

SCIENCE MAGAZINE VOL. II

HUMAN MICROCHIPPING
Inserting technology into your body.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL
RELATIVITY THEORY

Law of gravitation and its relation to
other forces of nature explained.

FALSE POSITIVE PARADOX
Test results for rare disease are not
always correct.

Pure mathematics, is in its way, the poetry of logical ideas.

PARADOX

The more we look at it, the stranger it becomes!



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Co-Educational (Senior Secondary)

Advances
are made by
Answering
Questions.

Discoveries
are made by
Questioning
Answers.

-Bernard Neisch.

EDITORIAL

Have you ever wondered why the earth revolves around the sun? Why whales do not get cancer although they have a greater number of cells as compared to humans? Is the theory of parallel lives really true or just a façade? I, Jyoti Sharma, the editor, delightfully present to you Cambridge Science Magazine – PARADOX ; which will provide answers to all such queries or maybe even leave you with more questions about whether your traditional beliefs, about scientific theories which are the part of your everyday lives, really true and absolute or not, as such is the beauty of a ‘paradox’.

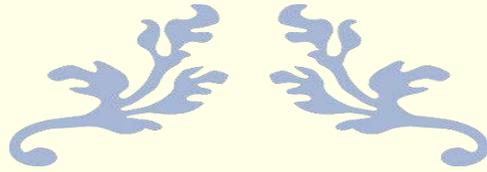
All the thought-provoking articles contained in this magazine by some of the budding scientists and thinkers of our Cambridge family are sure to leave you amazed and intrigued. The magazine espouses our school spirit which is reflected in the motto- ‘Enquire Excel Empower’. Out of all the things that this magazine will teach you, the most important one is to never stop questioning, wondering, and experimenting because that is what science is all about. It is rightly said that science without scruples is the death of soul.

At last, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude towards the management, teachers and students who were a part of our team, for their diligent work, ideas, enthusiasm and for breathing life into these pages. Dear readers, be ready to be left astounded and thunderstruck by the various perspectives, facts, ideas, theories, and aspects related to logic, science, and learning.

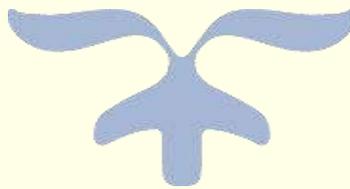
HAPPY READING.

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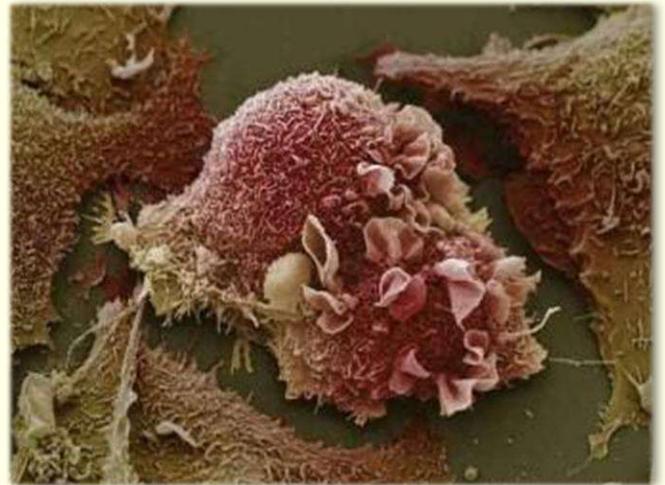
WHY WHALES DO NOT GET CANCER?



In a multicellular organism, cells must undergo through a cell cycle that includes growth and division. Every time a human cell divides, it must copy its six billion base pairs of DNAs, and it inevitably makes some mistakes. These mistakes are called somatic mutations. These mutated or cancer cells divide relentlessly,

forming solid tumors or flooding the blood with abnormal cells. If every cell division carries a certain chance that a cancer-causing somatic mutation could occur, then large animals should have more cancer because they have a greater number of cells and longer lifespan, but they get less cancer than other organisms.

Peto's Paradox is the observation, named after English statistician and epidemiologist Richard Peto, that at the species level, the incidence of cancer does not appear to correlate with the number of cells in an organism. For example, the incidence of cancer in humans is much higher than the incidence of cancer in whales. This is even though a whale has many more cells than a human. If the probability of carcinogenesis (the initiation of cancer formation) were constant across cells, one would expect whales to have a higher incidence of cancer than humans. As by this paradox large animals have less chance of getting cancer than other animals. There are two solutions to this paradox:



1) Evolution

2) Hyper Tumors.

A Tumor is a heterogenous population of cells with somatic genetic and epigenetic alterations.

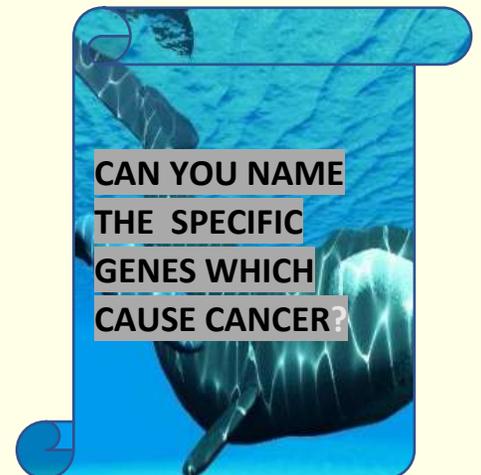
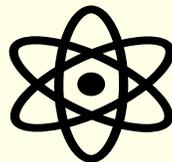


The first solution **Evolution** can be explained as multicellular beings developed 600 million years ago, animals became bigger and bigger, which added more cells hence more chances that cell could be corrupted. So, the organisms developed better and better cancer defense. The organisms which didn't

have cancer defense died out. Cancer is caused by mutations of specific genes within the same cell, these genes are called proto-oncogenes and when they mutate it forms a cancer cell. But to stop this, these cells have Tumor suppressor genes.

They prevent mutations from happening or they order the cell to kill itself if they decide it's beyond repair.

Large animals have an increased number of these genes so the large animals like wales, elephants etc. need more mutations to develop a tumor than smaller animals. So, this solution tells that large animals are not immune to cancer but more resilient to it.



The second solution is **Hyper tumors**, they are named after hyper parasite (the parasites of parasites). So, the hypertumorare tumors of tumors. Cancer is like a breakdown in cooperation of cells, Cancer cells are selfish and only work for their own short-term benefit. If successful they form tumors and can be very hard to kill. Making for tumors is not easy because millions or billions of cancer cells multiply rapidly which needs a lot of energy and resources. The limiting factor for



their growth is they cannot take large amounts of nutrients from the body, so they trick the body to build new blood vessels, to feed the tumor which is killing the body itself. Cancer cells are inherently unstable and so they continue to mutate.

If they mutate for a while, at some point one of the copies of the original cancer cell, might suddenly think of itself as an individual again and stop cooperating with the original tumor.



So, the original tumor becomes an enemy for the hyper tumor, so the new and old tumor fight for the same scarce nutrients and resources. The new hyper tumor does not help the original tumor, instead they cut off the blood supply of the original tumor, which may kill the original tumor. Now cancer is killing cancer, this process can repeat over and over, and this may prevent cancer from becoming a problem for a large organism, they may have more of these hyper tumors than we

realize they might not become big enough to notice. Which makes sense because a two-gram tumor is 10% of a mouse's body weight, 0.002% of humans and 0.000002% of a blue whale. So, an old blue whale might be filled with tiny cancers & just not care. There can be more solutions to this paradox, but research is still going on.

Varen Vharthaling

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BASE RATE FALLACY



Introduction:

A false positive is an error when test results incorrectly indicate presence of a condition when it doesn't exist. False positives often play an important role in hypothesis testing, especially in testing rare diseases. Sometimes, what happens is that the test having low probability of giving false positive gives more false positives than true positives overall. This is called **false positive paradox**.

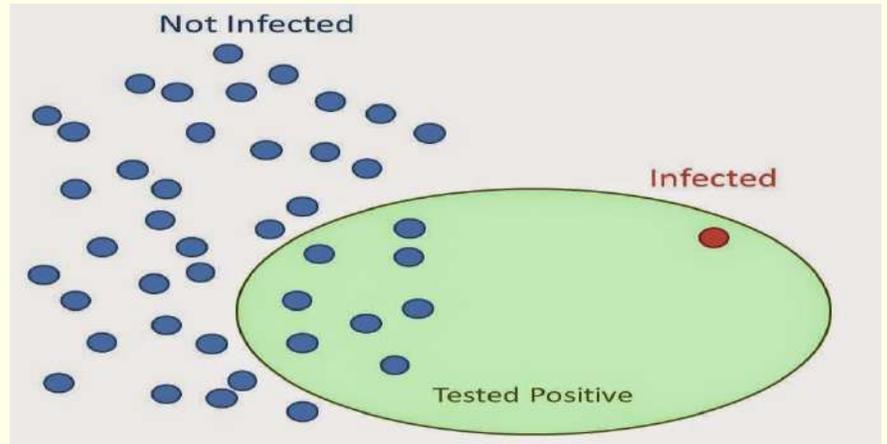
Some examples of false positives-

- *Pregnancy test is positive, when in fact you are not pregnant.*
- *A cancer screening test comes back positive, but you do not have the disease.*
- *COVID-19 as it is in its present form, a new virus. So, a test result for Covid-19 positive might not be correct and can be a false positive,*
- *Virus software on your computer incorrectly identifies a harmless program as a malicious one.*

Example-

If a test for a disease is 99% accurate and you receive a positive result, what are the odds that you have the disease?

If you said 99%, you might be surprised to learn you're wrong. If the disease is quite common, your odds might approach 99%. But the rarer the disease, the less accurate the test and the lower the odds that you have the disease. The difference can be quite dramatic. For example, if you test positive for a rare disease (one that affects, say, 1 in 1,000 people), your odds might be less than percent of having the disease! The reason involves conditional probability.



What is a False Negative?

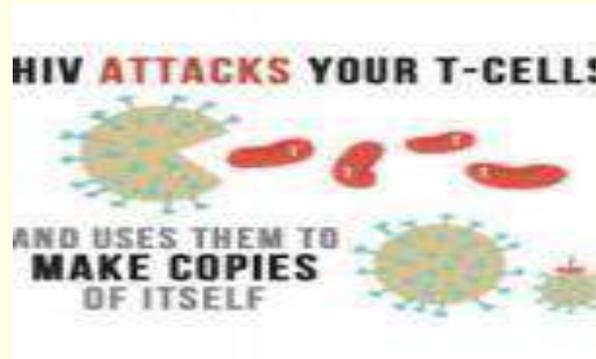


A false negative is where a negative test result is wrong. In other words, you get a negative test result, but you should have got a positive test result. For example, a test for cancer might come back negative, when you have the disease.

