



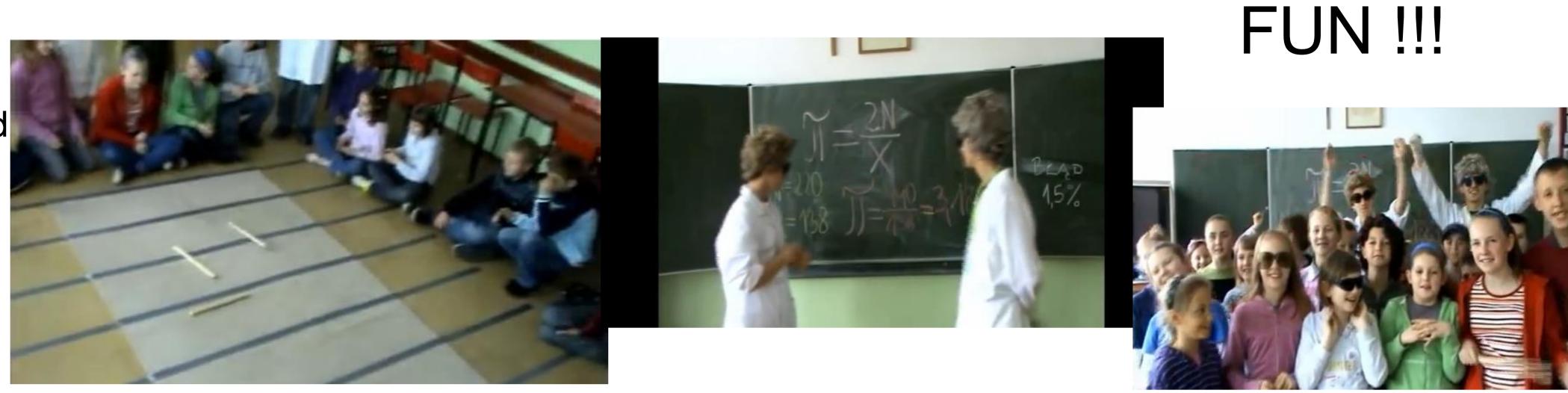
Mirosław Brozis IBL in maths lesson - is it possible?

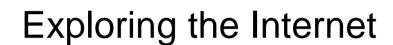
I Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Bolesława Krzywoustego ul. Sz. Szeregów 15, Słupsk, Poland, bromir1@poczta.fm

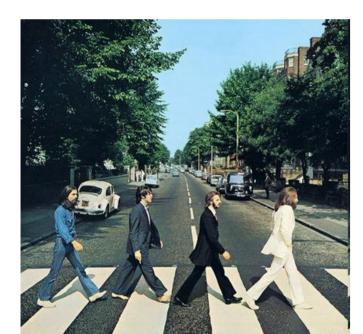
Science uses mathematical rules, formulas and equations. Without a mathematical description it is impossible to teach physics, astronomy, biology, geography and chemistry. I believe that mathematics should also become more experimental. Here are some examples of good practice in this matter.

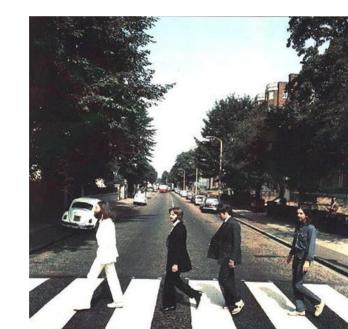
Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon's problem was the inspiration to find the number π . It can be solved using integral geometry. The experiment covers topics of

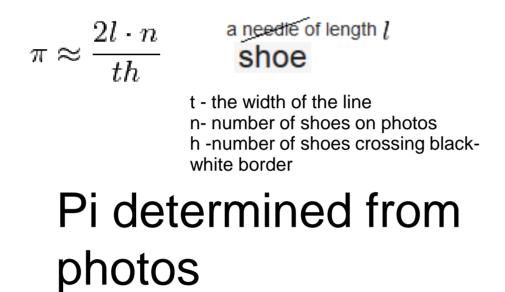
probability, geometry, Monte Carlo method and great fun :-). Entertainment has become a good point to work on finding π with IBSE.



