

NO  
ANGLES

# LA TEORÍA DE POWERPOINT

grafía de las cifras

=

número de ángulos

# LA TEORÍA DEL POWERPOINT:

TeachMath2Kids HOME

Q ≡

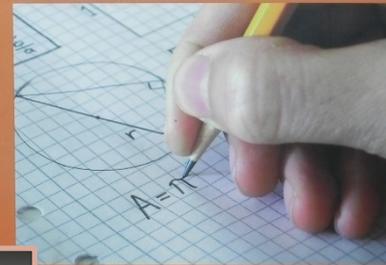
NUMBERS

Our present method of writing figures is based on early Arabic geometric design :—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

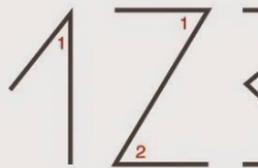
Each figure contains its own number of angles, for instance the first contains one angle, the third has three angles, the seventh has seven angles, and so on.

## Geometría y trigonometría para bachillerato



### ? ¿Sabías que...?

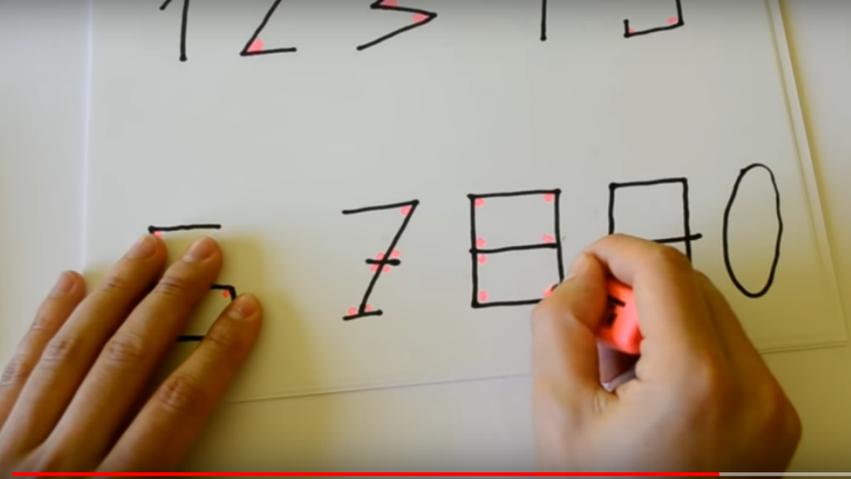
El origen de la forma de los números coincide con la cantidad de ángulos que poseen.



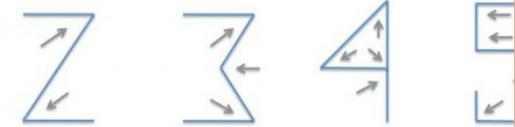
### WHERE NUMBERS COME FROM?

130

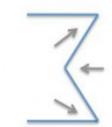
El origen de los números arábigos o fenicios, una cuestión de ángulos



### Números como los inventó el matemático Al-Juarisim



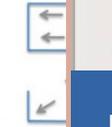
Dos ángulos



Tres ángulos



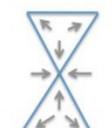
Cuatro ángulos



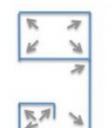
Cinco



Siete ángulos



Ocho ángulos



Nueve ángulos

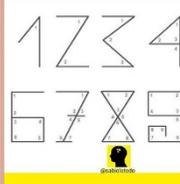


Sin ángulos



@amuda

¿Sabías que los números del basen en la cantidad de ángulos

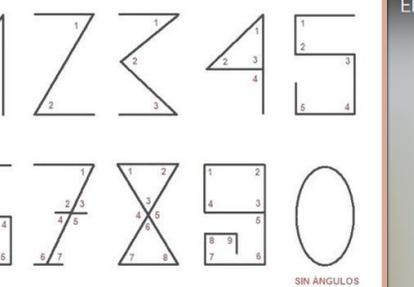


Personal 18:28 32%

Tweet

Datos curiosos y muy interesa...  
@DAT0Interesante

¿Sabías que los números del 0 al 9 basan en la cantidad de ángulos que tienen?