The Drug Test Paradox and HIV Tests (Example)-

You take an HIV test that is 99% accurate and the test is positive. What is the probability that you are HIV positive?

- **Pretty high: 99%. I'm freaking out.**
- **Pretty low: Probably about 1 in 100. I'll sleep on it and then take the test again.**



If you answered 1 (99%), you're wrong. But do not worry — you aren't alone. Most people will answer the same way as you. But the fact is (assuming you are in a low risk group), you only have a very slim chance of having the virus, even if you test positive for the HIV test. That is what's called the drug test paradox.

How?

An HIV test (or any other test for diseases for that matter) isn't 99% accurate for you, it's 99% accurate for a population.* Let's say there are 100,000 people in a population and one person has the HIV virus. That one person with HIV will probably test positive for the virus (with the test's 99% **ACCURACY**). But what about the other 99,999? The test will get it wrong 1% of the time, meaning that out of 99,999 who do not have HIV, about 100 will test positive. In other words, if 100,000 people take the test, 101 will test positive but only one will have the virus.

Reference taken

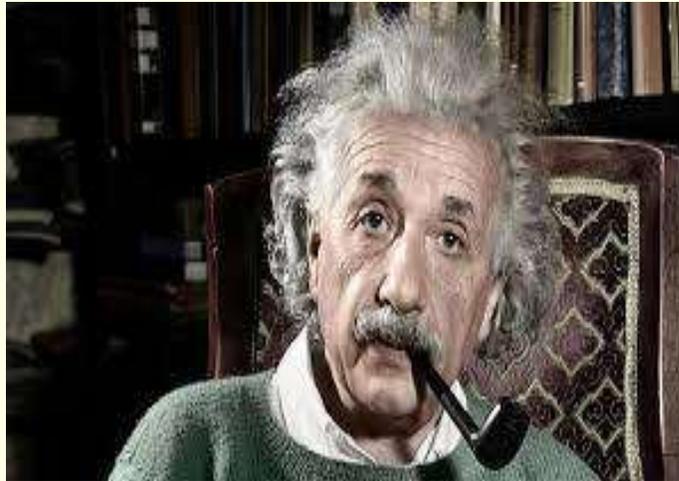
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Submitted by -
Gargi Raink
9th B



How Einstein REVOLUTIONIZED our understanding of nature.



When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, it seems like two minutes; When you sit on a hot stove for two minutes, it seems like two hours -Albert Einstein

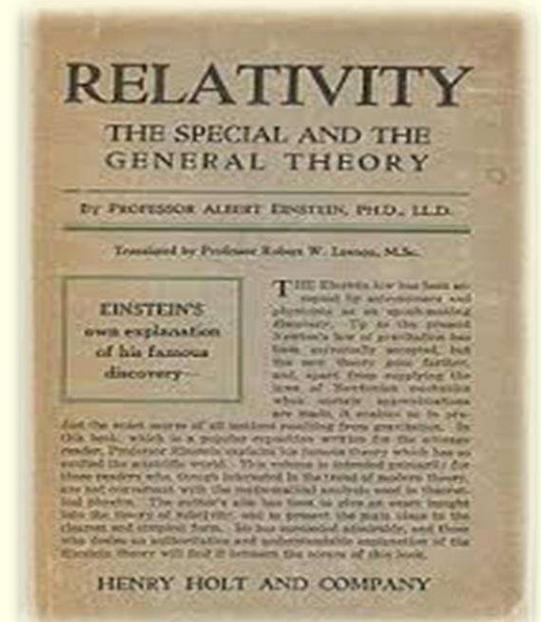
We go about in our lives understanding nothing about how the universe works. But in very fundamental nature of us lies the seed curiosity which makes us wonder why things are the way they are.

We often see the world through a fixed, coherent vision and develop things that best suits our intuition.

For example, we expect a thrown apple to fall and the sun to rise again.

But this sense of crude intuition leads us to make false perceptive and presumptions.

Well! If I were to ask you which will fall faster an apple or feather, most of us will answer without a thought (again due to our deceptive intuition) that apple will fall faster. In real world this is right, apple falls faster than feather, but that is because the very air we breathe slows down the feather and makes us give a wrong conclusion.



If we were to suck all the air out of a room and create a vacuum, then we will see (to our surprise) that both feather and apple fall at the same speed.

Now moving further, let me ask you an amazingly simple but subtle question: -

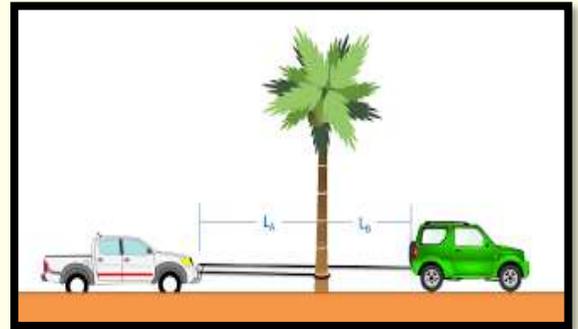
“What is Motion?”

Well! You would say motion is nothing, but movement of body or motion is the speed gained by an object in a unit time.

But let us revise our intuition a little and think a little deeper.

Let us say that a car A is moving, but how could we tell that it is moving. Well! when we see a car moving, we say that it is moving “relative” to an object.

Don't be scared by the word “relative” it just means that if a car which was standing alongside a tree starts moving, then I am able to tell that it is moving because I see the tree is still and the car has now moved away, from it, so that is what I mean by “motion” .



But what if there was nothing around the car? Let's say it is in the space with no object around it, no stars, planets, rocks or anything, then if a person sitting in the car pushes the accelerator, then how do we know the car is moving?



We cannot know and that is what I mean by saying that motion is “relative”.

In this brief article we will today discuss about what motion is and above all “what is time”?

Until Einstein explained, it was believed that time moved equally for all, that is, 1 second on Earth is same as 1 second on moon and 1 second on sun.

But Einstein questioned, “Does motion changes time for a person”?



He always in his famous daydreaming experiments would think "what would happen if he went at the speed of light (The highest speed for any object we know)?"

And in 1905, while a clerk at a Swiss patent office, wrote an article, 1st discussing what light is made of, 2nd proving the existence of atoms and 3rd and 4th discussing how time is not

same for everyone, this was the paper on special relativity.

Each paper was worthy of a Noble prize, but the paper which shook the very foundations of Newtonian physics was the paper on special relativity.

The paper on special relativity was a piece of art for it built itself upon considerably basic ideas and gave results which changed our intuition about nature itself.

Well! To get a gist of what it really is trying to say think about it like this, let's say there are two people A and B, while A being a lazy fellow stays at home and maybe watches a movie, B being a nature lover takes his car and starts to drive it at a speed of about 54Km/hr now after an hour A may have seen an hour filled full of drama and cinematic pleasure but in the same hour B has travelled a distance of 54 Km, now if you'll think a little bit deep what B has done in that hour i.e. travelling 54 km A could never do that, not even in a million hours .

Why? Because A has a speed of 0 km/hr so if he must gain some velocity and that will come at the expense of spending energy. Now, if we think, doesn't it mean that in the same given time intervals A and B were able to accomplish different amount of distances but we have established something here, we (though in a lame sense) have seen that velocity or speed slows time for a person because velocity allows us to do more in the same amount of time and this is what special relativity tells us , but with much more profound use of math. What made Einstein strike the idea of relativity was an amazingly simple realization: -

If anyone were moving or not, they would measure same value for the speed of light and showed it mathematically how time moves differently for two people.

But the story is not over yet!

Now comes a dilemma for Einstein, a dilemma for solving which he had to challenge Newton's very own idea of gravity because Newton's idea of gravity tells us that if we remove sun from the solar system then earth will relocate from its orbit instantly, but Einstein's assumption that light was constant for all, made it clear that light must be the fastest moving object in the universe.

So, if we took off sun then earth should not relocate from it's orbit but should take some time. To remove this anomaly, he worked for 10 years from 1905 to 1915 and in 1915 he explained

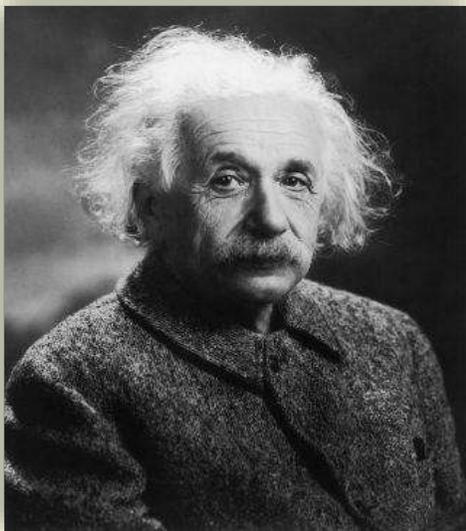
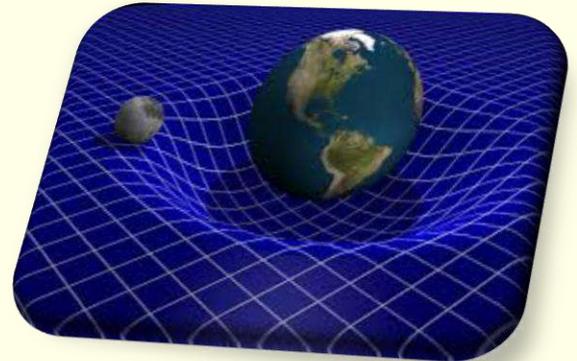
what gravity really was and what had caused gravity to occur, for Newton himself wrote that he did not know what caused gravity and declared it as an act of God.

But what Einstein presented was pure art, for it told that gravity was not something that existed between objects due to force of God but Gravity exists in the very space we live in i.e. space-time fabric was gravity itself and when matter like earth and other planets are put in this fabric, then they distort the space around them as shown in the figure above:- Further he explained why planets revolve around the sun or moon revolves round the earth.

As shown besides, Earth distorts the space time creating a warp and the moon then continues to revolve in this warp, moon does not fall on Earth as it too distorts the space around itself.

The ideas of General and Special relativity have far reaching implications and sometimes lead to paradoxes

Consider this:- If a women gave birth to a girl child let's say at the age of twenty and after that she went into a space ride, going at the speed of 99.99% of light then when she returns to earth after what appears to her to be 1 year, on earth 100 years have passed and the child to which she gave birth is now dead and her children are about the age of 70 years while she is still 21 years old.



This shows how weird things can get while understanding RELATIVITY and makes us realize how our intuition fails us to see the beautiful art of nature painted by the GOD itself.

