

Tall Guys

Why do tall guys find it easier to get dates than us normal-sized guys?

They can see farther. There's a simple formula you can use to calculate the distance (in kilometres) to the horizon from any vantage point, says physicist Robert Matthews of Britain's Aston University: Multiply your height in metres by 10, add on a third to the result and take the square root. Thus a six-footer can see 4.939 km compared with 4.690 km for a normal-sized person.



Source: "Ask a Journalist," *Toronto Globe and Mail*, September 20, 2002

"Media Clips" appears in every issue of the *Mathematics Teacher*, offering readers contemporary, authentic applications of quantitative reasoning based on print or electronic media. All submissions should be sent to the editor. For information on the department and guidelines for submitting a clip, visit <http://www.nctm.org/publications/content.aspx?id=10440#media>.

Edited by **Louis Lim**
louis.lim1@gmail.com
Richmond Hill High School
Richmond Hill, ON L4S 1A2, Canada

1. Write an equation that relates height, h (in meters), to distance to the horizon, d (in kilometers).
2. Find how far a person can see to the horizon for each of the heights above ground level shown in **table 1** ("Tall Guys"). Does anything in particular about the answers surprise you?
3. How far can you see (the distance to the horizon) from the 342-meter-high outdoor observation deck of the CN Tower in Toronto?
4. How high up would you be if the distance to the horizon is 50 km?

Table 1 ("Tall Guys")

Height above Ground Level (m)	Distance to the Horizon (km)
25	
50	
75	
100	

Fibs

The “Fib”—so named by GottaBook blogger Gregory K. Pincus—is a tightly written poem that uses the Fibonacci sequence as its inspiration.

The Fibonacci progression is a mathematical formula that starts with 0 and 1 and then continues to add numbers that are equal to the sum of the previous two numbers. Thus, the first seven numbers in the sequence are: 0-1-1-2-3-5-8.

To write a Fib, a more complicated version of the classic, highly constrained haiku, the poet composes a six-line poem that has the correct number of syllables in each line corresponding to each digit in the sequence. (The real first line of each Fib is silence.)

Johanna Wasylik, who lives on a farm in Alberta and homeschools her three children, said the Fib form was simple enough for her kids to write poems. “It’s

much easier for even a young child to come up with something that sounds pretty good and to be pleased with it,” she said. Her 8-year-old daughter wrote:

Cat
Sun
Lying
On the deck
Curled up, tail wrapped 'round
I think she’s having lots of fun

Source: Motoko Rich, “And It Goes Like This: 0-1-1-2-3-5-8,” *New York Times*, April 14, 2006

1. Verify that the poem created by Johanna Wasylik’s daughter is a Fib.
2. If the requirement of having exactly six lines were dropped, how many syllables would each line of a twelve-line Fib have?
3. (a) Find the total number of syllables in a six-line Fib.
(b) Find the total number of syllables in a twelve-line Fib.
4. Is the total number of syllables in a twelve-line Fib twice the number of syllables in a six-line Fib?
5. Create your own six-line Fib.



TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Preparing the Next Generation of Education Leaders and Practitioners

Programs Include:

Communications, Computing & Technology in Education

Communication and Education
Computing and Education
Instructional Technology and Media
Online Masters Program in Computing and Education
Intensive Masters Program in Computing and Education
Technology Specialist (K-12 Initial Certification)

Mathematics Education

Science Education

Elementary School Science Education
Secondary School Science Education
Supervision in Science Education

Apply Now

For more information visit our website: www.tc.edu/discover

MEDIA CLIPS

solutions

"Tall Guys" answers

1. The distance to the horizon can be calculated by simplifying the expression

$$d = \sqrt{10h + \frac{10h}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{40h}{3}}$$

2. You might have expected that when the height above ground level is doubled, you can then see twice as far. As **table 2 ("Tall Guys")** shows, this assumption is *not* valid. Note, however, that quadrupling the height above ground level results in being able to see twice as far. This relationship is a fundamental property of the square root function.