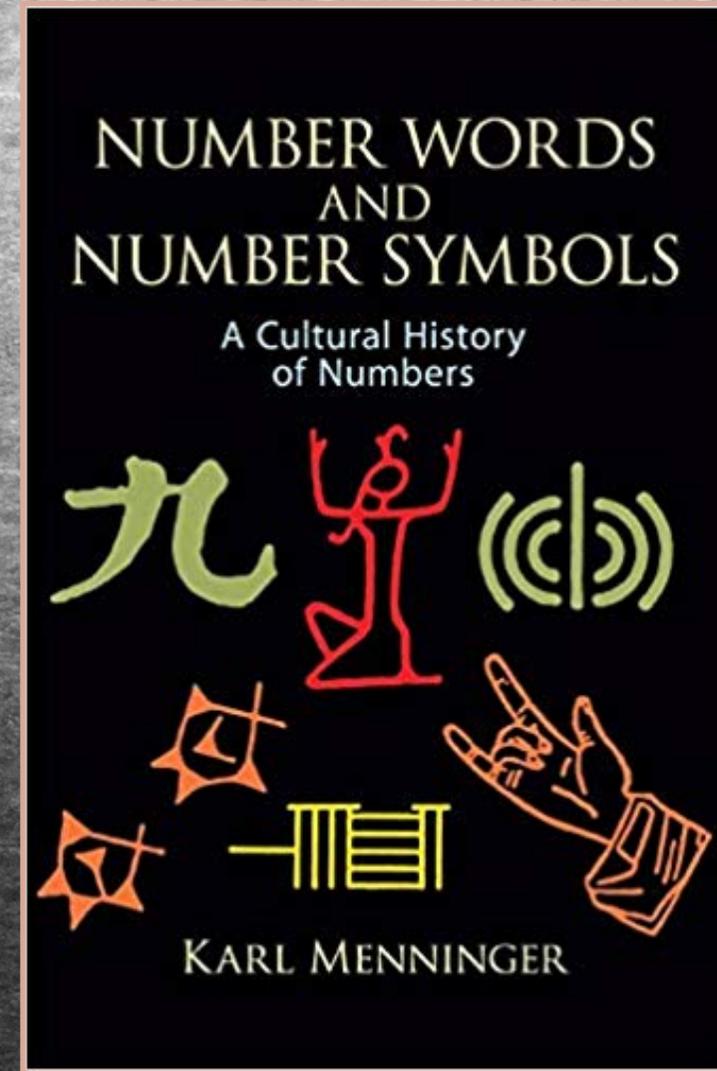
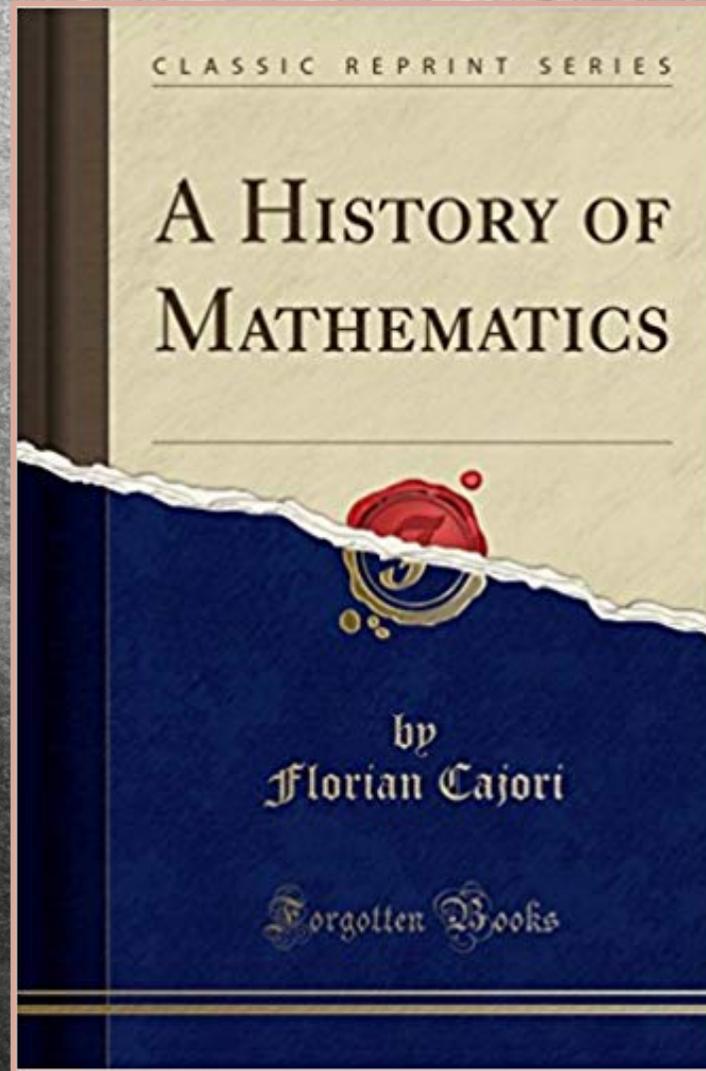
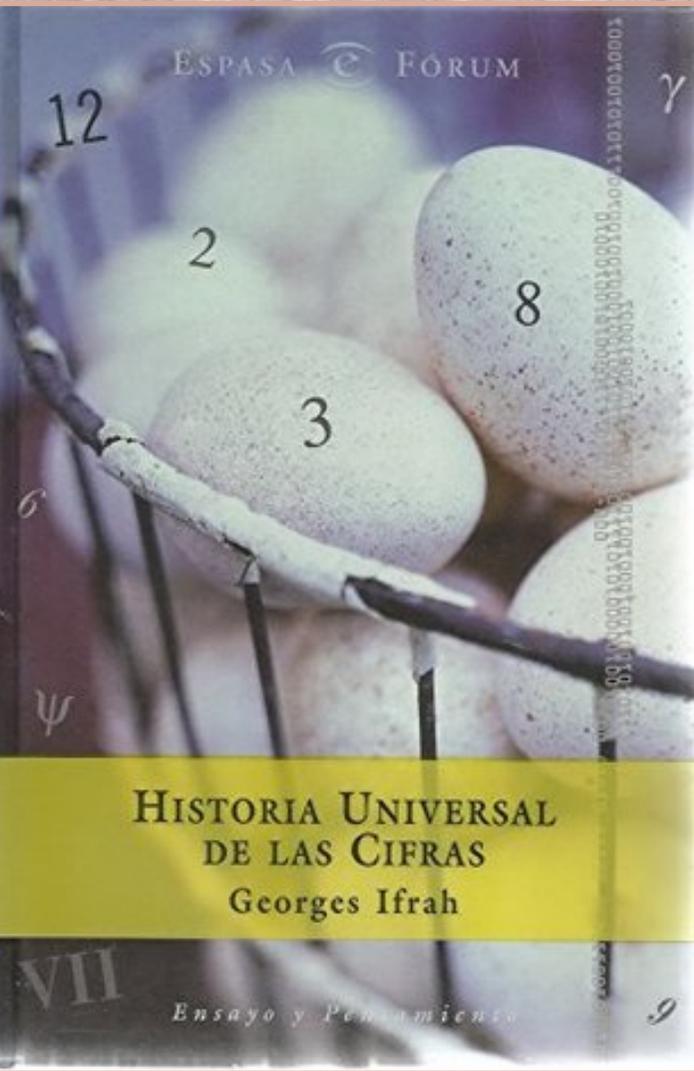


