

# 朝鮮王朝代 古.徽.密.新率의 圓 및 立圓積

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## Abstract

To find one side of the square equal to the area of a circle is an unsolved problem. Likewise, to think one side of the cube equal to the volume of a sphere is another unsolved problem. There are four methods to find the area of the circle and the volume of the sphere.

This paper aims to weigh each method against the other in finding the answers of the problems in the Chosun Dynasty and investigate their own characters.

## 0. 案內

원의 넓이와 구의 부피는 年代에 따라 算法이 다른 바 일반적으로 古法을 쓰고 劉徽(魏)의 徵率, 祖冲之(宋)의 密率과 西法의 新率이 차례로 文獻에 나타나 있다.

본 논문은 要約과 案내의 順으로 하고 案내의 内容은 다음과 같이 記述한다.

1. 平圓積 問題와 略解
2. 立圓積 問題와 略解
3. 平圓積, 立圓積과 數箇 高乘方積의 混合問題와 問題 成立 與否
4. 新率과 其他 方.斜 中長 問題와 略解
5. 結論

참고문헌

## 1. 平圓積 問題와 略解

### 1-1. 徑(원의 지름)을 알고 圓積(원의 넓이)를 구하는 問題

(籌學은 邊彥廷의 算學實用, 算解는 洪大容의 算解需用, 默思는 慶善徵의 默思集算法, 九一은 洪正夏의 九一集, 理藪는 黃胤錫의 理藪新編이며, 算書는 趙泰耆의 算書管見, 東算은 著者 未詳의 東算抄를 이른다.)

(1) 今有圓田一段不記周步只云徑三十五步問爲古及徽術密率田積步各該幾何(默思 p. 169)

答曰 古法九百一十八步七分半, 徽術九百六十一步六分二釐半, 密率九百六十二步半

$$* \text{ 古圓田積 } A = \pi r^2 = 3r^2 = \frac{3}{4} \times (2r)^2 = \frac{3}{4} \times 35^2 = 918.75(\text{步}), (\pi = 3); \text{ 徽圓田積 } A = \pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{35^2}{4} = 962.5(\text{步}), (\pi = \frac{22}{7})$$

(2) 今有密圓田一段徑一十四步問積若干(東算 p. 95)

答曰 一百五十四步

$$* \text{ 密圓田積 } A = \pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{14}{2}\right)^2 = 22 \times 7 = 154(\text{步}).$$

### 1-2. 圓周(평면 원의 둘레)를 알고 古, 微, 密 圓積을 구하는 問題

(3) 今有圓田周一百尺三十六分尺之一問積(籌書 p. 51)

答 八百三十三尺一萬五千五百五十二分尺之一萬二千三百八十五

$$* 2\pi r = 6r = 100 \frac{1}{36} = \frac{3,601}{36}, \therefore r = \frac{3,601}{216}; \text{ 원전적 } S = \pi r^2 = 3 \left( \frac{3,601}{216} \right)^2 = \frac{12,967,201}{15,552} = 833.79636; 0.79636 \times 15,552 = 12,384.99 \approx 12,385; \frac{12,385}{15,552} \text{ 尺}$$

(4) 今有圓田一段不記徑步只云周五十四步問爲古及徽術密率田各該幾何(默思 p. 170)

答曰 古法一豆一釐二毫半, 徽術九分一十六步一百五十七分步之二十六, 密率九分一十五步二十二分步之二十一

$$* 240 \text{ 步} = 1 \text{ 豆} = 10 \text{ 分} = 100 \text{ 釐} = 1,000 \text{ 毫} = 10,000 \text{ 絲}, \text{ 古法田積 } A = \pi r^2 = 3r^2 = 3 \times \left( \frac{54}{6} \right)^2 = 3 \times 9^2 = 243 \text{ 步} = 1.0125 \text{ 豆}, (\pi = 3); \text{ 徽術圓田積 } A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times \left( \frac{54}{2\pi} \right)^2 = \frac{50}{628} \times$$

$54^2 = 232.1656$  步 = 9.673566 分,  $0.673566 \times 24 = 16.16558$  步 = 16 步,  $0.16558 \times 157 = 25.99606$   
 $= 26$ ,  $\frac{26}{157}$  步, ( $\pi = \frac{157}{50}$ ); 密圓田積  $A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times \left(\frac{54}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{88} \times 54^2 = 231.95454$  步 =  
9.6647725 分,  $0.6647725 \times 24 = 15.95454$  步,  $0.95454 \times 22 = 20.99988 = 21$ ,  $\frac{21}{22}$  步 ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

(5) 今有圓田一段不記徑步只云周一百四十四步問爲古及徽術密率田各該幾何此章與上法無異刪  
法亦可(默思 p. 172)

答曰 古法七豆二分, 徽術六豆八分一十八步一百五十七分步之一百五十, 密率六豆八分一  
十七步二十二分步之

\* 圓周  $l = 2\pi r = 144$ , 古法圓田積  $A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times \left(\frac{144}{2\pi}\right)^2 = 1,728$  步 = 7.2 豆 = 72 分,  
( $\pi = 3$ ), 徽術圓田積  $A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times \left(\frac{l}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{50}{628} \times 144^2 = 1,650.9554$  步 = 6.8789808 豆 =  
68.789808 分,  $0.789808 \times 24 = 18.955392$  步,  $0.955392 \times 157 = 149.99654 = 150$ ,  $\therefore \frac{150}{157}$  步,  
( $\pi = \frac{157}{50}$ ), 密率圓田積  $A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times \left(\frac{l}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{88} \times 144^2 = 1,649.4545$  步 = 6.872727 豆  
= 68.72727 分,  $0.72727 \times 24 = 17.45448$  步,  $0.45448 \times 22 = 9.99856 = 10$ ,  $\therefore \frac{10}{22}$  步, ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

(6) 今有環田一段外周一一百四十四步內周五十四步宋徑一十五步問爲古及徽術密率田各該幾何(默  
思 p. 174)

