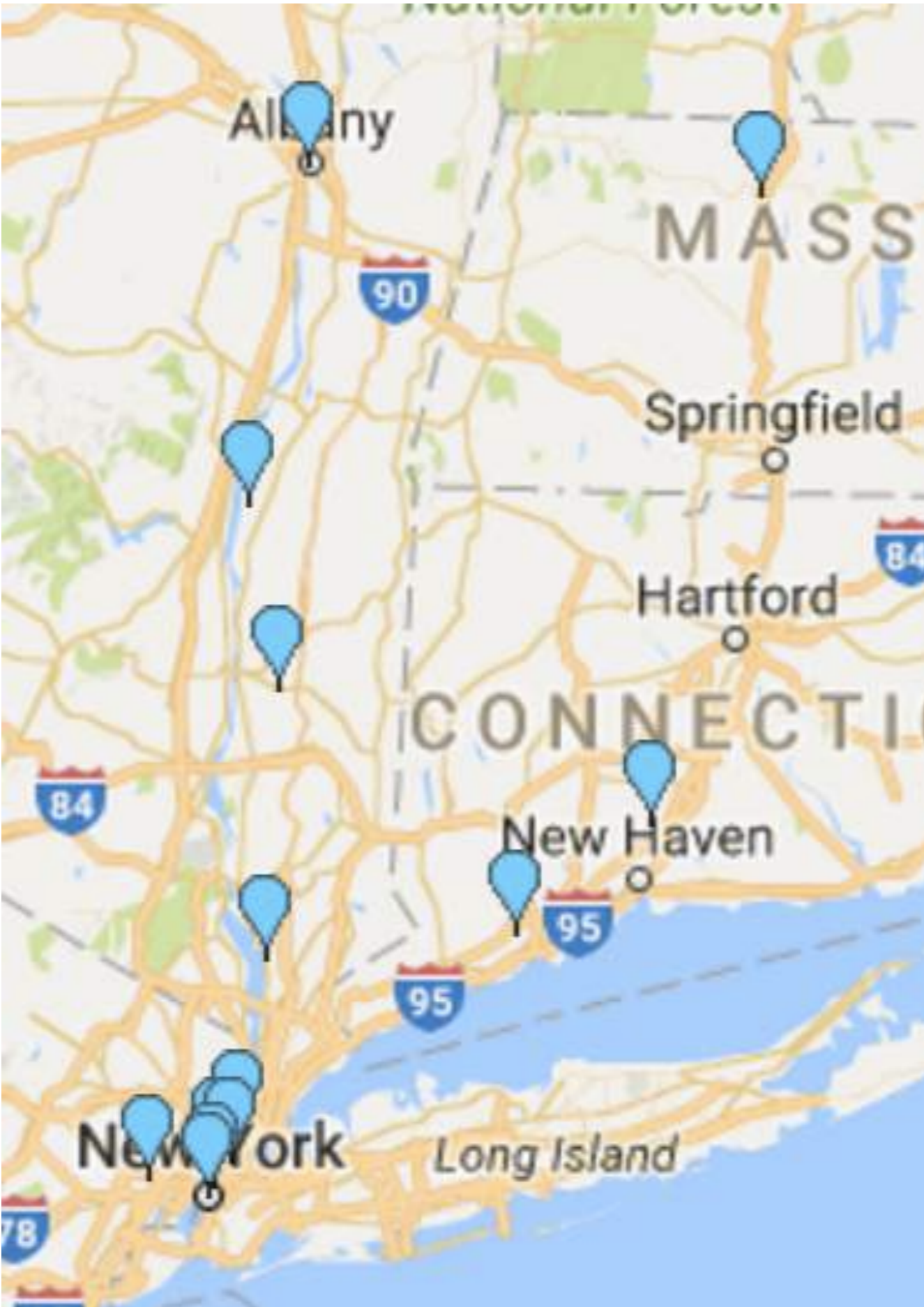


# Math Circle Artifacts at the Bard Math Circle

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# Bard Math Circle

est. 2007

Serves the Mid-Hudson  
Valley Region

- Library Programs
- Contests
- C.A.M.P.
- Rubik's Cube Club





# Library Programs

Kingston Library  
Tivoli Free Library

# Curriculum

Puzzles and Games  
Problem Solving  
Math Artifact

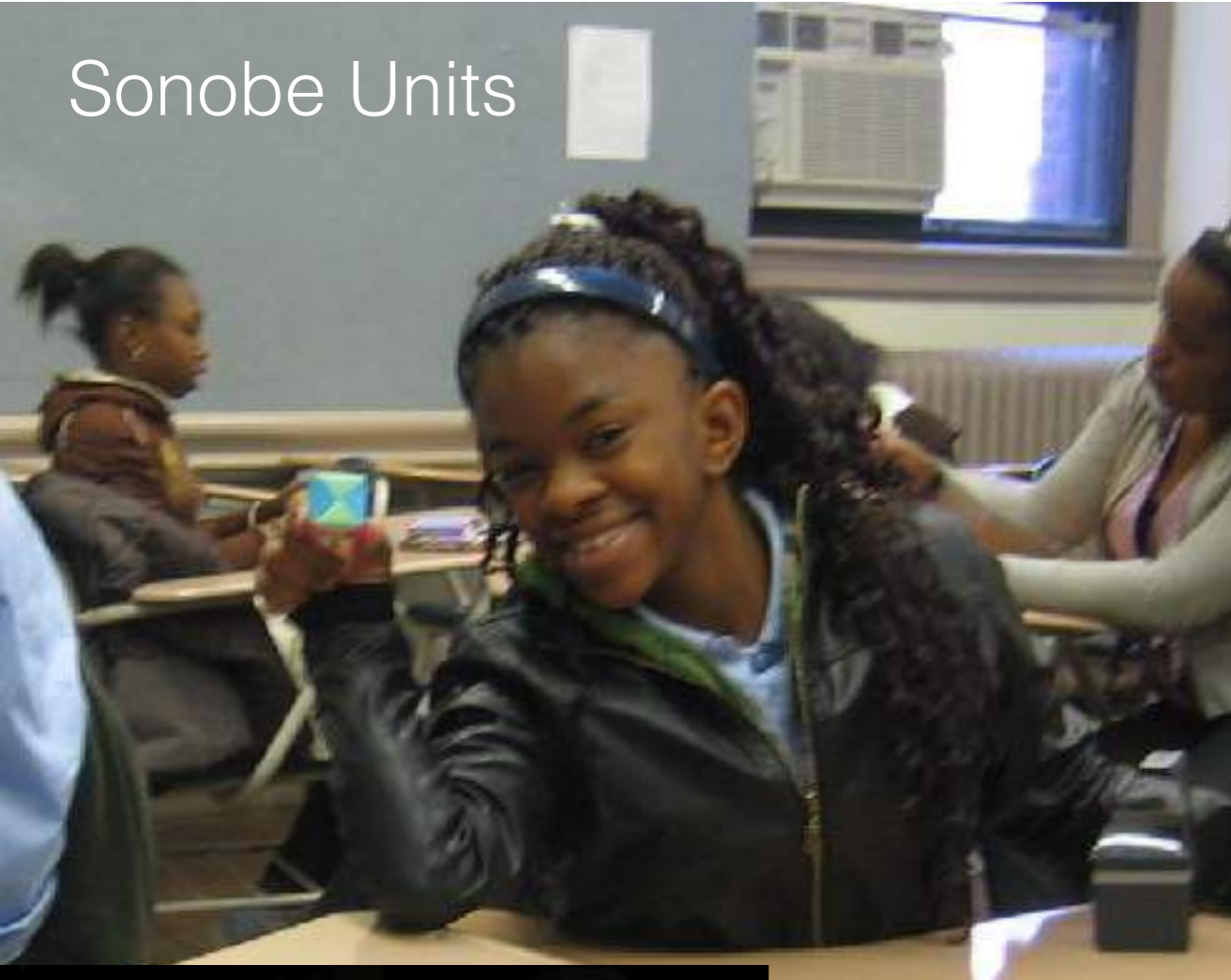


**Artifact.** noun. an object made by a human being, typically an item of cultural or historical interest.

# Math Artifacts

- Physical objects with significant mathematical content
- Opportunity to take math home and share
- Learn math artistically and in a tactile manner
- Disseminate mathematical ideas to others

