

HINDI MAHAVIDYALAYA (ARTS, COMMERCE, SCIENCE & PG CENTRE) (Autonomous & NAAC RE-ACCREDITED)

PROFORMA FOR THE ACTIVITY REPORTS

Enclosures: Circular/Notice/Photographs/List of Students with signatures / Feedbacks (If any)

Department	Department of Mathematics
Торіс	Sir Srinivasa Ramanujan " The Man Who knew Infinity"
	on his Birth Anniversary National Mathematics Day
	(22 December)
Resource Person	Topics: Srinivasa Ramanujan Biography, Phi Chart Explanation, Ramanujan Number, Infinite Series, Partition Formula Presented by Students
Name (s) of the Teachers(s)	Smt. G.Srivani
involved	Smt. T. Ramadevi
	Sri. M.Sudhakar
	Sri. T. Thirupathaiah
No. of Students	83
Date	22-12-2022
Objectives	The student will able to :
5	1. The celebration of National Mathematics Day in
	India aims to highlight the importance of mathematics
	in various fields and to encourage students to pursue
	careers in mathematics and related fields.
	2. It is also a way to pay tribute to the contributions of
	Ramanujan and other great mathematicians from India
	and to recognize their contributions to the development
	of mathematics.
	3. By honoring the contributions of mathematicians
	like Ramanujan, it is hoped that more people will be
	inspired to study and research mathematics and that the
	field will continue to grow and thrive in India and
	around the world.
	4. To review contents of the mathematics courses to
	see connections and interrelationships in their individual curricula;
	2. To stimulate mathematical thinking through
	problem-solving;
	recurring concepts in mathematical content;
	4. To encourage thinking about philosophical issues of
	mathematics and the intellectual and social position of
	mathematicians;
	5. To review methodological content on the teaching
	and learning of mathematics;
	6. To help students recognize the social and cultural
	role of mathematics education in the modern world;
	7. To provide pre-service mathematics teachers
	opportunities to engage in activities directly related to
	tuture responsibilities as instructional decision makers
	in the classroom (such as designing curricular and
	assessment activities)
	8. To guide pre-service teachers in seeing their role in
	the community of mathematics educators and
	associated benefits and responsibilities of this role;

	9. Through student performance in class, in written assignments, and on a survey questionnaire, to give the Department of Mathematics evidence to assist in assessing the degree program in mathematics education.
Report	 Students explained about Student (P Nagaraju) explained about Ramanujan Biography. Student (M Depthipriya) explained about Pie chart explanation. Student(T Balakrishna) explained about speciality of Ramanujan - Hardly number 1729. Student (B Meghana) explained about Ramanujan Infinite Series in various fields in different researches. Student(K. Jahnavi) explained about Ramanujan Partition formulas.
Outcomes	 A set of possible learning outcomes for a Topics Srinivasa Ramanujan Biography, Phi Chart Explanation, Ramanujan Number, Infinite Series , Partition Formula Presented by Students In conclusion Ramanujan has been compared to significant names including some of the masters of mathematics such as Newton and Einstein. His intelligence led him to move away from a poor town in India into Cambridge where he became a famous mathematician taking into account his health issues. Ramanujan's discovered many areas of mathematics but he is probably most famous for his contributions to number theories and infinite series among the fascinating formulas that can be used to calculate digits of Pi unusually. We can learn from Ramanujan's life concentration, dedication will allow you to be the best. Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan made contributions to the theory of numbers, including pioneering discoveries of the properties of the partition function. His papers were published in English and European journals, and in 1918 he was elected to the Royal Society of London. Srinivasa Ramanujan first discovered that the partition function has nontrivial patterns in modular arithmetic, now known as Ramanujan's congruences. For instance, whenever the decimal representation of n ends in the digit 4 or 9, the number of partitions of n will be divisible by 5. I729, the Hardy-Ramanujan Number, is the smallest number which can be expressed as the sum of two different cubes in two different ways. 1729 is the sum of the cubes of 10 and 9 - cube of 10 is 1000 and cube of 9 is 729; adding the two numbers results in 1729. For those of you who are unfamiliar with this series, which has come to be known as the Ramanujan Summation after a famous Indian mathematician named Srinivasa Ramanujan, it states that if you add all the natural numbers, that is 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on, all the way to infinity, you will find that it is equal to -1/12.









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