答曰 古法六豆一分八釐七毫半, 徽術五豆九分二步一百五十七分步之一百二十四, 密率五  
豆九分一步二十二分步之一十一

\* 大圓徑;  $2R$ , 周;  $2R \times \pi = 144$ , 小圓徑;  $2r$ , 小周;  $2r \times \pi = 54$ ,  $\therefore R = 24$ ,  $r = 9$ ,  
古法環積  $A = \pi(R^2 - r^2) = 3(24^2 - 9^2) = 3 \times 495 = 1,485$  步 = 6.1875 豆 = 61.875 分, ( $\pi = 3$ );  
( $\because 2\pi r = 54$ ); 徽率環田積  $A = \pi R^2 - \pi r^2 = \pi \left(\frac{144^2}{4\pi^2} - \frac{54^2}{4\pi^2}\right) = \frac{1}{4\pi}(144^2 - 54^2) = \frac{50}{628} \times$   
 $17,820 = \frac{222,750}{157} = 1,418.78981$  步 = 5.9116241 豆 = 59.116241 分,  $0.116241 \times 24 = 2.789784$  步,  
 $0.789784 \times 157 = 123.99608 = 124$ ,  $\therefore \frac{124}{157}$  步, ( $\pi = \frac{157}{50}$ ); 密率環田積  $A = \frac{1}{4\pi}(144^2 - 54^2)$   
 $= \frac{7}{88} \times 17.820 = \frac{124,740}{88} = 1,417.5$  步 = 5.90625 豆 = 59.0625 分,  $0.0625 \times 24 = 1.5$  步, 0.5  
 $\times 22 = 11$ ,  $\therefore \frac{11}{22}$  步, ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

(7) 今有圓錐下周五丈四尺高三丈七尺問爲古及微密三積各該幾何(默思 p. 200; 築解 p. 427; 等學 p. 103)

答曰 古積二千九百九十七尺, 微積二千八百六十三尺一百五十七分尺之五十九, 密積二千八百六十尺二十二分尺之一十七,

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \text{ 본 문제는 부피셈이나 원적셈에만 원주율이 필요함.} \quad & \text{古圓錐積 } V = \frac{1}{3} Sh = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left( \frac{27}{\pi} \right)^2 \times 37 = 27 \times 3 \times 37 = 2,997 \text{ 尺, 下圓周; } 54 \text{ 尺} = 2\pi r, \quad r = 9 \left( \frac{54}{2\pi} \right), (\pi = 3), \text{ 微} \\
 \text{圓錐積 } V = & V = \frac{1}{3} Sh = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \pi \times \left( \frac{54}{\pi} \right)^2 \times 37 = \frac{449,550}{157} = 2,863.3757 \text{ 尺, } 0.3757 \times \\
 157 = 58.984 = 59, \quad \therefore \frac{59}{157} \text{ 尺, } (\pi = \frac{157}{50}); \text{ 密圓錐積 } V = \frac{1}{3} Sh = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \pi \times \left( \frac{27}{\pi} \right)^2 \times 37 \\
 = & \frac{62,937}{22} = 2,860.7727 \text{ 尺, } 0.7727 \times 22 = 16.9994 = 17, \quad \therefore \frac{17}{22} \text{ 尺, } (\pi = \frac{22}{7})
 \end{aligned}$$

(8) 今有微圓田一段周四百七十一步問積若干(東算 p. 95)

答曰 一萬七千六百六十二步半

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \pi = & \frac{157}{50}, \text{ 微周; } 471 \text{ 步} = 2\pi r, (\text{微徑; } 2r), \text{ 微圓積 } A = \pi r^2 = \pi \left( \frac{471}{2\pi} \right)^2 = \frac{50}{628} \times 471^2 \\
 = & \frac{5,546,025}{314} = 17,662.5 \text{ 步}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 1-3 원의 넓이를 알고 원주와 원경을 구하는 문제

(9) 今有平圓積六百七十五尺問圓徑(籌書 p. 72)

答 三十尺

$$* \text{ 평원적 } S, \text{ 경 } 2r, S = 3r^2 = 675, \therefore r^2 = 225; r = 15, 2r = 30$$

(10) 今有圓田積一百四十七步問古圓周徑各若干(九一 p. 483)

答曰 周四十二步, 徑一十四步

$$* \text{ 적 } S, \text{ 경 } 2r, S = \pi r^2 = 3r^3 = 147; r^2 = 49 = 7^2, r = 7, 2r = 14, \text{ 주 } l = 6r = 42 \text{ 보}$$

(11) 今有金四千六百零八兩鍊作 立圓問周徑各若干(九一 p. 485)

答曰 周二尺四寸, 徑八寸

\* 金率每寸16兩除之;  $4,608 \div 16 = 288$ ; 입원적  $V = \frac{9}{2} r^3 = 288$ ;  $r^3 = 64 = 4^3$ ,  $r = 4$ ,  $2r = 8$ , 주  $l = 2\pi r = 6r = 24$

(12) 今有密圓積一百五十四步問周徑各若干(東算 p. 269; 九一 p. 484)

答曰 周四十四步, 徑一十四步

$$* S = 154 = \pi r^2 = \pi \left(\frac{2r}{2}\right)^2, 616 = \frac{22}{7} (2r)^2, 4,312 = 22(2r)^2, \therefore (2r)^2 = 196 = 14^2, 2r = 14, \text{ 周}; 2\pi r = \frac{22}{7} \times 2r = \frac{22}{7} \times 14 = 44$$

(13) 今有徽圓積七千八百五十步問周徑各若干(東算 p. 269; 九一 p. 484)

答曰 周三百一十四步, 徑一百步

$$* S = \pi r^2 = \frac{157}{50} \left(\frac{2r}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{157}{200} (2r)^2 = 7,850; 157(2r)^2 = 1,570,000, (2r)^2 = 100^2, 2r = 100 \text{步}, (\text{徑}), \text{周}; 2\pi r = \frac{157}{50} (2r) = \frac{157}{50} \times 100 = 314 \text{步}$$

(14) 今有古徽密率圓田各一段共積五千六百七十一步五十分步之一十三只云古徑不及密徑七步密徑不及徽徑七步問三圓徑各幾何(東算 p. 354; 九一 p. 574)

