Strategy for Questions

There are 70 questions for the History of Math for you to investigate. You are to investigate each of these topics, read about the topic, and write a clear and concise answer in 4 or 5 lines, showing that you understand the fundamentals or essential importance of your answer.

You are not to grab information from the internet and copy it. Rather you are to use the textbook, or other books, articles in journals, or internet articles to help you digest the importance of the question.

The process is to read source material, digest the information in your mind, think about what is essential and important. Then, write your answer in 4 or 5 clear sentences. When you do this, you are developing an important habit of the mind. The experience you gain from this, help you develop skills with other information you can encounter in other classes, or information you encounter in the real world.

In your reading, you will find specific dates. I do not expect you to memorize specific dates. You can identify the period of time, such as: 3rd century, BC; 1st century, AD; the 18th century; the 1940’s. The History of Math is designed to make you think, understand, develop your ability to write about the history of math in a formal paper, or express ideas in a presentation.

Check Due Dates in Syllabus

Check your syllabus for the dates; but you are to answer the 70 questions and submit them as an assignment to be graded. After, you answer these questions, you are required to make flashcards. And, the flashcard will be graded, at the date indicated in your syllabus.

Symposium

After the class presentations have been completed, you will have the opportunity to discuss these answers in a class symposium. I will review the questions with you and ask for you to contribute in a discussion of the answers. In this way, you clarify the answers before you take the final.

Final Exam

The final exams consists of 20 questions. I will take from the 70 questions. There are NO multiple choice. You answer the questions clearly and concisely in 4 or 5 intelligent sentences, showing you have a good understanding. I recommend that you read and answer of few questions each day, so that you do not find yourself in a situation that you are rushing to get the work done. If you do that, it is likely that you will not have the opportunity to digest the information. You may be confused at the final.

The course requires a number of graded assignments due at specific dates. But, the only written exam is the final. If you pace your work and make a good effort, I believe you can be well prepared for the final exam, gain a great experience in the history of math, and earn an A or B in the class.
The Questions

1. What is the *Rhind Papyrus*?
2. What is the *Nine Chapters of Mathematical Art*?
3. Who is Lui Hui and what were his contributions to mathematics?
4. Demonstrate how the ancient Egyptians multiplied numbers such as 27 x 49.
5. Briefly explain the Babylonian numeral system.
6. Write the Babylonian form of the decimal numeral 456, 259.5, using the modern bracket notation.
7. Convert the Babylonian numeral: [3, 5, 7; 30,10], into a modern decimal numeral.
8. Who was Thales of Miletus and what were his contributions to mathematics?
9. Who was Pythagoras of Samos and what were his contributions to mathematics?
10. Who was Archytas of Tarentum and what were his contributions to mathematics?
11. Who was Eudoxus of Cnidus and what were his contributions to mathematics?
12. Who was Herodotus and what were his contributions to mathematics?
13. Who was Democritus and what were his contributions to mathematics?
14. Who was Euclid of Alexandria and what were his contributions to mathematics?
15. Who was Eratosthenes and what were his contributions to mathematics?
16. Who was Apollonius of Perga and what were his contributions to mathematics?
17. Who was Aristarchus of Samos and what were his contributions to mathematics?
18. Who was Autolycus and what were his contributions to mathematics?
19. Who was Theon of Alexandria and what were his contributions to mathematics?
20. Who was Hypatia and what were her contributions to mathematics?
21. Who was Heron of Alexandria and what were his contributions to mathematics?
More Questions

21. What was Zeno of Elea and what were his contributions to mathematics?
22. Who was Socrates and what were his contributions to mathematics?
23. Who was Plato and what were his contributions to mathematics?
24. Who was Aristotle and what were his contributions to mathematics?
25. Who was Archimedes and what were his contributions to mathematics?
26. Who was Papus of Alexandria and what were his contributions to mathematics?
27. Who was Claudius Ptolemy and what were his contributions to mathematics?
28. Who was Nicomachus of Geresa and what were his contributions to mathematics?
29. Who was Theaetetus and what were his contributions to mathematics?
30. Who was Dinostratus and what were his contributions to mathematics?
31. Who was Proclus and what were his contributions to mathematics?
32. Who was Hipparchus of Nicaea and what were his contributions to mathematics?
33. Who was Brahmagupta and what were his contributions to mathematics?
34. Who was Bhaskara and what were his contributions to mathematics?
35. Who was Ramanujan and what were his contributions to mathematics?
36. Who was Aryabahata and what were his contributions to mathematics?
37. Who was al-Khwärizmi and what were his contributions to mathematics?
38. Who was Omar Khayyam and what were his contributions to mathematics?
39. Who was Gerbert and what were his contributions to mathematics?
40. Who was Leonardo da Pisa and what were his contributions to mathematics?
41. Who was Galileo Galilei and what were his contributions to mathematics?
42. Who was Rene Descartes and what were his contributions to mathematics?
43. Who was Fermat and what were his contributions to mathematics?
44. Who was Leonard Euler and what were his contributions to mathematics?
45. Who was Maria Agnesi and what were her contributions to mathematics?
46. Who was Sophie Germain and what were her contributions to mathematics?
47. Who was Sir Isacc Newton and what were his contributions to mathematics?
48. Who was Leibnitz and what were his contributions to mathematics?
49. Who was Johann Kepler and what were his contributions to mathematics?
50. Who was Nicolaus Copernicus and what were his contributions to mathematics?
More Questions

51. What was Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss and what were his contributions to mathematics?
52. Who was George Cantor and what were his contributions to mathematics?
53. Who was Giovanni Girolamo Saccheri and what were his contributions to mathematics?
54. Who was Nickolai Ivanovich Lobachevsky and what were his contributions to mathematics?
55. Who was Amalie Emmy Noether and what were her contributions to mathematics?
56. Who was Jerome Cardan and what were his contributions to mathematics?
57. Who was Clifford V. Johnson and what were his contributions to mathematics?
58. Who was Francois Viete and what were his contributions to mathematics?
59. Who was János Bolyai and what were his contributions to mathematics?
60. Who was Georg Friedrich Bernhard Riemann and what were his contributions to mathematics?
61. Who was Jacob Bernoulli and what were his contributions to mathematics?
62. Who was Nina Karlovna Bari and what were her contributions to mathematics?
63. Who was Mary Cartwright and what were her contributions to mathematics?
64. Who was Ruth Gonzalez and what were her contributions to mathematics?
65. Who was Hendrik Antoon Lorentz and what were his contributions to mathematics?
66. Who was Niels Henrik David Bohr and what were his contributions to mathematics?
67. Who was Rodolfo Neri Vela and what were his contributions to mathematics?
68. Who was Brook Taylor and what were his contributions to mathematics?
69. Who was Sir William Rowan Hamilton and what were his contributions to mathematics?
70. Who was Bernhard Placidus Johann Nepomuk Bolzano and what were his contributions to mathematics?