Da tu respuesta



1:38 / 2:12 Desliza la página para ver más detalles youtube.com/DonC...

# Solución: ... la historia de las matemáticas ...



# El origen de las cifras modernas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0



... un viaje espacio-temporal de la antigua India, a través de los países árabes, a la Europa medieval ...

# El origen de las cifras modernas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0

- Río Indo (3.000 a.n.e.) ... “palotes”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
—	=	≡	+	h	4	7	5
-	=	≡	ƚ	h	4	7	5

- Cifras brahmi (s. III a.n.e.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
॑	॒	॓	॔	ॕ	ॖ	ॗ	क़	ख़

- Cifras nagari (s. V - IX)

- Cifras árabes orientales (hindi)  
+ occidentales (ghubar)

۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸
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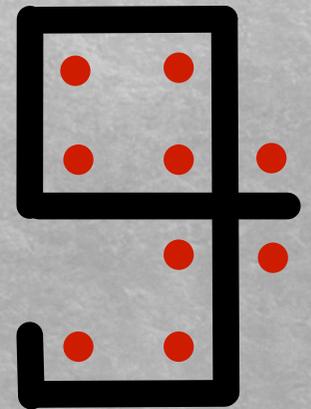
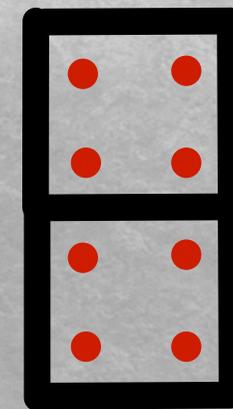
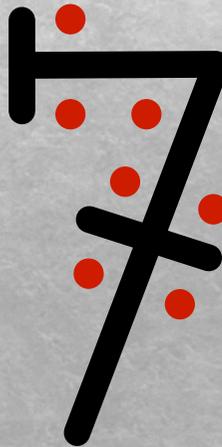
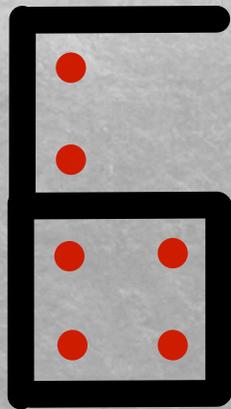
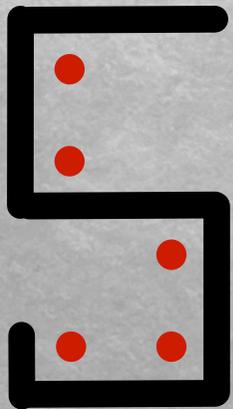
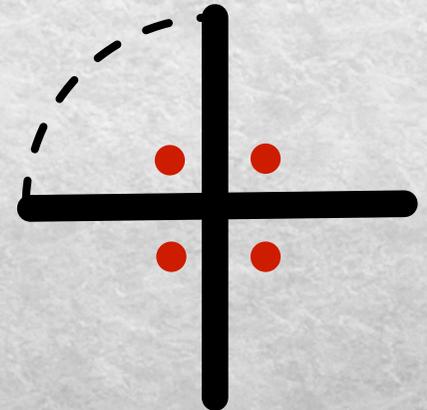
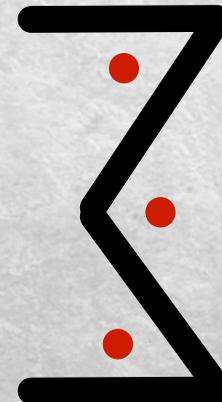
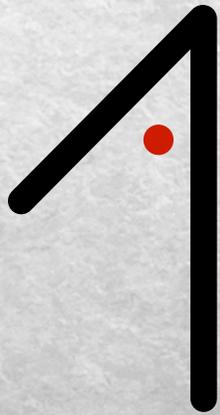
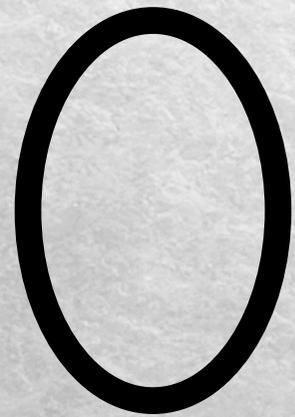
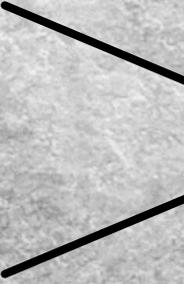
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	