答曰 古徑四十二步, 密徑四十九步, 徽徑五十六步

$$* \text{각일단공적 } S \text{는 고원적 } S_1, \text{ 휘원적 } S_2, \text{ 밀원적 } S_3 \text{의 합은 } S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 = 5,671 \frac{13}{50} \text{이다. 고원경; } 2r, \text{ 휘원경; } 2r_1, \text{ 밀원경; } 2r_2 \text{라 하면 } 2r_2 = 2r + 7, 2r_1 = 2r + 14, S_1 = 3r^2, S_2 = \pi r_1^2 = \frac{157}{50} (r^2 + 14r + 49), S_3 = \pi r_2^2 = \frac{11}{14} (4r^2 + 28r + 49), S = 3r^3 + \frac{157}{50} (r^2 + 14r + 49) + \frac{11}{14} (4r^2 + 28r + 49), 350S = \frac{283,563}{50} \times 350 = 1,984,941 = 1,050r^2 + 1,099(r^2 + 14r + 49) + 275(4r^2 + 28r + 49), \therefore 3,249r^2 + 23,086r - 1,017,615 = 0; 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 2,609 = 1,917,615; F(r) = 3,249r^2 + 23,086r - 1,917,615 = 0; 1,917,615 = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 2609, F(21) = 0, \therefore 2r = 42, 2r_2 = 2r + 7 = 49, 2r_1 = 2r + 14 = 56$$

(15) 今有古圓田密圓田各一段共積三百九十七步只云古徑如密徑多四步問古密徑各若干(九一 p. 573)

答曰 古徑一十八步, 密徑一十四步

$$* \text{ 密徑; } 2r, \text{ 고원경; } 2r+4=2r_1, \pi r^2 + \pi r_1^2 = 397, \frac{22}{7} r^2 + 3(r+2)^2 = 397, F(r) \\ = 43r^2 + 84r - 2,695 = 0; \quad 2,695 = 5 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11, \quad F(7) = 0, \quad \therefore r = 7, \quad 2r = 14, \\ 2r_1 = 2r + 4 = 18$$

## 2. 立圓積 問題와 略解

### 2-1 구의 지름을 알고 구의 부피를 구하는 문제

(16) 今有微立圓徑一百尺問積若干(東算 p. 133)

答曰 六十一萬六千二百二十五尺

$$* \text{ 부피 } V = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 r^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{157}{50} \right)^2 \times 50^3 = 616,225 \text{ 척}$$

### 2-2 구의 둘레를 알고 구의 부피를 구하는 문제

(17) 今有密立圓周四十四尺問積若干(東算 p. 134)

答曰 一千六百九十四尺

$$* \text{ 입원주; } 44 = 2\pi r, \therefore r = \frac{22}{\pi}, \text{ 부피 } V = \frac{1}{2} \times \pi^2 \times \left( \frac{22}{\pi} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times 22^3 = \frac{7}{44} \times 22^3 \\ = 1,694 \text{ 척}$$

### 2-3 구의 부피를 알고 구의 둘레와 지름을 구하는 문제

(18) 今有立圓積九百七十二寸 問圓徑(籌書 p. 77)

答 十二尺

$$* \text{ 입원적 } V, \text{ 경 } 2r, \quad V = \frac{\pi^2}{2} r^3 = \frac{9}{2} r^3 = 972, \quad \therefore r^3 = 216 = 6^3; \quad r = 6; \quad 2r = 12$$

(19) 立圓積六萬二千二百八尺問徑幾何(籌學 p. 122; 筹解 p. 439)

答曰 四十八尺

$$* V = 62,208 \text{ 척} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} r^3; \quad r^3 = 13,824 = 2^9 \cdot 3^3; \quad r = 24, \quad 2r = 48$$

(20) 西洋圓船積三萬六千步問徑幾何(籌學 p. 123; 筹解 p. 439)

答曰 四十步

$$* V = \frac{9}{2} r^3 = 3,600 \text{ 보}, \therefore r^3 = 8,000 = 20^3, r = 20, 2r = 40 \text{ 보}$$

(21) 今有密立圓積一千六百九十四尺問周徑各若干(東算 p. 271; 九一 p. 486)

答曰 周四十四尺, 徑一十四尺

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ 密立圓積 } V &= \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 r^3 = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \left(\frac{2r}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{16} \pi^2 (2r)^3 = 1,694 \text{ 척}, \quad \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{22}{7}\right)^2 (2r)^3 \\ &= 1,694, 22^2 (2r)^3 = 1,328,096, \therefore (2r)^3 = 2744 = 14^3. 2r = 14, \text{ 밀입원주}; 2\pi r = \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \\ &= 44 \text{ 척} \end{aligned}$$

(22) 今有徽立圓積六十一萬六千二百二十五尺問各若干(東算 p. 272; 九一 p. 487)

答曰 周三百一十四尺, 徑一百尺

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ 휘입원적 } V &= \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 r^3 = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \left(\frac{2r}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{\pi^2}{16} (2r)^3 = 616,225, \quad \pi^2 (2r)^3 = 9,859,600 \\ &= \frac{157^2}{50^2} (2r)^3, (2r)^3 = 400 \times 2500 = 1,000,000 = 100^3, 2r = 100, \text{ 휘입원주}; 2\pi r = \frac{157}{50} \times 100 \\ &= 314 \text{ 척} \end{aligned}$$

## 2-4 고휘밀입원각일공적을 알고 고휘밀입원경을 구하는 문제

(23) 今有古徽密率立圓各一共積五千六十二尺四萬分尺之三萬三千四百七十二只云徽徑不及密徑二尺密徑不及古徑二尺問三立圓徑各若干(九一 p. 616)

答曰 古立圓徑一十六尺, 密立圓徑一十四尺, 徽立圓徑一十二尺

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ 고입원적; } V_1, \text{ 밀입원적; } V_2, \text{ 휘입원적 } V_3 \text{이라 하고, 고입원경; } 2r, \text{ 밀입원경; } \\ 2r_2, \text{ 휘입원경; } 2r_2 \text{이라 하면, } 2r_1 = 2r - 2, \therefore r_1 = r - 1, 2r_2 = 2r - 4, \therefore r_2 = r - 2, \text{ 공적} \\ V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = 5,062 \frac{4,184}{5,000} \left(= 5,062 \frac{33,472}{40,000}\right), \quad V_1 = \frac{9}{2} r^3, \quad V_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{22}{7}\right)^2 (r-1)^3, \\ V_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{157}{50}\right)^2 (r-2)^3, \quad V = \frac{25,314,184}{5,000} = \frac{9}{2} r^3 + \frac{243}{49} (r-1)^3 + \frac{24,649}{5,000} (r-2)^3, \text{ L.C.M} \\ (5,000; 49; 2) = 245,000, 245,000V = 25,314,184 \times 49 = 1,240,395,016 = 1,102,500 r^3 + 1,210,000 \\ (r^3 - 3r^2 + 3r - 1) + 1,207,801(r^3 - 6r^2 + 12r - 8), \quad F(r) = 3,520,301 r^3 - 10,876,806 r^2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$18,123,612r - 1,251,267,424 = 0; \quad 1,251,267,424 = 2^5 \cdot 11 \cdot 199 \cdot 17,863 = 1,251,267,424, \\ F(8) = 0, \quad \therefore r = 8, \quad 2r = 16, \quad 2r_1 = 2r - 2 = 14, \quad 2r_2 = 2r - 4 = 12$$