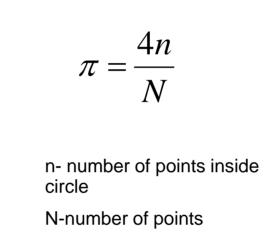


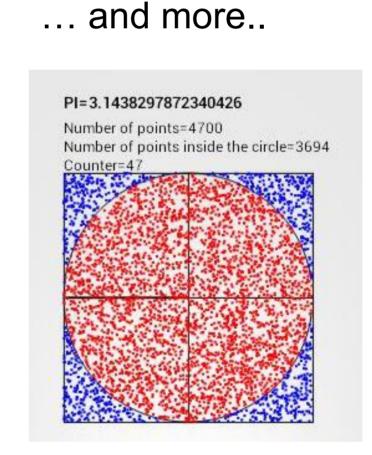


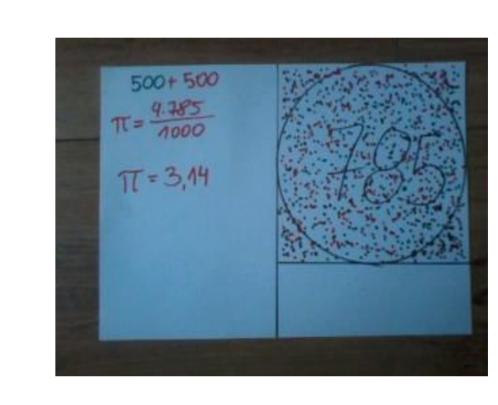




 $\pi = 16/5 = 3,2 \odot$





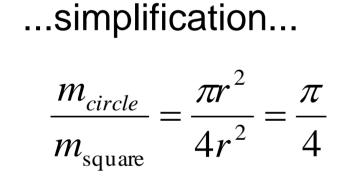


phone print screen

...and even more

simple...

. student's work

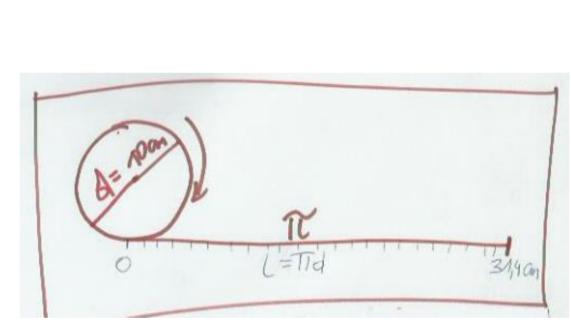






I- circumreference of

d- diameter



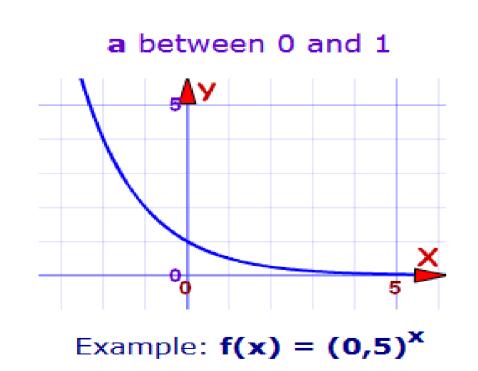


blueprint

final produkt

The exponential function

A half-life usually describes the decay of discrete entities, such as radioactive atoms. Thus definition: "half-life is the time required for half of the entities to decay" is inaccurate in case of small numbers of objects. Still the experiment helps to find a very good approximation of the exponential function.

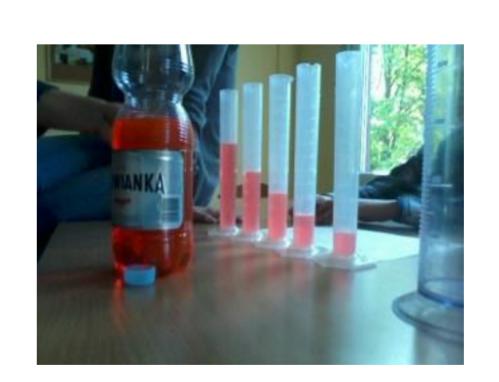




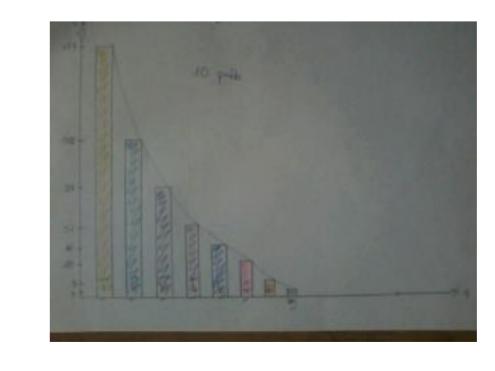
Each vessel is filled half of the remaining water



Brainstorming



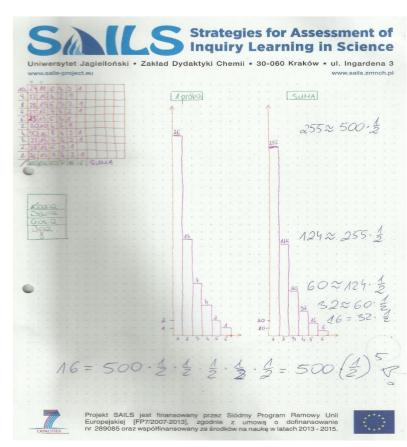
Effect of ten refills



Experimentally obtained exponential



Hundred of matches is divided in half, without counting



It works !!!