- Europa (s. XII) “algoritmos”  
+ “ápices”

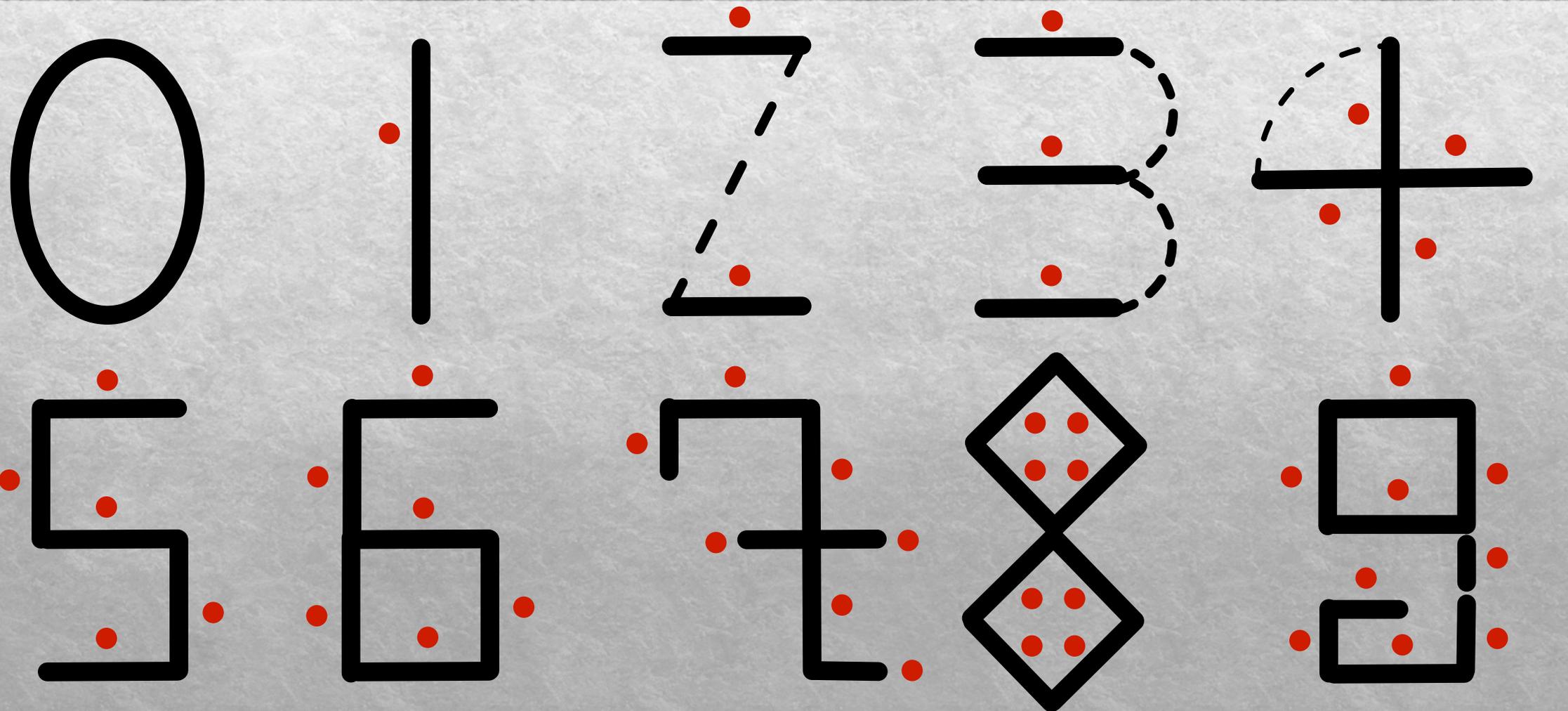
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹
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# Primera teoría fantástica

(vidriero geómetra del Magreb – P. Voizot)

