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basándome en De todos los problemas, el que mejor resolvió Beremís, fue el de la vida y el amor.Considero que puedo sintetizar uno de los propósitos de la obra, con la siguiente cita:Una colección de hechos está tan lejos de ser una casa. Puedo afirmar, igualmente, que las combinaciones inteligentes de hechos inexactos, o que no hayan sido verificados, al menos en sus consecuencias, se hallan tan lejos de formar una ciencia, como un espejismo de sustituir, en el desierto, la presencia real de un oasis. La ciencia debe observar hechos para de ellos deducir leyes; con el auxilio de éstas, prever otros hechos y mejorar las condiciones materiales de la vida. Evidentemente, esto sólo aplica para las ciencias exactas como la matemática y física, pero las ciencias sociales rigen por diferentes principios. Aun así, ¿no podemos ver que entre ellas las une uno o varios nexos? Las letras pueden coexistir con los números y viceversa. Se necesitan. Este libro lo he leído como recomendación para fortalecer mis lazos -débiles- con los números y el cálculo, y debo decir, que se cumplió el objetivo.Displaying 1 - 30 of 491 reviewsGet help and learn more about the design. 1938 novel by Júlio César de Mello e Souza This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "The Man Who Counted" - news - newspapers - books - scholar - JSTOR (April 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The Man Who Counted Paraguayan book cover (c.2000) showing the Spanish-translated titleAuthorJúlio César de Mello e SouzaOriginal titleO Homem que Calculava The Man Who Counted (original Portuguese title: O Homem que Calculava) is a book on recreational mathematics and curious word problems by Brazilian writer Júlio César de Mello e Souza, published under the pen name Malba Tahan. Since its first publication in 1938,[1] the book has been immensely popular in Brazil and abroad, not only among mathematics teachers but among the general public as well. The book has been published in many other languages, including Catalan, English (in the UK and in the US),[2] German, Italian, and Spanish, and is recommended as a paradidactic source in many countries. It earned its author a prize from the Brazilian Literary Academy. First published in Brazil in 1949, O Homem que Calculava is a series of tales in the style of the Arabian Nights, but revolving around mathematical puzzles and curiosities. The book is ostensibly a translation by Brazilian scholar Breno de Alencar Bianco of an original manuscript by Malba Tahan, a thirteenth-century Persian scholar of the Islamic Empire - both equally fictitious. The first two chapters tell how Hanak Tade Maia was traveling from Samarra to Baghdad when he met Beremiz Samir, a young lad from Khoj with amazing mathematical abilities. The traveler then invited Beremiz to come with him to Baghdad, where a man with his abilities will certainly find profitable employment. The rest of the book tells of various incidents that befell the two men along the road and in Baghdad. In all those events, Beremiz Samir uses his abilities with calculation like a magic wand to amaze and entertain people, settle disputes, and find wise and just solutions to seemingly unsolvable problems. In the first incident along their trip (chapter III), Beremiz settles a heated inheritance dispute between three brothers. Their father had left them 35 camels, of which 1/2 (17.5 camels) should go to his eldest son, 1/3 (11.666... camels) to the middle one, and 1/9 (3.888... camels) to the youngest. To solve the brothers dilemma, Beremiz convinces Hanak to donate his only camel to the dead man's estate. Then, with 36 camels, Beremiz gives 18, 12, and 4 animals to the three heirs, making all of them profit with the new share. Of the remaining two camels, one is returned to Hanak, and the other is claimed by Beremiz as his reward. The translator's notes observe that the 17-animal inheritance puzzle, a mathematical puzzle whose first publication is in the works of Muhaqiqi Naraqí, is a variant of this problem, with 17 camels to be divided in the same proportions. It is found in hundreds of recreational mathematics books, such as those of E. Fourrey (1949) and G. Boucheny (1939). However, the 17-camel version leaves only one camel at the end, with no net profit for the estate's executor. At the end of the book, Beremiz uses his abilities to win the hand of his student and secret love Telassim, the daughter of one of the Caliph's advisers. (The caliph mentioned is Al-Musta'sim, the only real character who appears fictitiously; the time period ends with the Abbasid dynasty's collapse.) In the last chapter we learn that Hanak Tade Maia and Beremiz eventually moved to Constantinople following the Siege of Baghdad (Telassim's father died in the fighting), where Beremiz had three sons and Hanak visits him often. The "translator's note" signed "B. A. Bianco" is dated from 1965. The preface signed "Malba Tahan" is dated "Baghdad, 19 of the Moon of Ramadan of 1321" (Islamic calendar equivalent of (Gregorian) 8 December 1903). The 1993 English edition published by W.W. Norton & Co. was illustrated by Patricia Reid Baquero. The fifty fourth printing by Editora Record (2001; in Portuguese) contains 164 pages of Malba Tahan's text, plus 60 pages of notes and historical appendices, commented solutions to all the problems, a glossary of Arabic terms, alphabetical index, and other material. The book was translated into Arabic in 2005 by Azza Kubba, an Iraqi from Baghddad (published by Al-Jamel Publishing House, Cologne, Germany). Gaston Boucheny, *Curiosités et Récréations Mathématiques*. Paris, 1939. E. Fourrey, *Récréations Mathématiques*. Paris, 1949. ^ Coppe de Oliveira, Cristiane (2007); A sombra do arco-iris: um estudo histórico/mitocrítico do discurso pedagógico de Malba Tahan. These, Univ. de São Paulo (Br), 2007, 171 pp.; p. 125 ^ Tahan, Malba (1993), *The Man Who Counted* / a collection of mathematical adventures, translated by Leslie Clark; Alastair Reid, W.W. Norton & Co., ISBN 0-393-30934-7 Online copy from The Internet Archive Retrieved from "