

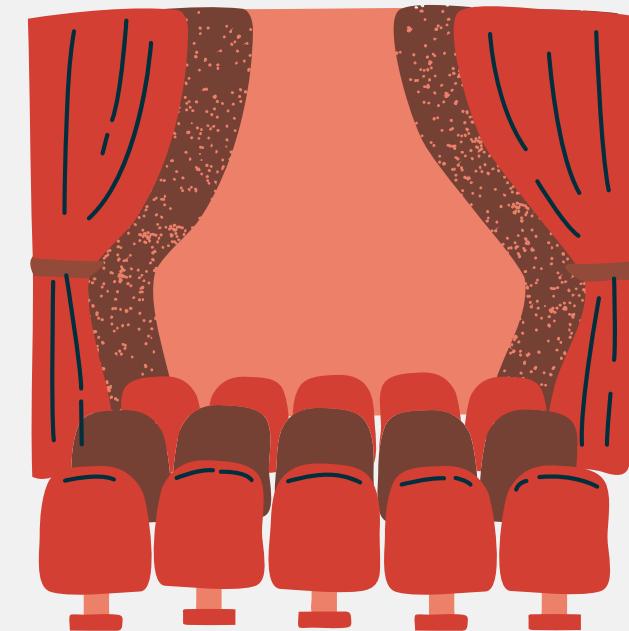
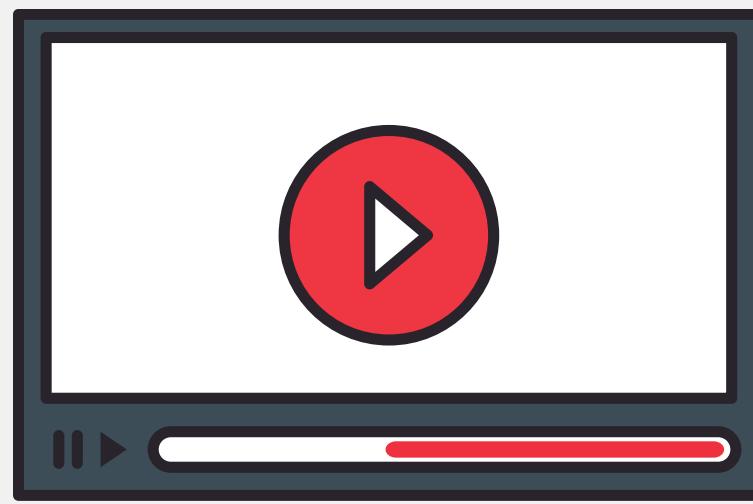
NINA GASKING
OUTREACH OFFICER AT THE MMI

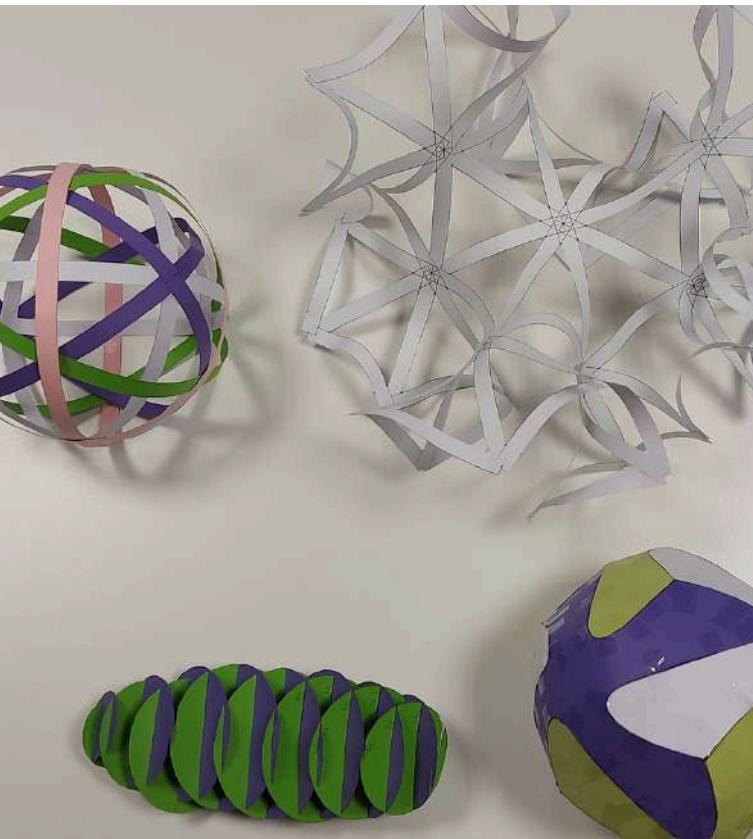
CARE 28/10/2025

Outreach 101: Engaging with Hands-On Maths Activities

Outreach?

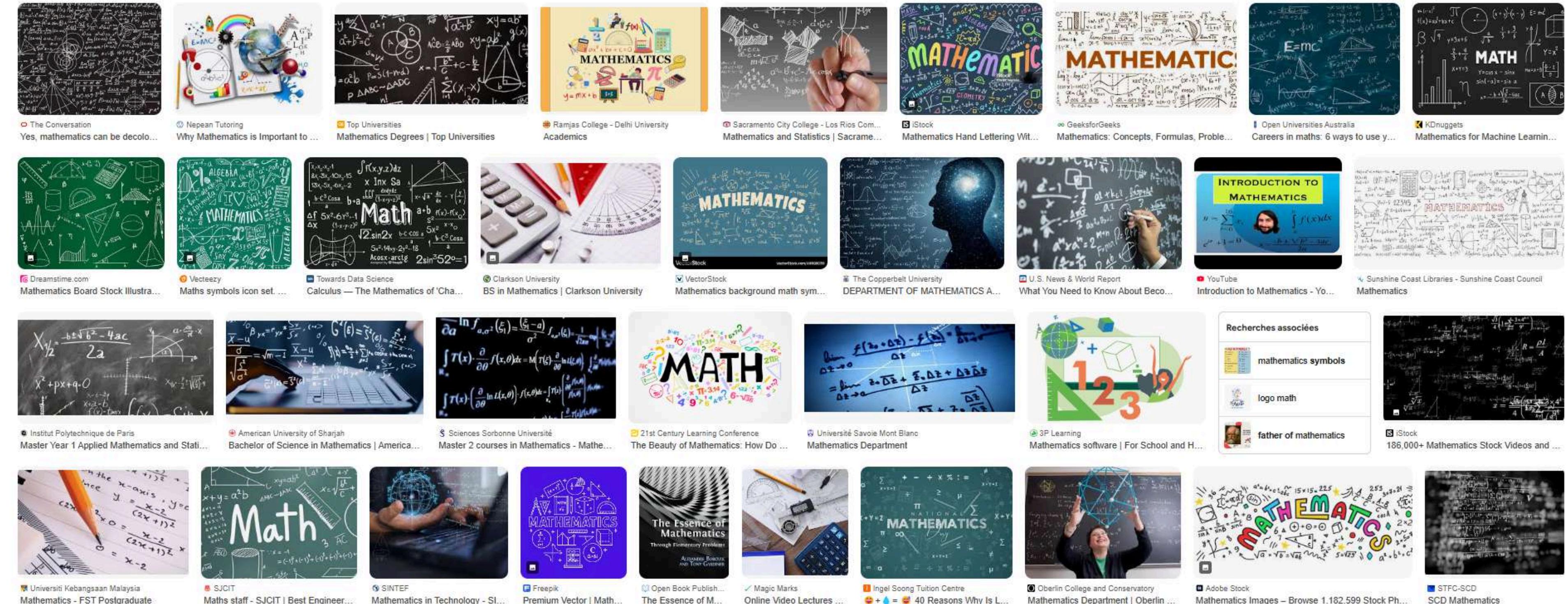
Outreach?



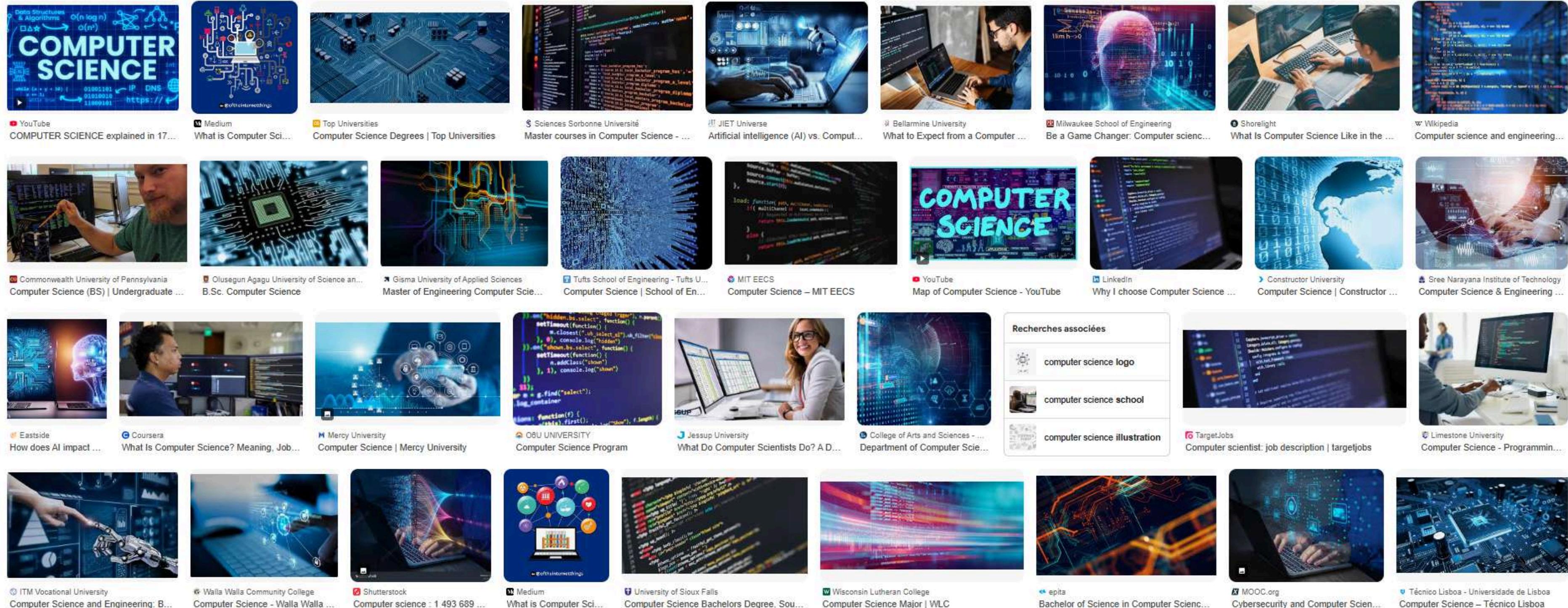


**the particularity of
maths and computer
science**

"Mathematics"



“Computer science”



example 1

À TAAABLE !

