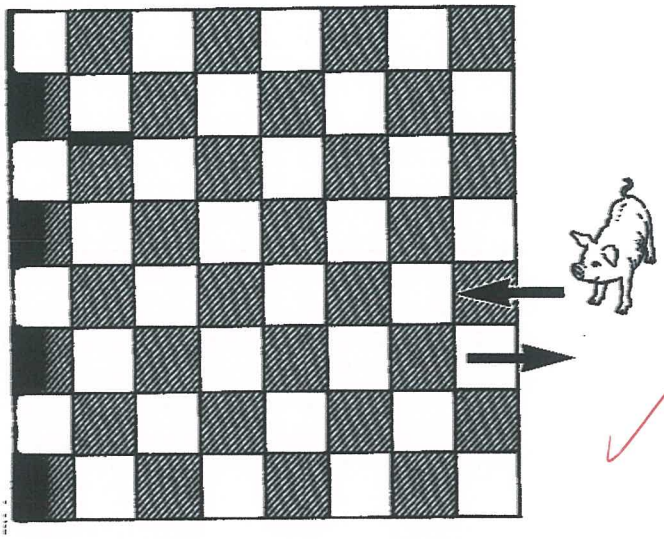
$0 - 100 = -100$ $0 + 100 = 100$ $0 \div 100 = 0$

$100 \times 0 = 0$ $100 - 0 = 100$

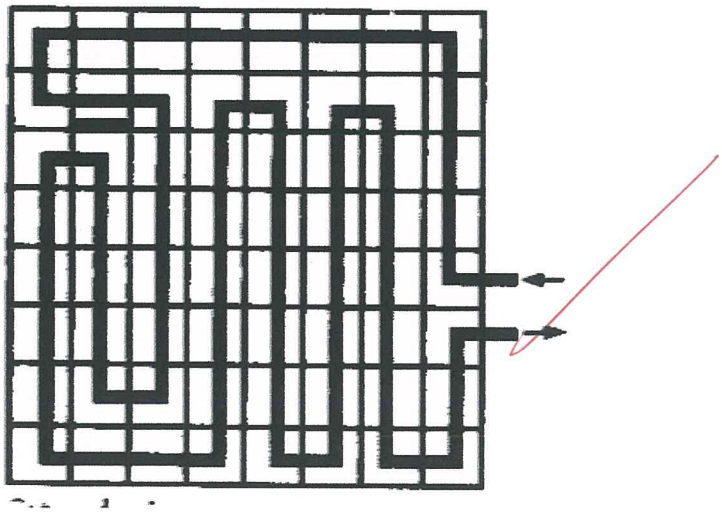
Puzzling paths is the nature of maze is to find a path from a beginning to an end through the puzzle of dead ends or repeated routes.

Example 2 :Amazing Sam Loyd

Sam Loyd was a famous creator of puzzles at the beginning of this century. Many of his mathematical puzzles are about finding routes which visit the maximum number of places, or take the shortest possible path.



Answer :

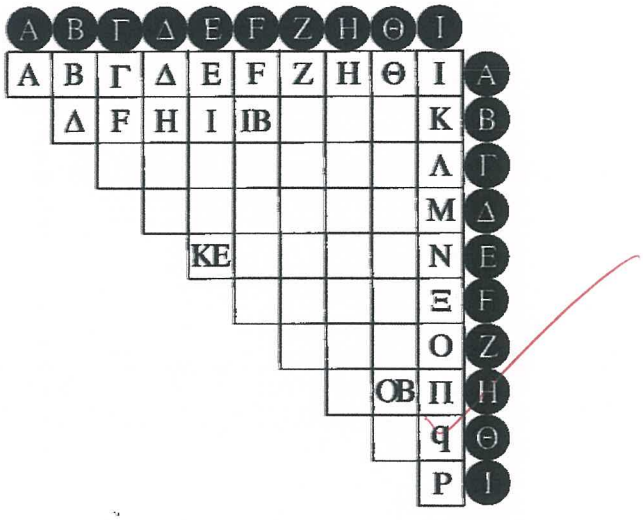


Number for Greeks is often thought that the syudy of mathematics originated in Ancient Greece.

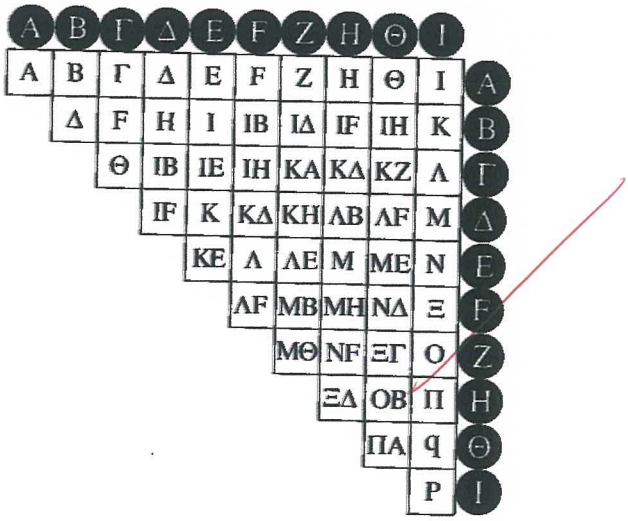
Example 3 : Ionic numbers

The Greeks adopted a method developed by the Ancient Hebrews, which used letters of the alphabet to represent numbers. Not only did this make caluculations with numbers very difficult, it also meant they had to invent new symbols because their alphabet contained only 24 letters. The Greeks worked in base 10.

Can you complete the 10×10 multiplication table opposite? The Greek letter Σ represented 200. Can you make a multipication table up to 15×15?



Answer :



The thing inside this book may let us be more familir with the puzzles, maze and numbers. Therefore during math lesson we may learn about that, then we can able to understand what the teacher is talking about.

Reflection:

I think this book is very interesting and useful, it lets me know more about some history of mathematics. I am appreciate that it's explaination make me easier to understand what it is talking about. There is many pictures related to the title.I think I will visit the internet to search more information about the topic of the book and go to the library to find more books about the history of mathematics.I want to recommend the others to read this book because it is not so boring and there's some pictures to let us understand the topic.

Interesting examples