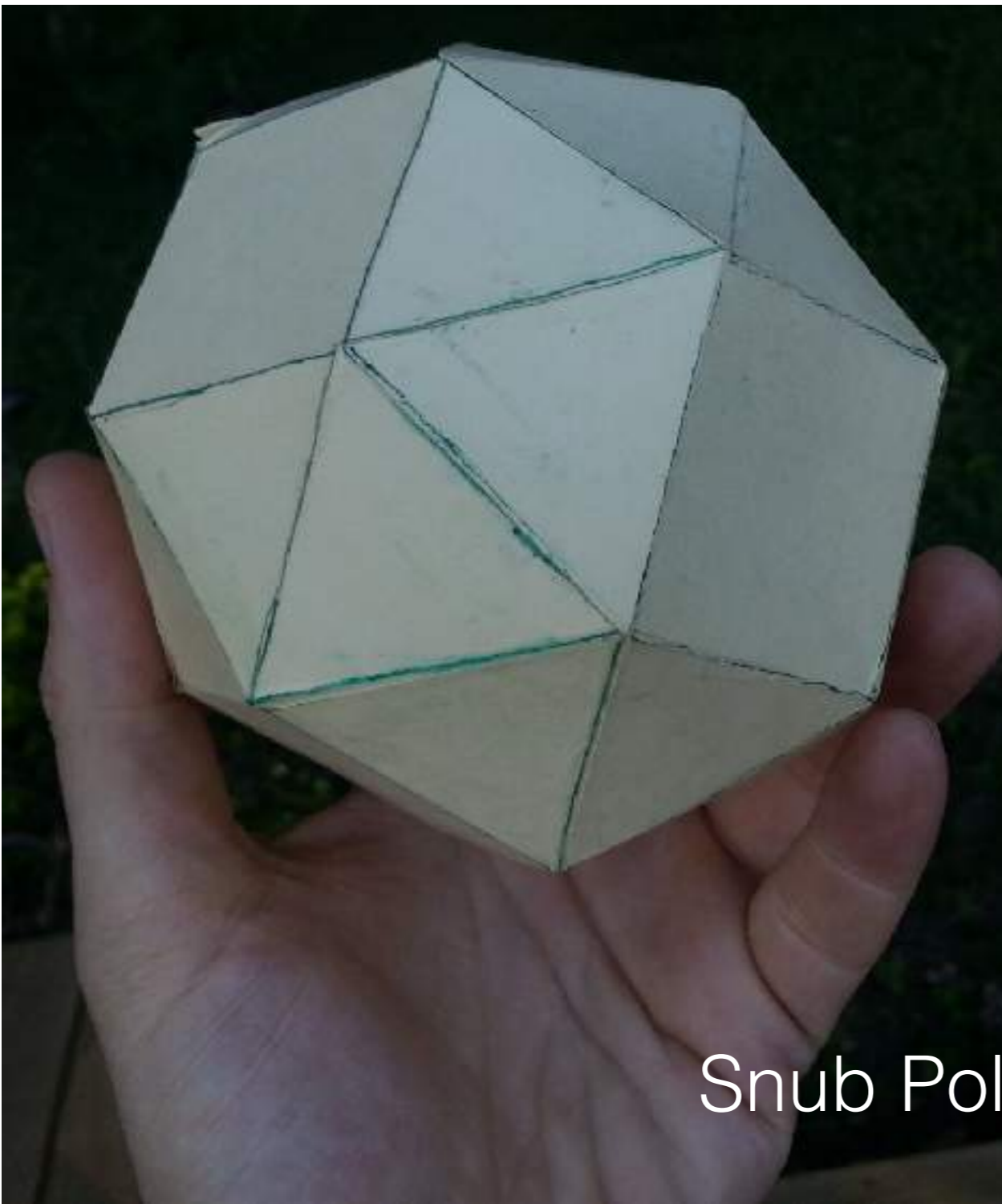
Sonobe Units



Yoshimoto Cube



Snapology Variant



Snub Polyhedra