(DINNER IS SERVED!)



Ada

Blaise
Cauchy
Fermat
Grace
Jean

Blaise

Ada
Cauchy
David
Klara
Noether

Cauchy

Ada
Blaise
David
Euler
Olga

David

Blaise
Cauchy
Euler
Klara
Noether

Euler

Cauchy
David
Fermat
Olga

Fermat

Ada
Euler
Grace
Hypatie
Pythagore

Grace

Ada
Fermat
Hypatie
Igor

Hypatie

Fermat
Grace
Igor
Maryam
Pythagore

Igor

Grace
Hypatie
Jean
Leslie
Maryam

Jean

Ada
Igor
Leslie
Quentin
Régina

Klara

Blaise
David

Leslie

Jean
Igor
Quentin

Maryam

Hypatie
Igor

Noether

Blaise
David

Olga

Cauchy
Euler

Pythagore

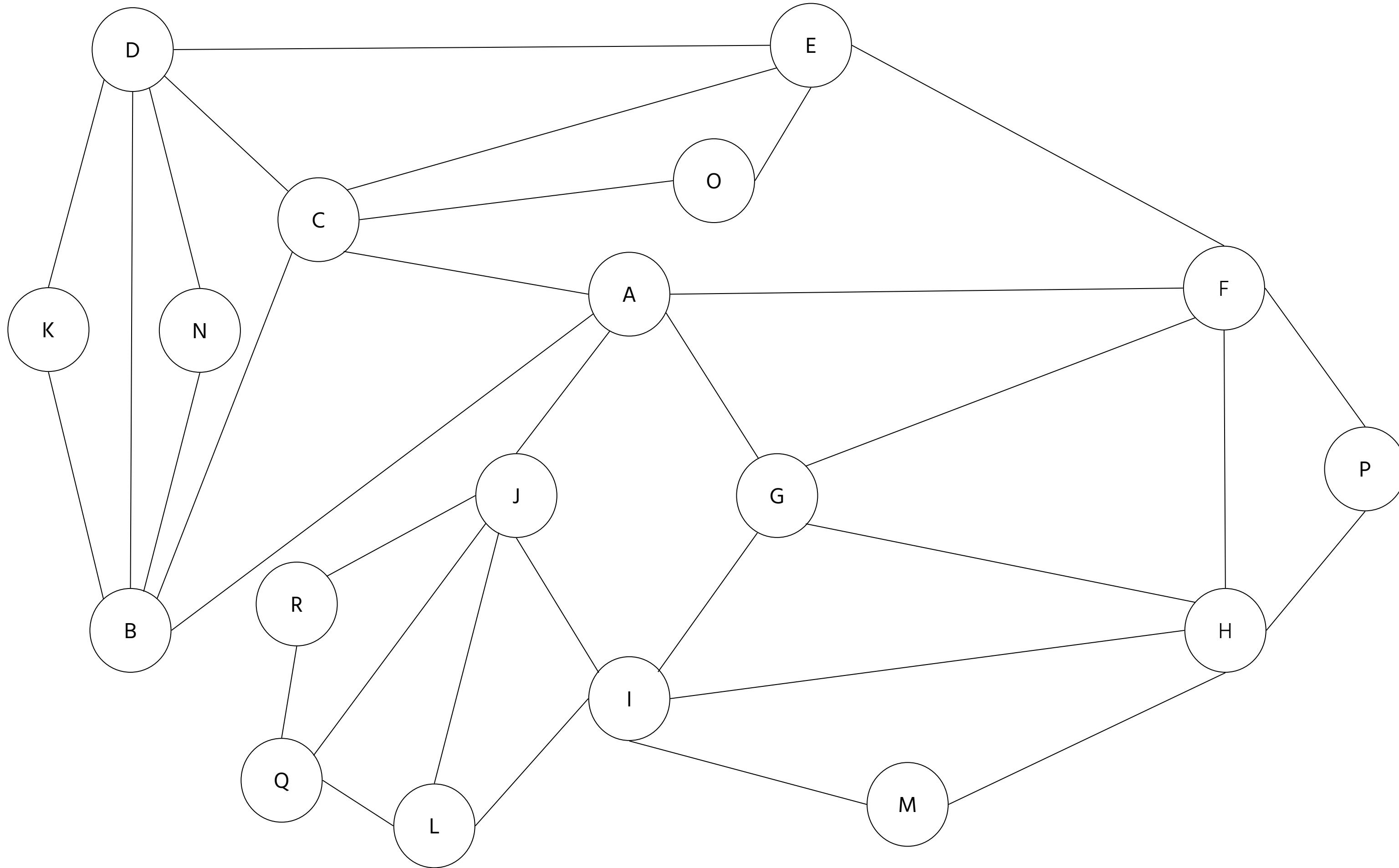
Fermat
Hypatie

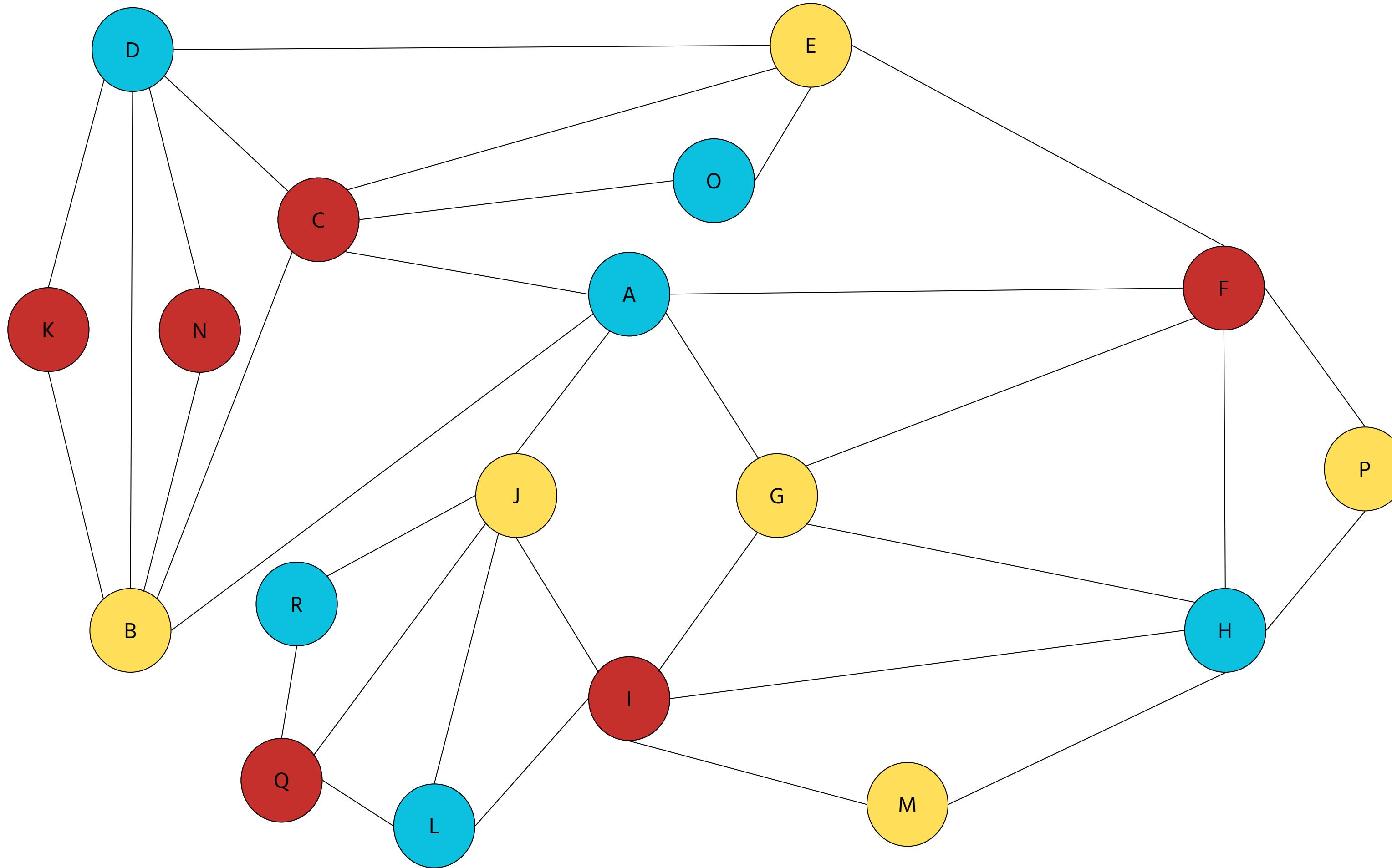
Quentin

