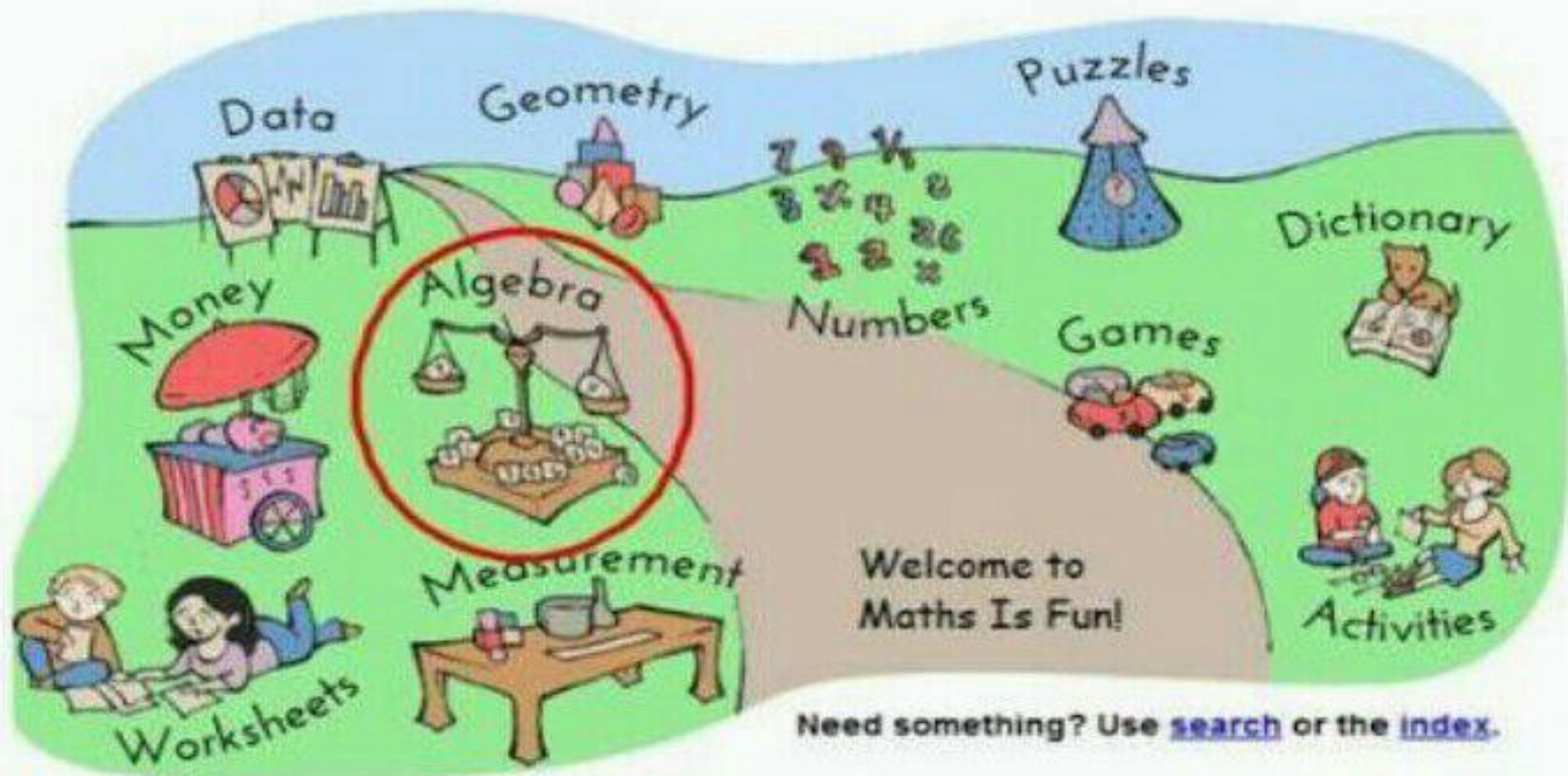# GETTING RID OF MATHS PHOBIA

Love of maths: One of the best maths phobia remedies is to teach your children to love mathematics. This might seem like impossible, but maths has a connection to many games, puzzles and music which can help promote this mentality.