[With this, we have come to an end to a brief account of how Einstein revolutionized our understanding of Nature and continues to do so.](#)

By Mrigesh Verma

Class-12

OPINION:
HUMAN MICROCHIPPING



By:
Diya Agarwal
X-B

INTRODUCTION:

Technology and innovation are boon in human day to day life. Humans have discovered technology and are developing it, all of which is enjoyable and handsomely appreciable, but some of which is equally destructive too. And humans never really foresee the devastation a discovery could lead to in proper time as they are busy relishing the changes. For example, when plastic,

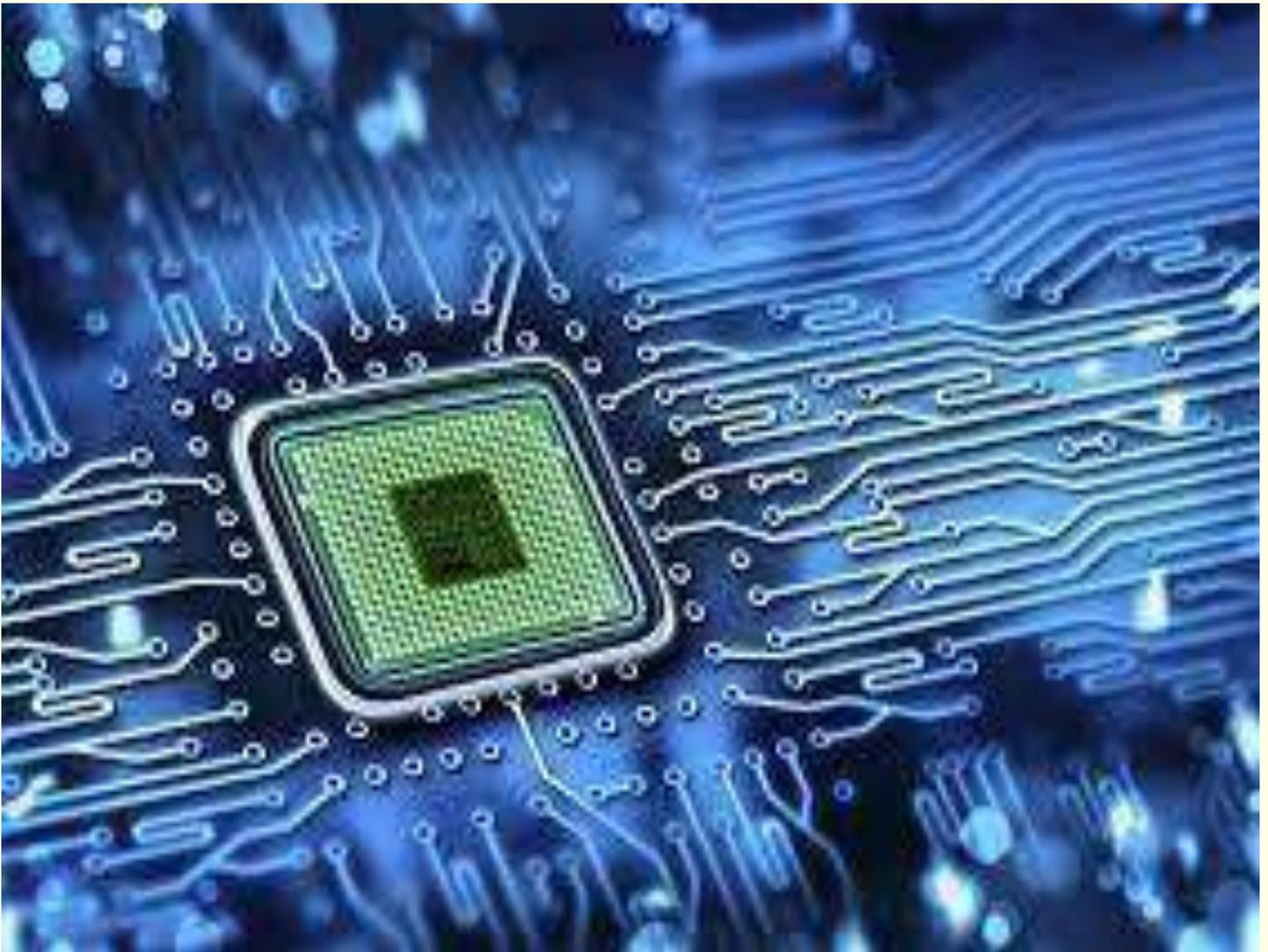
Humans have developed yet another device which can be their best friend if used properly but also a threat to humanity if misused. Microchip is one of such invention which is coming into trend and it is believed that the way of communications and database shall get modified in this fast-changing world.

crude oil and cigarette were made then the inventers knew about the harm they could cause but they ignored it and thought it would take many years for people to notice their effect. By the time they notice, the situation gets out of hand and never do they see the warning in history. They always start cursing the useful things they get.



Microchip implants are generally shaped like cylinders. They contain a small microchip, a bio-safe epoxy resin, and a copper antenna wire coil encased in lead-free borosilicate glass or soda-lime Schott 8625 biocompatible glass.

Microchips used for both animals and humans are field powered and have no battery or power source. Therefore, they are inert until they come within the field produced by a reader device, which implants communicate with over a magnetic field. A human microchip implant functions based on (Radio-frequency identification) RFID transponder, which is an integrated circuit, implanted in the body of a human being. This type of subdermal implant usually contains a unique ID number that can be linked to information contained in an external database, such as personal identification, law enforcement, medical history, medications, allergies, and contact information.



HISTORY:

The first experiments with a radio - frequency identification (RFID) implant were carried out in 1998 by the British scientist Kevin Warwick. His implant was used to open doors,

switch on lights, and cause verbal output within a building. After nine days, the implant was removed and has since been held in the Science Museum in London.

In March 2005, Amal Graafstra implanted a bio glass-encased RFID transponder into his left hand. It was used with an access control system to gain entry to his office. In June 2005, he implanted a more advanced frequency transponder.

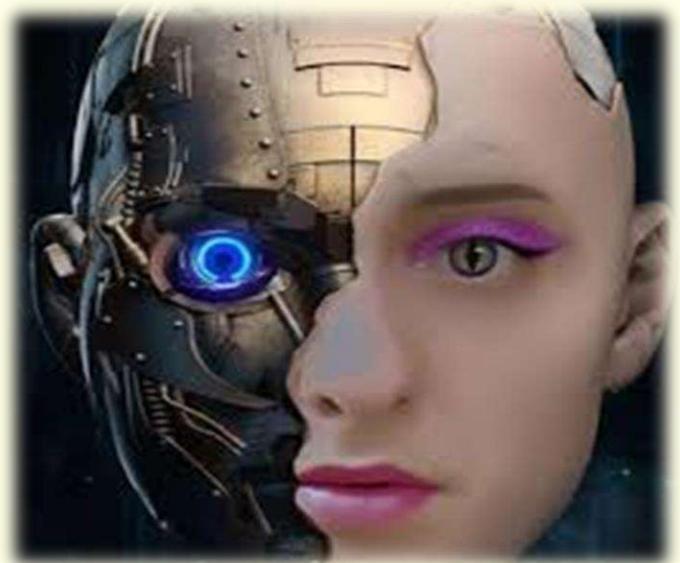


In 2006, he wrote the book *RFID Toys*, Graafstra uses his implants to access his home, open car doors, and to log on to his computer. With public interest growing, in 2013 he launched biohacking company *Dangerous Things* and crowd funded the world's first implantable NFC transponder in 2014. He has also spoken at various events and promotional gigs including TEDx and built a smart gun that only fires after reading his implant.

USES AND ADVANTAGES IN MODERN WORLD:

Microchip implantation is one of the latest emerging technologies. The chips that are implanted are designed primarily to reduce day to day or routine activities of individuals. Time is an essence in everybody routine job and one will not want to waste time packing your purse and checking if you have kept all the keys, cards, tickets, and money in your bag. Microchip reduces this hassle in a person's life and makes it easy to carry chosen data around with you everywhere. You can even transmit your personal information into the chip and then be able to cross any security checkout. In Sweden like technical countries thousands of citizens are carrying microchips in their body. One of the most prominent Swedish companies, Bio hex International currently dominates the market.

Robots have already been put into operation, which are undoubtedly more efficient and faster than humans. They rarely make mistakes, work at a constant speed with no breaks, days off, or holiday time, and can perform applications with more repeatability, perfection, safety, and productivity. So, the time is not far away when people will turn into cyborgs and have laser eyes and microchips inserted all over their body and the whole world will be operated by human robots or cyborgs.



The technology of microchip implantation in human body and working like a cyborg can be boon in the field of medical sciences and defense organization.

DISADVANTAGES:

Like many scientific inventions, Human Micro chipping also comes with many disadvantages: high cost of creation, laziness of people, no emotions, lacking out of box thinking, health issues, no improvement with experience, no original creativity, and unemployment.

Mass surveillance: If chips are inserted then a power savvy Government, who would want to keep its political position, will keep an eye on people and people will not be allowed to criticize the government or talk about their own point of view, their freedom of speech will be confiscated. So, human microchipping might result in mass surveillance. Access control: allowing companies to scan your chip for identification inherently also gives them access to where you are within their establishment. Health problems: several risks for human include adverse tissue reactions, electrical hazards, and "incompatibility" with strong-magnet medical equipment such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRIs).

It has been exclaimed by many great scientists including Stephen Hawking that once the development of Artificial Intelligence or robots have been done to a certain extent, then it will take off on its own and redesign itself at an ever increasing rate. Bill gates also states it is like "nuclear weapons and nuclear energy" in danger and promise. Many scientist fear that future might be in danger, due to the formation of AI. And inserting chips inside human bodies is the first step, the time is not far away when robots and cyborgs will replace human in economy, studies, and inventions. We do have the technology to implant a chip into the human brain that causally links the human brain with a hard drive of a physical computer without a wire, biology can do that which will result in super learning. But the cleverness and smartness increase too and then they will either make human slaves or let humans live but unemployed. We can already observe the example of mobile phones, they have replaced everything, and we are forgetting our culture and tradition. The changes are certainly very luxurious but can cause the end of human race.



CONCLUSION:

It has become appallingly obvious that our microchip technology is going to exceed our humanity. But the damage it will cause is not well known. Humans are curious to know about nature and make new things. Curiosity is not a sin but should be handled with caution. We should develop new stuff but should keep a control on it, as "Every action has an opposite reaction". We have to be cautious now, then to regret tomorrow. Human microchip is especially useful, can reduce the daily hassle in our lives, however a single chip can cause damage than we can even estimate. We can take the example of global warming or ozone layer depletion, which are the

consequences of modern-day technology. Imagine a world in which no human is present and is operated by Cyborgs. We don't even know what side effects will be caused. Many scientists have been worried about it since 20th century.