Jean
Leslie
Régina

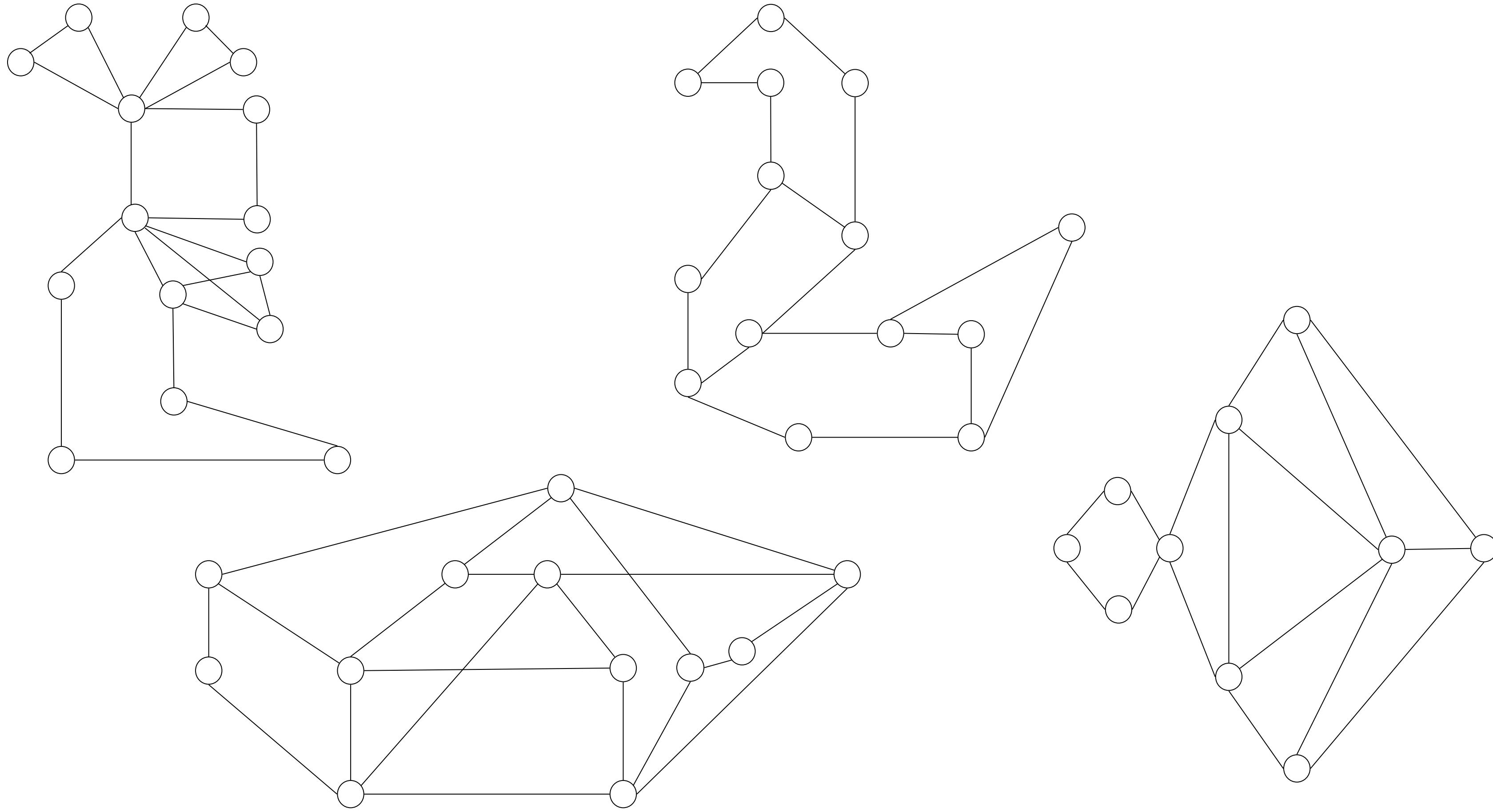
Régina

Jean
Quentin

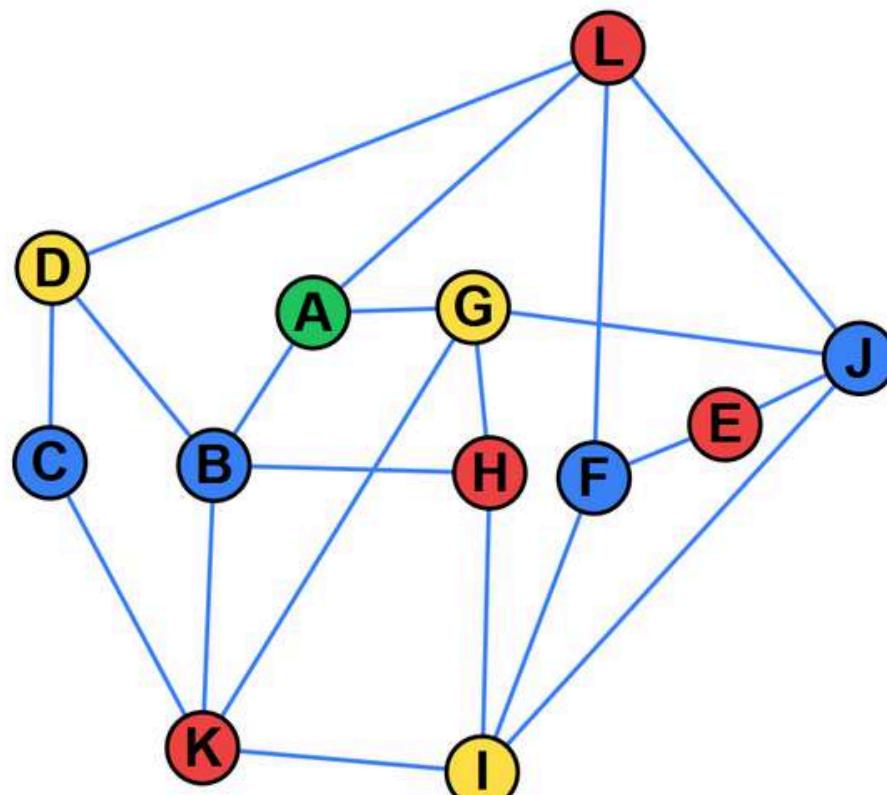




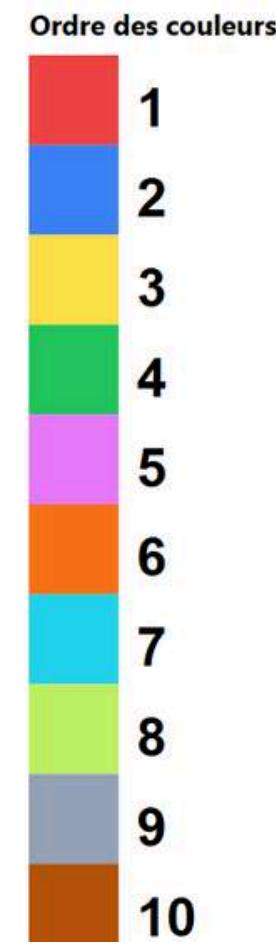








Déplacer Ajouter sommet Ajouter arête Retirer Tout effacer Réinitialiser



Graphe

Confluence

Sauvegarder Importer Exporter

Ordre

Degré décroissant

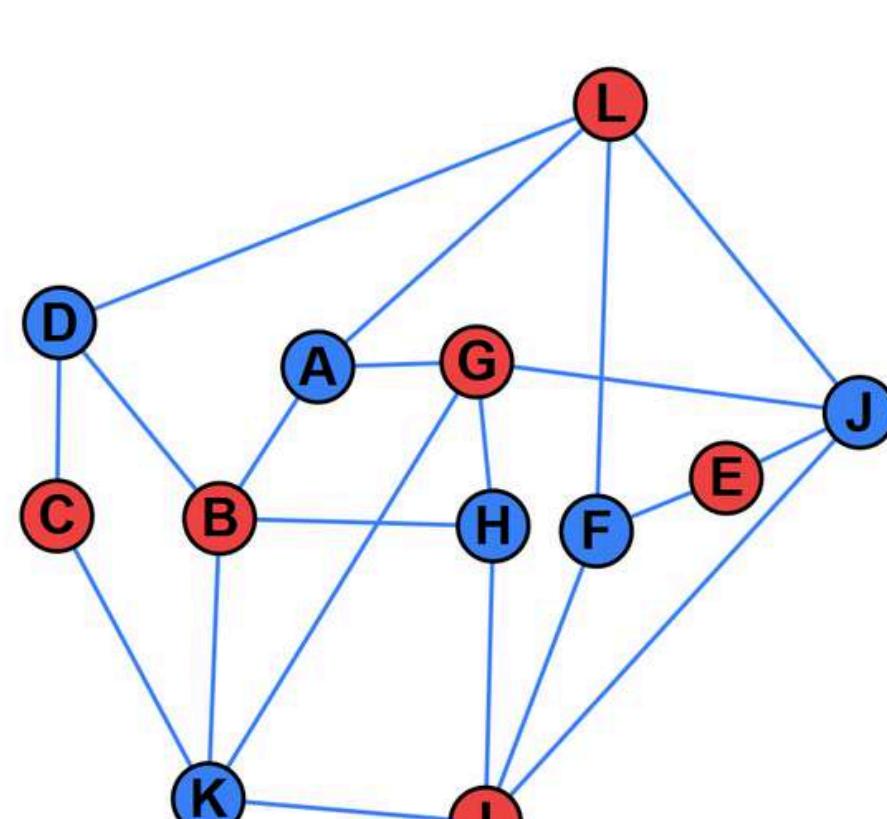
Choisir

Résultats

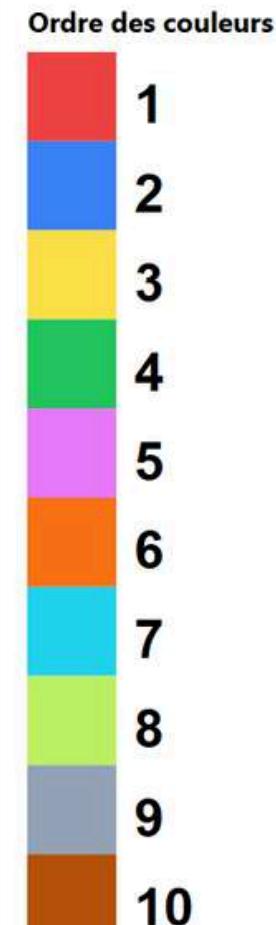
- Degré décroissant (4 couleurs)
-
-
-

Etape précédente Etape suivante Terminer la coloration

LKBJIGDAHFCE



Déplacer Ajouter sommet Ajouter arête Retirer Tout effacer Réinitialiser



Graphe

Confluence

