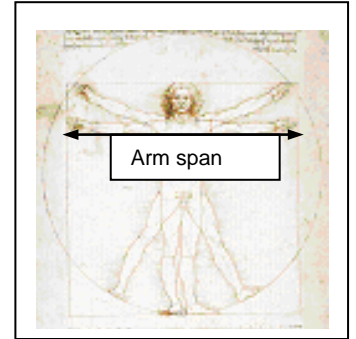


# The Vitruvian theory—does it apply to you?

## Student worksheet KS3

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) was a scientist and an artist, one of the greatest painters of the Italian Renaissance. He left only a handful of completed paintings, one of which is the *Mona Lisa*. He was so secretive that he wrote backwards to disguise his ideas.

In 1492, Leonardo drew a picture of a man standing inside a circle and a square. This is known as the 'Vitruvian Man'. It was a study of the proportions of the human body as described by Vitruvius, a Roman architect from the first century B.C. Based on his observations of European people of his day, Leonardo believed that arm span was equal to height in a perfectly proportioned body.



Why do you think he was interested in working out body proportions?

Do you think the Vitruvian theory illustrated by Leonardo would work today?

### Problem



**Is the Vitruvian theory that height is equal to arm span true for British students today?**

### Plan



Before you begin your investigation, what answer do you predict? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

Now test your prediction using data from your class.

### Data



Enter the data for 10 students from your class in this table.

How will you select the students for your sample?

Do not simplify the fraction for the arm span / height ratio.

Student	Gender	Arm span	Height	Ratio: arm span / height	
				fraction	decimal
	M or F	cm			
Student A					
Student B					
Student C					
Student D					
Student E					
Student F					
Student G					
Student H					
Student I					
Student J					



# The Vitruvian theory—does it apply to you?

## Student worksheet KS3

### Analysis



1. Have a look at the table of data. What does each row represent? What do you notice about the data?

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2. Which students most closely fit Leonardo's theory? \_\_\_\_\_

3. How do you know that a student fits this theory? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Graph the information from the table, using graph paper. You might have to draw different kinds of graphs to show all the information.

5. Look at the graphs you have drawn. What words could you use to describe the shapes, range and spread of the information?

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6. Not everybody has an arm span / height ratio that is equal to 1. Why do you think this is?

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You are now ready to answer the question we asked at the beginning of the worksheet:

### Conclusion



**Is the Vitruvian theory that height is equal to arm span true for British students today? \_\_\_\_\_**

Using some of the words below, give reasons based on what you found in your investigation:

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analysis	data	investigate	problem	selection
arm span	distribution	justify	random	skew
biased	equal	measure	ratio	slope
bivariate	frequent	middle	row	spread
cluster	gradient	outlier	sample	systematic
conclusion	height	predict	scatterplot	table