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It may seem like a simple mathematical error, but it has a complex and intriguing history that spans centuries. often used as an example of propaganda, which is a form of communication that aims to influence people's beliefs or actions in a particular direction. The earliest known use of the phrase "2+2=5" dates back to a letter written in 1813 by the poet Lord Byron to his wife Annabella Milbanke. In the letter, Byron quips that he would be glad to prove that 2+2=4 if he could, but that it would give him much greater pleasure to convert 2+2 into 5. -I know that two and two make four – & should be glad to prove it too if I could -though I must say if by any sort of process, I could convert 2&2 into five it would give me much greater pleasure- Lord Byron but this phrase become more politic with Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-État? (What Is the Third Estate?) written by Abbé Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès in January 1789, just before the start of the French Revolution. Sieyès wrote it as a response to a request from finance minister Jacques Necker for ideas on how to organize the Estates-General, and it contains political ideas about the role of the Third Estate in French society. Consequently if it be claimed that under the French constitution two hundred thousand individuals out of twenty-six million citizens constitute two-thirds of the common will, only one comment is possible: it is a claim that two and two make five. What Is the Third Estate? The idea behind the phrase is that if the government can convince people to believe something that is obviously untrue, then it can control their thoughts and actions in other areas as well. The phrase gained greater notoriety in the mid-19th century, during the political upheavals in France. The writer Victor Hugo used the phrase in his scathing critique of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, who had seized power and declared himself emperor of France. Hugo used the phrase "2+2=5" to illustrate the absurdity of the emperor's policies and the importance of truth and reason in the face of oppression. Hugo wrote an article titled Napoléon le Petit (Napoleon the Small) which was a scathing critique of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, the First President of the French Republic. In 1852, Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte seized power through a coup d'état and declared himself the emperor of France. He ruled the country with a harsh policy, resulting in the deportation of many people. Some, like Victor Hugo, willingly exiled themselves from France. While in exile, Hugo used the phrase "2+2 = 5" to illustrate the absurdity of the emperor's policies and to emphasize the importance of truth and reason in the face of oppression. Chapter 8 Name AXIOMS (or accepting truth without proof) are as follows. You are a captain of artillery at Berne, Monsieur Louis Bonaparte; you have necessarily a smattering of algebra and geometry. Here are certain axioms of which you have, probably, some idea. Two and two make four. Between two given points, the straight line is the shortest way. A part is less than the whole. Now, cause seven million five hundred thousand voters to declare that two and two make five, that the straight line is the longest way, that the whole is less than a part; cause eight millions, ten millions, a hundred millions of voters so to declare, and you will not have advanced a single step. Well—you will be surprised to hear it—there are axioms in probity, in honesty, in justice, as there are axioms in geometry; and moral truth is no more at the mercy of a vote than is algebraic truth. The notion of good and evil is insoluble by universal suffrage. It is not given to a ballot to make the false true, or injustice just. Human conscience is not to be put to the vote. Now, do you understand? Look at that lamp, that little obscure light, unnoticed, forgotten in a corner, lost in the darkness. Look at it, admire it. It is hardly visible; it burns in solitude. Make seven million five hundred thousand mouths breathe upon it at once, and you will not extinguish it. You will not even cause the flame to flicker. Cause a hurricane to blow; the flame will continue to ascend, straight and pure, towards Heaven. That lamp is Conscience. That flame is the flame which illumines, in the night of exile, the paper on which I now write. The full text of the book can be found at Project Gutenberg. Or search Google with Napoléon le Petit or Napoleon the Small. The phrase was later used by the Russian writer Fyodor Dostoevsky in his 1864 work Notes from Underground. In the book, the protagonist argues that human beings have the free will to choose what they believe, even if it goes against logic and reason. To illustrate this point, he uses the example of "2+2=5," implying that people can choose to believe something that is objectively untrue. The phrase "2+2=5" has