Sauvegarder Importer Exporter

Ordre

DSatur

Choisir

Résultats

- DSatur (2 couleurs)
- Degré décroissant (4 couleurs)
-
-

Etape précédente Etape suivante Terminer la coloration

BKGIJLADFHCE

example 2



Une exposition savoureuse
de la Maison des Mathématiques
et de l'Informatique
1 place de l'École, Lyon 7^e

EXPOSITION

DANS MA CUISINE

Les mathématiques et l'informatique
se mettent à table

PROLONGATION



GRATUIT – À PARTIR DE 10 ANS
Toutes les informations sur mmi-lyon.fr

21 Sept. 2024
au
28 juin 2025



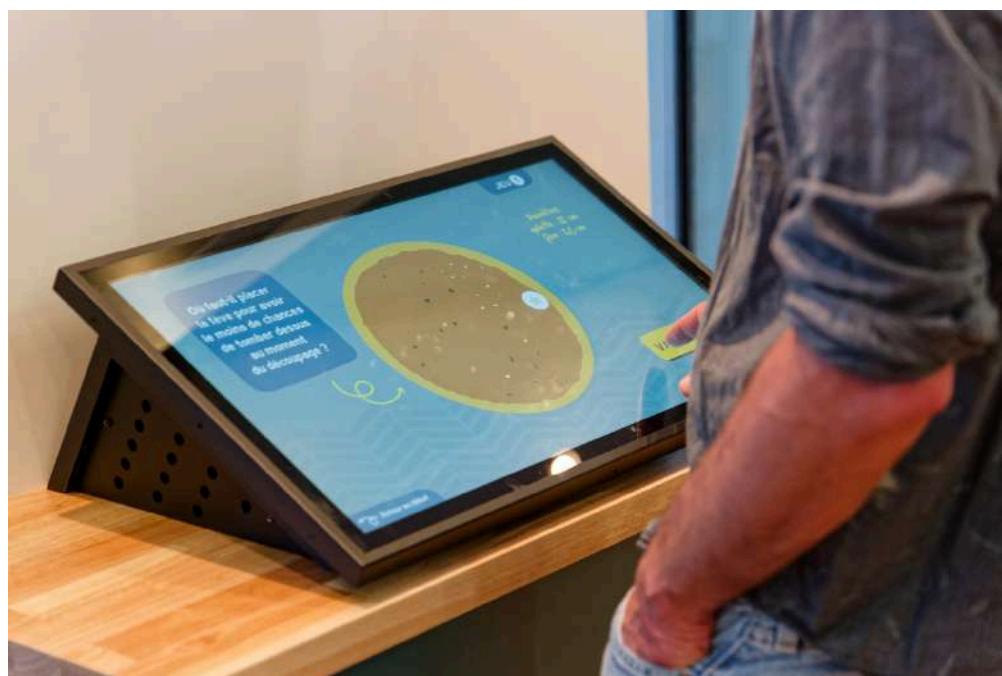
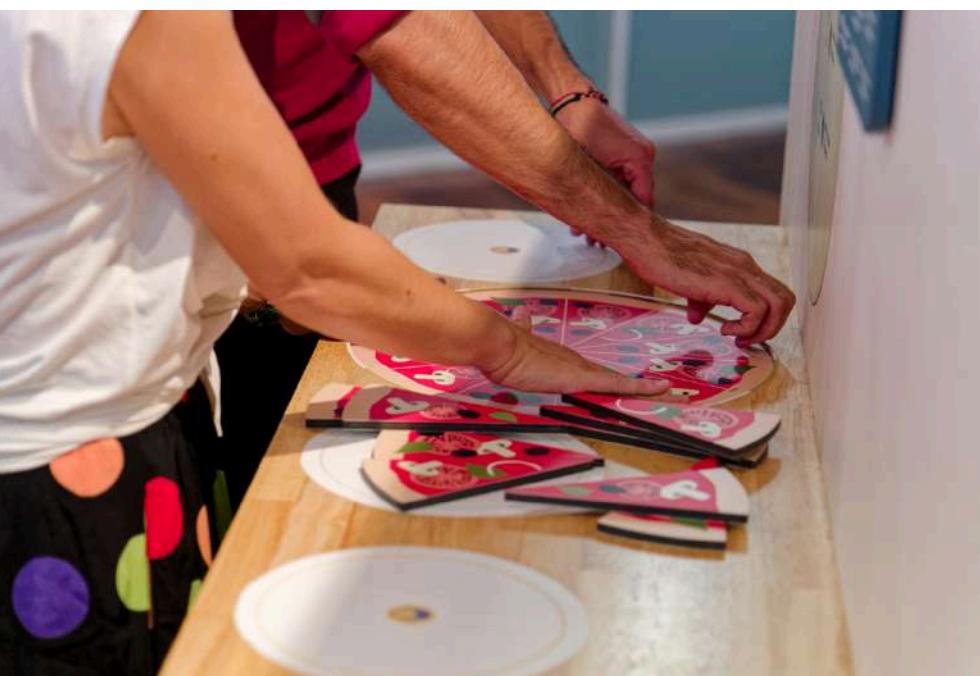
- Topologie
- algorithmique
- probabilités