It's not about speed: A reason for maths phobia in children is because they feel that they are too slow to solve problems while their peers do them in a matter of minutes.

Music can help: There are many who claim that soothing background music in low volume helps them to solve the sums correctly. This may not be applicable to all, but it is worth a try as maths phobia remedies.

FUN WITH MATH: ONE OF THE REASONS THAT MATHS HAS GARNERED SO MUCH DISLIKE FROM THE STUDENT COMMUNITY IS BECAUSE THEY FEEL THAT IT IS NOT A FUN SUBJECT. INTRODUCING KIDS TO MATHS GAMES AND PUZZLES ARE WAYS TO OVERCOME MATHS PHOBIA.

A POSITIVE ATTITUDE: GENERATE A POSITIVE ATTITUDE ABOUT MATHS IN YOUR HOME. TRYING TOO MUCH TO GET RID OF MATH PHOBIA IN KIDS MAY CREATE A NEGATIVE ASSOCIATION WITH MATHS. INSTEAD, TELL THEM TO TAKE THEIR TIME LEARNING MATHS AND THAT IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE TO DO SO.

LET THE TEACHER KNOW: AN IMPORTANT THING TO BE NOTED WHILE DEALING WITH MATHS PHOBIA IS TO LET THE TEACHER KNOW ABOUT YOUR CHILD'S PROBLEM. ONCE THE TEACHER IS AWARE, HE/SHE CAN ALSO HELP YOUR CHILD OVERCOME THIS DIFFICULTY
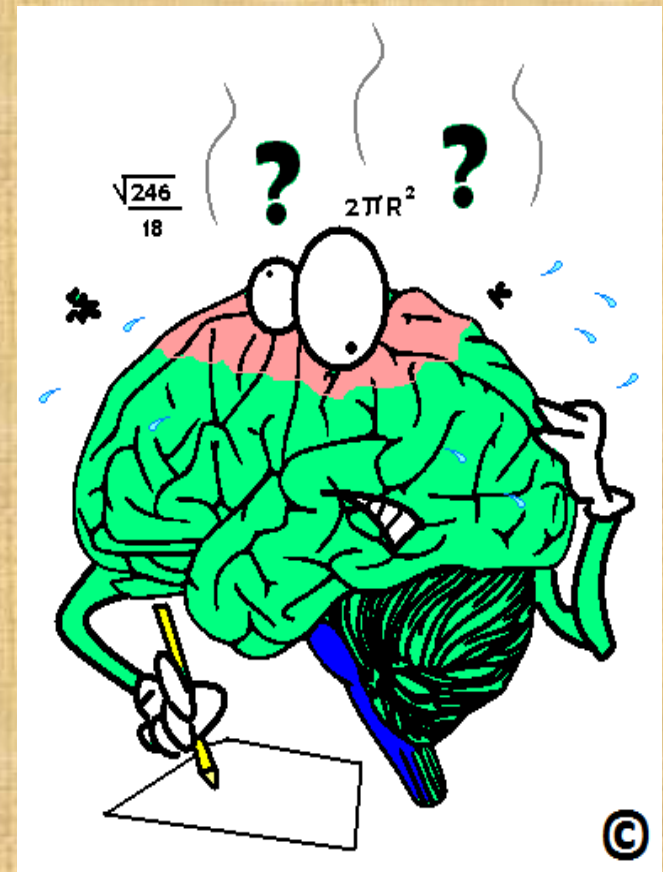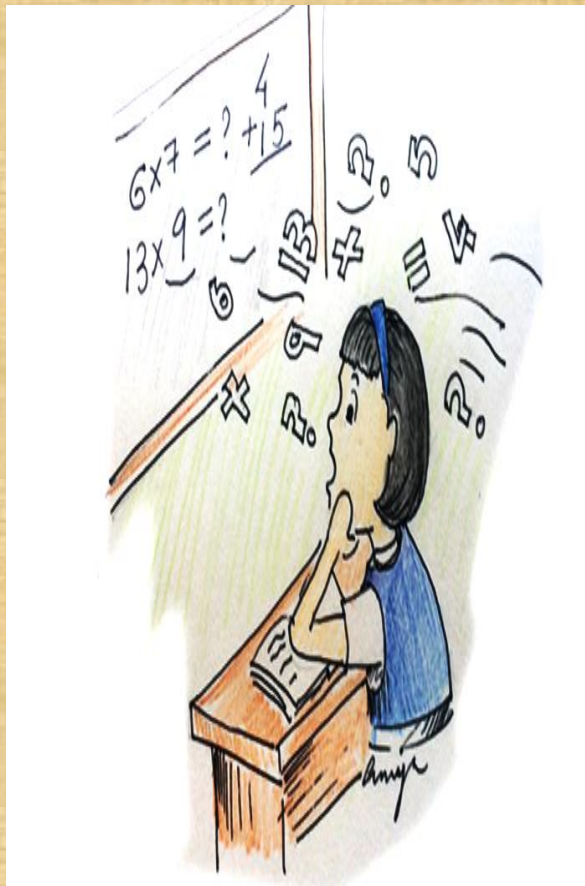
HELP YOUR CHILD IN MATHS