# Paper Plate-ology

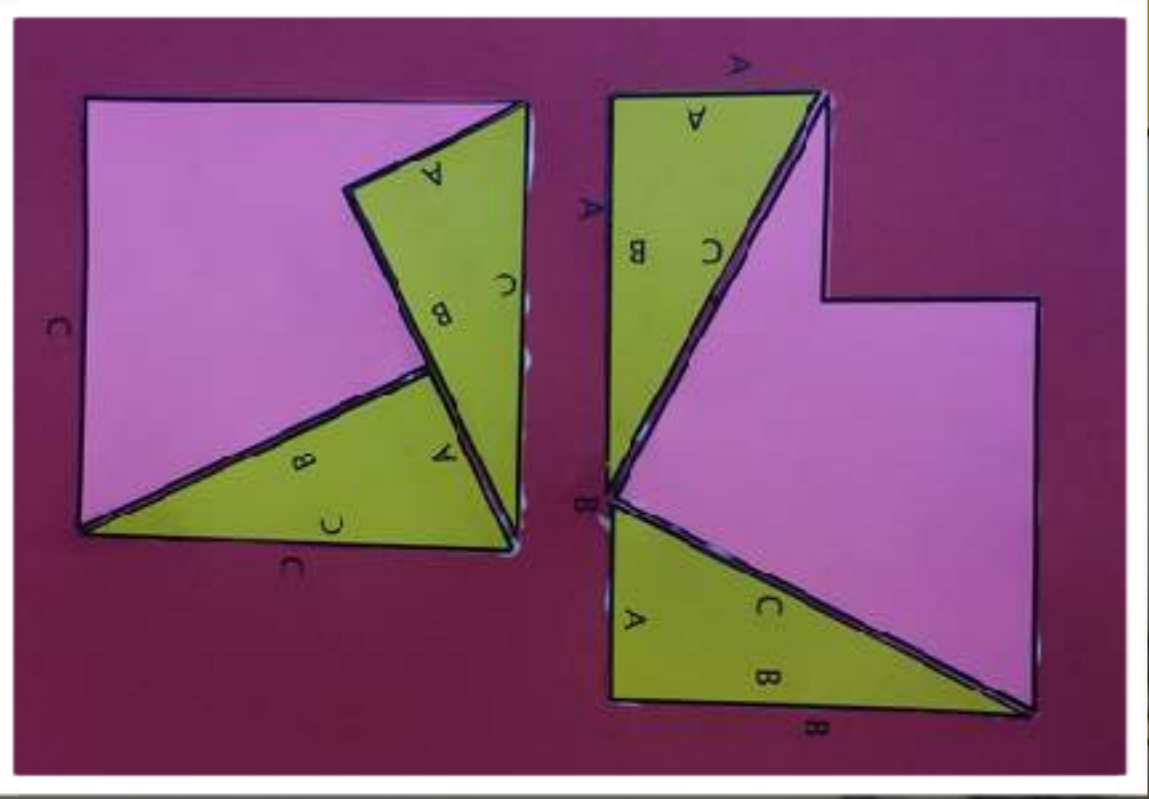


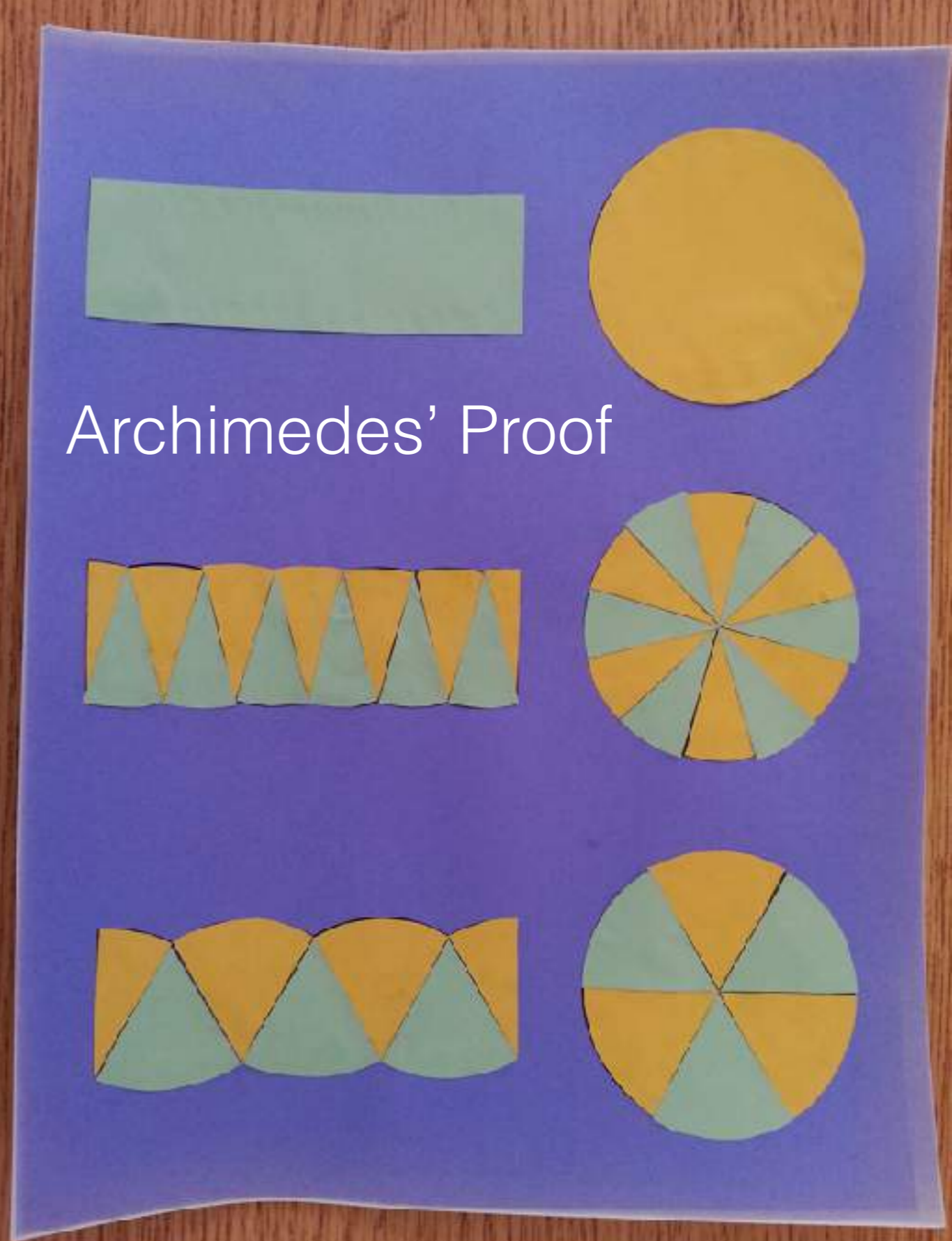
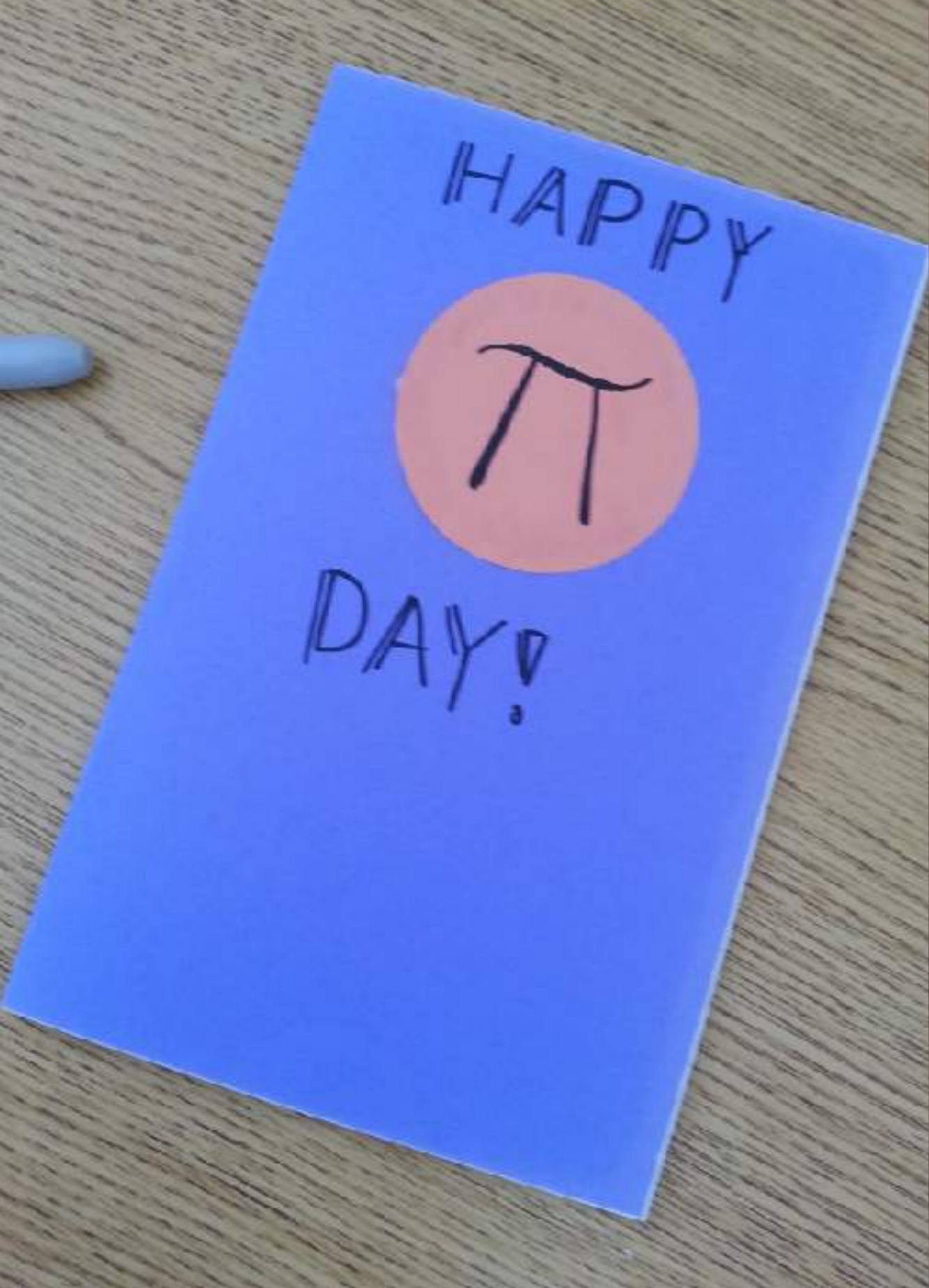