become a cultural symbol of propaganda and the manipulation of truth for political gain. It serves as a reminder of the dangers of unchecked power and the importance of critical thinking and questioning of authority. During the Soviet Union's inception of Joseph Stalin's Five-Year Economic Plan in 1928 to adapt to a centralized industrial and agricultural society, the phrase gained even greater prominence. The Soviet government used propaganda posters featuring the slogan "2+2=5" to encourage workers to meet their production quotas and to emphasize the power of the state over individual thinking. The poster read "The Arithmetic of an Alternative Plan: 2 + 2 plus the Enthusiasm of the Workers = 5," implying that the hard work and enthusiasm of Soviet workers could make up for any gaps in production numbers. While the poster is an example of Soviet propaganda, it's important to note that the phrase "2 + 2 = 5" had been used in literature and political commentary prior to this. Its use in the Soviet context was a reflection of the government's emphasis on productivity and the prioritization of industrialization over other concerns. The phrase "2+2=5" has been used in various contexts throughout history, including by the writer George Orwell in his 1943 essay, "Looking Back on the Spanish War." Orwell's use of the phrase reflected his concerns about the manipulation of truth and the dangers of authoritarianism. According to some accounts, Orwell was struck by a speech given by Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring, a prominent figure in Nazi Germany. Göring had reportedly stated that "If the leader says Two plus two equals five, then it does." This chilling statement was an example of the way in which authoritarian leaders seek to control reality and shape the beliefs of their followers. Its essence lies in accepting that 2 + 2 = 5 is accepting that it is true without proof. This is the entrance to the Cult of Personality. Just one person says it and believes it without argument. This absolute dominance would be the dream state of every government, one in which the people obeyed beyond doubt. Say anything you believe, even if it's clearly against logic. In the novel 1984, the example of the Nazi Party used propaganda as an important tactic in governing the country. One of the key ways that propaganda works is by appealing to people's emotions rather than their reason. Propaganda uses persuasive techniques such as emotional appeals, loaded language, and selective presentation of facts to sway people's opinions. By doing so, it can create a false sense of reality that is difficult for people to question or challenge. The phrase "2+2=5" illustrates the power of propaganda to create a false sense of reality. By convincing people to believe something that is objectively untrue, propaganda can manipulate people's thoughts and actions in a way that serves the interests of those in power. propaganda is brainwashing or coercion depending on the situation. To create strong faith in the target group to believe or follow the desired goal. The word is of Catholic origin. In which Pope Gregory XV established a unit called the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith (now Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples), simplistically translated as the Apostolic Unit. Send missionaries to travel to every corner of the world to persuade people to believe in God. That was the beginning of Propaganda. Spreading faith about which leads to a power base by using every means to transform people from within. whether it is a symbol to create unity Building faith to propagate and protect Initially, it may be used in a good way. But later it became an attack on rivals and raised himself to be better. Including giving incomplete facts, hiding, hiding, using many people to drag them away, etc., so that most people see that what their own side has done is good and beautiful. Regenerate responseIn reality, the phrase "2+2=5" has become a popular cultural reference to the dangers of propaganda and the importance of critical thinking and skepticism in evaluating information. We're onThat's a nice way to start, JonnyAre you such a dreamerTo put the world to rights?I'll stay home foreverWhere two and two always makes a five! Who hasn't heard this amazing number from Radio head? The makers of this song were quite sure that two and two make a five.When did this become a popular question? Well, the credit goes to the film However, when I applied the same logic in my Maths exam, as a kid, my professor marked it wrong. I felt deceived, to be honest. Ever since, I have always wished of proving that grumpy professor wrong and I am glad I have finally found few way out! Has your professor also forced you to believe that 2 + 2 = 4? It's time to prove him wrong! It's finally that moment when you can proudly tell him how 2 + 2 = 5 Wondering how? Grab a bowl of nachos as you scroll through the top six ways to prove this seemingly impossible