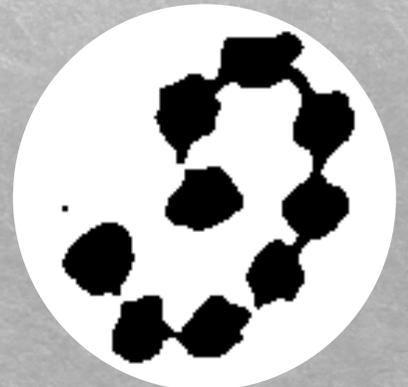


# Segunda teoría fantástica (P. Voizot, s. XIX)



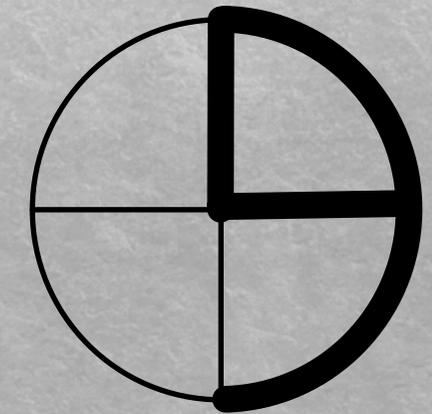
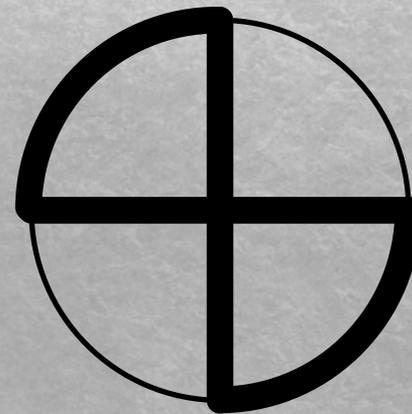
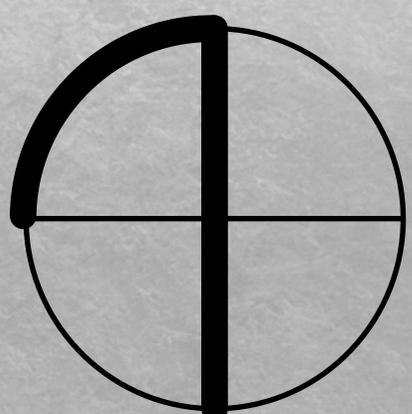
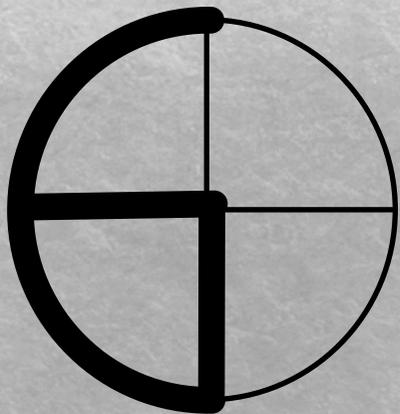
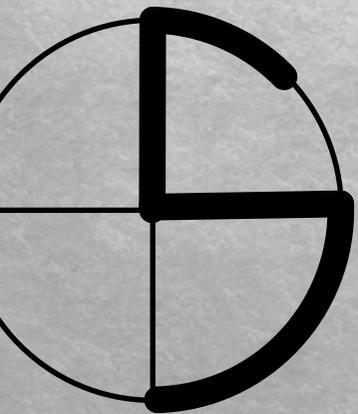
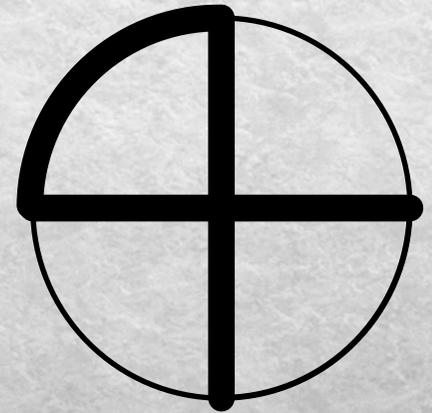
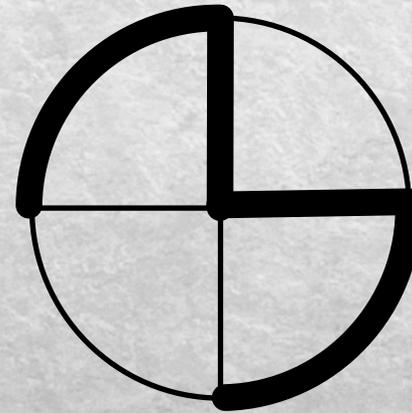
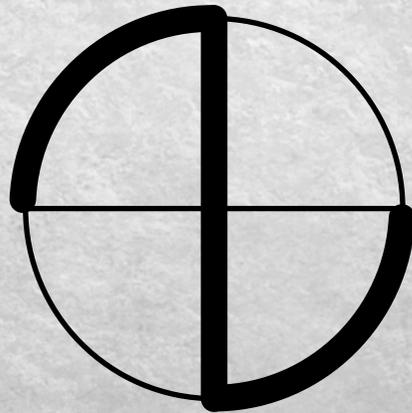
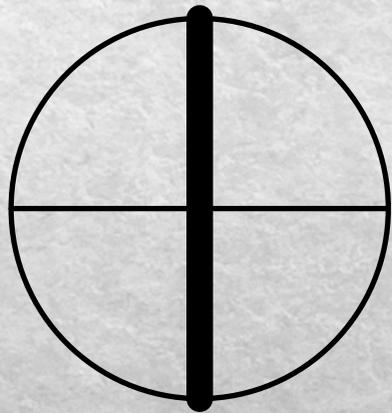
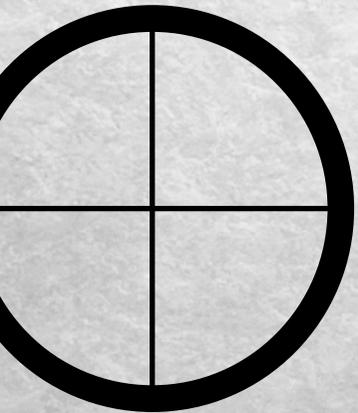
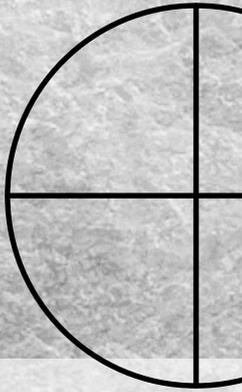
# Tercera teoría fantástica

(M. Berttini, G. H. Harsdöffer, s. XVII)

