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October 23, 2014 3 min. read the Smart Photo Calculator app - Mathematics - Problem solved. Instantly. Oh, yes, kids, it's real, and it's finally here, but not without a few kinks. Here's PhotoMath, a new free photo calculator app that solves the mathematical equations in the snap - snap your smartphone's camera. Free. How nice is that? You're doing math. Actually, no. That's the whole point. For a mathematical application, PhotoMath is surprisingly simple. Magic takes place in two simple steps: Step 1: Run the app and aim your smartphone at the mathematical equation. Step 2: Align (homework, yes) the problem you want to solve in the app's little red frame brackets, watch sprinkling animated white glitter dots while the app thinks for a second or two or three - and boom! Voila! The answer automatically appears on the screen. Well, at least he should and most of the time he does. We'll get to the wet blanket in a minute. Related: Shark Tank Mr. Wonderful on teaching kids about money: Put their noses in it as you're learning the genius of Puppy'PhotoMath doesn't end up on the solution. To see every step used to untangle the equation, simply click the word Steps that appears on the smartphone screen. Yes, it's so simple, without a head necessity. Cue the collective fun of math haters everywhere - and the collective anger of math teachers around the world. Refreshingly clean and simple application, both in the user interface and in functionality, is only available for iOS and Windows Phone devices at the moment. Sorry, Android people. No PhotoMath for you. Only in early 2015, according to its creators. Before downloading the app (because you know what you want, corner cutter), know that it's not all rainbows and unicorns. The creators of PhotoMath boast that their wonder product can crack basic arithmetic, fractions and decimal points, powers and roots and linear equations, all in one click. And, for the most part, it can. But that can't solve handwritten or word problems - nor, get it, the fourth-grade California General Basic Mathematical Standards Practice Book problem we tried it on. Related: This Smart Skin-Scanning App Can Save Your Life Confidence app has taken the simple problem of separating from the work book to the square root problem, then of course spit out a square answer to the root problem. Incorrectly! If you're a fourth grader, you probably don't realize that PhotoMath gave you the wrong answer. And, when you turn on your math work, your teacher may get a sinking suspicion that you are calling in some serious backup technology to get homework (such as cheating). Oh, Oh, our PhotoMath test drive wasn't all bad, though. We also tried it on eighth-grade algebra problems (also California Common Basic Issue) and it worked every time - to the delight of some 13-year-old. However, we had to significantly decorate the lighting lighting The mathematical sheet that we sent our iPhone 6 to coax the app into making a clear snap, even after pushing the app's light icon. To see PhotoMath in action for yourself, check out the video below: Related: How Bullied, Dyslexia 16-year-old entrepreneur fought back and found his way These lol-worthy word puzzles represent some searing parenting questions in the same style as your child's math homework. 1. Your kid declares that he loves goldfish crackers. How many hours after you buy Costco-sized boxes of goldfish crackers will he decide not to eat anything that is in the shape of a fish? 2. You can walk 0.25 miles to the park in 8 minutes while walking at a normal pace. How long will it take you to get to the park with a toddler who insists on pushing the stroller instead of riding in it? 3. The ice box slams you bought contains 20 SS, but only 5 blue. If your 2 kids are currently eating only blue SS and they are allowed one a day, how long will you have until there is a fight for the last blue ice pop? RELATED: 10 Helpful Ways to Prepare Your First Time Parent Friends 4. There is one tiny Lego on the floor of your 20s 15-foot living room. How many seconds after you enter the room barefoot do you step on Lego? 5. Before going to bed, your child drinks water, goes pot, and hears 20 fairy tales at night. Calculate how much just one more thing she asks she can come up with afterwards. 6. The longest day of the year is June 21, the summer solstice. How many more days will your kids get up at 5am and stay awake until 10pm? 7. Your child decides that she wants a superhero themed birthday party. If her birthday is 6 months old, how many times will she change the theme of the party by the time her birthday arrives? 