"The development of full Artificial Intelligence could spell the end of human race... "- Stephen Hawking.

We already have the biology to enhance human brain with the help of chips. We should respect and preserve the things that nature has blessed us. We should bring the beautiful amalgamation of the natural resources in peace and prosperity of humankind, or else humans themselves are the biggest threat on earth.

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HYPOTHESIS

“Parallel Life and Case of Abraham Lincoln And John F Kennedy”



There was a girl named Joahna who was born in the 7 January 1870 in Lucknow, she got her right ankle fractured at the age of 12 , had a road accident at the age of 20 by car number 77, got married to person H. Narayan and died at the age of 46 due to cancer. A similar situation was faced by Julia who was also born on 7 January but in year 1970 (100 years gap between them) in Los Angeles, she too got her right ankle fractured at the age of 12, had road accident by car 77, got married to a person named N. Hemsworth (the names and surnames first letter just was opposite as in case of Swathi) and she also died at the age of 46 due to cancer.

In this story we can see the two girls had gone through same life situations while they had 100 years gap and were born in different countries too.

By listening to the term parallel life there would be a question stuck in your mind
WHAT IS PARALLEL LIFE?

Parallel lives

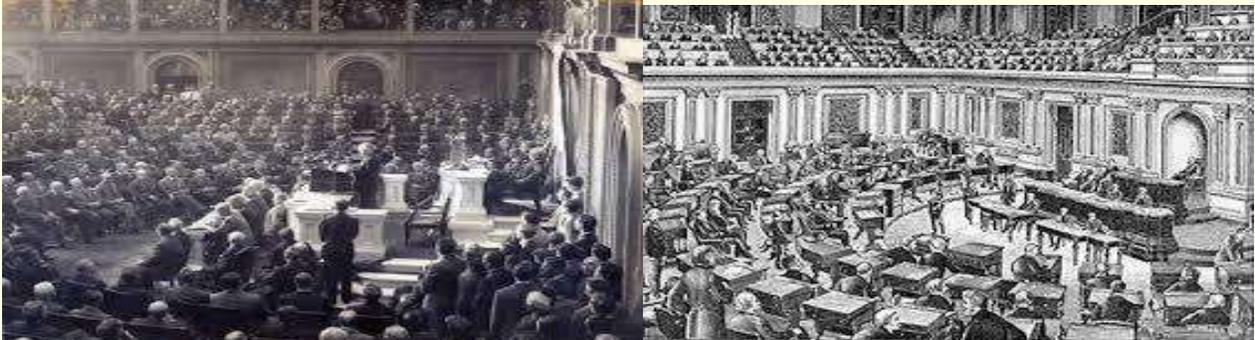
Parallel lives are said to be non-physical 'lives' that mostly are quite different from the life you live. They express aspects of your being that often are complementary to your own life. I think this would be difficult for you to understand but in simple words we can just say happening the same situations to different people who are unknown or known to each other.

The "Bioi parallēloi" is a book on Plutarch's Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans, commonly called Parallel Lives or Plutarch's Lives, is a series of 48 biographies of famous men, arranged in tandem to illuminate their common moral virtues or failings, probably written at the beginning of the second century AD.

There were similarities between the lives of Abraham Lincoln And John F Kennedy who were the most famous persons of their time as:



1) Both presidents were elected to the House of Representatives in '46:



Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress in 1846.

John F. Kennedy was elected to Congress in 1946.

2. The Number 7:

Lincoln and Kennedy's name each contain seven letters in their name.

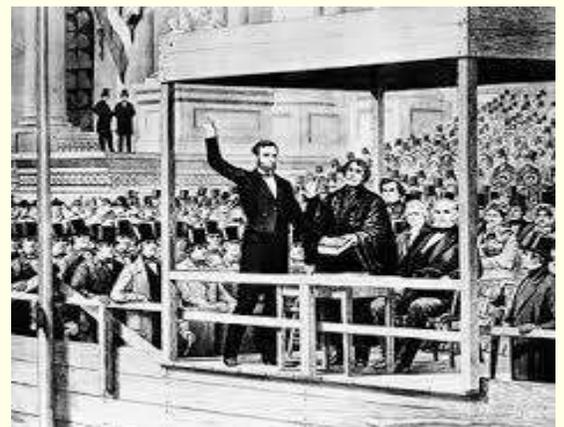


3. Presidency:

Both presidents were elected to the presidency in '60 and inaugurated in '61;

Lincoln won the election in 1860 and his inauguration was held on March 4, 1861.

Kennedy won the election in 1960 and his inauguration was held on January 20, 1961.



4. Vice presidents:

Both defeated an incumbent vice president for the presidency.



Lincoln defeated Vice President John C. Breckenridge.

Kennedy defeated Vice President Richard Nixon.

5. Successors

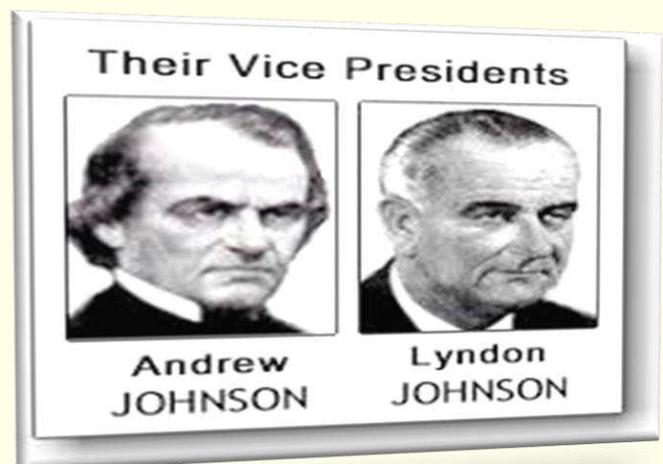
Both their vice presidents and successors were Southern Democrats named Johnson.

6. Birth

Both Johnsons' were born in '08:

Andrew Johnson was born on December 29, 1808.

Lyndon Johnson was born on August 27, 1908.



7. Assassination

Both men were shot in the back of the head and in the presence of their wives.

8. Day

Both presidents were shot on a Friday.



9. The Ford connection:

Lincoln was shot in Ford's Theatre.

Kennedy was shot in a car, made by Ford.

10. Assassins

Both John Wilkes Booth and Lee Harvey Oswald were killed and never faced trials



This shows the existence of parallel life-same life situations between Abraham Lincoln AND John F Kennedy.

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By Muskaan Thakur

Initiatives

WE LIVE IN SUCH A BEAUTIFUL TOWN OF KULLU. BUT IT WAS A VERY DISTURBING SIGHT, WHEN ONE DAY I SAW A DOG CARRYING A SANITARY NAPKIN IN ITS MOUTH. I WAS ON MY WAY TO SCHOOL WHEN IT ALL HAPPENED RIGHT IN FRONT OF ME. THE FOLLOWING DAY, I SAW SOME COWS CHEWING A DIAPER AND I WAS SO DISTURBED BY THIS SCENARIO. I KEPT ON THINKING ABOUT THIS ALL DAY AND COULDN'T FOCUS ON STUDIES OR GAMES. I DECIDED TO SHARE MY FEELINGS WITH MY FRIEND ALISHA TIWARI. WE DECIDED TO TALK ABOUT THIS TO OUR SCIENCE TEACHER (MRS. RAINA VERMA). WE DISCUSSED ABOUT THIS IN LUNCH BREAK AND RAINA MA'AM WAS THE ONE WHO CAME UP WITH THE IDEA OF MAKING A HEALTH HYGIENE MANAGER.



WE THOUGHT TO GIVE IT THIS NAME BECAUSE WHEN SANITARY NAPKINS OR DIAPERS ARE THROWN, THEY CAN'T BE DISPOSED OF IN A PROPER WAY. IF THEY ARE BURIED, THEY CAUSE SOIL POLLUTION, IF THEY ARE BURNT, THEY CAUSE AIR POLLUTION AND IF THROWN IN WATER THEY CAUSE WATER POLLUTION. THEY USUALLY END UP IN AN ANIMAL'S STOMACH OR ON THE SOIL CAUSING DEATH OF ANIMAL AND UNHYGIENIC CONDITIONS IN THE AREA. THIS MACHINE WOULD THEREFORE BE ABLE TO MANAGE HEALTH AND HYGIENE. WE TRIED TO GIVE OUR BEST TO WORK ON SINGLE USE PLASTIC (PRESENT 90% IN SANITARY NAPKINS AND DIAPERS).





THE CENTRAL IDEA WAS TO MAKE A MACHINE THAT WOULD CUT THE NAPKINS AND DIAPERS INTO SMALL PIECES AND THEN THESE PIECES WOULD THEN BE USED TO MAKE ROAD FILLINGS (WHEN MIXED WITH COAL TAR). NO DOUBT ROADS OF PLASTIC LIKE WRAPPERS OF CHIPS AND BISCUITS ARE USED IN CEMENTING MATERIAL FOR ROADS. BUT WHAT ABOUT SINGLE USE PLASTIC?

WE TRIED TO MAKE A QUESTIONNAIRE AND ASKED CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE DISPOSAL OF DIAPERS AND SANITARY NAPKINS AND THEN ASKED THESE QUESTIONS FROM THE PEOPLE OF OUR NEARBY AREA. WE WORKED ON THIS TOPIC AND FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE SOCIETY AND THE PROPER DISPOSAL OF SANITARY NAPKINS AND DIAPERS, WE DESIGNED A MACHINE WITH THREE CHAMBERS:

1. CHAMBER 1 (THE COLLECTOR):

IT HAS AN OPENING THROUGH WHICH THE NAPKIN OR THE DIAPER COULD BE PUT IN AND COLLECTED. IT ALSO HAS A MOVABLE SHEET THAT WILL ALLOW THE NAPKIN OR THE DIAPER TO MOVE TO THE 2ND CHAMBER.

2. CHAMBER 2 (THE SHREDDER):

IT HAS ROTATING BLADES THAT CAN BE MANUALLY ROTATED IN ORDER TO CUT THE NAPKINS AND DIAPERS INTO SMALL PIECES. IT ALSO HAS A STRAINER SHEET TO MAKE SURE THAT ONLY SMALL PARTICLES PASS THROUGH.



3. CHAMBER 3 (THE MIXER):

IT HAS A REMOVABLE PLATE THAT CAN BE USED TO TAKE OUT THE SHREDDED PIECES OF THE NAPKINS AND DIAPERS. THESE PIECES ARE THEN MIXED WITH A NATURAL DISINFECTANT (MARIJUANA AND PINE GRASS)

THEN THIS MIXTURE WOULD BE MIXED WITH COAL TAR AND THEN BE USED FOR MAKING ROADS. WE TESTED THREE SAMPLES WITH DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF SANITARY NAPKIN AND DIAPER MIXTURE. THE ONE WITH THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT TURNED OUT TO BE THE STRONGEST. WE WERE VERY HAPPY AND SATISFIED BY THE RESULT OF OUR WORK.