How can I help my child with MATH?

Count your steps as you take a walk. Count by 1's, 2's, 5's, and 10's.

Give your child coins to practice counting money.

Give your child story problems to try and solve. Have your child **explain** how to solve the problem.

Have children point out patterns they find.

Let your child help you cook. Cooking involves a lot of counting and measuring.

Help your child learn math **vocabulary**.

Show your child that math is in our everyday lives.

fun-in-first.blogspot.com

UNIVERSITIES TO STUDY MATHS

TOP 10 UNIVERSITIES

2014-15 RANK	2013-14 RANK	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
1	1	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)	United States
2	2	Harvard University	United States
3	2	University of Oxford	United Kingdom
4	4	Stanford University	United States
5	7	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom
6	5	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States
7	6	Princeton University	United States
8	8	University of California, Berkeley	United States
9	10	Imperial College London	United Kingdom
9	11	Yale University	United States

HOW MANY ANCESTOR DO YOU HAVE

SELF
2 PARENTS
4 GRANDPARENTS
8 GREAT-GRANDPARENTS
16 GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS
32 GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS
64 GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS
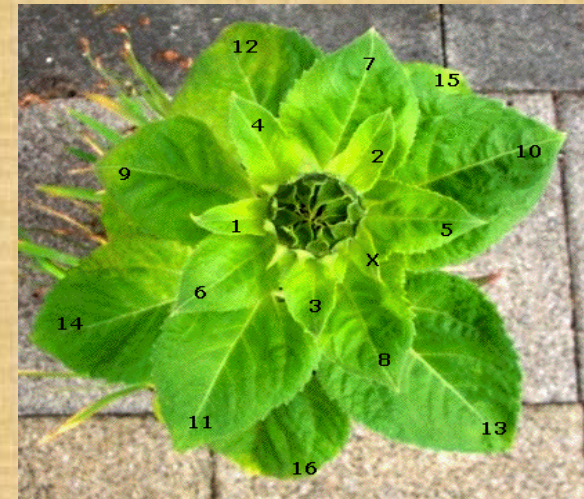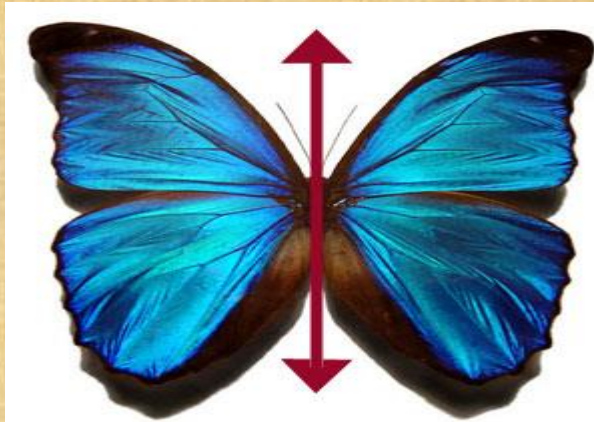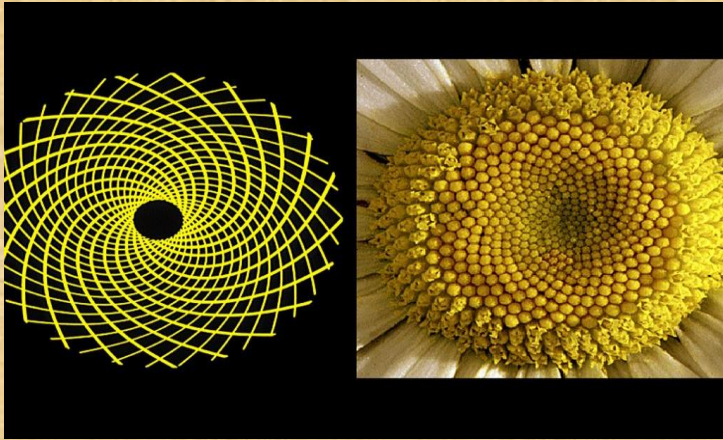128 GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS
256 GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENT
512 GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS
1024 GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS

In this theory the number of ancestors double each generation.