Picasso Tiles  
Magnatiles  
Magnaforms  
Polydrons  
ZOMEtool

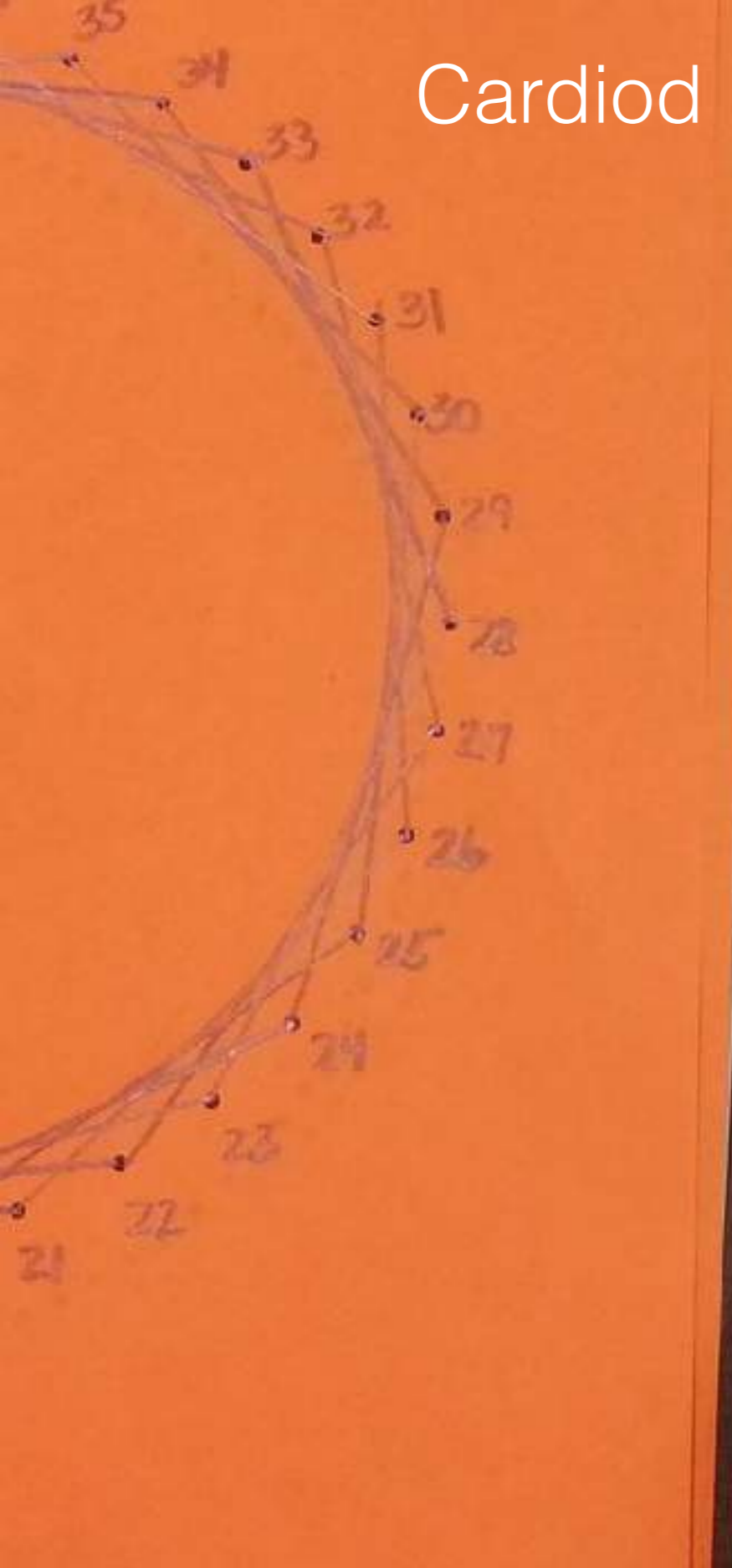


Pythagoras!