FUTURE USE

Also we have thought and worked for its future use, that is to give the shredded materials of sanitary napkins and diapers to a road making company for its better implementation everywhere and this machine should be there in every village, town, city so that the area gets developed and the problem of disposal of sanitary napkins and diapers could be solved from our machine.

We were satisfied by our work and our work was being appreciated by our school, teachers, and parents. But this was not enough, to enhance our model on a big platform we decided to participate in science congress and CBSE competitions. The competition was yet tough, but we succeeded and took our model to the state level. Our idea and innovation spread through this competition and our ideas were praised and applauded.

Our journey was not easy. But we worked hard for it every single day. There were several challenges faced by us during designing and making model, but we managed the work sincerely with our studies. We're glad that we got to do something for our society. Huge thanks to Raina ma'am for her constant support and motivation. We got to learn a lot in this process of making our model and we're glad about the results. It is rightly said that hard work is the key to success.



By Kinjal and Alisha

Class 9

THEORY

1. Travelling (Abroad):

- "Wow! So, you are going to England for winter vacations, but then why do you look so troubled?"

- "Because I do not know how to convert Pounds into Rupees, so I am worried about how I'll be able to pay for everything. To avoid such situations, Math is the key!"

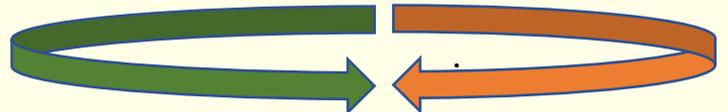
2. Estimation:

Something we use all the time when estimating number of kids your class, number of candies in a box, number of guests in party, etc.

Uses of Mathematics in our everyday life

"Math. Why do I have to learn Math? It will never be useful in my life".

I guess after reading this your thoughts about Mathematics will change forever. Math is all around you. It is a part of our lives, whether we clean the house, make supper, or mow the lawn! Wherever you go, whatever you do, you are using Mathematics daily without even realizing it. It just comes naturally.



Do you know every day Mathematics is a concept in its own - it is a pre-K and elementary school mathematics curriculum developed by the University of Chicago School Mathematics Project? The program, now published by McGraw-Hill Education, has sparked debate.

Everyday Mathematics curriculum was developed by the UCSMP which was founded in 1983.

Work on it started in the summer of 1985. The 1st edition was released in 1998 and the 2nd in 2002.

A third edition was released in 2007 and a fourth in 2014-2015.

Where do we use Math without even realizing? Here are its some applications.

3. Dancing:

- **“Dancing, how is Math useful here?”**

Wait until you read this paragraph, this confusion will vanish in a bit. A good dancer does not only focus on steps but, covering a large area of stage, using their left and right sided body parts alternately and taking large steps. All of this requires good measuring skills.

4. Time:

- **“Hey, can you tell me what time it is right now?”**

- “I'm sorry I don't know how to read a clock.”

Although cases like this will be very less, but still to avoid embarrassing situations, knowing how to read time is especially important.

5. Dialing Numbers and Texting: We cannot do these things if we do not know how to count.

6. Fractions (Decimals and Percent): Required to calculate your percentage in studies. Knowing how to fractionate is required when you are dividing/cutting objects into some pieces e.g. pizza slices.

7. Probability: Many bidders use math to determine possibility of success when bidding in games at sporting events because no one wants to lose money.

8. Problem Solving: What will you do when you get stuck inside a maze or your luggage is at the bottom of a large pile, or when you're trying to figure out a strategy that could help you win the game? Math is the answer to all this.

9. Geometry (shapes lines and angles): We find geometry in many manmade and natural objects around us.

10. Surfing through Internet: The number of tabs and web pages opened can be known to us if we know simple math.

11. Gardening and Agriculture: Can you sow any random number of seeds in no order? No. Seeds need to be sown in an order, water needs to be irrigated systematically (conserving it) and this does require some calculations.

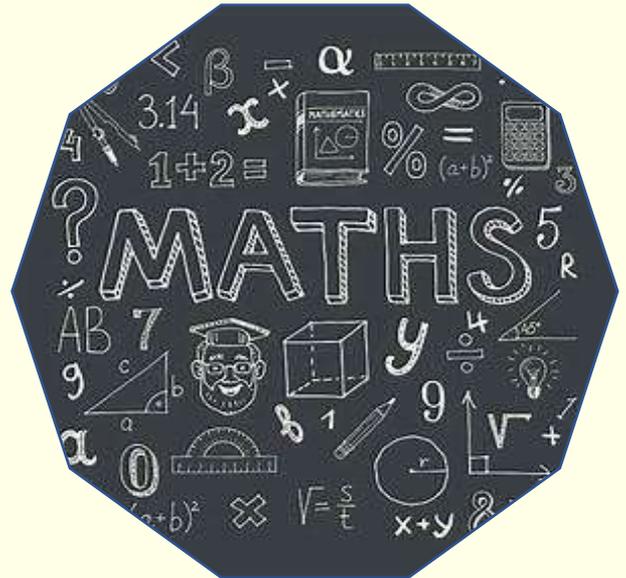
12. Eating at restaurants: You would not know how to split money or how much tip to leave after finishing eating food in a restaurant without knowing math.

13. Shopping: The one thing people make sure to look for before purchasing items, especially in bulk is the price tag. How would you know the difference between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500 if you do not know how to read notes? Also, during billing, you need to make sure that you received the right amount of balance.

14. Art and Architecture: Do you know why when an artist draws out something it looks attractive? The answer is - because it is symmetrical. It is proven that symmetrical objects are more attractive to people than any randomly twisted stuff. Buildings are always constructed in ways that make them appear symmetrical.

15. Remembering Dates and Events: if you know math, you will know what date it is.

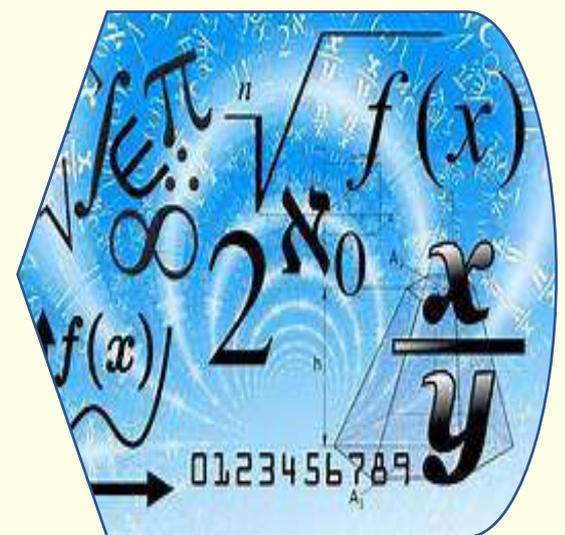
16. Banking: Can you imagine going to the bank and not having any idea what you need to do or how to manage your finances? This will cause a huge disaster in your life, and you will be bankrupt within hours.



17. Driving: Driving has something like this ever happened to you, that you were driving to your favorite circus show in which you had to show up at 4:00 p.m. but you reached at 5.00 p.m. only because your car's fuel ran out? You need to keep in mind how much fuel's left in car. You will plan your way there and you will use your time wisely, math is your guide that will assist you and help you. Reading speed is also something you need to see when driving to avoid accidents.

18. Planning Social Gatherings: How about that inevitable party you are hosting? Planning is essential. How many guests are attending, what foods are you serving, the ambience of the place where you want to host it and so many other essentials all requiring multiplication, division, and subtraction.

19. Reading Thermometers: You need to know Math for this.



20. Construction: if you want your house to look beautiful, patterns and symmetry on floorings, tiles and ceilings is what something need to look for. Do you recall solving pattern related problems in elementary school? Perhaps now you do. What is it if it is not Math?

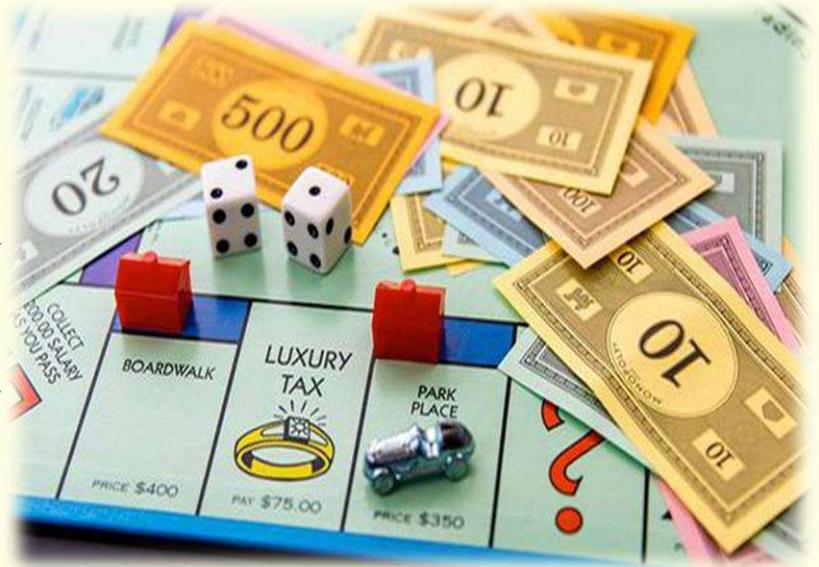
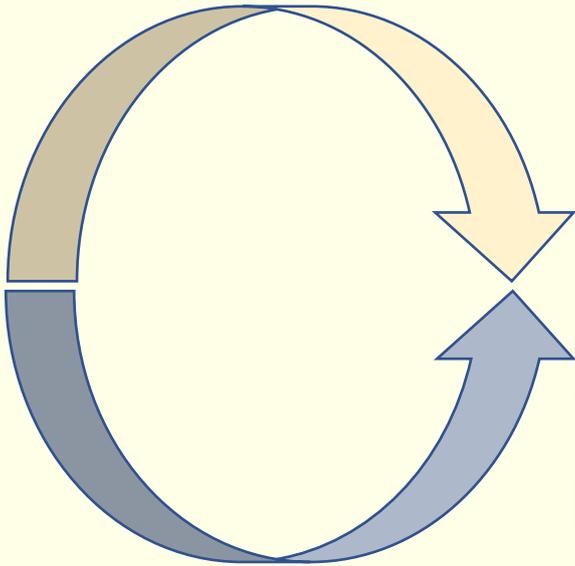
21. Measurement: Measuring our weight, height, Etc. requires math. When we go shopping, we need to measure liters of milk, weight of vegetables and lengths of clothes.