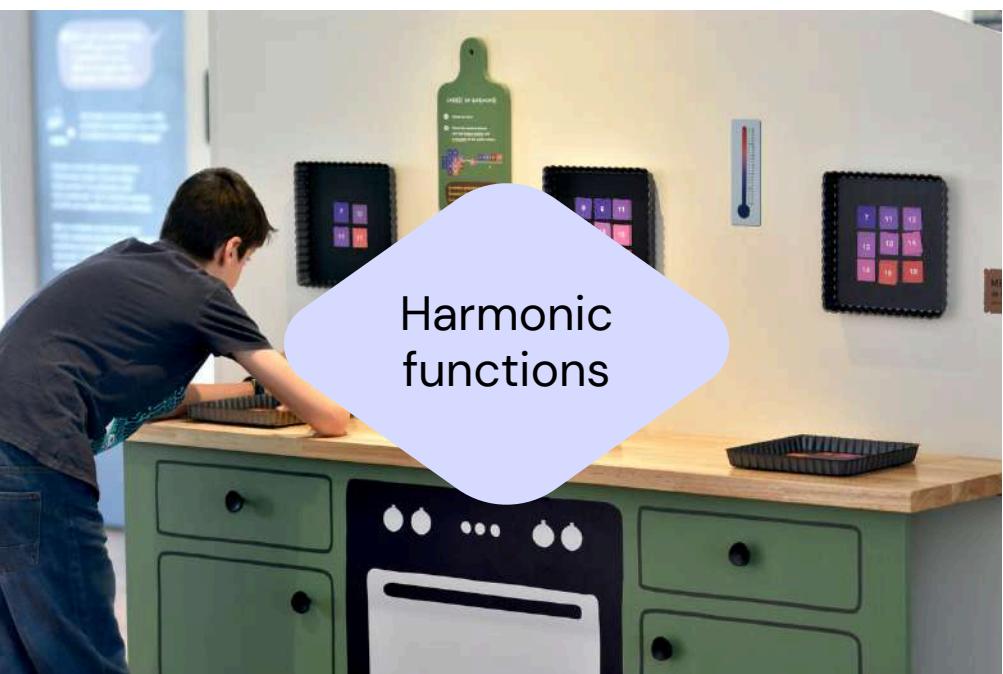
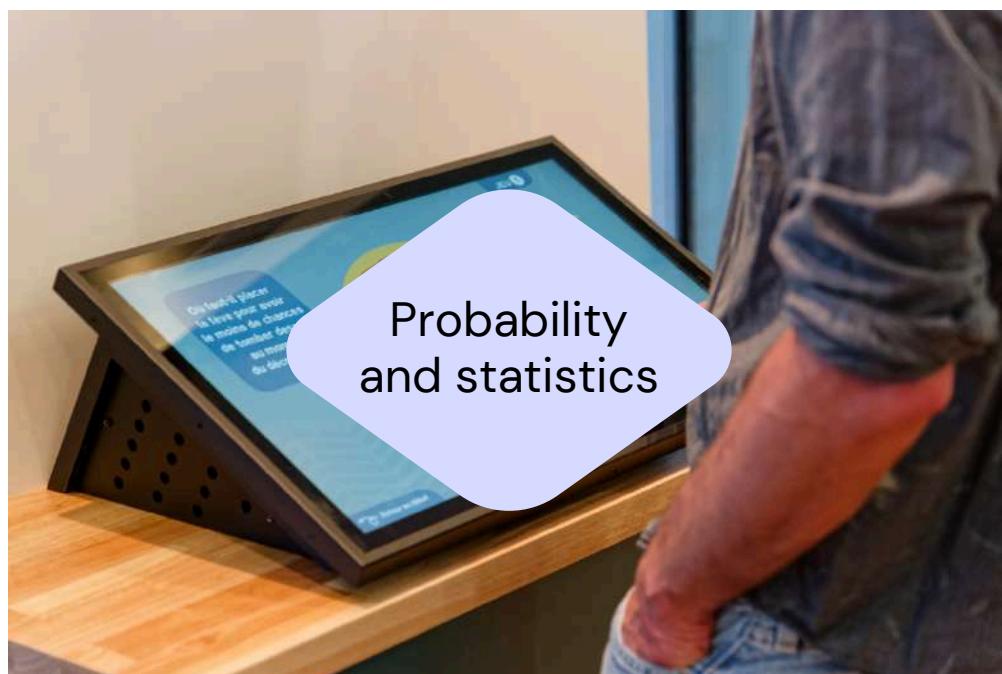
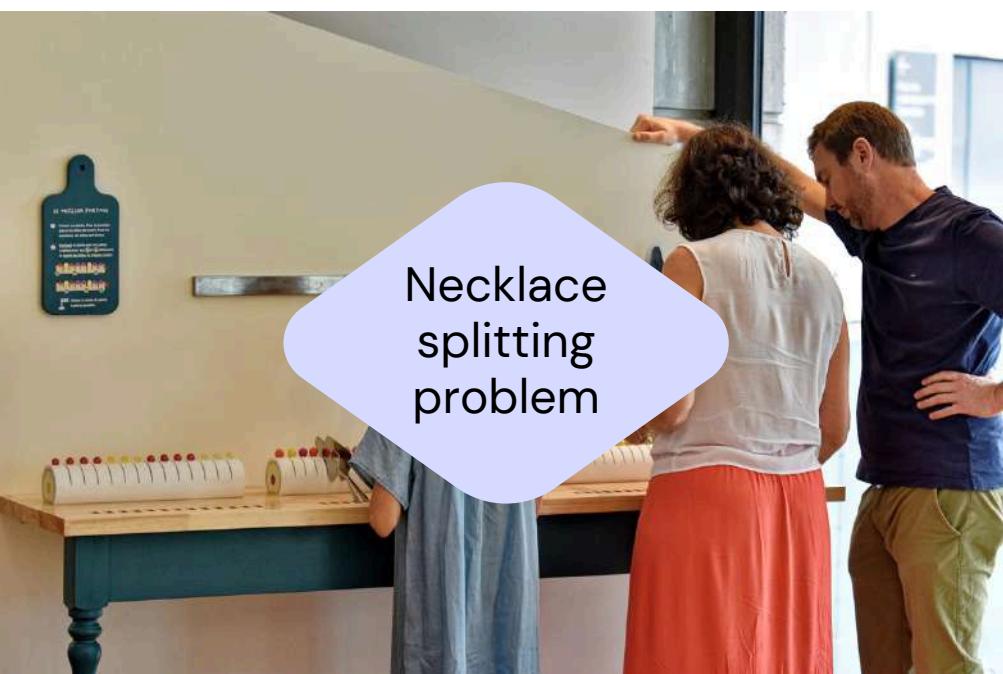
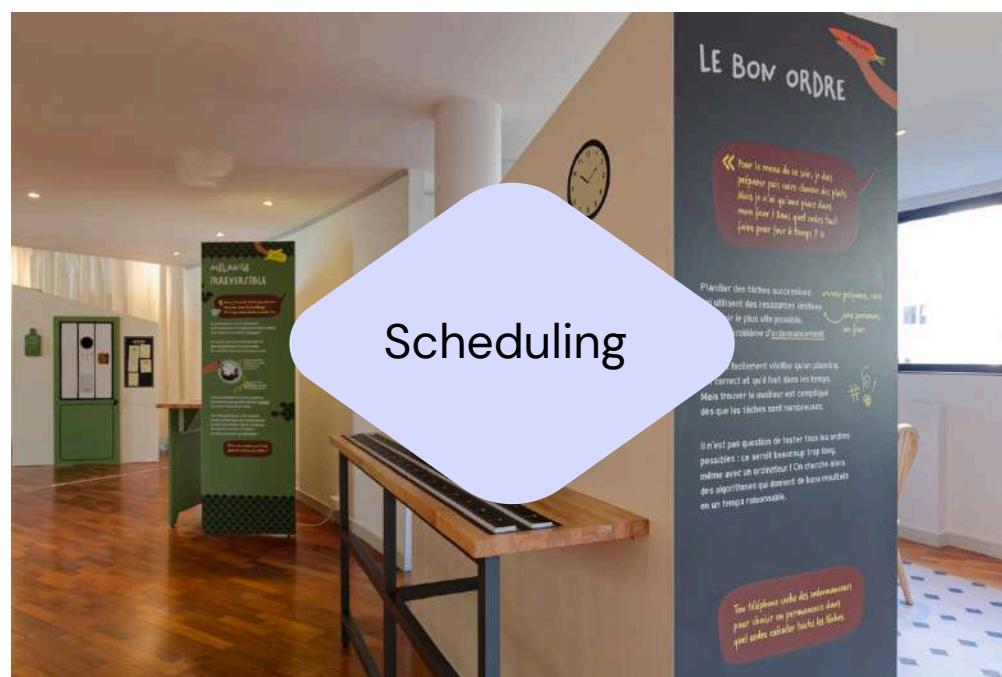
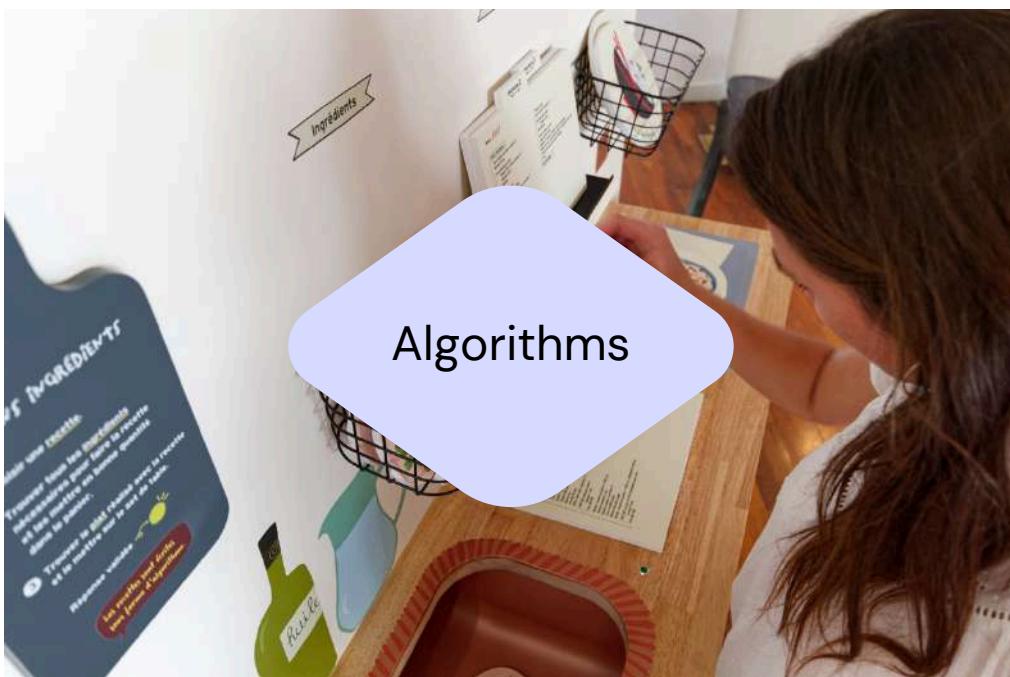
Création graphique : Tadao E. Loputny



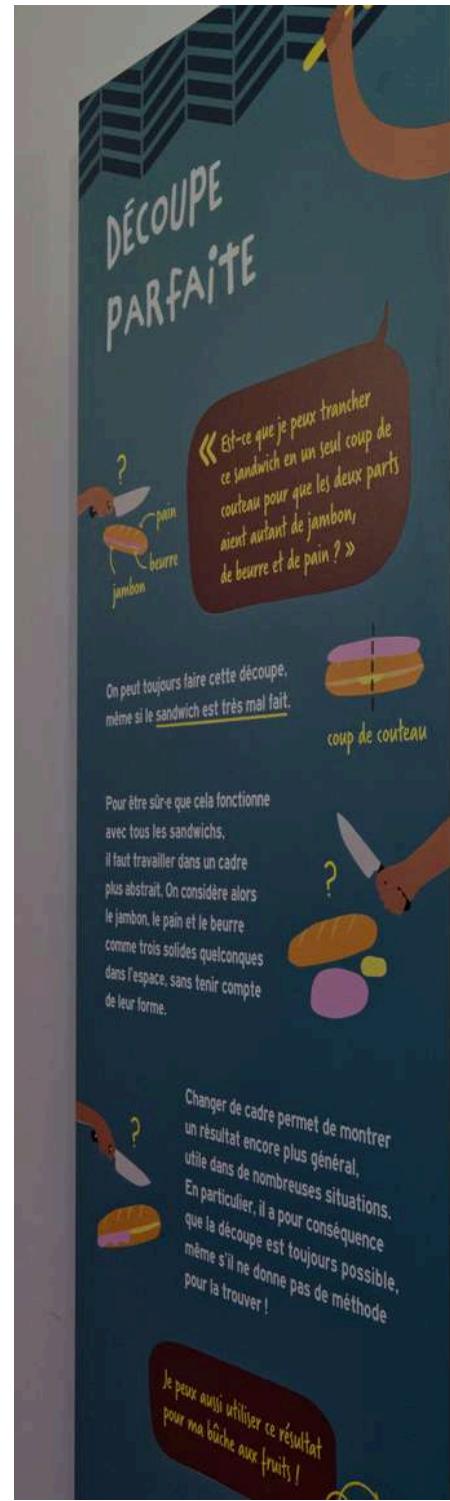
Le Fonds de dotation de l'Institut Henri Poincaré pour les dix entreprises partenaires de l'IHP :