NATURE WRITTEN IN MATHEMATICAL LANGUAGE

MATHEMATICAL RELATION BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND HITLER

1) Napoleon was born in 1760
Hitler was born in 1889
(Difference-129 years)

2) Napoleon entered Vienna in 1812.
Hitler entered Vienna in 1941.
(Difference-129 years)

3) Napoleon lost the war in 1816.
Hitler lost the war in 1945.
(Difference-129 years)

Both came to power when they were 44 years old.

Both attacked Russia when they were 52.

Both lost the war when they were 56.

HIGHEST PAYING JOB THAT INVOLVE MATHS

10 HIGHEST-PAYING JOBS FOR "MATH GEEKS"

RANK		JOB TITLE	MEDIAN PAY	% MATH MAJORS	MOST COMMON DEGREE LEVEL
1.		Data Scientist, IT	$109,700	8%	Bachelor's
2.		Quantitative Analyst	$103,300	14%	Master's
3.		Actuary	$97,900	33%	Bachelor's
4.		Data Modeler	$91,200	18%	Master's
5.		Senior Actuarial Analyst	$86,600	40%	Bachelor's
6.		Statistician	$82,200	11%	Master's
7.		Mathematician	$81,700	70%	Master's
8.		Research Analyst, Operations	$81,700	10%	Master's
9.		Statistical Analyst	$74,700	11%	Bachelor's
10.		Actuarial Analyst	$73,800	27%	Bachelor's

PayScale analyzed salaries from professionals with 5-8 years of experience who majored in math, ranking the professions with the highest median pay.

Source: PayScale

BUSINESS INSIDER

TOP AWARDS IN MATHS

The Fields Medal : The Fields Medal is one of the most recognized prizes given to mathematicians who have achieved something great during their career. The official title for this prize is the International Medal for Outstanding Discoveries in Mathematics and it is given out once every four years to up to four mathematicians under the age of 40. The prize is given at the International Congress of the International Mathematical Union which is only held every four years and it is the most prestigious medal in the field of mathematics.

