Math League:the 6th week

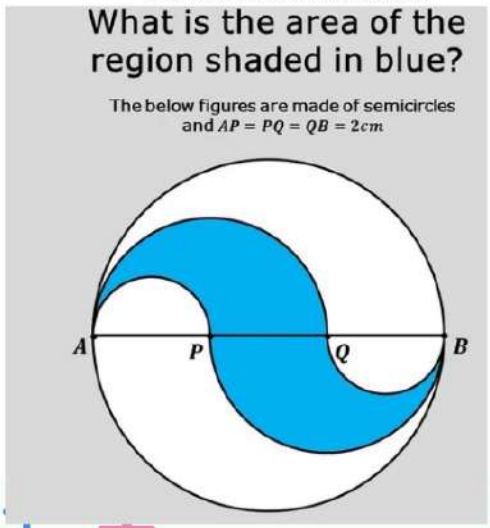
This week is special because we are going to have two different stories about math specifically Geometry

In the 9th century, during a period of cultural and scientific flourishing in Baghdad under the Abbasid Caliphate, there was a prominent mathematician named Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi. Living in an era when sciences were unveiling new mysteries, al-Khwarizmi was regarded as one of the greatest minds in mathematics.

One day, al-Khwarizmi was tasked with translating ancient Indian mathematical texts into Arabic. Instead of merely translating, he decided to reinterpret these concepts in new ways and present systematic methods for solving mathematical problems. His most significant achievement was the development of algebra, exemplified in his famous book "Al-Kitab al-Mukhtasar fi Hisab al-Jabr wal-Muqabala." In this book, al-Khwarizmi introduced methods for solving linear and quadratic equations, which revolutionized mathematics.

Al-Khwarizmi was not just an ordinary mathematician; he was also a scholar and thinker. In his work, he discovered unprecedented relationships between numbers and calculations, laying the foundation for modern algebra. His contributions were part of a broader cultural movement, helping to spread mathematical knowledge across the Islamic world and Europe, leaving a lasting impact on the history of mathematics.

Through his work, al-Khwarizmi became a symbol of scientific progress and innovation, securing his place in history as one of the greatest contributors to the field of mathematics as we know it today.
ANY person can get into the world 0f mathematics, a proof for that is that you can solve the problem blow. I BELIEVE YOU CAN DO SO!



In the 18th century, in a small German village, there was a child prodigy named Carl Friedrich Gauss. One day, his teacher posed a challenging problem to the students: sum the numbers from 1 to 100. The teacher expected this problem to take a long time, giving the other students a chance to think. However, Gauss, who was only ten years old, came up with an extraordinary solution.

With astonishing speed, Gauss provided the correct answer: 5050. The teacher was shocked and angrily exclaimed, "How did you solve it so quickly? Where are your calculations?" Gauss then simply explained that the numbers could be paired, such as 1 and 100, 2 and 99, and so on, with each pair adding up to 101. By this method, he easily summed up 50 pairs and arrived at the total of 5050
The teacher had no idea he was dealing with one of the greatest mathematicians in history, who would later be known as the Prince of Mathematics" for his" revolutionary contributions to the field
Now be Gauss and try solving this one :