

Revisiting basic assumptions in mathematics teacher education

Rina Zazkis
Simon Fraser University
Vancouver, Canada

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Revisiting
basic mathematical assumptions
in
teacher education

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Revisiting
basic mathematical
assumptions
in teacher education

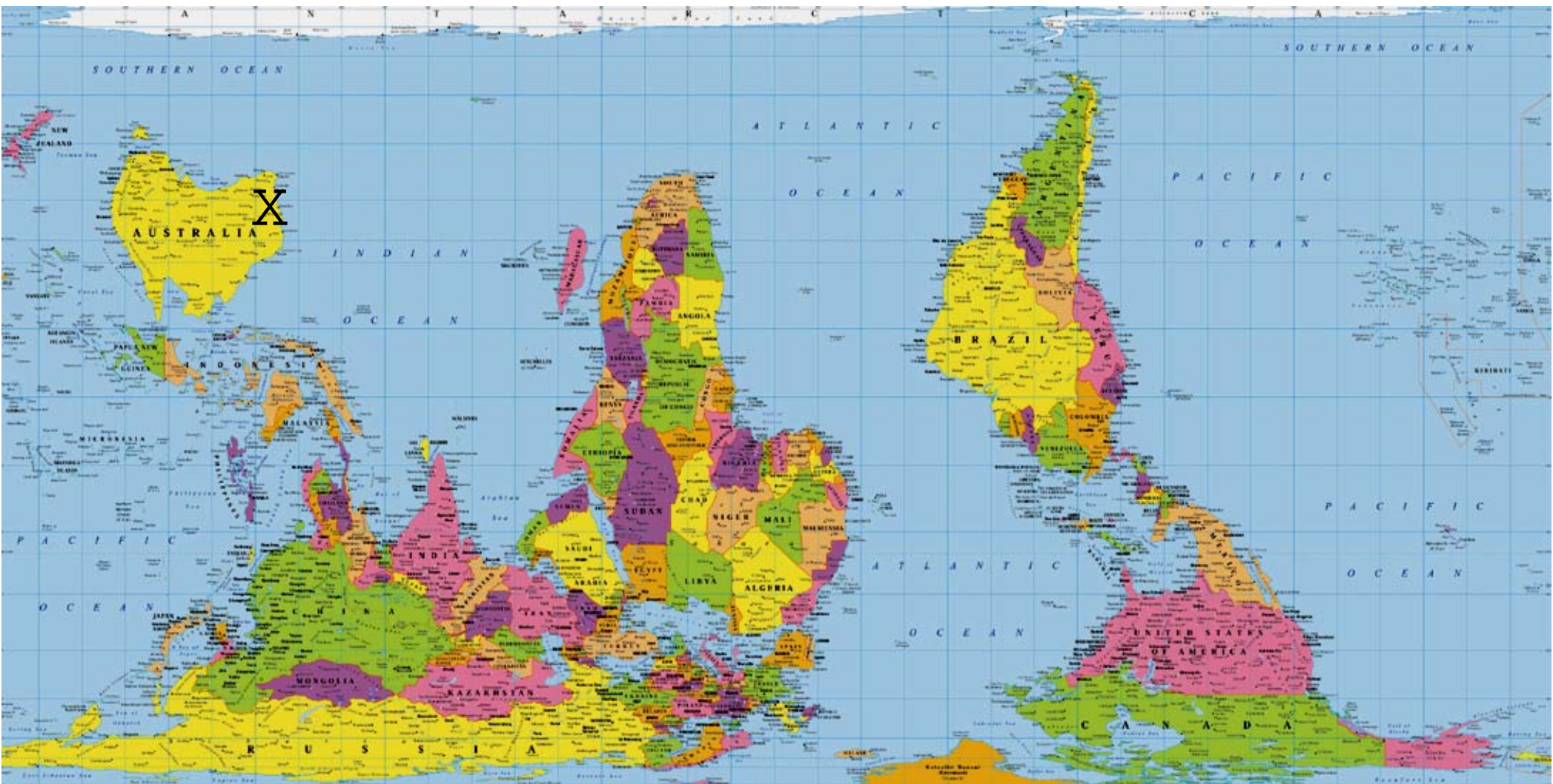
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Goals in teacher education

- to improve/enhance teachers' personal understanding of mathematics
- to examine/introduce the variety of students' possible understandings or misunderstandings of mathematics

X

Imagine there is a world map in the
above rectangle
Mark Vancouver, BC Canada on the map



Vancouver?
r?