ABEL PRIZE : THIS PRESTIGIOUS PRIZE IS ACTUALLY PRESENTED BY A   KING – THE KING OF NORWAY – TO A MATHEMATICIAN WHO IS OUTSTANDING IN THEIR FIELD OF STUDY. IT IS NAMED AFTER NIELS HENRIK ABEL, A POPULAR NORWEGIAN MATHEMATICIAN WHEN IT WAS FIRST CREATED IN 2001. SOME EVEN CALL THIS THE NOBEL PRIZE OF MATHEMATICS.

WOLF PRIZE IN MATHEMATICS : THE WOLF FOUNDATION OF ISRAEL AWARDS SIX DIFFERENT PRIZES EACH YEAR AND ONE OF THEM IS THE WOLF PRIZE IN MATHEMATICS. THIS PRIZE HAS BEEN AWARDED SINCE 1978 AND IT IS ALSO A VERY PRESTIGIOUS HONOR TO RECEIVE ONE IN THE FIELDS IN WHICH THEY ARE GIVEN. SOME OF THE RECENT RECIPIENTS OF THE WOLF PRIZE IN MATHEMATICS INCLUDE PETER SARNAK, MICHAEL ARTIN, GEORGE D. MOSTOW, LUIS CAFFARELLI AND MICHEAL ASCHBACHER.

CHERN MEDAL : ONE OF THE NEWER PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS IS THE CHERN MEDA, WHICH BEGAN RECOGNIZING LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENTS FOR MATHEMATICIANS IN 2010, IS AWARDED EVERY FOUR YEARS. IT IS GIVEN OUT AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MATHEMATICIANS AND IT INCLUDES A PRIZE OF $250,000. THE FIRST RECIPIENT IN 2010 WAS LOUIS NIRENBERG AND THE 2014 WINNER WAS PHILLLIP GRIFFITHS

MATHEMATICAL MYTHS

Myth	Fact
Knowing number facts and procedural skills are no longer valued by teachers.	Knowing number facts and procedural skills has become a smaller portion of the mathematics valued by teachers.

Family and Community Support

FIVE MYTHS OF MASTERY IN MATHEMATICS

1. Single, clear definition of Mastery
2. Mastery does not allow for differentiation
3. There is a special 'Mastery Curriculum'
4. Mastery involves repetitive practice
5. Mastery requires certain textbooks

Excellent article by NAMA that deserves wider publication.

Common Misunderstandings

➢ Maths requires a good memory
➢ Maths is not creative
➢ Maths is always right or wrong
➢ There is a best way to do a maths problem
➢ Men are better than women

Kogelman and Warren (1979) *Mind Over Math*, McGraw-Hill, New York, pp30 –42

Math Myths
DEBUNKED!

Myth #2:"Math is just a bunch of rules and formulas to memorize..."

WWW.MATHGEEKMAMA.COM

MY PAGE

Mathematics

Marvelous multiplication
Alluring arithmetics
Tantalizing tangrams
Hypnotizing hypotenuses
Enticing equations
Mesmerizing monomials
Amazing Angles
Thrilling trigonometry
Inventive inequalities
Creative coordinates
Sassy sums

-By Melissa Winfield

3D Shapes
-Author Unknown

3D shapes are fat not flat.
A cone is like a party hat.
A sphere is like a bouncy ball.
A prism is like a 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!

PIYUSH DOSHI – X(A)

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 candid 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 probably achieve my goal,
and I seriously have to improve,
because in our lives maths plays a very significant role.,

by Shreeya Katyal

Why did the Maths textbook look so sad?

Because it had so many problems!

MEHAK GAMBHIR – X(A)

PUZZLES

Find the value in the below sequence.

If
1. 4 + 4 = 20
2. 5 + 5 = 30
3. 6 + 6 = 42
4. 7 + 7 = 56
then,
9 + 9 = ???