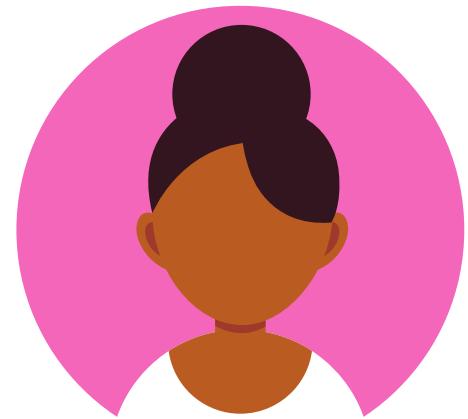
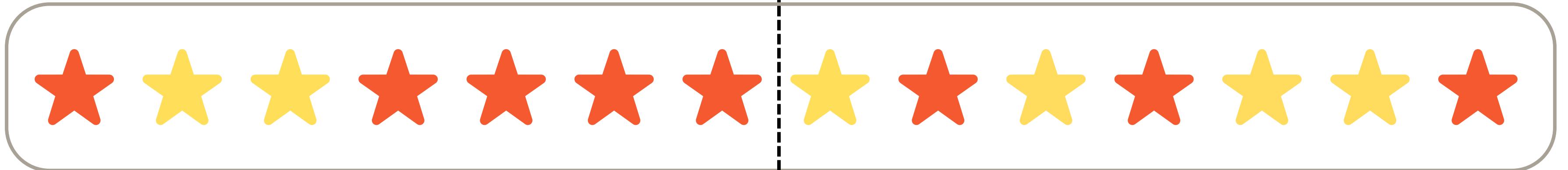


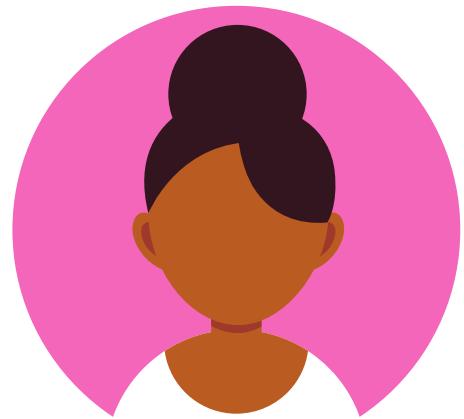
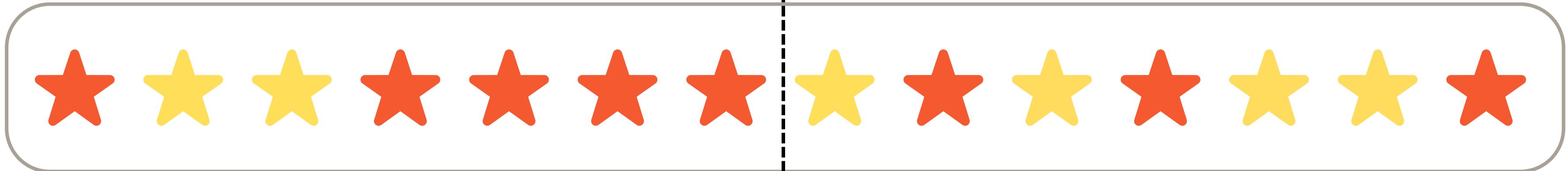


Focusing on one activity



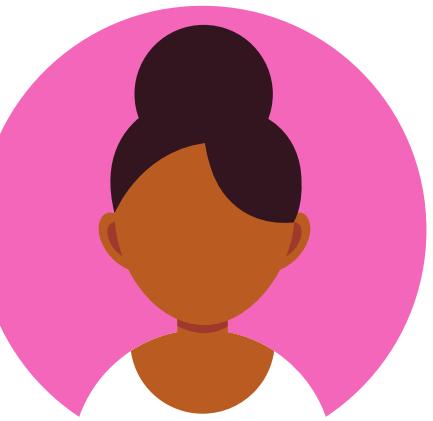














Idea

Message

Hands-on

Instance

Technical design

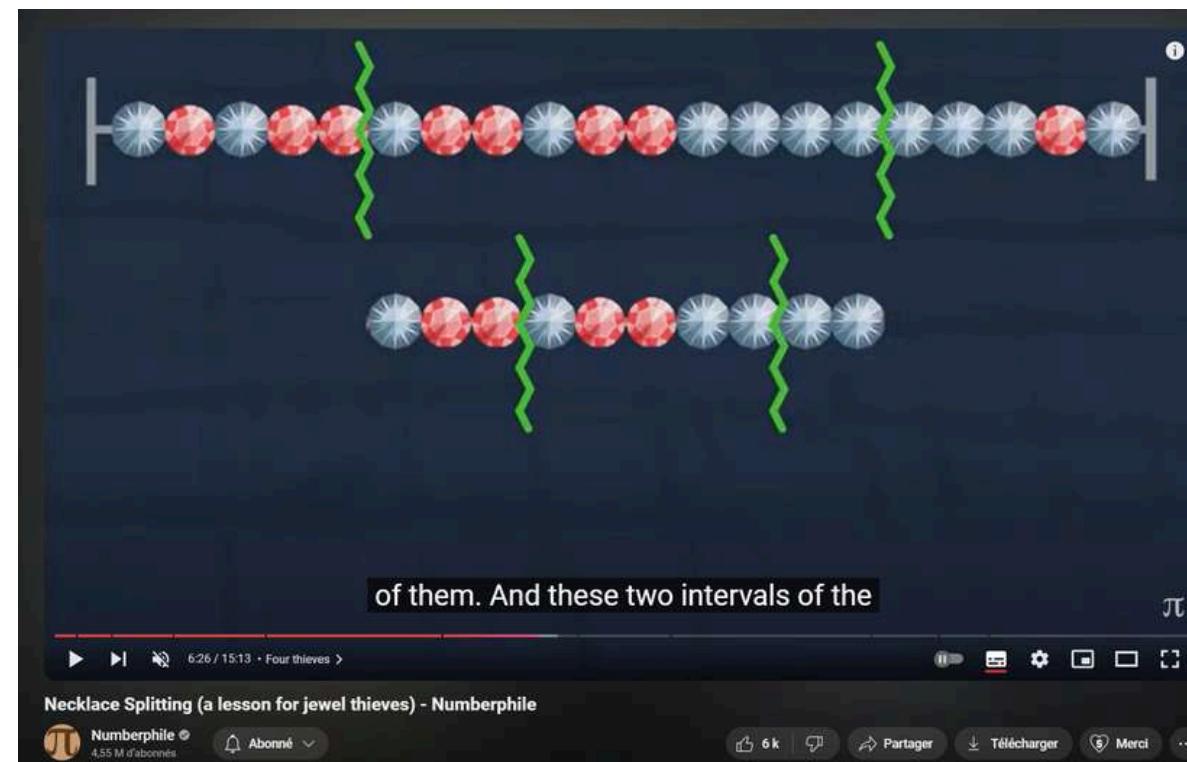
Idea

Message

Hands-on

Instance

Technical design



Échos de la recherche Retour à la rubrique

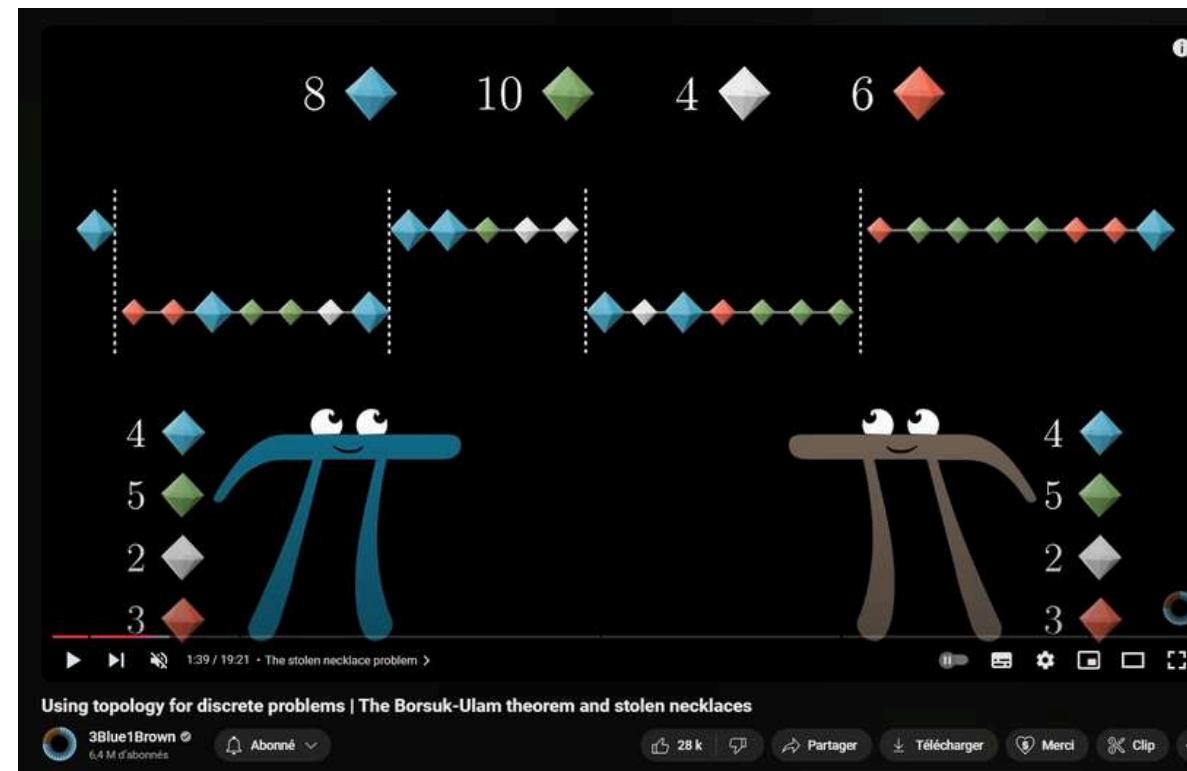
[Rediffusion d'un article publié le 18 août 2016]
LE PROBLÈME DU COLLIER

Piste bleue Le 17 août 2022 - Ecrit par Meunier, Frédéric

Lire l'article en



Deux voleurs, Alice et Bob, viennent de rafler un magnifique collier, formé de perles de types variés. Arrive le moment de le partager... Le théorème du collier assure qu'un partage équitable va être possible sans avoir à couper la chaînette trop souvent. Simple à énoncer, ce théorème ne connaît cependant pas de preuve élémentaire. Et puis, ce n'est pas parce que l'on sait qu'un tel partage équitable existe qu'il est facile de le déterminer...



