## THALES OF MILETUS Video « Math and the Ancient Greeks »

time 3:24

In contrast, the greeks took a very different approach to mathematics and \_\_\_\_\_\_. Building upon what they have learnt from the Egyptians and Babylonians, they found fondamental truths in geometry, and from these truths, made propositions called axioms.

Through \_\_\_\_\_\_, the Greek would use these axioms to find new truths, or theorems that could always be proven.

These theorems would be used to find exact solutions to problems above the practical and abstract nature.

It is widely accepted that Thales of Miletus, born in approximately 624 B.C., was the first known Greek philosopher, scientist and mathematician.

After studying in Egypt, Thales begins the first philosopher to introduce geometry to the Greeks. He proposed many axioms, essential to the understanding of basic geometry principles.

Thales discovered through indirect measurement how to determine the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_. Two stories exist, that explain how we may have made this discovery.

The first is this observation that at certain time of day, the height of any object is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of its shadow.

Knowing this, he would have measured the length of the pyramid \_\_\_\_\_\_ at that time of day. The other story is that Thales could have obtained this measurement from a similar \_\_\_\_\_\_ theorem.

In this case, he would have held up a stick to the end of the pyramid shadow, which would have made two triangles.

Then he would have observed that the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the pyramid to the stick was equally proportioned to the ratio of the shadow to the shadow.

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