Best Wishes 4 You

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$
$$+ 1 + 1 + 1 +$$
$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$
$$+ 1 \times 0 + 1 = ?$$
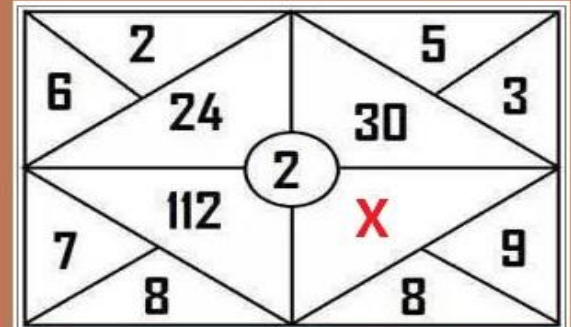
Patialajokes.com

IF
2 x 3 = 36
3 x 4 = 144
Then
4 x 5 = ???
Solve it

Number Puzzle

What is the missing number
in the series
3, 5, 13, 43, 177, ??, 5353

Patiala.Jokes

Find the Value of 'X'

2   5
6   24   30   3
  2
112   X
7   9
8   8

PicsDownloadz.com   Facebook.com/PicsDownloadz

Monster mind reader

Think of a two-digit number
Add its digits, and subtract from your original number
Find the symbol that matches your answer

Look deep into the monster's
eyes and think of the symbol
...deep...deep...deep....

= 7

= 5 +

= 1 +

+ + = ?

FUN WITH MATHS

Cool Math Trick!

1. Write down your age
2. Multiply by 2.
3. Add 10.
4. Multiply by 5.
5. Add the number of siblings you have.
6. Subtract 50.

Your shoes can tell your age!

Try this and see:

1) Take your shoe size
   (no half sizes, round up)
2) Multiply it by 5
3) Add 50
4) Multiply by 20
5) Add 1014
6) Subtract the year you were born

The first digit(s) are your shoe size & the last 2 digits are your age!

Its shoe ---------------- magic!

DIPANSHU – X(A)

1. Pick a number.
2. Double it.
3. Add 10.
4. Divide by 2.
5. Minus the first number.
6. The answer is 5.

teach cheat

magic numbers

How Old are you ?

I Love Math

- First of all, pick the number of days a week that you would like to eat out.
- Multiply this number by 2.
- Add 5.
- Multiply it by 50.
- If you have already had your birthday this year . . .add 1749.
     Or if you have NOT had your birthday yet this year . . .add 1748.
- Last step: Subtract the four digit year that you were born.

   You should now have a three digit number:
 The first digit of this was your original number (i.e. how many times you want to go out to eat each week).

The second two digits are your age !!!

This is the only year it will ever work, so spread the fun around while it lasts . . .

Page 12

This is a mind trick:

Think of a number
Double that number
Add eight
Minus half that number
Minus the number you started with

haveyouhadyourdailydoseofsmilestoday.net

Is the answer 4?

MATHS POETRY

Smart

My dad gave me one dollar bill
'Cause I'm his smartest son,
And I swapped it for two shiny quarters
'Cause two is more than one!

And then I took the quarters
And traded them to Lou
For three dimes -- I guess he don't know
That three is more than two!

Just then, along came old blind Bates
And just 'cause he can't see
He gave me four nickels for my three dimes,
And four is more than three!

And I took the nickels to Hiram Coombs
Down at the seed-feed store,
And the fool gave me five pennies for them,
And five is more than four!

And then I went and showed my dad,
And he got red in the cheeks
And closed his eyes and shook his head--
Too proud of me to speak!

- Shel Silverstein

A Poem in Maths

Numbers can have decimal;
Numbers rule the modern world.