(24) 今有古微密率立圓各一共積三千九百三十九尺二千五百一十二分尺之二千二百二十四只云古周不及微周四尺微周不及密周四尺問三立圓周若干(九一 p. 618)

答曰 古立圓周三十六尺, 微立圓周四十尺, 密立圓周四十四尺

$$* \quad \text{고입원주; } l_1 = 2\pi r_1, \quad \text{휘입원주; } l_2 = 2\pi r_2, \quad \text{밀입원주; } l_3 = 2\pi r_3, \quad \text{관계;} \\ l_1 = l_2 - 4, \quad l_3 = l_2 + 4, \quad \text{여기서 } 2r_1; \quad \text{고입원경, } 2r_2; \quad \text{휘입원경, } 2r_3; \quad \text{밀입원경이고, 공적은} \\ V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = \frac{9}{2} r_1^3 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{157}{50}\right)^2 r_2^3 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{22}{7}\right)^2 r_3^3 = \frac{1}{48} l_1^3 + \frac{25}{1,256} l_2^3 + \frac{7}{352} l_3^3 = \\ \frac{1}{48} (l_2^3 - 12l_2^2 + 48l_2 - 64) + \frac{25}{1,256} l_2^3 + \frac{7}{352} (l_2^3 + 12l_2^2 + 48l_2 + 64), \quad \text{L.C.M.}(785; 48; 1,256; \\ 352) = 828,960, \quad 828,960V = 3,092,810 \times 1,056 = 3,266,007,360 = 17,270(l_2^3 - 12l_2^2 + 48l_2 - 64) + \\ 16,500 l_2^3 + 16,485(l_2^3 + 12l_2^2 + 48l_2 + 64) = 50,255 l_2^3 - 9,420 l_2^2 + 1,620,240 l_2 - 50,240, \\ \therefore 50,255 l_2^3 - 9,420 l_2^2 + 1,620,240 l_2 - 3,266,057,600 = 0, \quad 3,266,057,600 = 2^7 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 78,511 \\ = 3,266,057,600; \quad F(l_2) = 50,255 l_2^3 - 9,420 l_2^2 + 1,620,240 l_2 - 3,266,057,600 = 0, \quad F(40) = 0, \\ \therefore l_2 = 40, \quad l_1 = l_2 - 4 = 36, \quad l_3 = l_2 + 4 = 44$$

### 3. 平面積, 立面積과 數箇의 高乘方積의 混合問題와 問題成立與否

#### 3-1 단위가 다른 사물들의 사칙연산을 다룬 문제

(25) 今有立方立圓平方古圓田微圓田各一積三萬三千六百二十二尺二百分尺之三十七只云立方面不及立圓徑四尺多如微圓徑三尺立圓徑如平方面三分之一古圓周與立方面適等問五事各幾何(東算 p. 365; 九一 p. 629)

答曰 立方面二十四尺, 立圓徑二十八尺, 平方面八十四尺, 古圓周二十四尺, 微圓徑二十一尺

$$* \quad \text{입방적; } V_1, \quad \text{입원적; } V_2, \quad \text{평방적; } S_1, \quad \text{고원전적; } S_2, \quad \text{휘원전적; } S_3 \text{이라 하고 입} \\ \text{방면; } a, \quad \text{입원경; } 2r, \quad \text{평방면; } b, \quad \text{고원경; } 2r_1, \quad \text{고원주 } l = 2\pi r_1 = 6r_1, \quad \text{휘원경; } 2r_2 \text{이고 관계} \\ a = 2(r - 2), \quad b = 6r, \quad r_2 = \frac{1}{2}(2r - 7), \quad r_1 = \frac{1}{3}(r - 2), \quad \text{공적 } V = V_1 + V_2 + S_1 + S_2 + S_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a^3 + \frac{9}{2}r^3 + b^2 + 3r_1^2 + \frac{157}{50}r_2^2 = 33,622 \frac{37}{200} = \frac{6,724,437}{200} = 8(r^3 - 6r^2 + 12r - 8) + \frac{9}{2}r^3 \\
&+ 36r^2 + \frac{1}{3}(r^2 - 4r + 4) + \frac{157}{200}(4r^2 - 28r + 49), \quad \text{L.C.M.}(200; 3) = 600, \quad 600V = 20,173,311 \\
&= 4,800(r^3 - 6r^2 + 12r - 8) + 2,700r^3 + 216r^2 + 200(r^2 - 4r + 4) + 471(4r^2 - 28r + 49), \\
\therefore F(r) &= 7,500r^3 - 5,116r^2 + 43,612r - 20,187,832 = 0, \quad F(14) = 0; \quad 20,187,832 = 2^3 \cdot 7 \cdot \\
&360,497, \quad r = 14, \quad 2r = 28, \quad a = 2r - 4 = 24 = l, \quad b = 6r = 84, \quad 2r_2 = 2r - 7 = 21
\end{aligned}$$

(26) 今有五段共積八百四十六尺半只云密圓徑少平方面一尺而七倍於古徑立圓徑少立方面一尺而三倍於古徑間各幾何(理數 p. 304)