22. Decorating: Whether you are painting, doing the flooring, or just acquiring new furniture, you need math to make your sums add up. Everything you do inside or outside of your home needs math skills. From accessories to a new swimming pool and putting in new lighting.



23. Statistics: Every basic thing we use in life consists of history. That means statistics. Considering the past and the future and keeping record of what has been done. Without statistics we will not know what worked and what did not. It helps us to find balance and structure.³⁶

24. Playing Games: Ever heard of monopoly, poker, cards, ludo, etc.? An all Math related game requires strategizing and calculating. Outdoor games like basketball and cricket require mathematical calculations to be done within seconds like number of players, number of scores, how many fouls you made.



25. While Cooking Food: The ingredients must be measured correctly to prevent mistakes and it makes it taste good. Even using the stove is basic math skill in action too. We need math to measure the number of servings needed every day.

So, do you still think math is useless in everyday life? No, right?

THANKYOU

BY NAMYA THAKUR



Math Poem

Math?

What is that?

Is it a name.

And does it have fame?

well, Math may be something we find lame!

As a fact, it is a name! Name of numbers and
signs;

Surprisingly! it also have lines.

there are rarely words,

and if there are, it usually makes math worse.

But, without math, people would still believe the
earth is flat.

Math was created by great minds,
and also manipulated, and It started from
numbers to lines.

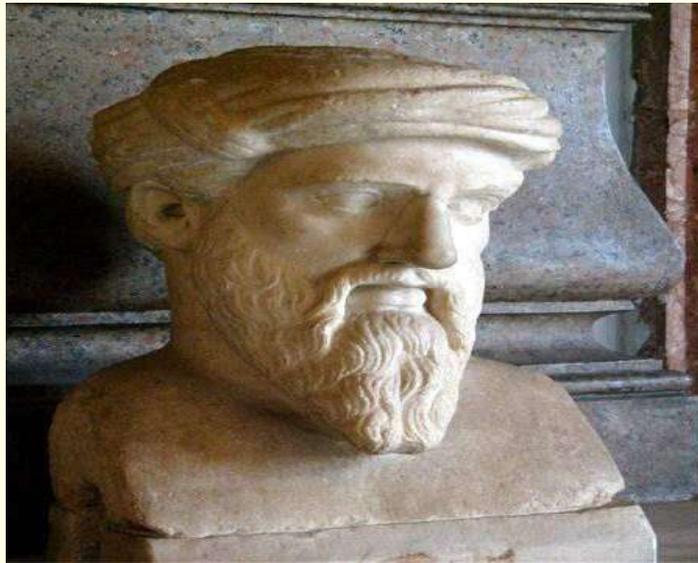
amazingly! it created science;

and now the world is fine;

because of every minute line!

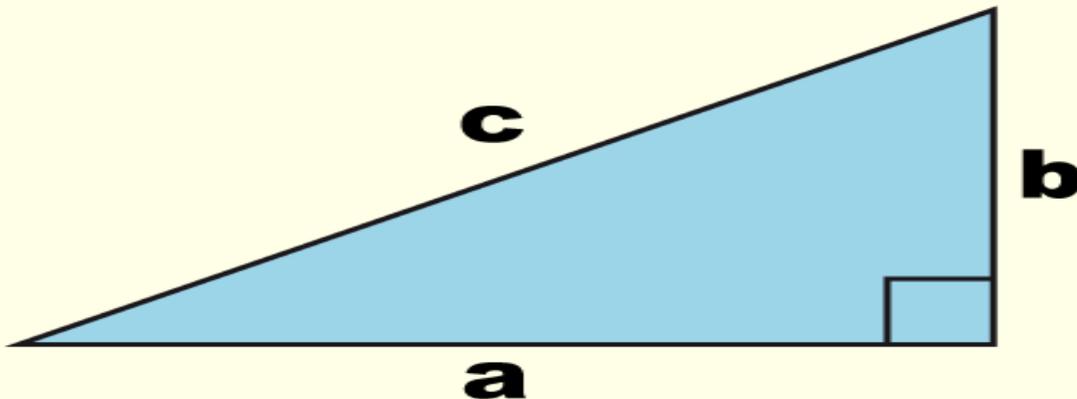
Great Mathematicians

Pythagoras



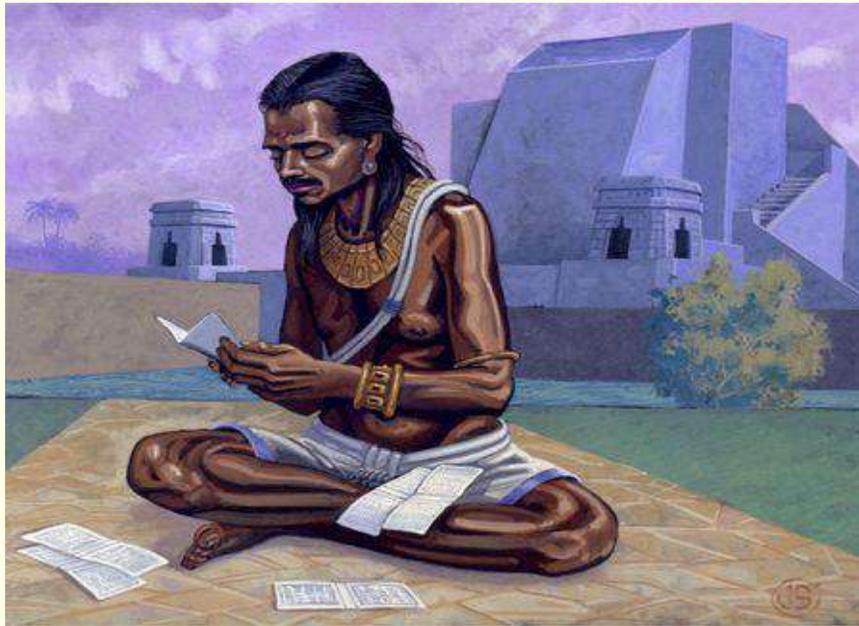
He was an ancient Ionian Greek philosopher and the eponymous founder of Pythagoreanism. (570–495 BC)

Pythagoras Theorem



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Brahmagupta



Brahmagupta was an Indian mathematician and astronomer. He is the author of three early works on mathematics and astronomy.

Carl Friedrich Gauss



Carl Friedrich Gauss (30 April 1777 – 23 February 1855) was a [German mathematician](#) and physicist who made significant contributions to many fields in mathematics and science.

Sometimes referred to as the *Princeps mathematicorum*^[4] ([Latin](#) for "the foremost of mathematicians") and "the greatest mathematician since antiquity",

Gauss had an exceptional influence in many fields of mathematics and science, and is ranked among history's most influential mathematicians

John Nash



John Forbes Nash Jr. was an American mathematician who made fundamental contributions to game theory, differential geometry, and the study of partial differential equations. Nash's work has provided insight into the factors that govern chance and decision-making inside complex systems found in everyday life.

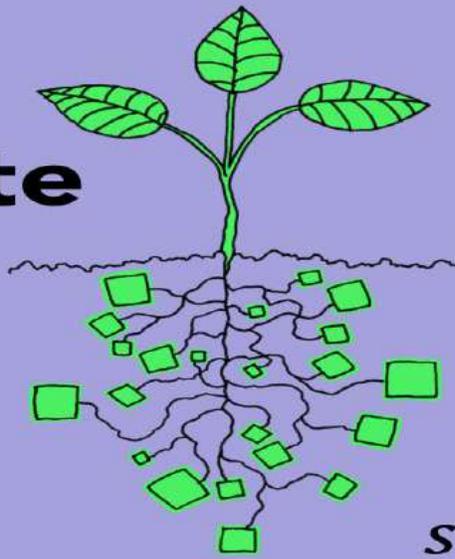
Born: 13 June 1928, [United States](#)

Died: 23 May 2015, [United States](#)

Biography: [A Beautiful Mind](#)

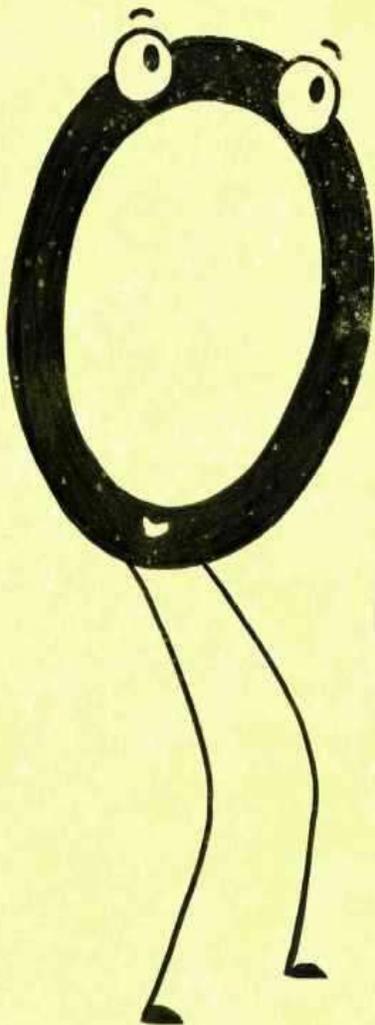
Mathematical Jokes

Why do plants hate math?



Because it gives them *square roots*.

What did the zero say to the eight?



Nice belt!

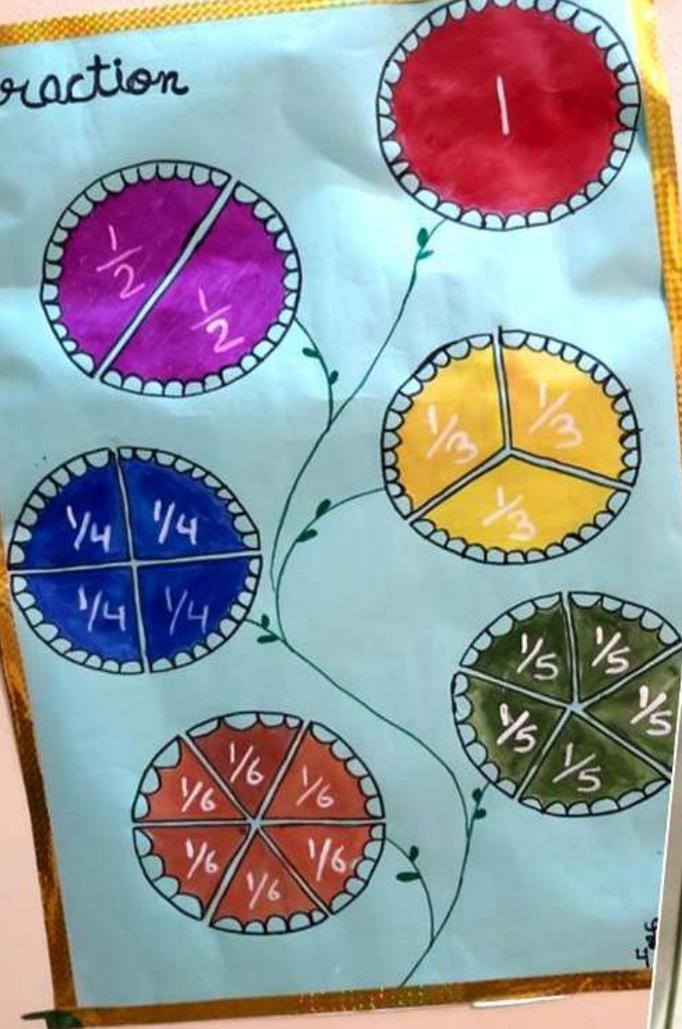
- **What do you call dudes who love math?**
Algebros.
- **How do you make seven an even number?**
Just remove the “s.”
- **Why is it sad that parallel lines have so much in common?**
Because they’ll never meet.
- **Where do mathematicians like to party?**
In bar graphs.
- **Why is six afraid of seven?**
Because seven eight nine!