What is your reaction
to the following
statements?

- The sum of the interior angles in a triangle ABC is 280 degrees
- The graph of a function $y=x$ is a parabola
- A number is divisible by 5 if and only if the sum of its digits is divisible by 5

What is your reaction
to the following
statements?

- The sum of the interior angles in a triangle ABC is 180 degrees
- The graph of a function $y = x^2$ is a parabola
- A number is divisible by 3 if and only if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3

And how about these?

- The sum of the interior angles in a triangle is always 180 degrees
- A graph of a function $y=x$ is a straight line
- A number is divisible by 3 if and only if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3

Look again

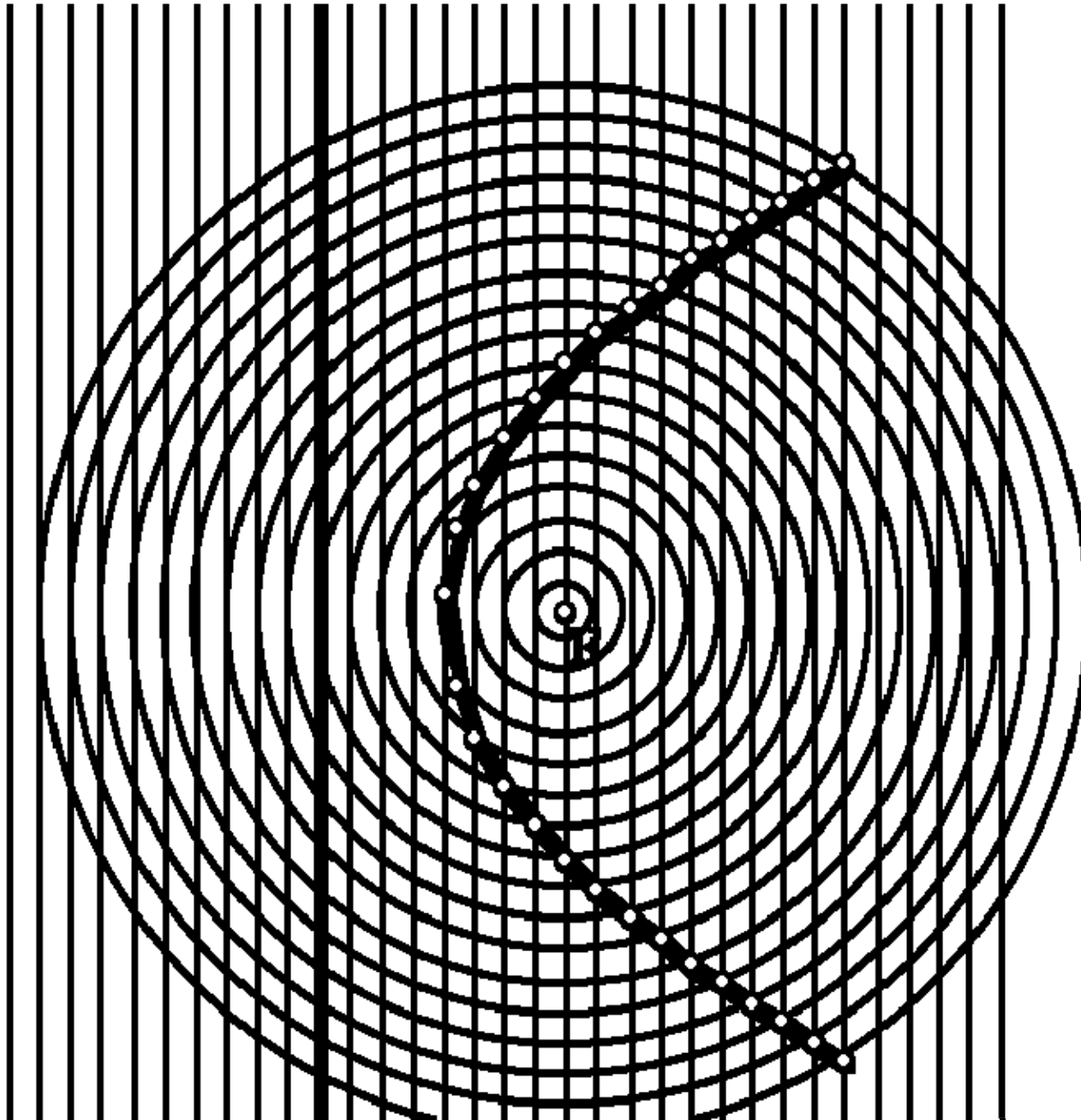
- The sum of the interior angles in a triangle ABC is 280 degrees
- The graph of a function $y=x^2$ is a parabola
- A number is divisible by 5 if and only if the sum of its digits is divisible by 5