答曰 古徑二尺, 立圓徑六尺, 立方面七尺, 密圓徑十四尺, 平方面十五尺

$$\begin{aligned}
*& \text{ 밀원적; } S_1, \text{ 경; } 2r_1, \quad \therefore S_1 = \pi r_1^2, \text{ 평방적; } S_2, \text{ 평방면; } a, \quad \therefore S_2 = a^2, \text{ 고원적} \\
S_3, \text{ 경; } 2r, \quad \therefore S_3 = \pi r^2, \text{ 입원적; } V_1, \text{ 경; } 2r_2, \quad \therefore V_1 = \frac{9}{16}(2r_2)^3, \text{ 입방적; } V_2, \text{ 입방면;} \\
b, \quad \therefore V_2 = b^3, \text{ 관계 } 2r_1 = a - 1 = 7(2r), \quad 2r_2 = b - 1 = 3(2r), \quad r_1 = 7r, \quad a = 14r + 1, \quad r_2 \\
= 3r, \quad b = 6r + 1; \quad 5사공적을 V라 하면 \quad V = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + V_1 + V_2 = 846.5 = 154r^2 + \\
196r^2 + 28r + 1 + 3r^2 + 121.5r^3 + 216r^3 + 108r^2 18r + 1, \quad F(r) = 337.5r^3 + 461r^2 + 46r - 844.5 \\
= 0, \quad F(1) = 0, \quad r = 1, \quad 2r = 2, \quad r_1 = 7r = 7, \quad a = 14r + 1 = 15, \quad r_2 = 3r = 3, \quad b = 6r + 1 = 7
\end{aligned}$$

(27) 今有六段共積一千七百三十四尺一十二分尺之七只云平方面爲立方面三分之二密徑七分之二而過古徑一尺古周爲立圓徑七分之二而過平方面一尺問各幾何(理數 p. 310)

答曰 古徑二尺, 平方面三尺, 古四周尺, 立方面四尺半, 密徑一寸尺半, 立圓徑一十四尺

$$\begin{aligned}
*& \text{ 평방적; } S_1, \text{ 평방면; } a, \quad \therefore S_1 = a^2, \text{ 밀원적; } S_2, \text{ 밀원경; } 2r_1, \quad \therefore S_2 = \frac{22}{7}r_1^2, \\
\text{고원적; } S_3, \text{ 고원경; } 2r, \quad \therefore S_3 = \pi r^2 = 3r^2, \text{ 다른 고원적; } S_4, \text{ 고원주; } l, \text{ 고원경; } 2r_2, \\
\therefore S_4 = 3r_2^2, \quad l = 6r_2, \quad \text{입방적; } V_1, \text{ 입방면; } b, \quad \therefore V_1 = b^3, \text{ 입원적; } V_2, \text{ 입원경; } 2r_3, \\
\therefore V_2 = \frac{9}{16}(2r_3)^3, \text{ 관계 } a = \frac{2}{3}b = \frac{2}{7}(2r_1) = 2r + 1, \quad l = \frac{2}{7}(2r_3) = a + 1, \quad \therefore a = 2r + 1, \\
b = \frac{3}{2}(2r + 1), \quad r_1 = \frac{7}{4}(2r + 1), \quad r_2 = \frac{1}{3}(r + 1), \quad r_3 = \frac{7}{2}(r + 1), \text{ 공적을 } V \text{라 하면 } V = \\
S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4 + V_1 + V_2 = 1,734 \frac{7}{12} = \frac{20,815}{12} \text{ 이고, L.C.M.} = 48 \text{를 양변에 곱하면,} \\
48V = 83,260 = 48(4r^2 + 4r + 1) + 162(8r^3 + 12r^2 + 6r + 1) + 462(4r^2 + 4r + 1) + 144r^2 + \\
16(r^2 + 2r + 1) + 9,261(r^3 + 3r^2 + 3r + 1), \quad F(r) = 10,557r^3 + 31,927r^2 + 30827r - 73,311 =
\end{aligned}$$

$$0; F(1)=0, r=1, 2r=2, a=2r+1=3, b=\frac{3}{2}(2r+1)=4.5, 2r_1=\frac{7}{2}(2r+1)=10.5,$$

$$2r_2=\frac{2}{3}(r+1)=\frac{4}{3}, \therefore l=6r_2=4$$

(28) 今有六段共積一萬(一千七百)一七空四尺一百一十二分尺之二十三只云平方(面)過古徑一尺而爲立方面二分之一立方(面)爲古周三分之二古周爲密徑五分之二密徑爲立圓(徑)六分之五問各幾何(理叢 p. 317)

答曰 古徑二尺, 平方面三尺, 立方面六尺, 古周九尺, 密徑二十二尺半, 立圓徑二十七尺

$$* \text{ 입방적; } V_1, \text{ 입방면; } a, \therefore V_1 = a^3, \text{ 입원적; } V_2, \text{ 입원경; } 2r, \therefore V_2 = \frac{9}{16}(2r)^3,$$

평방적;  $S_1$ , 평방면;  $b$ ,  $\therefore S_1 = b^2$ , 고원1적;  $S_2$ , 경;  $2r_1$ ,  $\therefore S_2 = \pi r_1^2$ , 고원2적;  $S_3$ , 주;  $l$ , 경;  $2r_2$ ,  $\therefore S_3 = 3r_2^2$ ,  $l=6r_2$ , 밀원적;  $S_4$ , 밀원경;  $2r_3$ ,  $\therefore S_4 = \frac{22}{7}r_3^2$  이고, 관계

$$b=2r_1+1=\frac{a}{2}, 2r_3=\frac{5}{6}(2r), a=\frac{2}{3}l, l=\frac{2}{5}(2r_3), \therefore a=\frac{2}{3}l, b=\frac{l}{3}, r_3=\frac{5}{4}l, r_2=\frac{l}{6}, r=\frac{3}{2}l \text{이고, 공적 } V=V_1+V_2+S_1+S_2+S_3+S_4=11,704\frac{23}{112}=\frac{1,310,871}{112}=a^3+\frac{9}{16}(2r)^3+b^2+\pi r_1^2+\pi r_2^2+\frac{22}{7}r_3^2, \text{ L.C.M.(27; 9; 16; 12; 56)}=3,024; 3,024V=35,393,517=896l^3+45,927l^3+336l^2+252(l^2-6l+9)+252l^2+14,850l^2, F(l)=46,823l^3+15,690l^2-1,512l-35,391,249=0, F(9)=0, 35,391,249=3^5 \cdot 145,643, \therefore l=9, a=\frac{2}{3}l=6, b=\frac{1}{3}l=3, 2r=3l=27, 2r_1=2, 2r_2=3, 2r_3=22.5$$

(29) 今有立圓立方平圓平方各一立圓從古法平圓從密率共積一萬八千五百八十六尺只云立圓徑多於平圓徑二尺却少於立方面八尺立方面如平方面二分之一問四事各若干(九一 p. 627)