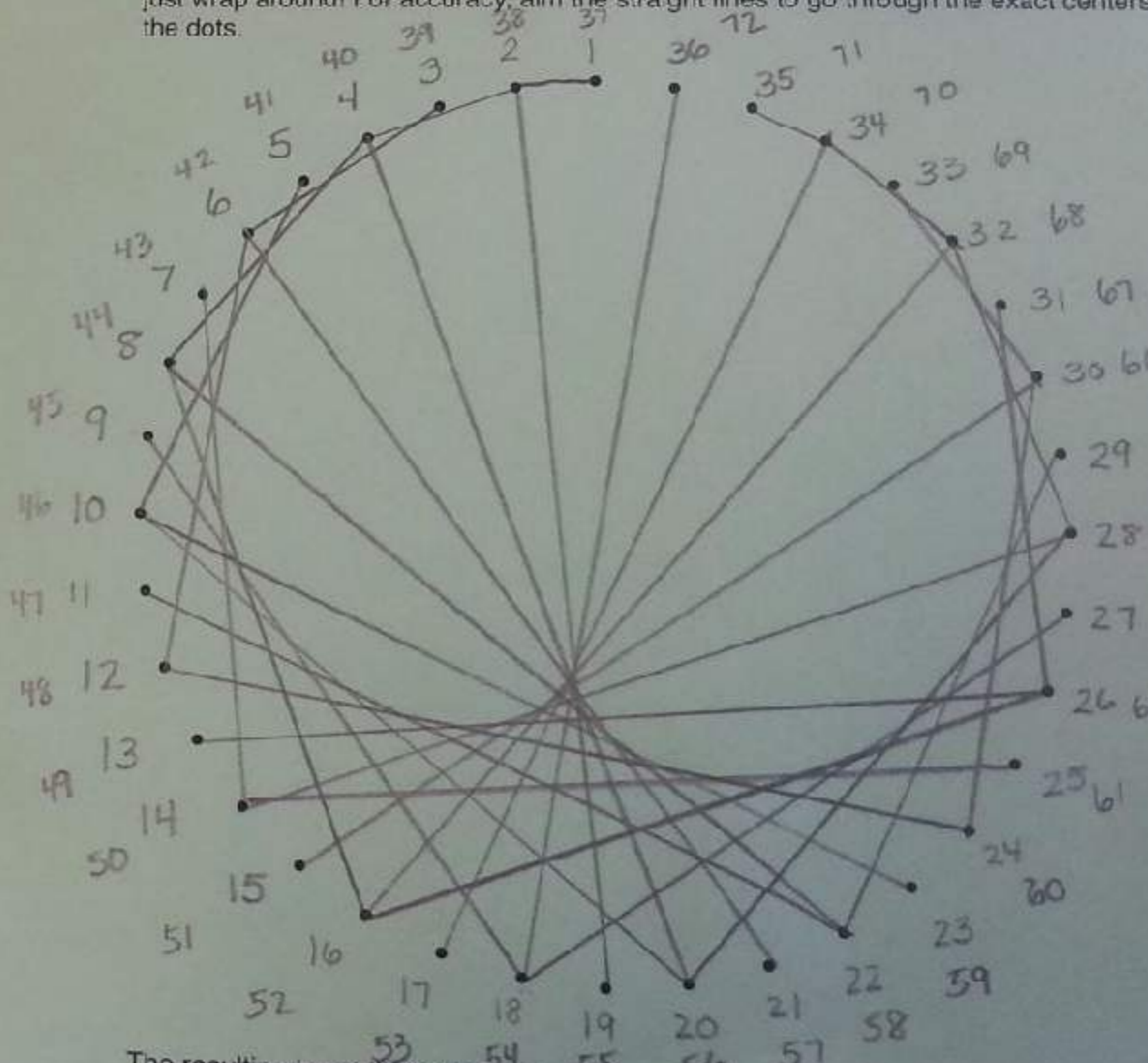




# Cardiod



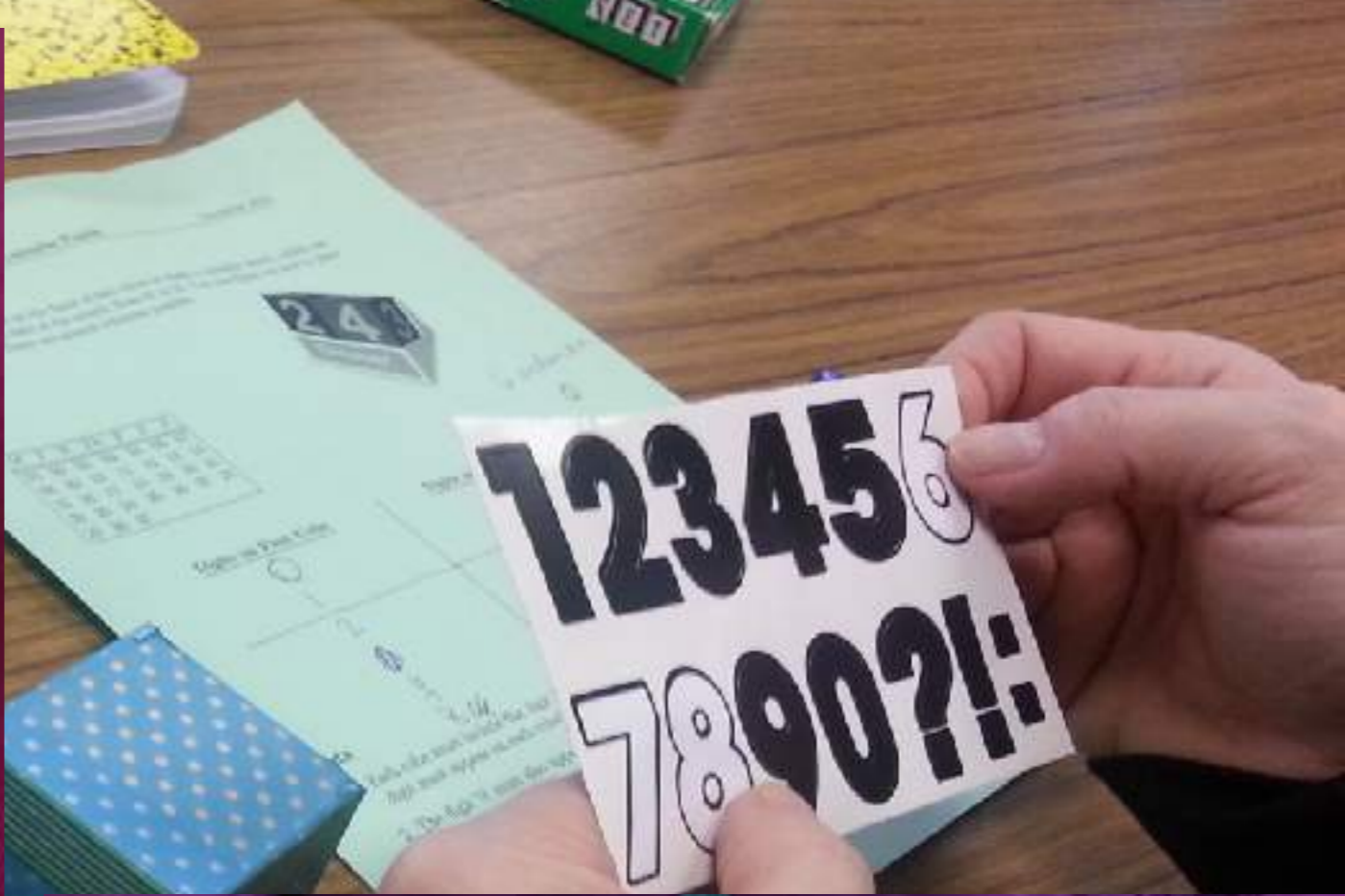
straightedge or ruler to connect each number with its double. So point 1 connects to point 2, point 2 to point 4, point 3 to point 6 and so on. When you get to the last number just wrap around! For accuracy, aim the straight lines to go through the exact centers of the dots.



The resulting heart-like shape is called a *cardioid*. Cardioids were studied in the late 1600s and early 1700s for their mechanical properties. They are a special type of *limaçon* and *epicycloid*, and can be seen in the reflection inside a coffee cup.



Singleton Calendar



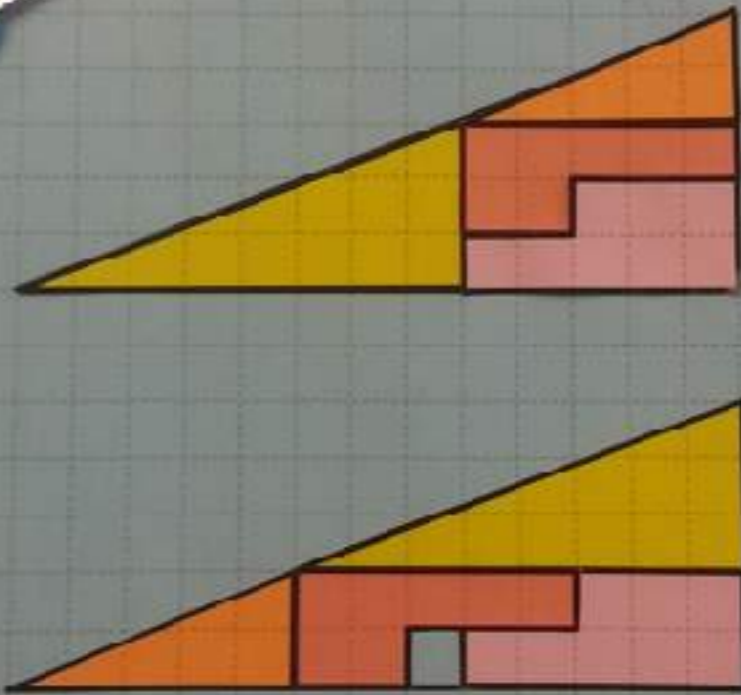
Dodecalendar - Tomoko Fuse



### Curry's Paradox



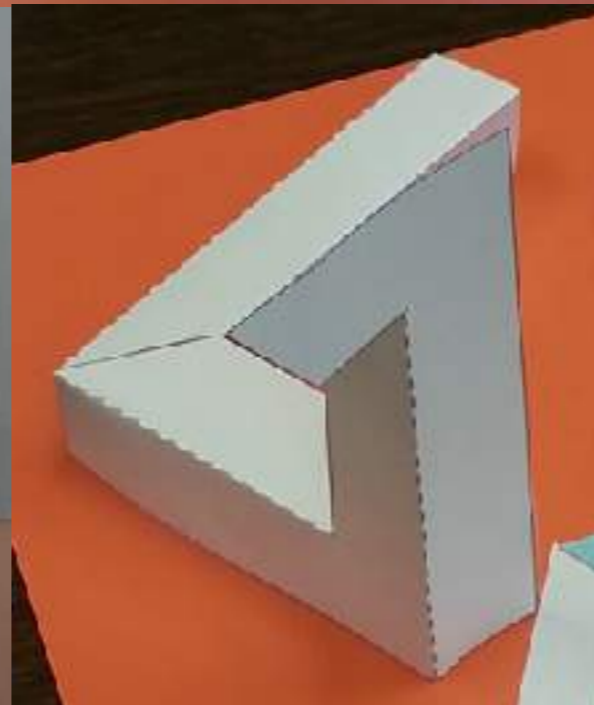
Could the area of a shape change when it is moved to a different location? The following diagram suggest that it can! This area paradox was invented in 1953 by NYC magician Paul Curry, and reported by Martin Gardner to the world.  
(www.c2-the-knot.org/Curriculum/Fallacies/CurryParadox.shtml)



