

Ruth Vanderpool

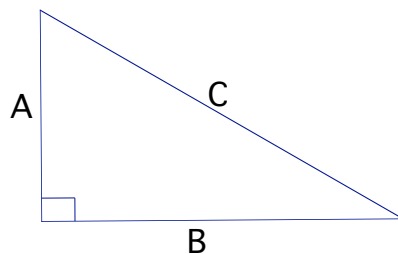
Origami Math

Pythagorus. (brainstorming version)

My introduction will go here. I plan to briefly introduce Pythagorus as well as the well known theorem that bears his name. I'll tell the reader that this paper will provide a historical frame of reference, describe his theorem, and explain how he introduced the idea of axioms to solve his problem.

Appropriate history should go in this paragraph. Perhaps mention that Croton was experiencing a religious revival “leading to a plethora of quasi-religious communities...(that) shared (an) appreciation of a roster of taboos and rituals” [1]. Pythagorus had a particularly interesting one that seemed to worship numbers and assumed their deep connection with, among other things, geometry.

Use the geometry from the previous paragraph to transition to the right triangle. Define what a right triangle, mention is is pictures to the right, and then provide the Pythagorean Theorem.



The tools to approach this problem at the time where the compass and the straightedge. Try to explain why these would have been the preferred

tools (didn't they have a protractor around by then?) Pythagorus probably did use these tools.

Pythagorus went beyond just using the physical tools, and introduced the idea of an axiom [2]. An explanation of the idea of axioms seems like a good fit here.

References

- [1]. J. D. Barrow, *Pi in the Sky: Counting, Thinking, and Being*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992.
- [2]. E. T. Bell, *Men of Mathematics*. New York: Simon And Schuster, Inc. 1937, pp. 19-35.