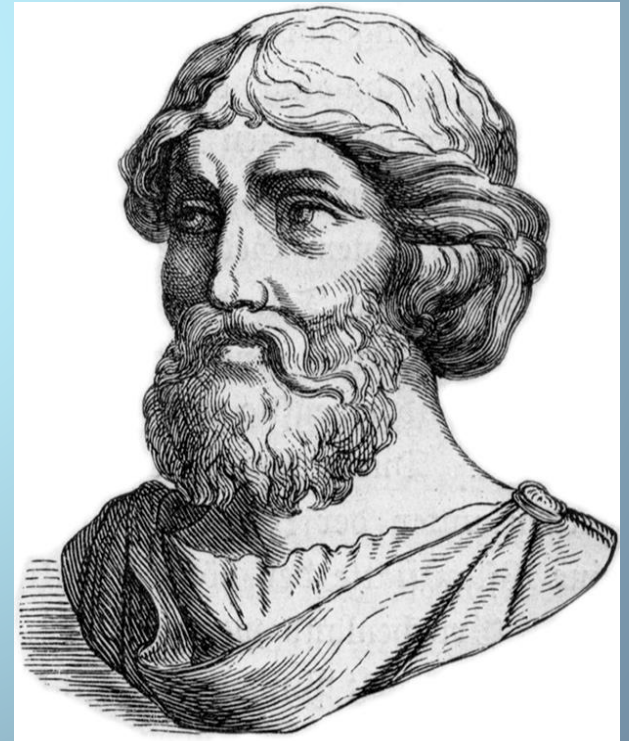
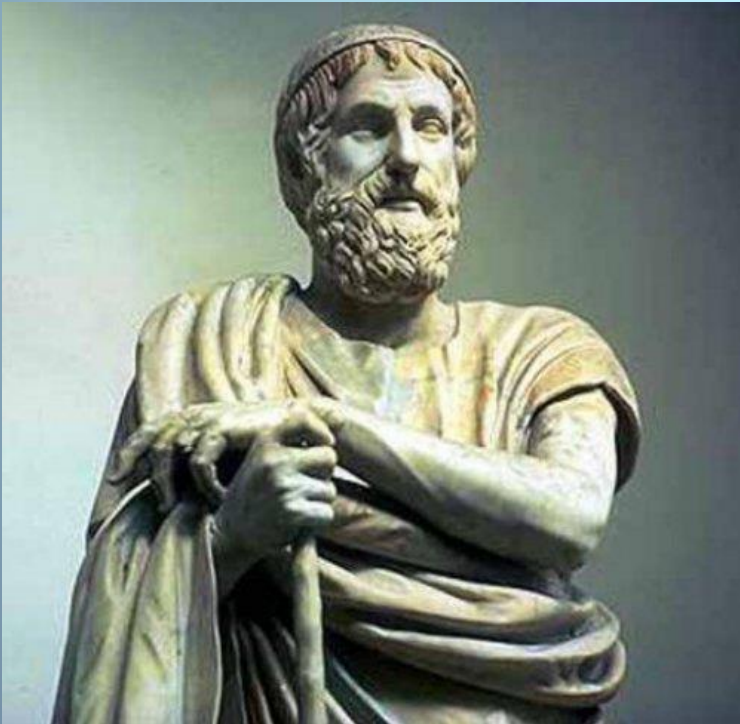


Pythagoras



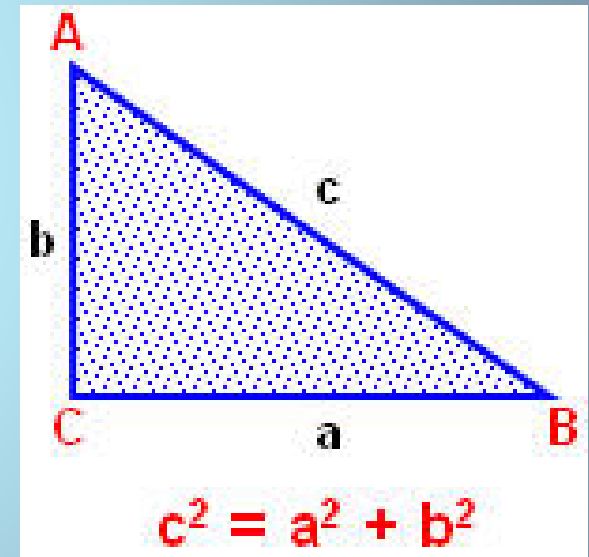
Pythagoras of Samos (570-490 BC)

Pythagoras was a Greek mathematician, philosopher and mystic associated with the famous mathematical theorem named after him. He was born on the island of Samos. He opened his own school in Croton, in southern Italy.