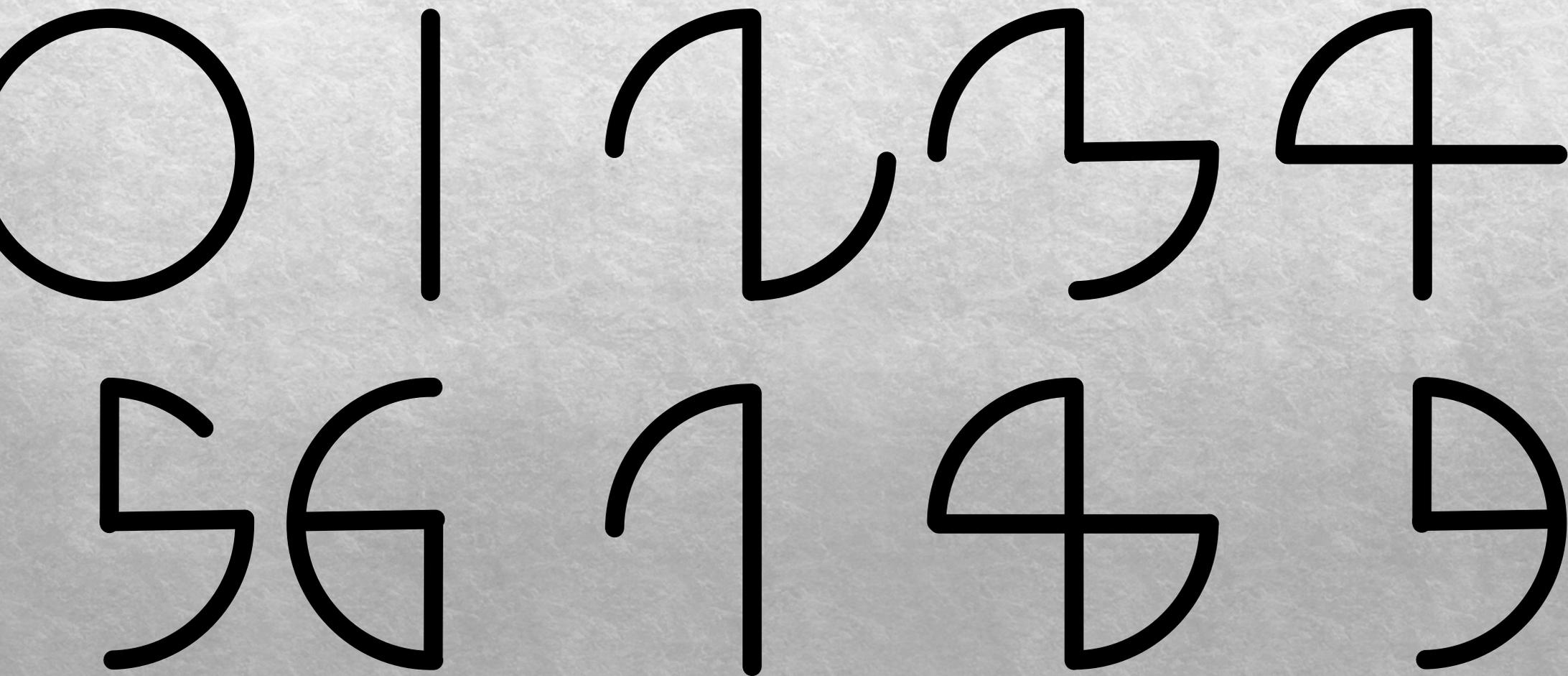
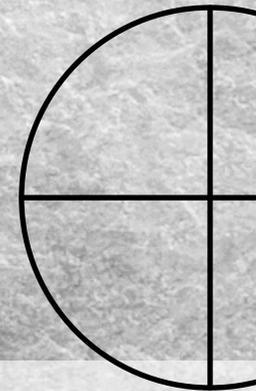