equation. First, let us solve this strange problem with the simplest possible method. Let us assume: 0 = 0 Now "0" can result from the subtraction of one number with itself. So, let us assume that the two figures at L.H.S. and R.H.S. are 4, and 10. Such that.... 4 – 4 = 10 – 10 Where, 4 can be written as 2*2 And 10 can be written as 2*5 Solving the equation further we get, => 2^2-2^2 = 2×5 – 2×5 => (2 – 2)(2 + 2) = 5(2 – 2) Cancelling (2–2) from both sides we get => 2 + 2 = 5 (Hence proved) Think this method was too plain to convince your professor? Are you looking for something crisper? Don't worry, have a look at the next method. Well, its good to be a choosy friend who will not believe in anything that the other friend says. So for those choosy friends of ours, who are not satisfied with the above logic, we have a second answer. Let's now try to solve this problem by using a different method. How about tossing in some fractions to make the struggle look more serious? Let us assume: -20 = -20 ———- (1) Where 20 can also be written as: => 16 – 36 and => 25 – 45 Now, placing these values in equation (1) we get: => 16 – 36 = 25 – 45 Which can also be written as: => 42 – 4 x 9 + 81/4 = 52 – 5 x 9 + 81/4 => 42 – (2 x 4 x 9/2) + (9/2)2 = 52 – (2 x 5 x 9/2) + (9/2)2 => (4 – 9/2)2 = (5 – 9/2)2 => 4 = 5 Which eventually proves: => 2 + 2 = 5 (Hence Proved) Well, even Pythagoras was condemned byfew, for saying that the earth is round. It is always good to refer to a newmethod to prove yourself. So here goes method 3. Let us now relate this problem with a real-life example. According to the given data: 2 + 2=5 Or 4 = 5 Let us suppose you have 4 chocolates and you gave all of them to poor children. Now you have 0 chocolates. When represented mathematically, you can write it as : => 4 – 4 = 0 Now, consider your friend has 5 oranges, and he also gives all of them to those children. He also ends up having nothing left with him. Mathematically: => 5 – 5 = 0 We can write => 0 = 0 => 4 – 4 = 5 – 5 This can also be written as: => 4(1–1) =5(1–1) => 4=5((1–1)/(1–1)) => 4 = 5 OR => 2 + 2 = 5 OR => 2+2=2+2+1 OR => 2+2+1=2+2 Though this method proves that 2 + 2 = 5 but it's not one of my favorites. So, I thought of adding some more spice to the problem. And when I say spice, I mean geometry. After all, things are always better understood pictorial representation, isn't it? Some people are not convinced by digits. So get convinced in angles with Method 4 Any geometry lovers out there? Here's the geometrical solution to prove our unusual problem. Let us suppose, there's a triangle with AB = 4, AC = 5 and BC = 3. Construct the angle bisector of ∠A and the perpendicular bisector of segment B.C. Now, in the constructed figure: AB = 4 AC = 5 So, the angle bisector and perpendicular bisector are not parallel. Hence, they intersect at a point O. Drop perpendiculars OR and OQ to sides A.B. and A.C., respectively. Form segments O.B. and O.C. Case 1: AO = AO by reflexivity, ∠RAO = ∠QAO (AO is an angle bisector) ∠ARO = ∠AQO (both are right angles) By A.A.S. congruence, ΔARO ≅ ΔAQO. Consequently by CPCTC, AR = AQ and RO = OQ. ——-(1) Case 2: OD = OD by reflexivity, ∠ODB = ∠ODC (both are right angles) BD = DC (OD bisects BC) By S.A.S. congruence, ΔODB ≅ ΔODC. Therefore, by CPCTC, O.B. = O.C. ——-(2) Since we have proved that R.O. = OQ ———-(1) OB = OC ———-(2) Also, since ∠O.R.B. and ∠O.Q.C. are both right angles, the hypotenuse-leg theorem for congruence implies ΔORB ≅ ΔOQC. Therefore, by CPCTC, B.R. = Q.C. ————(3) We have shown that AR = AQ and BR = QC. Therefore, AB = AR + RB = AQ + QC = AC. In other words, 4 = 5, Thus, 2 + 2 = 5. What? Is it too complex to be understood? Well, I loved it because I love geometry. However, I still have a surprise for those who didn't like this method much. Wondering what it may be? Read on. So, that's how you prove 2 + 2 = 5. Wasn't that easy?. I bet your professor would give you an accolade for proving him wrong! You are going to be his new favourite for sure! Even if the solution may be wrong but this high level of logic will surely take your professor or teachers aback. Method 5 (A bit funny): This was how one of our friends made the equation true. DONT try it. In his words… "There were 2 boys trying to snatch 2 mangoes each from a friend of mine who had 5 mangoes. I had been on bad terms with my friends . I asked all three of them to fight over and whoever wins, would get the 4 mangoes. My friend kept 5 mangoes on the ground and started fighting. The three fought amongst themselves for quite long. I reported my teacher that they were fighting. My teacher made them kneel down in front of the class and I was enjoying all the 5 mangoes." So I got 2 boys willing to get 2 mangoes each from my friend to get me 5 mangoes in total." Well, you would think it is a programming joke till you go through it. You are going to love this last method, especially if you are a programming aficionado. Yes! You can solve this using a simple and easy code as well. All you have to do is, type these few lines of code, compile it and see for yourself that 2+2=5. $ cat test.c #include int main() { int a = 3; int b = 3; // aren't we supposed to add 2 and 2 ??