Necklace splitting problem

3 languages

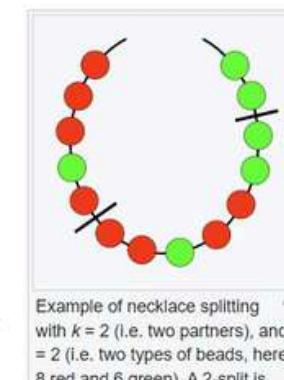
Article Talk

Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Necklace splitting is a picturesque name given to several related problems in combinatorics and measure theory. Its name and solutions are due to mathematicians Noga Alon^[1] and Douglas B. West^[2].

The basic setting involves a necklace with beads of different colors. The necklace should be divided between several partners (e.g. thieves), such that each partner receives the same amount of every color. Moreover, the number of cuts should be as small as possible (in order to waste as little as possible of the metal in the links between the beads).



Example of necklace splitting with $k = 2$ (i.e. two partners), and $t = 2$ (i.e. two types of beads, here 8 red and 6 green). A 2-split is shown: one partner receives the largest section, and the other receives the remaining two pieces.

Variants

The following variants of the problem have been solved in the original paper:

1. **Discrete splitting:**^[1] Th 1.1 The necklace has $k \cdot n$ beads. The beads come in t different colors. There are $k \cdot a_i$ beads of each color i , where a_i is a positive integer. Partition the necklace into k parts (not necessarily contiguous), each of which has exactly a_i beads of color i . Use at most $(k - 1)t$ cuts. Note that if the beads of each color are contiguous on the necklace, then at least $k - 1$ cuts must be done inside each color, so $(k - 1)t$ is

Idea

Message

Hands-on

Instance

Technical design

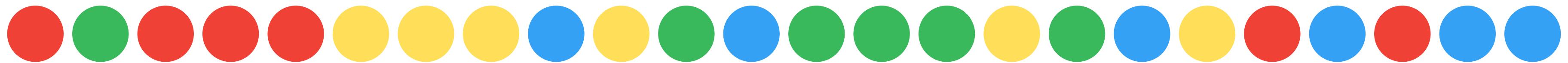
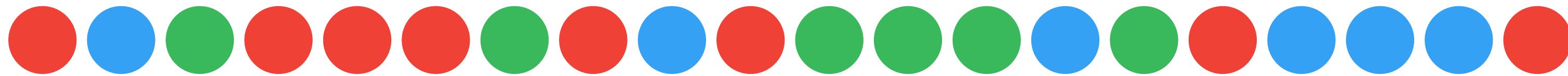
Idea

Message

Hands-on

Instance

Technical design



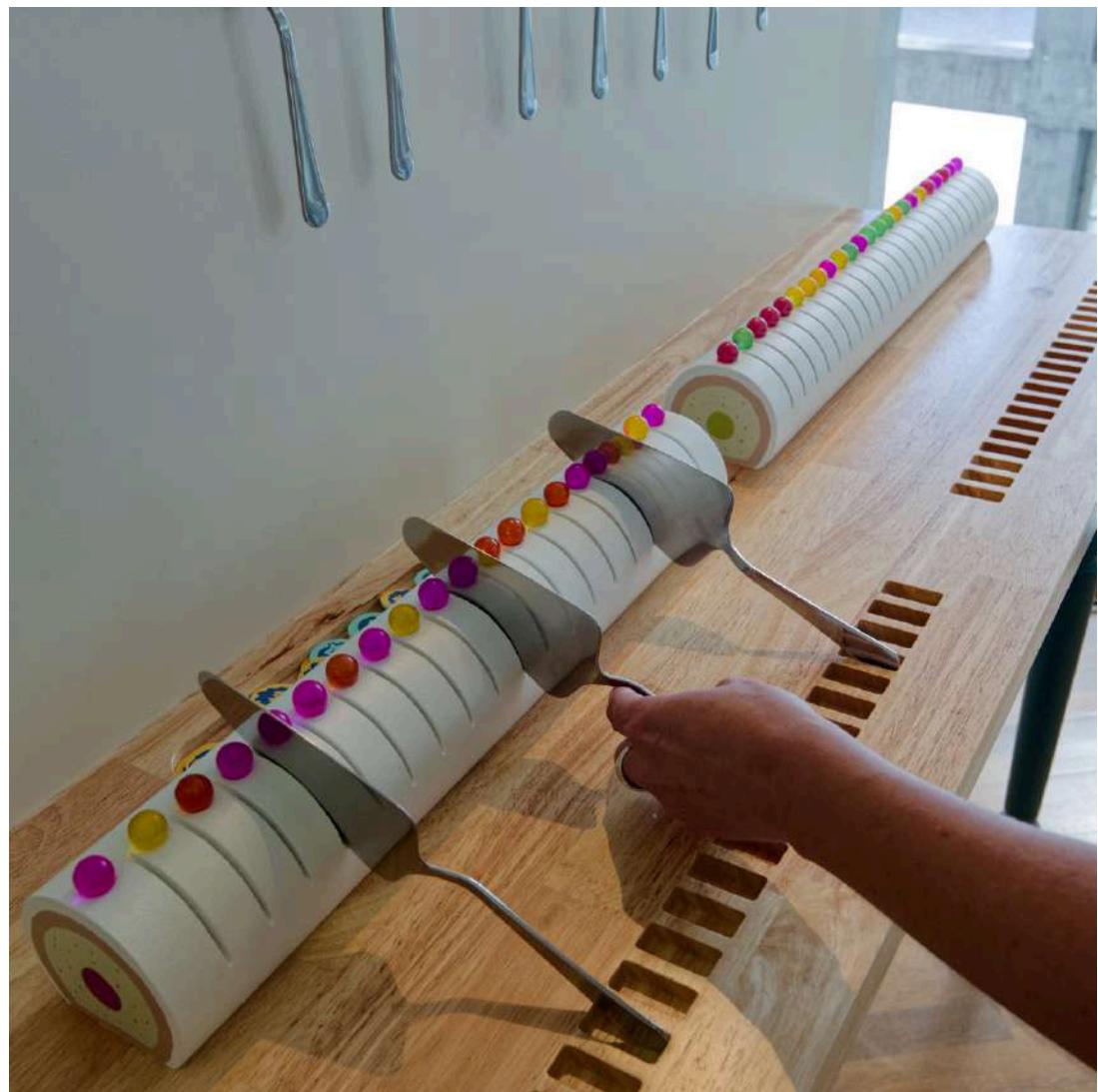
Idea

Message

Hands-on

Instance

Technical design



Idea

Audience?

Message?

Format?