# Cuarta teoría fantástica

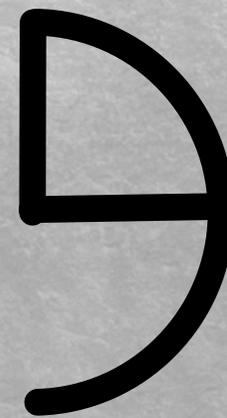
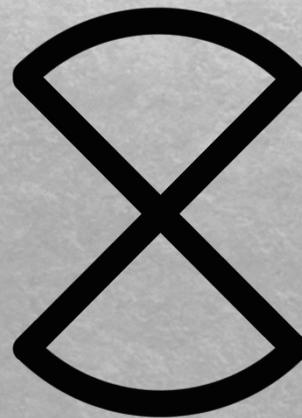
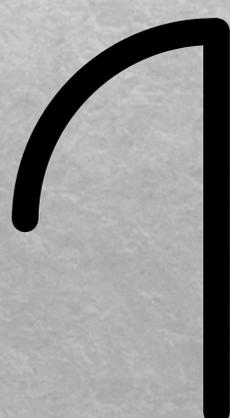
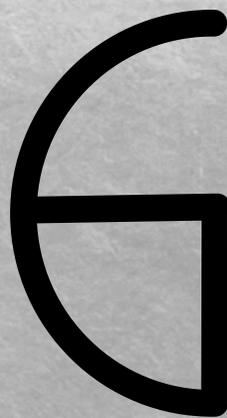
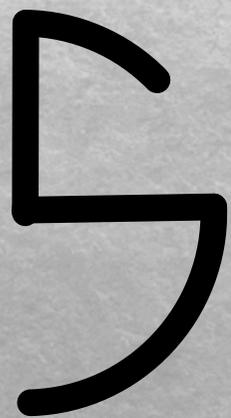
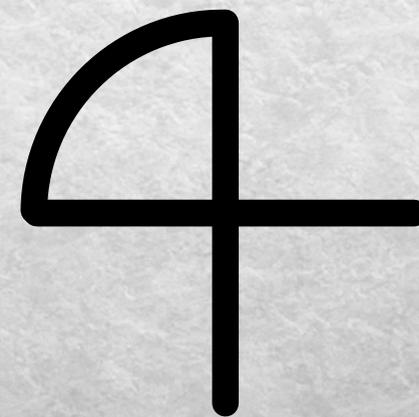
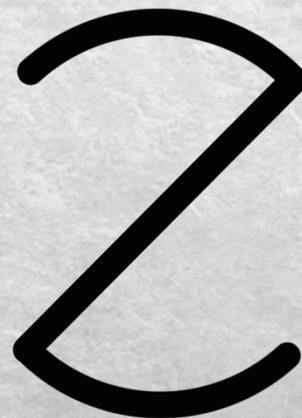
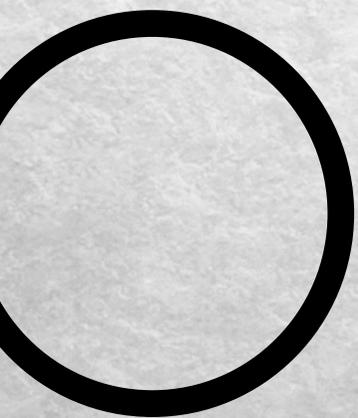
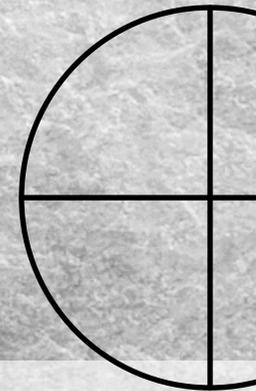
s. XVIII: astrólogo árabe Aben Ragel, s. XI)



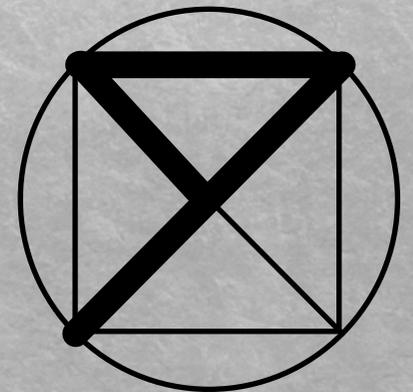
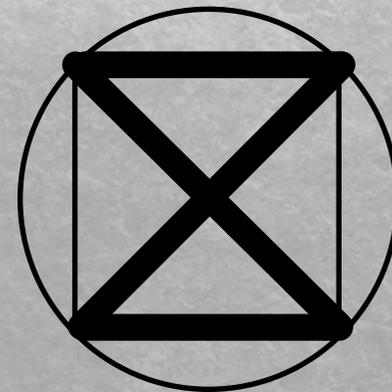
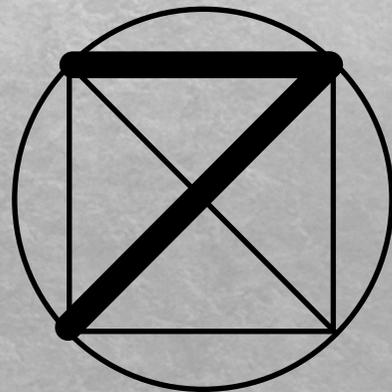
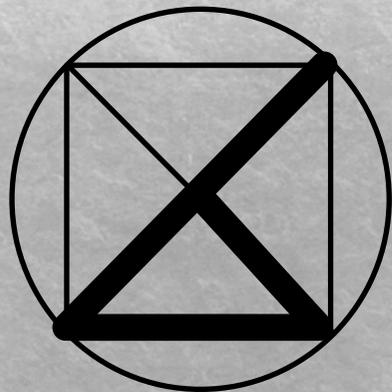
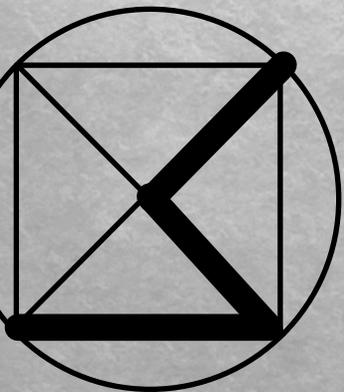
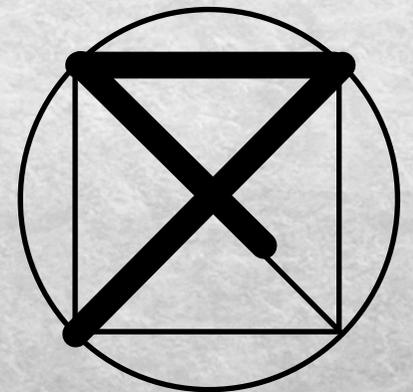
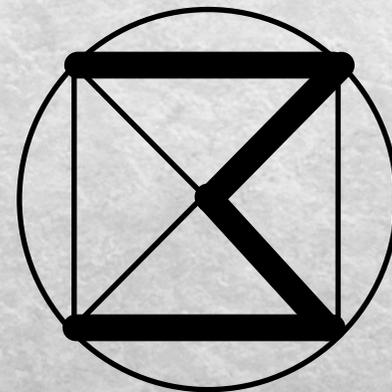
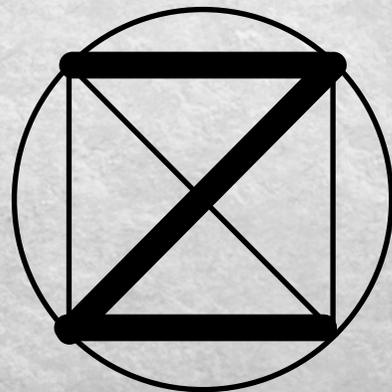
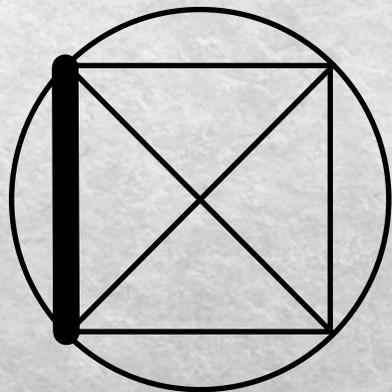
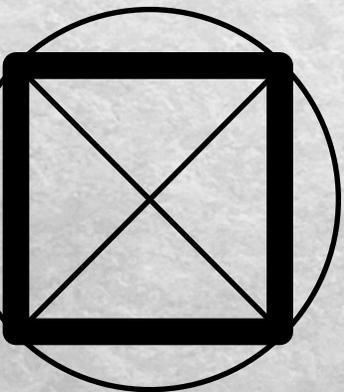
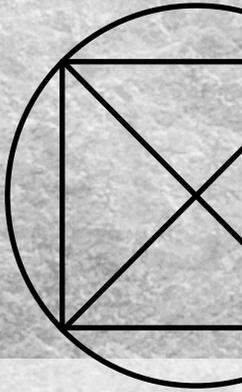
Cuarta teoría fantástica  
(astrólogo árabe Aben Ragel, s. X-XI)



