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class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Math in Early Japan



In ancient \_\_\_\_\_, mathematics played a significant role in various aspects of life. The earliest form of Japanese mathematics, known as \_\_\_\_\_, developed during the Edo period. This unique approach to mathematics focused on practical \_\_\_\_\_ rather than abstract theory. Wasan included techniques for solving \_\_\_\_\_, calculating areas, and even predicting astronomical \_\_\_\_\_. The Japanese mathematicians of the time, often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_, were highly skilled in their craft. They created tools like the \_\_\_\_\_, a type of abacus, which greatly improved calculation speed and efficiency. This tool was essential for \_\_\_\_\_ and businessmen in managing their finances. One famous wasanjin, Seki \_\_\_\_\_, is known as the father of Japanese mathematics. He made significant contributions to the field, including the development of \_\_\_\_\_, which are used in modern algebra. Schools during the Edo \_\_\_\_\_ began to teach wasan, highlighting its importance in \_\_\_\_\_. However, with the Meiji Restoration and the introduction of Western \_\_\_\_\_, wasan gradually lost its prominence. Despite this, the legacy of ancient \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics continues to influence modern Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ and education. Through wasan, Japan contributed unique insights to the global mathematical \_\_\_\_\_, showcasing the country's rich intellectual history.

- problems
- wasanjin
- mathematics
- wasan
- Japanese
- Takakazu
- community
- events
- merchants
- culture
- education
- period
- determinants
- Japan
- soroban
- equations