By: Shivansh Sharma

Class X-A

Roll No - 23

Fraction



Labeeq
(4B)

POEM on Mathematics Maths a Challenge

Try, try and try,
the more I try,
the more I cry,
I practice maths with my heart and soul,
yet I am not able to achieve my goal
I never get marks in maths,
inspite of my great endeavors
fate is never in my favour
I really want to improve my maths,
because I love this subject,
and for this I am trying my level best.
I am condid so I confess,
in mathematics examination I always create a mess
all the answers I guess,
and ultimately the marks I get are quite less
I believe that if I do ample practice,
I'll one day achieve my goal,
and I seriously have to improve
because in our lives maths plays a very significant role.

Saksham
(5B)

Using Number = 10



Using Number = 0



Using Number = 2

Kamakhya
(4B)

Shapes



Patterns



Figure Me Out

My Age: 3×3

My Birth Month: 10/10-11

This Is Me: 

My Birthdate: 0+2

The Number of letters In My Name: $49 \div 7$

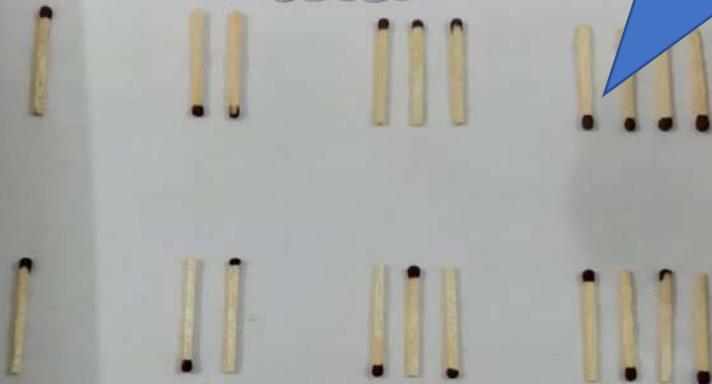
The Number of People In My Family: $36 \div 6 - 3$

Number of Pet I Have: 5×0

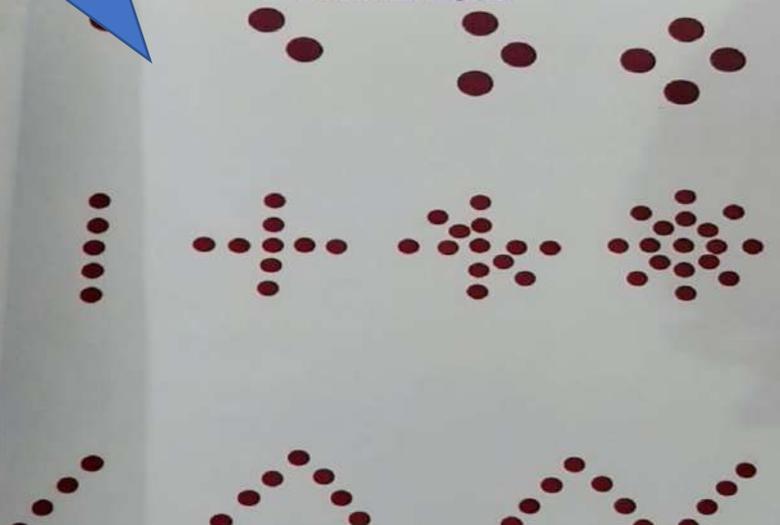
FUN WITH PATTERNS

Tanishak (4A)

Patterns



PATTERNS



Riddle

Shivangi
Roll no. - 30
8th A

$$1 + 4 = 5$$

$$2 + 5 = 12$$

$$3 + 6 = 21$$

$$8 + 11 = ?$$

Guess

How?

ANSWER \Rightarrow 40

Solution:

$$1 + 4 = 5 \quad [5 + 2 + 5 = 12]$$

$$2 + 5 = 12 \quad [12 + 3 + 6 = 21]$$

$$3 + 6 = 21 \quad [21 + 8 + 11 = 40]$$

So,

$$8 + 11 = 40$$

SHIVANGI Roll no. - 30 8th A

Shivangi
8A

Aashima
(5B)

1. What are three different numbers whose sum and product are equal?
 $A + B + C = D$
 $A \times B \times C = D$

2. There is a three digit number. The second digit is four times as big as the third digit, while the first digit is three less than the second digit. What is the number?

3. How can you add eight 45 together so that the total adds up to 500?

4. How many 95 are there between 1 and 100?
 # 9 #

5. What number should the question mark mark?

6. Logic Buzz

7. I am a number, couple of friend dozen, and you again. What am I?

8. Can you put the numbers 1 to 8 in each of the squares so that each side adds up to the middle numbers?

9. If you multiply this number by any other number the answer will always be the same. What number is this?

ARYA BHATTA



Pratham
(9A)

Srinivasa Ramanujan

Srinivasa Ramanujan was born on 22nd december 1887 into a Tamil Brahmin family. His father Kuppaswamy Srinivasa worked as a clerk in a saree shop and his mother Komalatamal was a housewife and sang at a local temple.

Ramanujan was an Indian mathematician who lived during British rule in India. Though, he had almost no formal training in pure mathematics, he made substantial contributions to mathematical analysis, number theory, infinite series and continued fractions, including solutions to mathematical problems then considered unsolvable. Ramanujan initially developed his own mathematical research in isolation. He tried to interest the leading professional mathematicians in his work but failed at most part. Later, Ramanujan's work was recognised as extraordinary.

Ramanujan died in 1920 at the age of 32 years. His last letters show that he was continuing to work on theorems. His pioneering research caused excitement and hope among mathematicians.

By - Maanvi Gupta

Maanvi
(9A)

Maths Riddle

Riddle 1

How do you make the number **7** an even number without Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication or Division?

Riddle 2

How can you take 2 from 5 and leave 4?

Riddle 3

There are many books on the shelf. If one book is 4th from left and 6th from right, how many books are there on the shelf?

- Answers:**
- Drop 'S' from SEVEN.
 - (FIVE): remove 'F' and 'E', we are left with IV
 - 9 Books

Shrida Sh
6th B

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Example

$$9 \times 11$$

- Step 1 : We need to look for the position of the multiple
- Step 2 : We need to look for the position preceding the multiple, i.e. 10th and 11th
- Step 3 : Colour position 10 and 11
Count fingers on left and right.

Solution

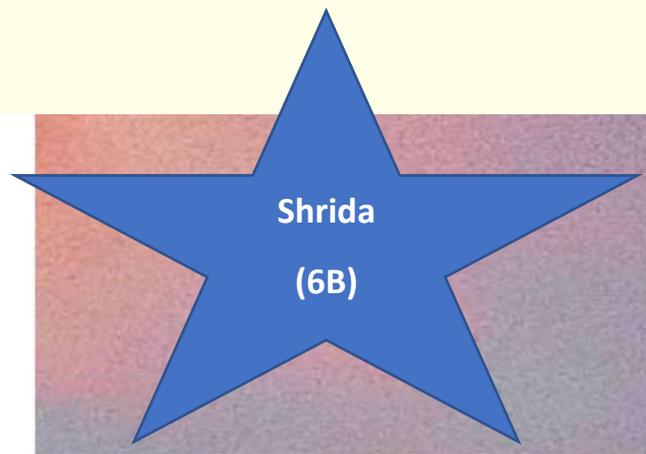


9 fingers on the left
9 fingers on the right
Thus, 99 is the answer.
 $9 \times 11 = 99$

Now, Please try
 9×16

Have fun !!

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Shrida

(6B)

MULTIPLICATION TECHNIQUES

NO NEED TO MEMORISE

MATHS IS JUST FUN

Multiplication using fingers and toes.



Number the fingers in clockwise direction
Example: 1 9×8
i.e. Looking for 8th multiple of 9.



- Step 1 : Colour the 8th finger.
- Step 2 : Count the numbers left to the coloured finger.
- Step 3 : Count the numbers right to the coloured finger.

CS Scanned with CamScanner

Solution : 7 fingers on the left.
2 fingers on the right.

Thus, answer is 72

Example: 2

$$9 \times 4$$



Solution : 3 fingers on the left.
6 fingers on the right.

Thus, answer is 36

$$9 \times 4 = 36$$

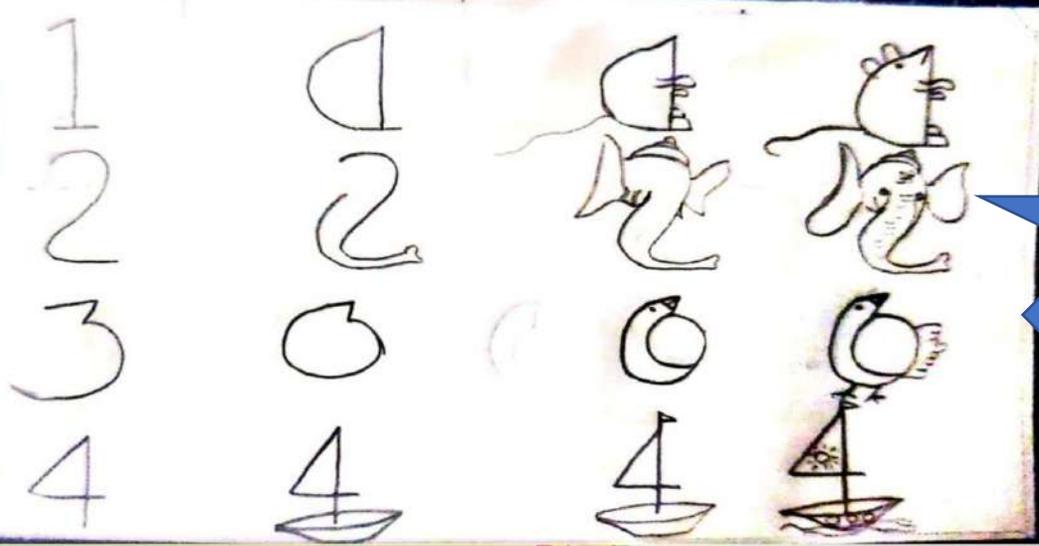
Double Digit Multiplication
(We need our toes too)



Some Amazing facts of Math
Relating with Daily Life.