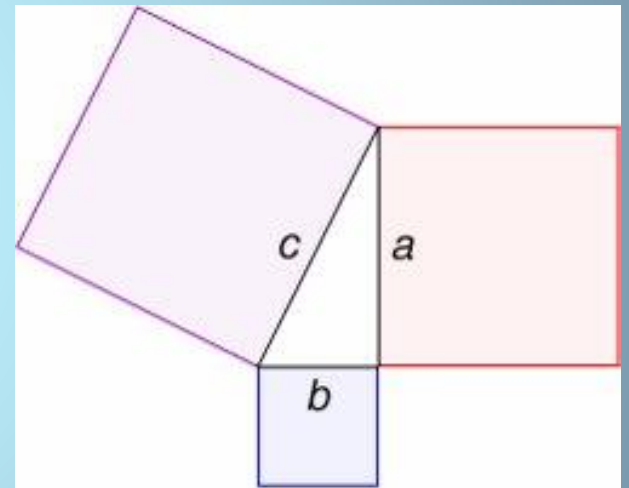
PYTHAGOREAN THEOREMS:

- 1) The square on the hypotenuse equals the sum of the square on the other two sides.
- 2) Theorems on the sum of the internal angles of a triangle.
- 3) Building regular polygons and dividing the plane into some of them.

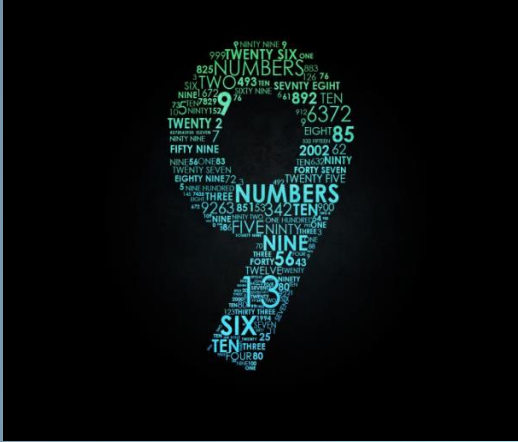


PYTHAGOREAN THEOREMS:

- 4) geometric methods for solving quadratic equations
- 5) division of numbers into even and odd, simple and compound
- 6) discovery of irrational numbers.



The discoveries of Pythagoras



In numerology: in our time, numerology has become well-known and quite popular, but it was Pythagoras who combined numbers with forecasts for the future.



In music: Pythagoras determined that the sound depends on the length of the flute or string.

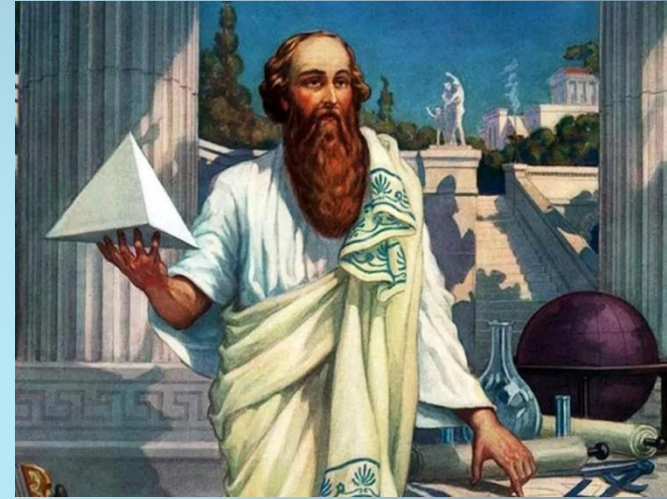
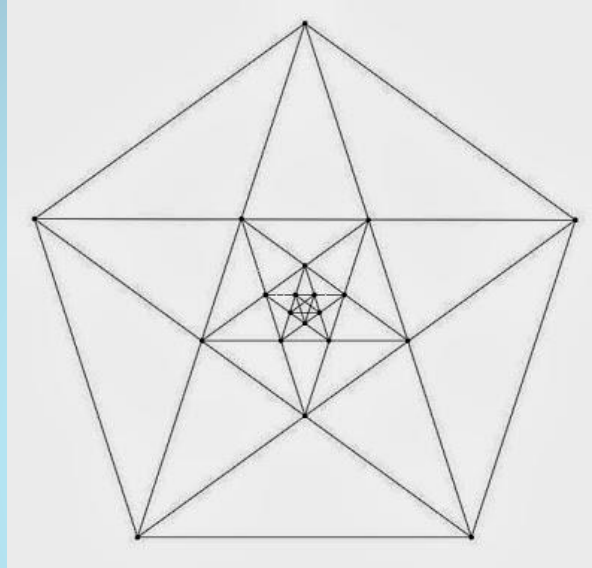
The discoveries of Pythagoras

In geography and astronomy:

Pythagoras was one of the first to express the hypothesis that the Earth is round, and also believed that we are not alone in the Universe.



THE SCHOOL OF PYTHAGORAS



The school of Pythagoras, or as it is also called the Pythagorean Union, was both a philosophical school, a political party, and a religious fraternity.

There were teachings on arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music, and mysticism.

The main Pythagorean symbol - the symbol of health and identification - was the pentagram or Pythagorean star.

The End

by Zuzanna Żuraw



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