8. Your child has a slight runny nose. How many times worse will your cold when you inevitably catch it? RELATED: Little Things Parents Kids Deserve a Award for Leading 9. You will check out 55 library books for your children this year. Of these, 15 will be returned late and 3 will be completely lost. How much money do you owe the library before the end of the year? 10. If you do an average of 4 loads of laundry per week and there are 52 weeks a year, how many drinks do you need after calculating the amount of laundry you will be doing in the next 10 years? Justin LewisGetty Images Mathematics can get quite tricky. Fortunately, not all mathematical problems should be incomprehensible. Here are five current math problems that everyone can understand, but no one has been able to solve. Advertising - Continue reading below Collatz Hypothesis Select any number. If this number is even, divide it into 2. If it's weird, multiply it by 3 and add 1. Now repeat the process with the new number. If you keep going, you'll end up at one. Every time. millions of numbers, and they never found one that didn't end up on one after all. The fact is that they have never been able to prove that there is no special number out there that never leads to one. It is possible that there is some really large number that goes to infinity rather than, or maybe a number that gets stuck in a loop and never reaches one. But no one has ever been able to prove it for sure. Moving the sofa is a problem so you move into a new apartment and you try to bring your sofa. The problem is the hallway turns and you have to fit your sofa around the corner. If it's a small sofa that may not be a problem, but a really big sofa is sure to get stuck. If you're a mathematician, you ask yourself: What's the biggest sofa you could fit around the corner? It doesn't have to be a rectangular sofa either, it can be any shape. This is the problem of moving sofas. Here's the specifics: the whole problem is in two dimensions, the angle is 90-degree angle, and the width of the corridor is 1. What is the largest two-dimensional area that can fit around the corner? The biggest area that can fit around the corner is called-I'm kidding, you don't-sofa permanent. No one knows for sure how big it is, but we have some pretty big sofas that work, so we know that it should at least be as big as they are. We also have sofas that don't work, so it should be smaller than those. All together, we know the sofa constant should be between 2.2195 and 2.8284. Perfect Cuboid Problem Remember the pyphagora theorem, A2 and B2? The three letters correspond to the three sides of the right triangle. In the Pythagoras triangle, and all three sides are whole numbers. Let's extend this idea to three dimensions. There are four numbers in three dimensions. In the picture above, they are A, B, C and G. The first three measurements of the box, and the G is diagonal running from one of the upper corners to the opposite lower angle. Just as there are some triangles where all three sides are whole numbers, there are also some boxes where three sides and spatial diagonals (A, B, C and G) are whole numbers. But there are also three more diagonals on three surfaces (D, E and F), and this raises an interesting question: can there be a box where all seven of these lengths are integers? The goal is to find a box where the A2 and B2 and C2 G2 are, and where all seven rooms are integers. It's called the perfect cuboid. Mathematicians have tried many different possibilities and still have not found one that works. But they also couldn't prove that such a box doesn't exist, so hunting for the perfect cuboid. Inscribed square problems draw a closed loop. The cycle doesn't have to be a circle, it can be any form you want, but the beginning and end must meet and the cycle cannot cross itself. Should Opportunity square inside the loop so that all four corners of the square touch the loop. According to the written square hypotheses, each closed cycle (in particular, each plane of a simple closed curve) should have a square, a square, where all four corners lie somewhere on a loop. This has already been decided for a number of other forms, such as triangles and rectangles. But the squares are complex, and so far the formal proof has eluded the mathematicians. The happy ending problem of the Happy End problem is so named because it led to the marriage of two mathematicians who worked on it, George Szekeres and Esther Klein. In fact, the problem works like this: make five points on random places on a piece of paper. Assuming that the dots are not intentionally located, say in a row, you should always be able to connect four of them to create a convex quadrilateral, which is a four-sided shape where all angles are less than 180 degrees. The essence of this theorem is that you can always create a convex quadrilateral with five random dots, no matter where these points are located. So that's how it works for the four parties. But for the pentagon, the five-sided shape turns out you need nine points. For the hexagon it is 17 points. But other than that, we don't know. It's a mystery how many dots are required to create a heptagon or any large shapes. More importantly, there should be a formula to tell us how many points are required for any form. Mathematicians suspect that the equation is M'1'2N-2, where M is the number of points and the N is the number of sides in the form. But so far, they've only been able to prove that the answer is at least as big as the answer you get that way. This content is created and supported by a third party and is imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. 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