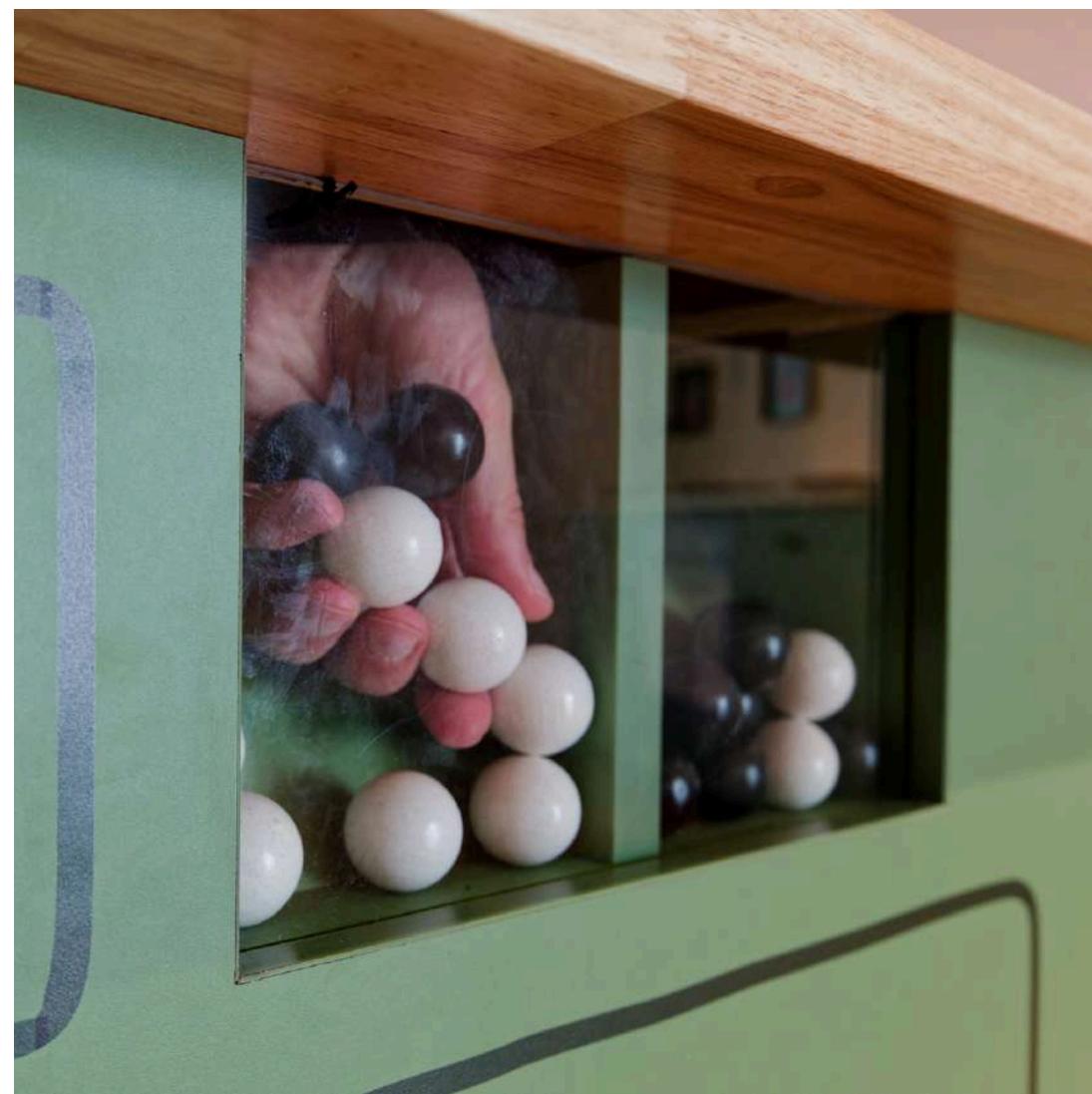
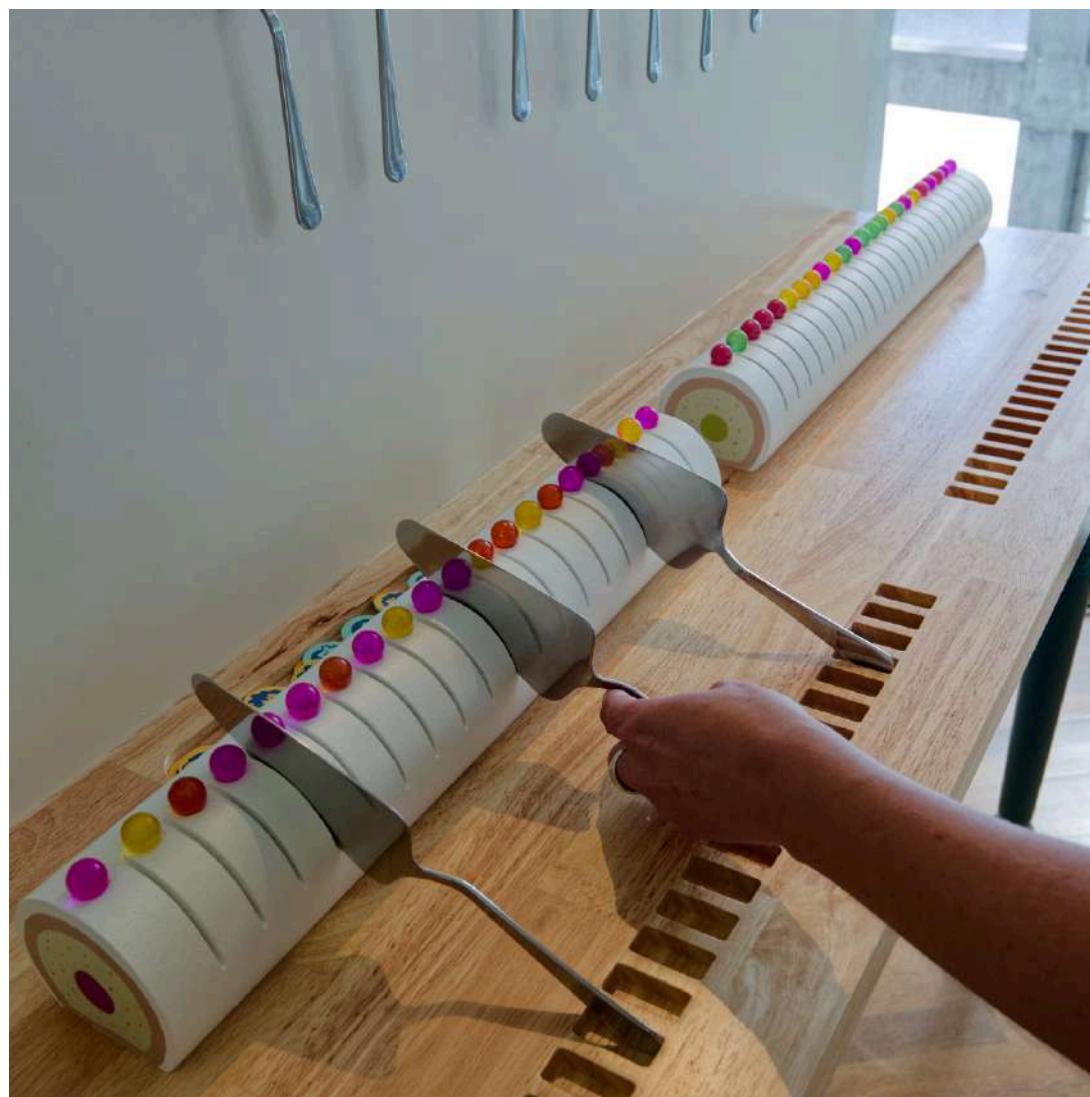
Length?

Up to date

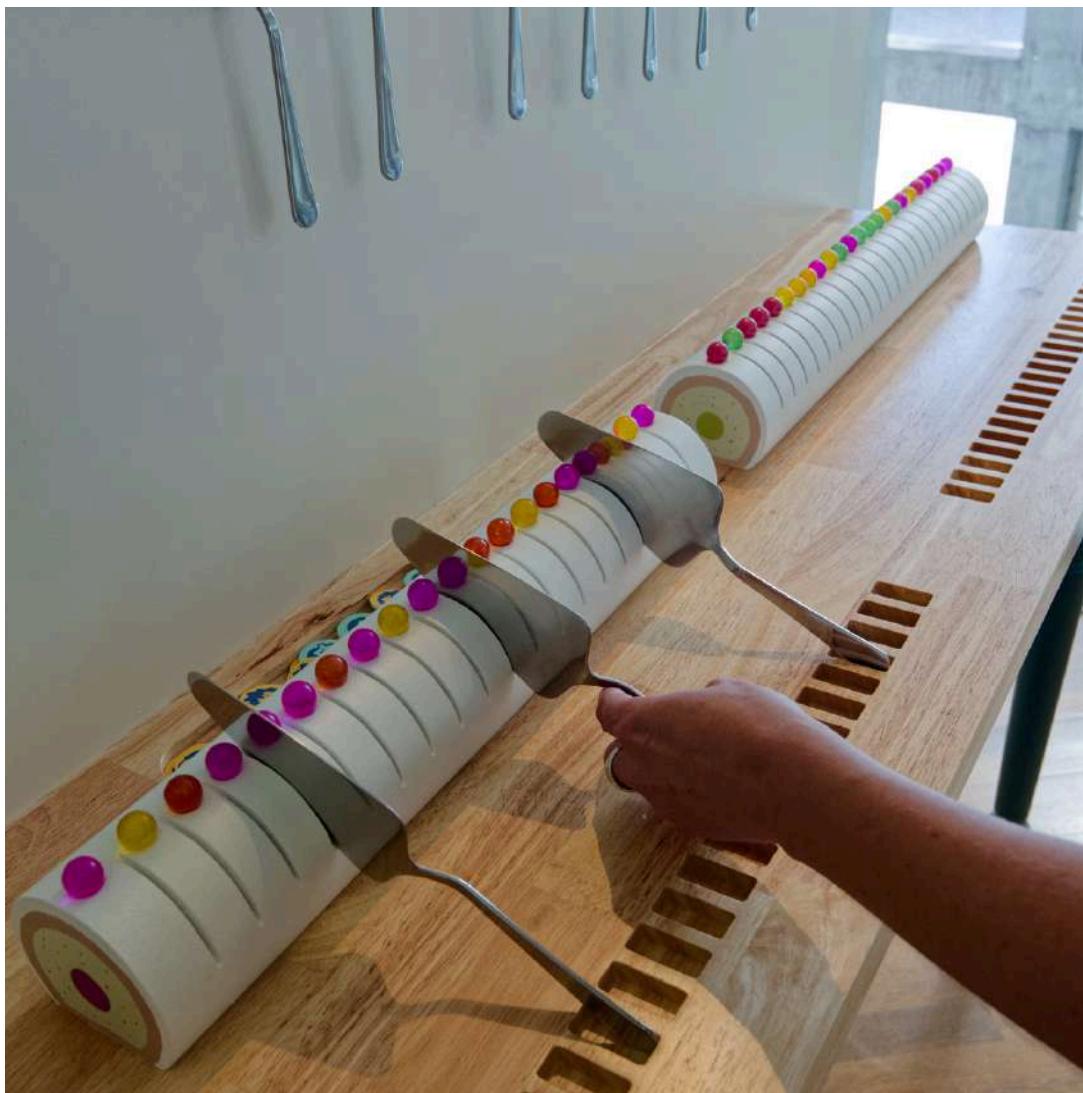
Tests

Design

Write



If there's something funnier to do,
a student will do it.





Thank you!