答曰 立圓徑一十六尺, 立方面二十四尺, 平圓徑十四尺, 平方面四十八尺

$$* \text{ 입원적; } V_1, \text{ 경; } 2r, \therefore V_1 = \frac{9}{2}r^3, \text{ 입방적; } V_2, \text{ 입방면; } a, \therefore V_2 = a^3, \text{ 평원적}$$

(밀원적);  $S_1$ , 경;  $2r_1$ ,  $\therefore S_1 = \frac{22}{7}r_1^2$ , 평방적;  $S_2$ , 평방면;  $b$ ,  $\therefore S_2 = b^2$ , 관계  $a=2r+8$ ,

$$2r_1=2r-2; b=2a=4(r+4), \text{ 공적 } V=V_1+V_2+S_1+S_2=18,586=\frac{9}{2}r^3+8(r^3+12r^2+48r+64)+\frac{22}{7}(r^2-2r+1)+16(r^2-2r+16), F(r)=175r^3+1,612r^2+7,080r-$$

$$249,408 = 0; \quad 249,408 = 2^5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 433, \quad F(8) = 0, \quad r = 8, \quad \therefore 2r = 16, \quad a = 2r + 8 = 24, \quad 2r_1 \\ = 2r - 2 = 14, \quad b = 2a = 48$$

(30) 今有三乘方立方平方立圓古圓田徽圓田密圓田各一共積四十九萬五千二百二十六尺一寸二分半只云密圓徑多於古圓徑二尺不及立圓徑四尺徽圓徑多於密圓徑一尺少於立方面五分之一三乘方面多於徽圓徑一尺少於平方面四分之一問七事各若干(九一 p. 632)

答曰 三乘方面一十六尺, 立方面七十五尺, 平方面六十四尺, 立圓徑一十八尺, 古圓徑一十二尺, 徽圓徑一十五尺, 密圓徑一十四尺

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ 삼승방적; } V_1, \text{ 방면; } a, \quad \therefore V_1 = a^4, \text{ 입방적; } V_2, \text{ 방면; } b, \quad \therefore V_2 = b^3, \text{ 입원적;} \\ V_3, \text{ 입원경; } 2r, \quad \therefore V_3 = \frac{9}{16}(2r)^3 = \frac{9}{2}r^3, \text{ 평방적; } S_1, \text{ 평방면; } c, \quad \therefore S_1 = c^2, \text{ 고원적;} \\ S_2, \text{ 경; } 2r_1, \quad \therefore S_2 = 3r_1^2, \text{ 휘원적; } S_3, \text{ 휘원경; } 2r_2, \quad \therefore S_3 = \frac{157}{50}r_2^2, \text{ 밀원적; } S_4, \text{ 밀원경;} \\ 2r_3, \quad \therefore S_4 = \frac{22}{7}r_3^2, \text{ 관계 } 2r_3 = 2r - 4, \quad 2r_1 = 2r - 6, \quad 2r_3 = 2r_2 - 1 = 2r - 4, \quad a = 2r_2 + 1 \\ = 2r - 2, \quad b = 5(2r_2) = 5(2r - 3), \quad c = 4a = 8(r - 1), \quad \text{공적} = V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + S_1 + S_2 \\ + S_3 + S_4 = 495,226.125 = 16(r - 1)^4 + 125(2r - 3)^3 + \frac{9}{2}r^3 + 64(r - 1)^2 + 3(r - 3)^2 \\ + \frac{157}{200}(2r - 3)^2 + \frac{22}{7}(r - 2)^2, \quad \text{L.C.M.}(200; 7; 2) = 1,400, \quad F(r) = 5,600r^4 + 329,175r^2 - \\ 1,515,751r^2 + 2,281,303r - 174,466,071 = 0; \quad 174,466,071 = 3^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 1,491,163 = 174,466,071, \\ F(9) = 0, \quad r = 9, \quad 2r = 18, \quad 2r_1 = 2r - 6 = 12, \quad 2r_2 = 2r - 3 = 15, \quad 2r_3 = 2r - 4 = 14, \\ a = 2r - 2 = 16, \quad b = 5(2r_2) = 75, \quad c = 4a = 64 \end{aligned}$$

(31) 今有五乘方四乘方三乘方立方平方立圓古圓田徽圓田密圓田各一共積二千三十三萬八千六百一十九尺一寸六分半只云五乘方面少於四乘方面四尺多於徽圓徑三尺三乘方面多於四乘方面四尺少於立方面四尺五乘方面多於密圓徑二尺少於古圓徑二尺立圓徑多於古圓徑四尺少於平方面一十二尺問九事各若干(九一 p. 635)

答曰 五乘方面一十六尺, 四乘方面二十尺, 三乘方面二十四尺, 立方面二十八尺, 平方面二十四尺, 立圓徑二十二尺, 古圓徑一十八尺, 徽圓徑一十三尺, 密圓徑一十四尺

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ 오승방적; } V_1, \text{ 방면; } a, \quad \therefore V_1 = a^5, \text{ 사승방적; } V_2, \text{ 방면; } b, \quad \therefore V_2 = b^4, \text{ 삼승} \\ \text{방적; } V_3, \text{ 방면; } c, \quad \therefore V_3 = c^4, \text{ 입방적; } V_4, \text{ 입방면; } d, \quad \therefore V_4 = d^3, \text{ 입원적; } V_5, \text{ 입원} \\ \text{경; } 2r, \quad \therefore V_5 = \frac{9}{2}r^3, \text{ 평방적; } S_1, \text{ 방면; } e, \quad \therefore S_1 = e^2, \text{ 고원전적; } S_2, \text{ 경; } 2r_1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_2 &= 3r_1^2, \text{ 휘원전적}; \quad S_3, \text{ 휘원경}; \quad 2r_2, \quad \therefore S_3 = \frac{157}{50} r_2^2, \quad 밀원전적; \quad S_4, \text{ 밀원경}; \quad 2r_3, \\ \therefore S_4 &= \frac{22}{7} r_3^2, \quad 관계 \quad a = b - 4 = 2r_2 + 3, \quad c = b + 4 = d - 4, \quad a = 2r_3 + 2 = 2r_1 - 2, \quad 2r = \\ 2r_1 + 4 &= e - 12, \quad 공적 \quad V = 20,338,619,165 = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 + V_5 + S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4 \\ &= 64 (r^6 - 18r^5 + 135r^4 - 540r^3 + 1,215r^2 - 1,458r + 729) \\ &\quad + 32 (r^5 - 5r^4 + 10r^3 - 10r^2 + 5r - 1) + 16(r^4 + 4r^3 + 6r^2 + 4r + 1) \\ &\quad + 8(r^3 + 9r^2 + 27r + 27) + \frac{9}{2} r^3 + 4(r^2 + 12r + 36) + 3(r^2 - 4r + 4) \\ &\quad + \frac{157}{200} (4r^2 - 36r + 81) + \frac{22}{7} (r^2 - 8r + 16), \text{ L.C.M.(200; 7; 2)} = 1,400; \\ F(r) &= 22,400r^6 - 392,000r^5 + 2,973,600r^4 - 11,957,225r^3 + 27,167,449r^2 - 32,511,291r \\ - 7,102,022,653 &= 0; \quad 7,102,022,653 = 11 \cdot 645,638,423, \quad r = 11, \quad 2r = 22, \quad a = 2(r - 3) \\ = 16, \quad b = 2(r - 1) &= 20, \quad c = (2r + 1) = 24, \quad d = 2(r + 3) = 28, \quad e = 2(r + 6) = 34, \quad 2r_1 = 2r \\ - 4 = 18, \quad 2r_2 &= 2r - 9 = 13, \quad 2r_3 = 2r - 8 = 14 \end{aligned}$$