Numbers are abstract / real;
Numbers can amuse us all;
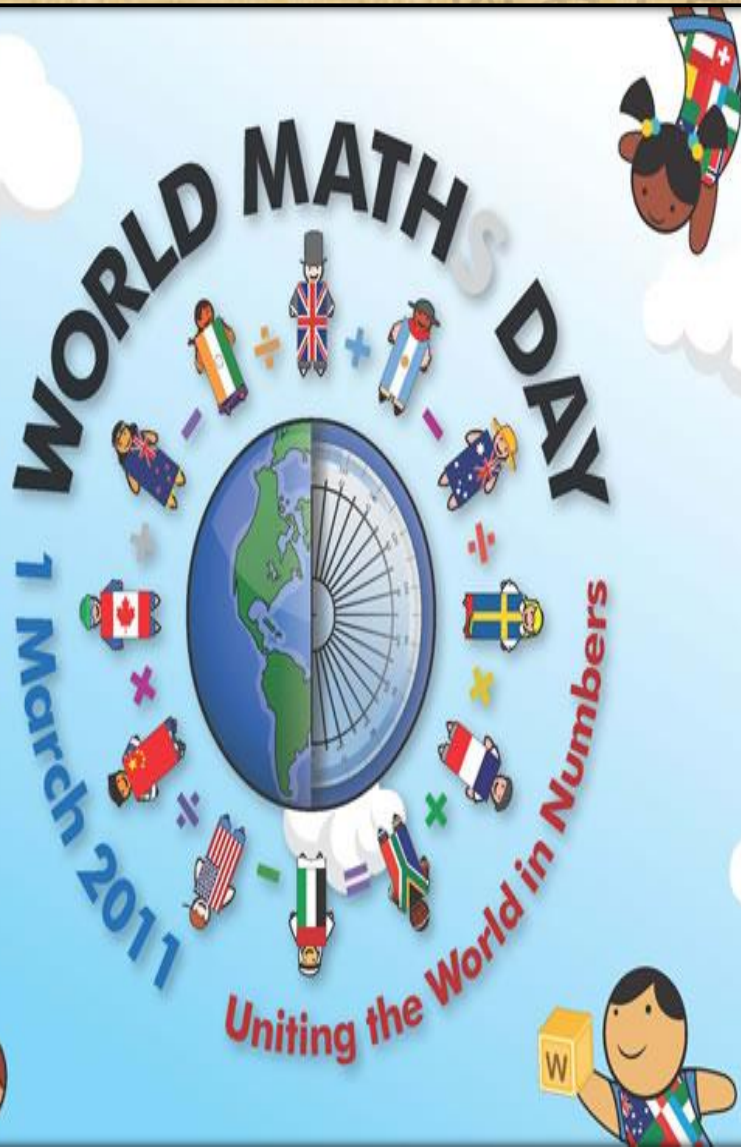Numbers are the 'bricks' of Maths!
Numberless, world is dismal.

They can count your hair, these days;
They can count the stars, some ways;

Dr John Celes

MATH may not teach us how to ADD love or SUBTRACT hate but it gives us hope that EVERY PROBLEM has a SOLUTION.

MATHS DAY

The inaugural World Math Day competition took place in March of 2007. Over a 48-hour period, 287,000 students came together from 98 countries to correctly answer nearly 40 million math questions online.

Over the next three years, the two-day competition grew into a global phenomenon. In 2009, more than 2 million students from over 200 countries participated in World Math Day. Together, they correctly answered 452,681,681 math questions within 48 hours.

Inaugurated	2007
Most recent	2015
Participants	Open to any student 4-18 years
Attendance	5,960,862 students from 240 Countries
Patron(s)	UNICEF
Organised by	3P Learning

PROBABILITY

creation of a mathematical theory of probability by two famous French mathematicians, Blaise Pascal and Pierre de Fermat. Antoine Gombaud, Chevalier de Méré, a French nobleman with an interest in gaming and gambling questions, called Pascal's attention to an apparent contradiction concerning a popular dice game. The game consisted in throwing a pair of dice 24 times; the problem was to decide whether or not to bet even money on the occurrence of at least one "double six" during the 24 throws. A seemingly well-established gambling rule led de Méré to believe that betting on a double six in 24 throws would be profitable, but his own calculations indicated just the opposite.

This problem and others posed by de Méré led to an exchange of letters between Pascal and Fermat in which the fundamental principles of probability theory were formulated for the first time. Although a