

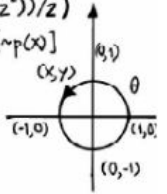


$$\operatorname{arccsch}(z) = \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+z^2})/z$$

$$(a \vee b)^n = a^n \vee b^n \sim \forall x [p(x)] \equiv \exists x [\sim p(x)]$$

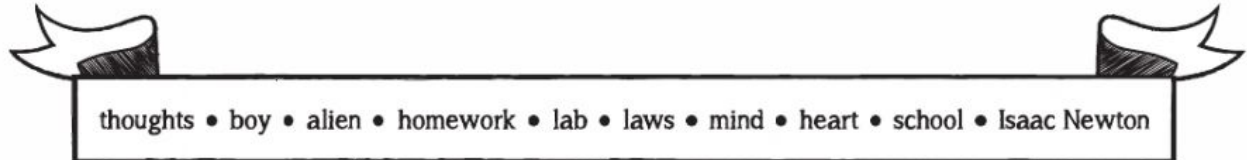
$$\tanh(z) = -i \tan(iz)$$





NAME _____









ACTIVITY 1

This is a synopsis of the play you are going to watch. Use the pictures to help you fill in the gaps and find out what it is the story about!



Albert is a 15 year old (1)  _____ in a new school. He is the smartest, the most intelligent, the brightest human alive but he has no friends. His parents, Pauline and Hermann, are worried about this. Back from (2)  _____, he loves to spend the rest of the day in his (3)  _____ working on a Relativity Theory he is developing among other experiments. Maya, his sister, thinks he is a lonely (4)  _____. Anyway, he wants to find out how to make friends. So he decides to use all his genius to find the best way to be accepted.

Albert proves to be a bit of a rebel regarding his (5)  _____ and the discoveries of a respected physicist as Isaac Newton was. To pass the year, Ms. Degenhart assigns, young Albert Einstein and Michelle Besso, a challenging (6)  _____. Albert will have to tutor Michelle, Mike for his friends, on the works of (7)  _____. By explaining, in a humorous, practical and smart way, the three basic (8)  _____ that Newton revealed, will Mike be able to understand, which include Physics, Science and Maths? At the same time, will Albert understand that the best way to make friends, is to be himself?

Come and see for yourself how the kid who would grow to be the greatest scientist of the 20th Century just by opening his (9)  _____ and (10)  _____!

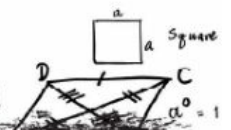
See Teacher's Corner answer key in the index

$$\log_n m = \frac{\log m}{\log n}$$

$$n! = (n-1)! \cdot n$$

$$\sim \forall x \forall y [p(x,y)] \equiv \exists x \exists y [p(x,y)]$$

$$\coth(z) = i \cot(iz) \sinh(z) = i \sin(iz) \quad a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$



$$\log_n m = \frac{\log m}{\log n} \quad \sim \forall x \forall y [p(x,y)] \equiv \exists x \exists y [p(x,y)] \quad \coth(z) = i \cot(iz) \sinh(z) = i \sin(iz) \quad a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$