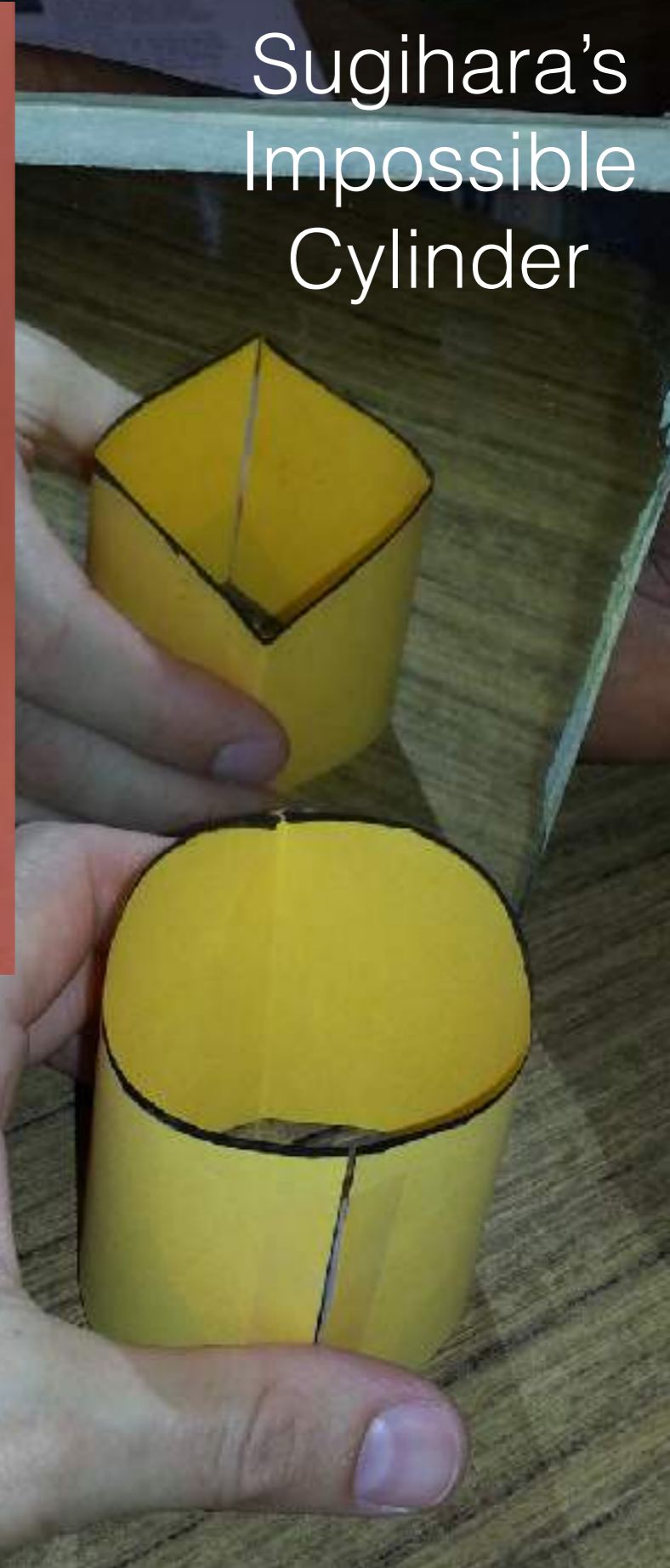
Curry Triangle

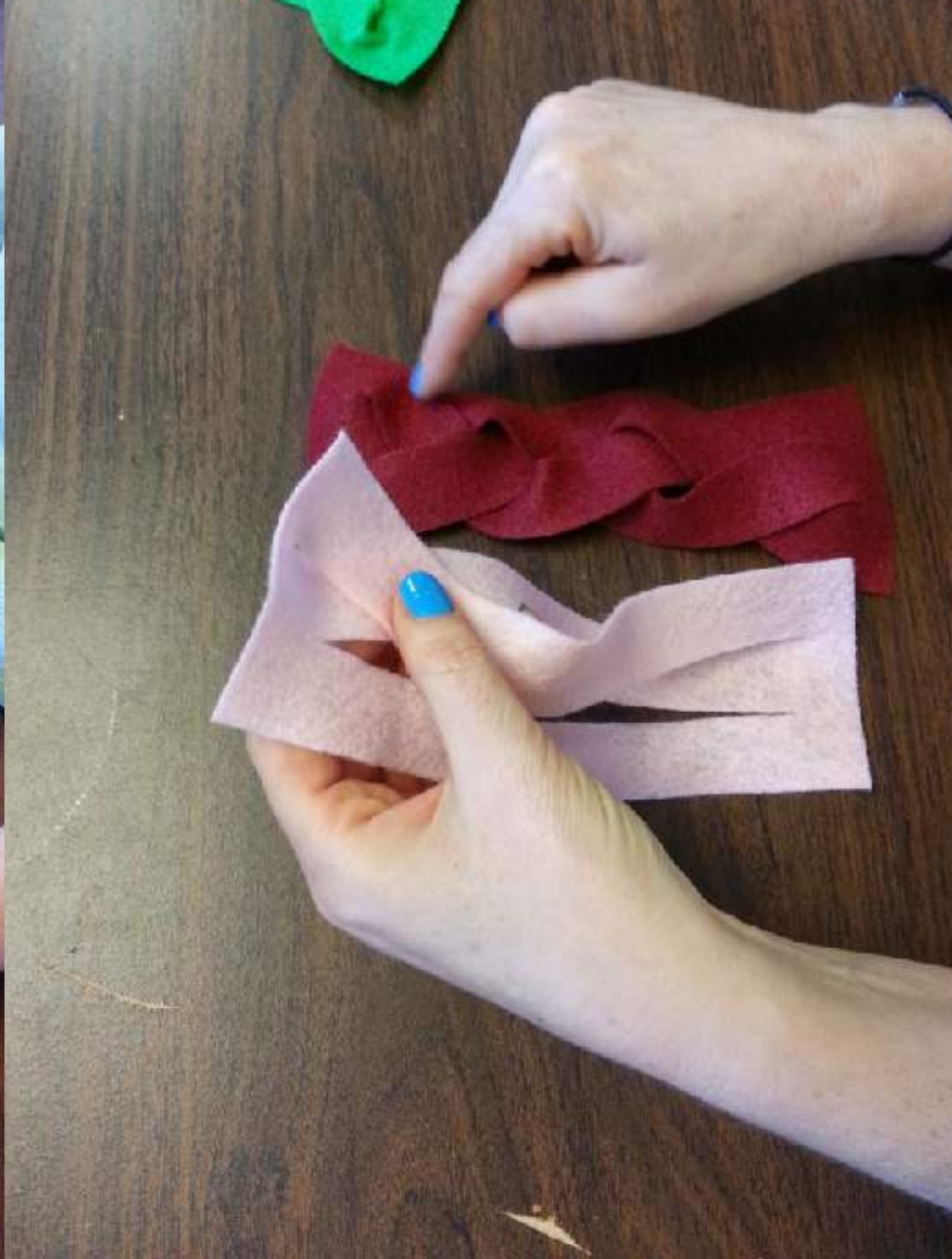
### Penrose Triangle

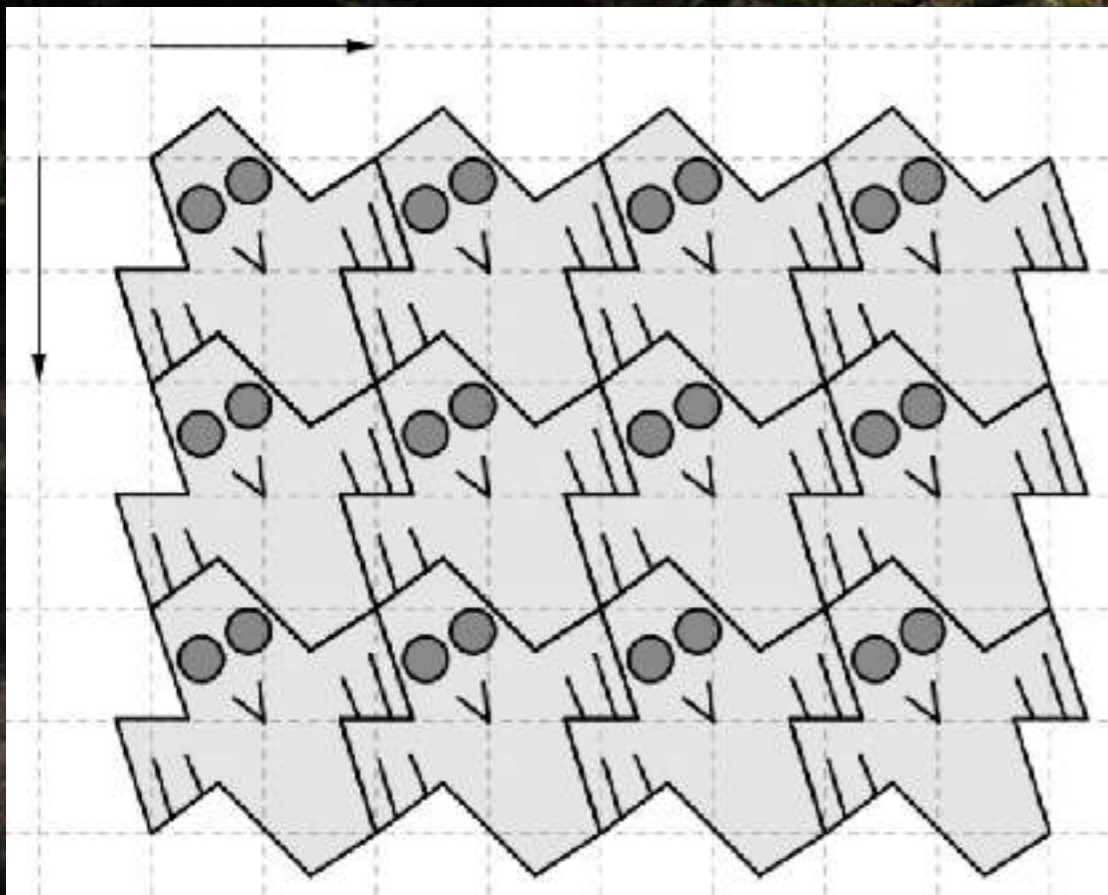
Invented in the 1950s by physicist Roger Penrose and his father Lionel, this impossible object was previously found by artist Oscar Reutersvärd in 1934, and reappeared in the 1960s in works of M.C. Escher.



### Sugihara's Impossible Cylinder







**CHALK WALK**  
**RESERVED**  
**MATH CIRCLE**

Chalk Tessellations



# Almost Pythagorean Triples

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + 1$$