/ a = 2; b = 2; printf("%d", a + b); return 0; } $ gcc -W -Wall -trigraphs test2.c 2>/dev/null $ ./a.out 5 So, that's how you prove 2 + 2 = 5. Wasn't that easy? I bet your professor would give you an accolade for proving him wrong! You are going to be his new favourite for sure! Not just this, you can know the solution to other, more complex problems that tickle your brain. All you have to do is connect with us at Myassignmnethelp.com. With myassignmenthelp.com, you can create unique, high level logic for more complex problems that tickle your brain. All you have to do is connect with us at Myassignmenthelp.com and get a different view of subjects. MyAssignmenthelp.com is one of the most reliable assignment help services preferred by students across nations like the U.S., U.K., and Australia. That's because we only hire highly qualified writers with years of experience in solving subject problems. When it comes to Maths assignments, our services are backed up by experts who have high end analytical and logical skills to solve even the toughest of maths problems. If you too are struggling with your difficult math assignments and need to learn how to solve difficult math problems, you can refer to our free sample assignments. Log on to myassignmenthelp.com to get free assignment quotes and detailed information on how to place your order. Great grades and bright academic career is just a click away! Welcome to Quickmath Solvers! Andrew DanielsOn paper, it's one of the simplest math problems in the world: 2+2. If you're counting something, like screws at the hardware store, it's pretty straightforward. But the lines blur in other contexts. If you add 2 cups of vinegar to 2 cups of baking soda, and the reaction produces 5 cups of a fizzy mess, does that mean 2+2=5?We bring assumptions into the world of mathematics. In this case, the simple "counting numbers"—the whole integers 1, 2, 3, and so on—signify a gulf between math's abstraction and application. Using "2+2=4" as food for thought, mathematicians are exploring the circumstances in which 2+2 doesn't actually equal 4, at least not neatly, and we can extend those interpretations to larger questions in epistemology—how we know what we know. "I don't know who needs to hear this, but if someone says 2+2=5, the correct response is, 'What are your definitions and axioms?' not a rant about the decline of Western civilization." Kareem Carr, a biostatistics Ph.D. student at Harvard University, ignited a "Does 2+2 ever equal 5?" debate on Twitter. On July 30, 2020, he wrote, "I don't know who needs to hear this, but if someone says 2+2=5, the correct response is, 'What are your definitions and axioms?' not a rant about the decline of Western civilization." In his Twitter thread, Carr pointed out that counting numbers "are abstractions of real underlying things in the universe," so we should be mindful of how those abstractions distort truth when introduced to real-world scenarios. Arithmetic works well in a textbook, but practically, it often runs into contextual questions that don't account for parts of a whole, approximations, or more relevant vectors. For example, if you're adding whole degrees to an angle, eventually you'll circle around to an angle that measures 360 degrees. But a 360-degree angle has the same orientation as a 0-degree angle, so whether the angle measures 0 degrees or 360 degrees depends on context. Likewise, if you drilled a screw five full rotations (1,800 degrees) instead of four (1,440 degrees), the screw's orientation remains the same, but in one case, it's deeper inside the lumber.Carr's tweet received some replies displaying other examples of arithmetic's real-world limitations. Many people pointed out that two animals can become three through reproduction (1+1=3, or 1+1=1, depending on your parameters), or that two machines could become three machines if you had some spare parts from each machine and a little elbow grease. Others pointed out that 2.3 rounds down to 2, but 2.3+2.3 rounds up to 5, making it possible through a certain filter that 2+2=5. In general, the idea that we innately learn counting numbers—whole values only, no fractions or decimals—is a common misconception among people who aren't trained in math or human development. Young children learn numbers one at a time, by counting, but only begin to learn more sophisticated counting—higher numbers—once they can recognize quantities quickly, an ability called subitizing. It becomes easier for us to count to 7, for example, when we can recognize a group of four things and then count the fifth, sixth, and seventh things. Counting is an unnatural, learned skill—even the nonhuman animals who can "count" to four or five, like dogs and chimps, are considered exceptional—so imposing abstract counting numbers onto the real