- 1- 7 shows up a lot in human culture (we have 7 deadly sins, 7 wonders of the world, 7 colours of rainbow, 7 seas, 7 pillars of wisdom, 7 days of week.)
- 2- Zero is an even number.
- 3- $(6 \times 9) + (6 + 9) = 69$
- 4- Zero is the only number that can't be represented in Roman numerals.
- 5- $111, 111, 111 \times 111, 111, 111 = 12345678987654321.$
- 6- A pizza that has radius "Z" and height "a" has volume?
Volume = $\pi \times Z * Z * a$
- 7- If you folded a piece of paper in half 103 times it would be the thickness of the observable universe.

Angel
6A



Vedant
Paul



- 8- The numbers on opposite sides of a dice always add up to seven.
- 9- 1
998001
= .0000010020030040050060070080090
100110120130.
- 10- Even numbers 0 to 1000, the letter "a" only appears in 1000 i.e. one thousand.

- X -
Poem (3D shapes)

3D shapes are far not flat
A cone is like a party hat
A sphere is like a bouncy ball
A prism is like building tall
A cylinder is like a can of pop
A cube is like the dice you drop
3D shapes are here and there
3D shapes are everywhere.

Angel(6A)



Maths is Life!

(Some amazing facts relating to life)

Amazing facts of life

Do you know -
1. It is easy to calculate a tip without calculator

Do you know -
2. Mathematical algorithm is used in cryptography to cipher codes and is used in national security.

3. Do you know -
Beethoven who was deaf for most of his life used maths to make his famous composition moonlight sonata.

Do you know -

5. Sport data analysts also used algorithm to help predict future performance of a athlete, game or team.

4. Do you know -
Leonardo da Vinci used the golden ratio ($\phi = 1.618$) while he was drawing his famous painting (Mona Lisa).

Mathematical Techniques used in ancient times and their revolution

Indian mathematicians - astronomers Aryabhata (around 200 BC) composed maths in form of verses called Gritikapada (About Time), Ganitapada (Measurement), Kalakriyapada (position of planets), Ggotapada (Geometry/Trigonometry) which all slowly their numeral shape today.

In Ancient time, Babylonians measured the circumference of a circle as approximately 3 times the diameter. Today circumference is measured with help of π (3.14) which is fairly close to their calculation.

Greek maths - developed around the 7th century BC. Theories like Pythagoras, Euklid and Archimede are still widely used.

It is believed that ancient Egyptians used complex maths - algebra, arithmetic and geometry as far back as 3000 BC, which are used today with some modification.



Rijul

8B

A Poem on amazing Mathematics

MATH

Math is like time,
It never stops.



Math is a book,
You can't close it till it's done.



Math is like a lottery,
You can never win.



Math is a painting,
you can't lose interest in it.



Math is a roller coaster,
it's exciting.



Math is like an alien,
you don't know all about it.



Math is a mother,

It's always there when you need it.



Math is like a Rainbow,



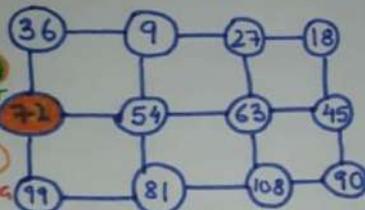
It has a treasure at the end.

I Didn't Know!

(Maths games and their Invention)

1. HIT THE BUTTON 3. RAPID CALCULATION

8x9



3 DICE

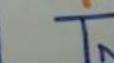
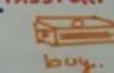
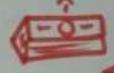


$1 + 4 \times 6 = 30$

2. Sudoku

3	1	5	8	2	7	1	4	6
4	6	8	9	1	5	7	3	2
7	2	9	3	4	6	5	1	8
9	4	6	6	3	8	1	2	7
5	7	1	6	9	2	4	8	3
8	3	2	1	7	4	6	9	5
6	9	3	2	5	1	8	7	4
2	5	7	4	8	9	3	6	1
1	8	4	7	6	3	2	5	9

4. MONEY



INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

(Interesting Maths Tricks)

Birthday Maths trick

- Steps
 - Choose your Birth month
 - Add 18 to it.
 - Multiply the answer by 25
 - Subtract 333 from it.
 - Multiply it from 8
 - Subtract 554 from it.
 - Divide it by 2
 - Add your Birth date
 - Multiply it from 5
 - Add 692 to it
 - Multiply it from 20
 - Add last two digits of your birth year
 - Subtract 32940 from it
 - Get your Birth (Month/Date/year)

Example-

- 1) 10
- 2) 28
- 3) 700
- 4) 367
- 5) 2,936
- 6) 2,382
- 7) 1,191
- 8) 1,203
- 9) 6,015
- 10) 6,707
- 11) 134,140
- 12) 134,147
- 13) 10/12/07

2. Squaring of two digit no. ending in 5.

E

$$55^2 = 3025$$

↓

$$5+1=6$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$325^2 = 105625$$

↓

$$32+1=33$$

$$33 \times 32 = 1056$$

$$5 \times 999 = 4995$$

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$8 \times 9999 = 79992$$

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

Present Status of Mathematics

Though as a student I feel that mathematics has a bright future in India. India had several mathematicians like Aryabhata, Ramanujan, etc. who contributed a lot to mathematics. Several of terms in mathematics also have their roots in Indian ancient mythologies and scriptures.

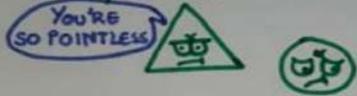
Today it is necessary that maths should be taught in a way that its applied importance is understood. Lack of application is one of the major reasons why maths is not a preferred subject by many of students. It should be linked to our day to day problem. Once thoroughly understood, mathematics is a subject any one can fall in love with.

Let's Play!

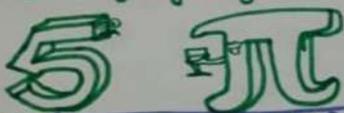
(Some Maths jokes and riddles)

Jokes

1) What did the triangle say to the circle?



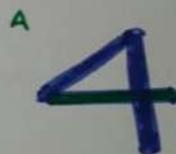
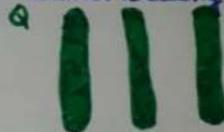
2) You should not start a conversation with Pi because - It will just go on forever



Oh, THIS GUY JUST GOES ON FOREVER

RIDDLES

1) There are 3 sticks can you make 4 out of them without breaking any?



2) HOW CAN YOU MAKE 1000 BY USING EIGHT EIGHTS?

ANS - $888 + 88 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 1000$

Rijul

8B

Riddles

1. My twin lives at the reverse of my house number. The difference between our house numbers end in two. What are the lowest possible numbers of our house?
2. If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will half a dozen hens lay in half a dozen days?
3. You know $0+2$ comes to the same as 2×2 . Now find a set of three different whole numbers whose sum is equal to their total when multiplied?
4. One is to three as three is to five and five is to four and four is the magic number. What is the pattern?
5. Choose the set of numbers from the options that is similar to (3, 18, 36)
(a) (2, 7, 8) (c) (4, 24, 48)
(b) (6, 42, 45) (d) (12, 72, 216)

2020/4/23 17:43

Answers

1. 19
2. Two dozen. If we increase both the number of hens and the amount of time available 4-fold, the number of eggs increases 16-times.
 $16 \times 1.5 = 24$
3. The 3 different whole numbers whose sum is equal to their total when multiplied are 1, 2 and 3.
4. One has three letters in the word, three has five letters in it, five has four letters in it and four has four letters in it.
5. (4, 24, 48)
In the set
2nd number = (1st number \times 6)
3rd number = (2nd number \times 2)

POCO
SHOT ON POCO F1

2020/4/23 17:43

Aarohi

9B

MATH

Math is like time
it never stops



Math is a book
you can't close it till its done



Math is like a lottery
you can never win



Math is painting
you can't lose interest in it.



Math is a smile
it can be happy and evil



Math is roller coaster
its exciting



Math is like an alien
you don't know all about it



Math is a mother
It's always there when you need it.



Dhara
Gaur(5A)

FUNNY MATHS JOKES

SHIVANSH SHANDILYA
Class \rightarrow VIIIthA

MATHS Problems are
Weird.
"I had 10 chocolate Bars
and ate 9.
What do I have Now?"
"Oh, I don't know,
DIABETES!
maybe?"

Dear Math
Please grow up and solve
your own problems
I am tired of solving
them all, for you.



Why do
PLANTS HATE
math?



Because it
gives them
square roots.

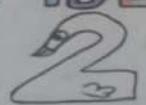
MATH



THE ONLY PLACE
where
People
buy 86
watermelons
and
no one
wonders why
.....

Shivansh
(8A)

NUMBERS



Kovid(4B)

JOKES~



What did one math book say to the other?

Don't bother me, I've got my own problems!

Why did the two fours skip the lunch?

Because they already 8!

Why doesn't anybody talk to circles?

Because there's no point!

Gargi
Raink

FACTS~



- Zero (0) is the only number which cannot be represented by Roman numerals.
- Plus (+) and minus (-) sign symbols were used as early as 1489 A.D.
- 2 and 5 are the only primes that end in 2 or 5.
- An icosagon is a shape with 20 sides.
- Among all shape with the same perimeter a circle has the largest area.
- Abacus is considered the origin of the calculator.
- A 'jiffy' is an actual unit of time for $1/100$ th of a second.
- Every odd number has an "e" in it.
- The symbol for division (i.e. \div) is called an obelus.
- Have you ever noticed that the opposite sides of a dice always add up to seven (7).

POETRY

Math is an incredible subject
With the help of this you can count
object.

Maths is full of fun
In it we have so much to learn.
Learning it is a process endless
All the topics and number are boundless.
Learning math has no ends.
So, think of it as your friend. :-)

Utkarsh
(8B)

CREDITS

Cover Design by Aryan Rana

Editor- Jyoti

Guide For Innovation- Mrs Raina Verma

Compiled By Mr. Seemant Shastri

Handwritten Quote by Maanvi Gupta

Thank you for Reading!! 😊😊😊