Diophantine:  $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = z^2$  (API's)

Very easy starting with integers  $\geq 4$

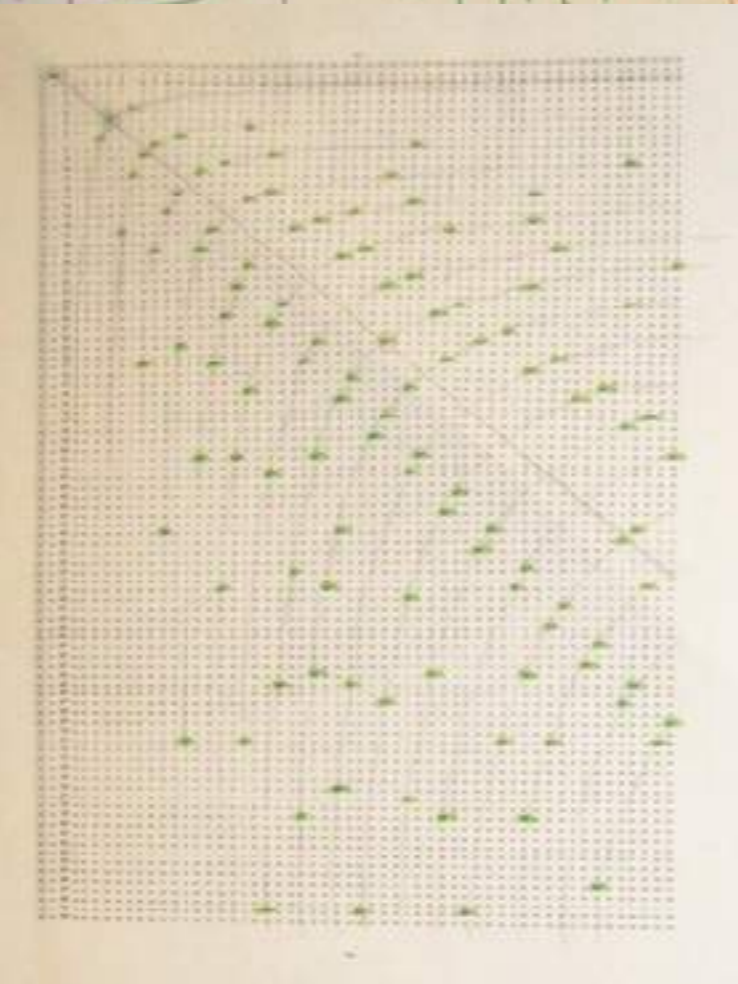
x	y	z
4	7	8
5	7	10
17	18	25
4	8	14
11	13	18
9	12	15
8	31	32
9	8	17
10	1	11
11	1	10

x	y	z
4	7	8
6	17	18
8	31	32
10	49	50
12	71	72

Predict and verify

X	Y	Z	General ARC
7	4	0	
11	7	13	X Y
15	10	18	49 25
19	13	23	39 28
23	16	28	37 29
27	19	33	34 31
31	22	38	31 34
35	25	43	29 37
39	28	48	28 39
43	31	53	25 49
47			
51			
4			
7			
10			
13			
16			
19			
22			