world creates an innate tension.There are more problems with the abstraction of on-paper mathematics. Carr grounds his "2+2=5" concept in the ways statistical models can cause harm to marginalized groups across certain parameters. "Whenever you create a numerical construct like IQ, or an aggression score, or a sentiment score, it's important to remember that properties of this score might not mirror the real things being measured," he says. ➡ How 2+2=5 Became Political Propaganda While Carr's debate surrounding "2+2=5" is somewhat postmodern in nature, the equation has a storied past as a tenet of anti-intellectualism. For instance, Fyodor Dostoyevsky set up the unnamed protagonist in his 1864 novel Notes from Underground to believe that 2+2=5. Dostoyevsky mused that such an objection of external logic represents the free will that makes a person human.ullstein bild Dtl.//Getty ImagesMeanwhile George Orwell, in a 1943 essay, described Nazi propaganda as a denial of science, noting that if Hitler proclaimed "two and two are five," it would be received as the only certain truth. Orwell repeated this idea in his novel 1984.—Courtney LinderSentiment scoring is the primary way companies analyze reviews and customer service replies for positive or negative "feeling," while aggression scales are used in assessing psychiatric patients. In each model, people must assign arbitrary number values (on a scale of 1 to 10, for example) to a criterion that isn't tangibly measurable—how "pleasant" a transaction was or how "violently" a patient behaved. "When you're trying to create a statistical construct of some mental phenomenon, my sentiment could be changing from moment to moment," Carr explains. "You're not really sure how concrete this thing is." It's hard to rate your feelings when they change so much, or when the minimum or maximum of the scale—is your pain level really a 10, as bad as it could possibly be?—isn't easily conceived by our experience.Some bad-faith critics flooded Carr's mentions, saying the value of math is its reliability and rigidity. But Carr's response points to the distinction between using math as a tool to find answers and math as a tool to learn. "There are a lot of people who seek out math and statistics for a sense of certainty: 'This is the answer,'" he says. "And there are people who close their minds. I'm more on the other side: Is there something else I could discover in this complex of ideas? It's a thrill of discovery, like when people do metal-detecting." Ultimately, Carr says expanding people's conception of the pros and cons of various mathematical applications will lead to deeper critical thinking about the way math intersects with our lives. "There's a need for this sort of thinking, because we're basically turning everything into data," he says. Movies have Tomato-meters, podcasts have star ratings, and social media is rife with ratios. "If we're going to be a world that's just in apps, we need to be sure these things are working how we think they work." Now Watch This:Caroline DelbertCaroline Delbert is a writer, avid reader, and contributing editor at Pop Mech. She's also an enthusiast of just about everything. Her favorite topics include nuclear energy, cosmology, math of everyday things, and the philosophy of it all. Step 1: Begin by positioning the first number (2) as the starting point on the number line.Step 2: Next, progress from the first number by units equivalent to the second number towards the right. This is due to the ascending nature of values on the number line toward the right. For instance, when adding 2 + 5, advance 5 units to the right. This progression leads to the number 7. Hence, 2 + 5 = 7. The following animation demonstrates the Number Line method, 0 1 Start 2 3 4 5 6 End 7 8 9 10 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +5 ©AskMathGuru Speed:0.5x1x2xNeed support for a different topic or want to share a feedback? Write to us and we'll work on adding it. Be a part of our progress!Step 1: Arrange the numbers 2, 5 (addends) to align them properly in respective columns for ones, tens, hundreds, and Thousands… stacking them vertically.Step 2: Sum the numbers from the rightmost column, moving leftward, beginning with the ones column, followed by the tens column, and hundreds column till the leftmost column.Step 3: If the sum in any of the columns is more than 9, we regroup this sum into tens and ones. We write the ones digit of this sum under that particular column and we carry over the tens digit of the sum to the next column. This carried-over digit is added along with the addends of that specific column.Step 4: The total of the provided numbers is achieved by adding all the columns together. In this problem, the total is 7 The following animation demonstrates the Place Value method, O T 2 5 + 7 ©AskMathGuru Speed:0.5x1x2xNeed support for a different topic or want to share a feedback? Write to us and we'll work on adding it. 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