3. From the outdoor observation deck of the CN Tower in Toronto, the distance to the horizon is nearly equal to 67.5 km:

$$\sqrt{\frac{40(342)}{3}} \approx 67.5 \text{ km}$$

4. The distance to the horizon is 50 km when your height above ground level is 187.5 m:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{40x}{3}} &= 50 \\ \frac{40x}{3} &= 2500 \\ x &= 187.5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Table 2 ("Tall Guys")

Height above Ground Level (m)	Distance to the Horizon (km)
25	18.26
50	25.82
75	31.62
100	36.51

"Fibs" answers

1. The poem has six lines, and the number of syllables per line is 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8.
2. The number of syllables per line would be 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, and 144.
3. (a) The total number of syllables in a six-line Fib is 20.
(b) The total number of syllables in a twelve-line Fib is 376.
4. No, there are almost 19 times as many syllables in a twelve-line Fib as there are in a six-line Fib.
5. Answers will vary.

Additional information about Fibs can be found at the following Web sites:

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fib_\(poetry\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fib_(poetry))
- <http://gottabook.blogspot.com/2006/04/fib.html>
- <http://www.fibetry.com/>
- http://www.nytimes.com/2006/04/14/books/14fibo.html?_r=1&ex=1145419200&en=0ccb44acd92493d&ei=5087%0A&oref=slogin
- <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/archive/print.html?id=180219>

BECOME AN ADVOCATE

for the improvement of mathematics teaching and learning!

Go to www.nctm.org and click on

- Research, News, & Advocacy
- Advocacy
- Be an Advocate

You will find information on current issues, legislative alerts, how to get your voice heard, how to contact our elected officials, and much more.



RON LANCASTER, ron2718@nas.net, teaches mathematics at the University of Toronto, Ontario.

NEW FROM PENGUIN GROUP (USA)

Hot math
tips for
middle-school
girls

*The bestselling math education series
tackles the toughest class yet: Algebra*

DANICA MCKELLAR



HOT X ALGEBRA EXPOSED

In her trademark irreverent and accessible style, actress and internationally recognized math advocate Danica McKellar tackles the most feared math class: algebra.

By combining step-by-step math lessons with reader favorites like personality quizzes and testimonials, McKellar's unique advice can help any struggling middle school girl master topics such as square roots, polynomials, and the quadratic equation—and ace her next algebra test!



Hudson Street Press • 400 pp.
978-159463-070-5 • \$26.95

ALSO OF INTEREST:

KISS MY MATH

Showing Pre-Algebra Who's Boss

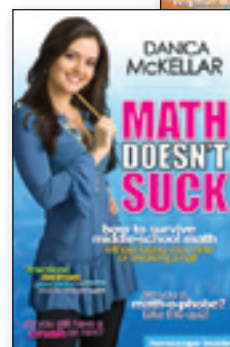
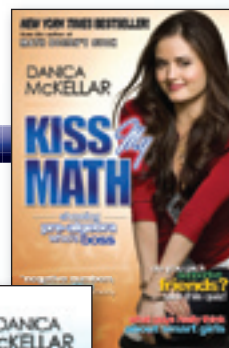
"Every page of this winning book is lively and interesting....McKellar's message isn't just to clear up math confusion, but to encourage teenage girls to claim their smarts and their power."—*The Boston Globe*.

Plume • 352 pp. • 978-0-452-29540-7 • \$15.00

MATH DOESN'T SUCK

How to Survive Middle-School Math Without
Losing Your Mind or Breaking a Nail

Plume • 320 pp. • 978-0-452-28949-9 • \$15.00



HUDSON STREET PRESS & PLUME are imprints of **PENGUIN GROUP (USA)**

Academic Marketing Department 375 Hudson Street New York, NY 10014 • www.penguin.com/academic