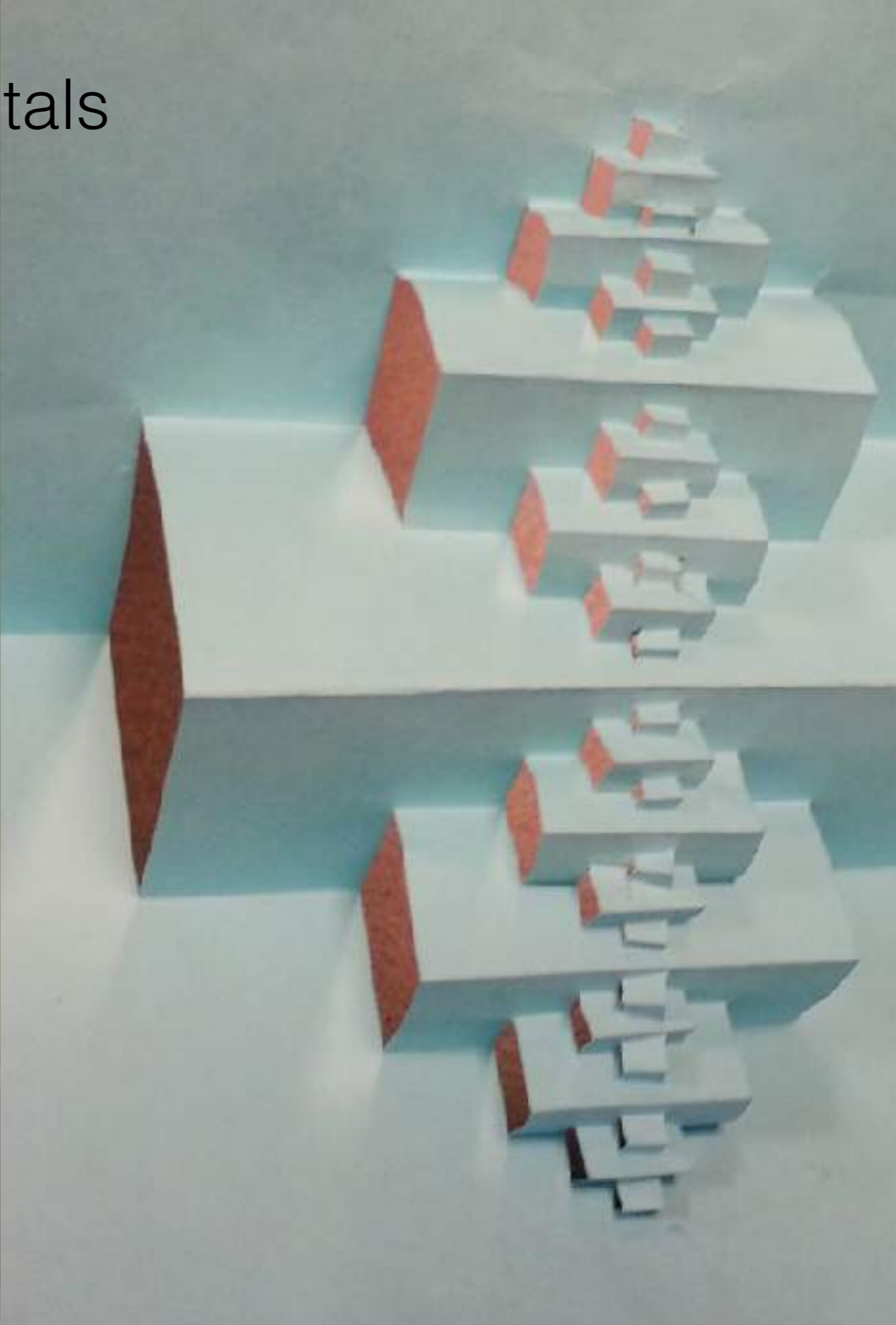
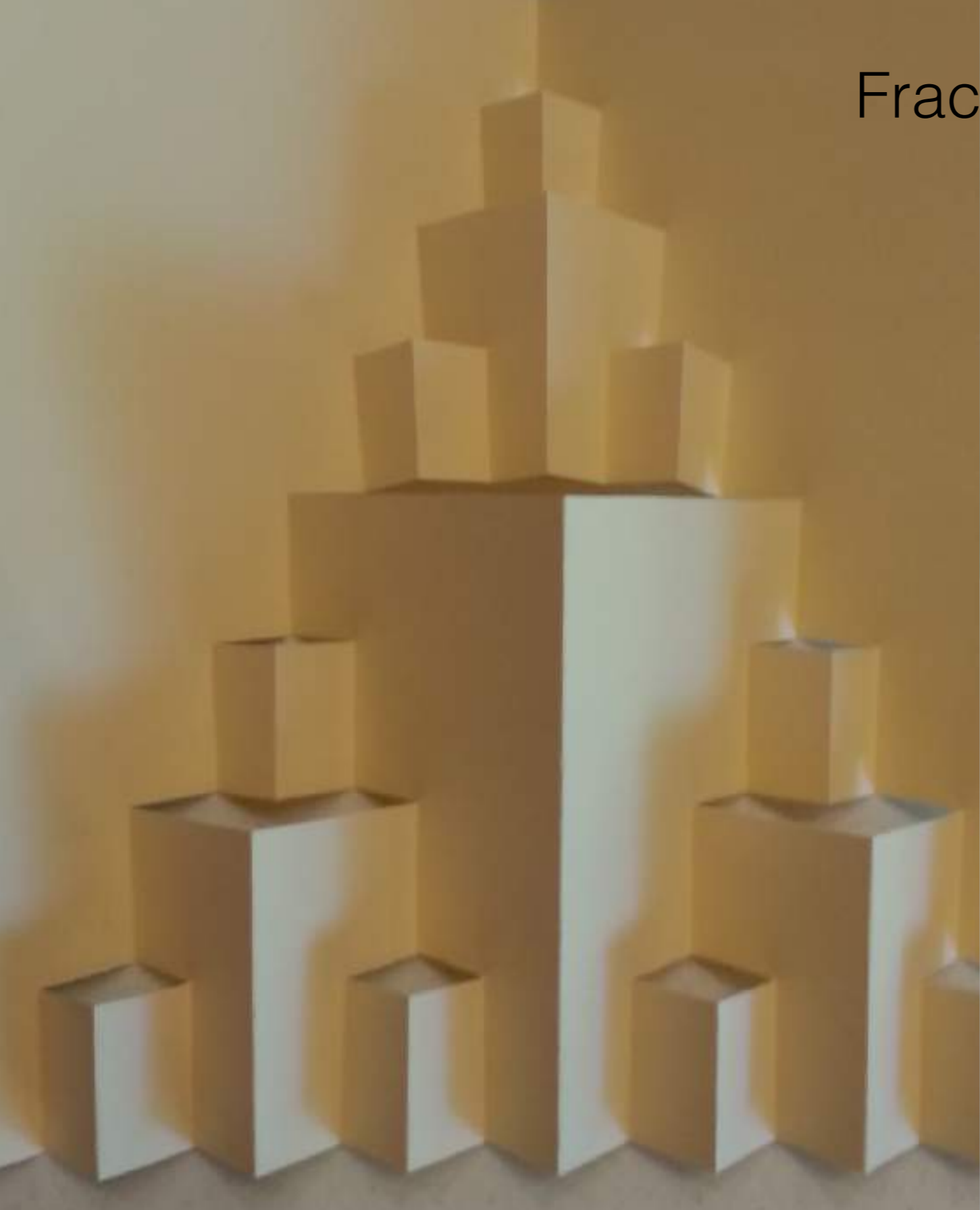




# Marbling



# Fractals



# And More!

- Soma Cube
- Flexagons
- Möbius Strips
- Paper Puzzles
- Tensegrity
- 2D Dissections
- 3D Dissections
- and so on!



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