(32) 今有九乘方八乘方七乘方六乘方五乘方四乘方三乘方立方平方立圓古圓田微圓田密圓田各一  
共積二十億九千八十四萬三千八百三十八尺六百二十八分尺之五百一十六只云九乘方面多於七乘  
方面四尺少於八乘方面二尺却多於六乘方面六尺却少於五乘方面八尺四乘方面多於八乘方面二尺  
少於立圓周十二尺九乘方面却多於三乘方面二尺却少於古圓周十尺立方面多於五乘方面四尺少於  
微圓周六尺平方面多於立方面二尺少於密圓周二十二尺間十三事各若干(九一 p. 644)

答曰 九乘方面八尺, 八乘方面一十尺, 七乘方面四尺, 六乘方面二尺, 五乘方面一十六尺,  
四乘方面一十二尺, 三乘方面六尺, 立方面二十尺, 平方面二十二尺, 立圓周二十四尺, 古圓周一  
十八尺, 微圓周二十六尺, 密圓周四十四尺

\* 구승방적;  $V_1$ , 방면;  $a$ , 팔승방적;  $V_2$ , 방면;  $b$ , 칠승방적;  $V_3$ , 방면;  $c$ , 육승방  
적;  $V_4$ , 방면;  $d$ , 오승방적;  $V_5$ , 방면;  $e$ , 사승방적;  $V_6$ , 방면;  $f$ , 삼승방적;  $V_7$ , 방면;  $g$ ,  
입방적;  $V_8$ , 방면;  $h$ , 평방적;  $S_1$ , 방면;  $i$ , 입원적;  $V_9$ , 경;  $2r$ , 주;  $l = 6r$ , 고원적;  $S_2$ ,  
경;  $2r_1$ , 고원주;  $l = 6r_1$ , 휘원적;  $S_3$ , 경;  $2r_2$ , 휘원주;  $l_2 = 6r_2$ , 밀원적;  $S_4$ , 경;  $2r_3$ ,  
주;  $l_3 = 6r_3$ 이고, 공적  $V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 + V_5 + V_6 + V_7 + V_8 + V_9 + S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$   
 $= 2,090,843,838 \frac{516}{628}$  척이다. 관계  $a = c + 4 = b - 2 = d + 6 = e - 8$ ,  $f = b + 2 = l - 12$ ,  
 $a = g + 2 = l_1 - 10$ ,  $h = e + 4 = l_2 - 6$ ,  $i = h + 2 = l_3 - 22$ , 정돈하면,  
 $V_1 = a^{10} = (l - 16)^{10}$ ,  $V_2 = b^9 = (l - 14)^9$ ,  $V_3 = c^8 = (l - 20)^8$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
V_4 &= d^7 = (l-22)^7, \quad V_5 = e^6 = (l-8)^6, \quad V_6 = f^5 = (l-12)^5, \\
V_7 &= g^4 = (l-18)^4, \quad V_8 = h^3 = (l-4)^3, \quad S_1 = i^2 = (l-2)^2, \quad V_9 = \frac{9}{16}(2r)^3 = \frac{9}{16}\left(\frac{l}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{l^3}{48}, \\
S_2 &= \pi r_1^2 = \pi \times \left( \frac{l_1^2}{4\pi^2} \right) = \frac{(l-6)^2}{12}, \quad S_3 = \pi r_2^2 = \frac{l_2^2}{4\pi} = \frac{50}{628} l_2^2 = \frac{50}{628} (l+2)^2, \\
S_4 &= \pi r_3^2 = \frac{l_3^2}{4\pi} = \frac{7}{88} (l+20)^2, \quad \text{L.C.M.}(628; 88; 12; 48) = 248,688, \\
\therefore 248,688 V &= \frac{1,313,049,930,780}{628} \times 248,688 = 1,313,049,930,780 \times 396 \\
&= 519,967,772,588,880 \\
&= 248,688(V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 + V_5 + V_6 + V_7 + V_8 + S_1 + V_9 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4) \\
&= 248,688a^{10} + 248,688b^9 + 248,688c^8 + 248,688d^7 + 248,688e^6 \\
&\quad + 248,688f^5 + 248,688g^4 + 248,688h^3 + 248,688i^2 + 5,181l^3 + 20,724(l-6)^2 \\
&\quad + 19,800(l+2)^2 + 19,782(l+20)^2 \\
&= 248,688(l-16)^{10} + 248,688(l-14)^9 + 248,688(l-20)^8 + 248,688(l-22)^7 \\
&\quad + 248,688(l-8)^6 + 248,688(l-12)^5 + 248,688(l-18)^4 + 248,688(l-4)^3 \\
&\quad + 248,688(l-2)^2 + 5,181l^3 + 20,724(l-6)^2 + 19,800(l+2)^2 + 19,782(l+20)^2 \text{이 된다.}
\end{aligned}$$