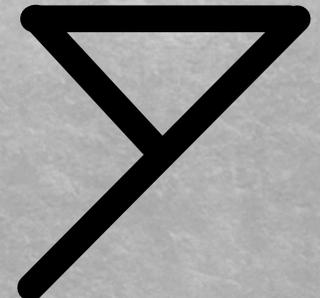
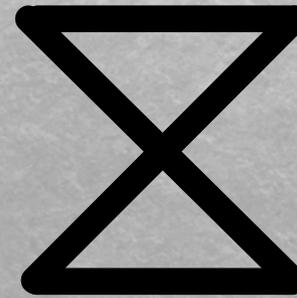
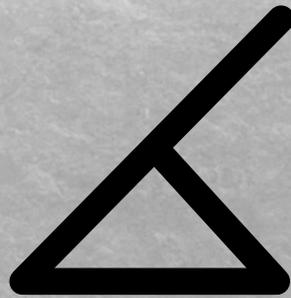
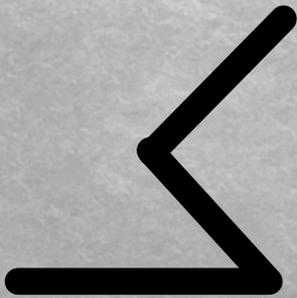
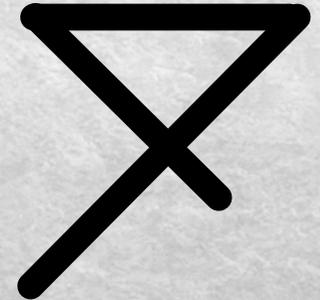
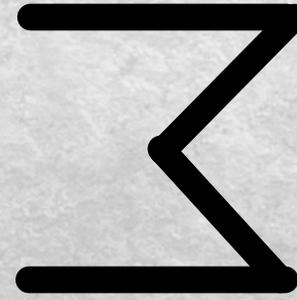
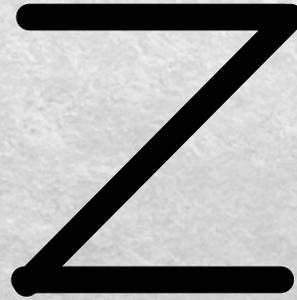
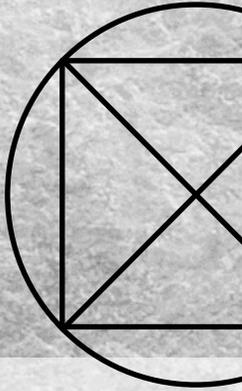
# Cuarta teoría fantástica (astrólogo árabe Aben Ragel, s. X-XI)



Sexta teoría fantástica  
(Jacob Leupold, s. XVIII)



Sexta teoría fantástica  
(Jacob Leupold, s. XVIII)



*Ezkerrik asko*

*Muchas gracias*



M colección  
MIRADAS MATEMÁTICAS

Raúl Ibáñez Torres

**Los secretos  
de la  
multiplicación**

De los babilonios  
a los ordenadores



CATARATA