이것을  $l$ 에 대한 降幂順으로 정돈하면,

$$\begin{aligned}
F(l) &= 248,688l^{10} - 39,541,392l^9 + 2,833,799,760l^8 - 120,519,924,624l^7 \\
&\quad + 3,368,009,188,368l^6 - 64,618,746,481,872l^5 + 862,021,682,832,816l^4 \\
&\quad - 7,896,038,873,652,435l^3 + 47,539,810,349,170,242l^2 \\
&\quad - 169,943,213,515,343,328l + 273,523,350,849,321,600 = 0; \\
2^7 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot (3,165,779,523,719) &= 273,523,350,849,321,600; \quad F(24) = 0, \\
l = 24, \quad a = l-16 = 8, \quad b = l-14 = 10, \quad c = l-20 = 4, \quad d = l-22 = 2, \quad e = l-8 = 16, \\
f = l-12 = 12, \quad g = l-18 = 6, \quad h = l-4 = 20, \quad i = l-2 = 22, \quad l_1 = l-6 = 18, \quad l_2 = l+2 \\
&= 26, \quad l_3 = l+20 = 44
\end{aligned}$$

#### 4. 新率과 其他 方斜 中長 問題와 略解

##### 4-1 新率方斜中長問題

(33) 徑一百尺間周古率微率密率新率各幾何(籌學 p. 130; 簿解 p. 448)

答曰 古率三百尺, 微率三百一十四尺, 密率三百一十四尺二寸八分五釐七分釐之五, 新率三百一十四尺一寸五分九釐

\* 古周  $l = \pi \times 2r = \pi \times 100 = 3 \times 100 = 300$  尺 ( $\pi = 3$ )

$$\text{微周 } l = \pi \times 2r = \pi \times 100 = \frac{157}{50} \times 100 = 314 \text{ 尺 } (\pi = \frac{157}{50})$$

$$\text{密周 } l = \pi \times 2r = \pi \times 100 = \frac{22}{7} \times 100 = 314.28571 \text{ 尺 } (\pi = \frac{22}{7});$$

$$0.71 \times 7 = 4.97 \approx 5, \therefore \frac{5}{7} \text{ 釐}$$

$$\text{新率 } l = \pi \times 2r = \pi \times 100 = \frac{314,159}{100,000} \times 100 = 314.159 \text{ 尺 } (\pi = \frac{314159}{100,000})$$

(34) 方一百尺間斜弦古率新率各幾何(籌學 p. 131; 簿解 p. 449)

答曰 古率一百四十尺, 新率一百四十一尺四寸二分

\* 방5사7의 비이므로,  $100 : x = 5 : 7$ ,  $\therefore x = \frac{700}{5} = 140$  銖(고률), 신률은  $2 \times 5^2 = x^2$ ,

$\therefore x = 7.0710678 = 7.071$ 로 斜를 생각하자는 주장이다.

$$\therefore 100 : x = 5 : 7.071 \text{에서 } x = 100 \times \frac{7.071}{5} = 141.42 \text{ 銖}$$

(35) 正三角每面一百尺間中長古率新率各幾何(籌學 p. 132; 簿解 p. 449)

答曰 古率八十五尺七分尺之五, 新率八十六尺六寸二釐七分釐之三

\* 면7중장6의 比이므로  $100 : x = 7 : 6$ ,  $x = 100 \times \frac{6}{7} = 85.714285$  銖,  $0.714285 \times 7 = 4.999995 = 5$ ,  $\therefore \frac{5}{7}$  釐(고률), 중장  $x^2 = 7^2 - 3.5^2 = 36.75$ ,  $x = 6.0621778 = 6.06217$ 로 보자는 주장,  $100 : x = 7 : 6.06217$ ,  $x = 100 \times \frac{6.06217}{7} = 86.602428$ ,  $0.428 \times 7 = 2.996 = 3$ ,  $\therefore \frac{3}{7}$  釐

## 5. 結論

### 5-1. 文獻別 問題分類

文獻 對象	默思集算法	籌書管見	九一集	理數新編	籌解需用	籌學實用	東算抄 (著者未詳)
古法	169, 170, 172, 174, 200	51, 72, 77	574, 574, 616, 618, 627, 629, 483, 485	304, 310, 317	427, 448, 449, 449, 439, 439	103, 130, 131, 132, 122, 123	354, 365
徽術	169, 170, 172, 174, 200		616, 574, 574, 618, 629, 632, 635, 644, 487, 483		448	130	95, 269, 272, 133, 354, 365
密率	169, 170, 172, 174, 200		573, 574, 616, 618, 632, 635, 644, 486, 484	304, 310, 317	448	130	95, 134, 269, 271, 354
西法(新率)					448, 449, 449	130, 131, 132	

## 5-2. 求積算表

구 분		방 법	차 이
대 상			
길이, 넓이	고법	주 $l = 2\pi r, S = \pi r^2$	$\pi = 3$
	휘술	"	$\pi = \frac{157}{50} (= 3.14)$
	밀률	"	$\pi = \frac{22}{7} (= 3.1428571)$
	서법	"	$\pi = 3.14159 (= \frac{314,159}{100,000})$
부피	고법	$V = \frac{\pi^2}{2} r^3$	$\frac{\pi^2}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$
	휘술	"	$\frac{\pi^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{24,689}{2,500} = 4.9298$
	밀률	"	$\frac{\pi^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{484}{49} = 4.9387755$
	서법	$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$	$\frac{4}{3} \pi = \frac{12.56}{3} = 4.186666$

위의 표에서 보는 바와 같이 일반적으로 고법을 주로 많이 써서 원의 면적과 체적을 구하고 비교적 계산량이 적은 밀법을 쓰고 있다. 단위가 다른 사물의 덧셈을 하고 그의 적에서 線素(line element)를 구하고 있다. 옛날의 계산 방법은 우리들이 지금 쓰고 있는 西法에 비

하여 다소 큰 값이 됨을 알 수 있다. 지금까지 계산한 밀률은 사실은 約率이고 密率은  $\pi = \frac{355}{113}$  임은 물론이다. 한편 算解需用과 算學實用은 問題는 같고 順序에 差異가 있음을 알 수 있다.

九章算術의 序文에서 郭書春은 “(南北朝)祖冲之使用了劉徽的方法劉徽的方法奠定了我國圓周率計算在世界上領先千年的基礎”라고 원주율 계산법을 자랑했다.

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