Look again

- The sum of the interior angles in a triangle ABC is 280 degrees (possible, on a sphere)
- The graph of a function $y=x^2$ is a parabola (indeed, in focus-directrix coordinate system)
- A number is divisible by 5 if and only if the sum of its digits is divisible by 5 (indeed, in base 6)

Directrix coordinates

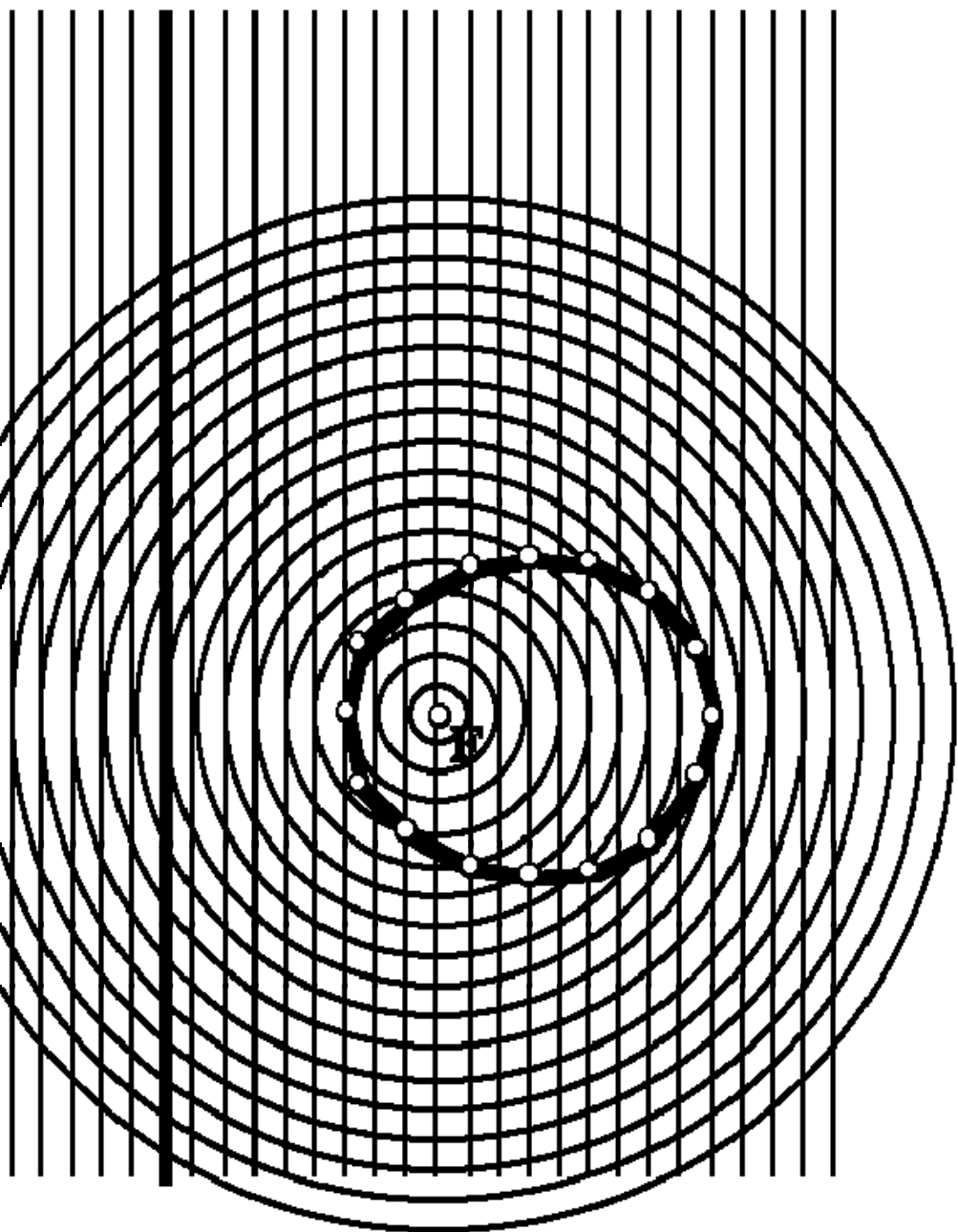
Directrix



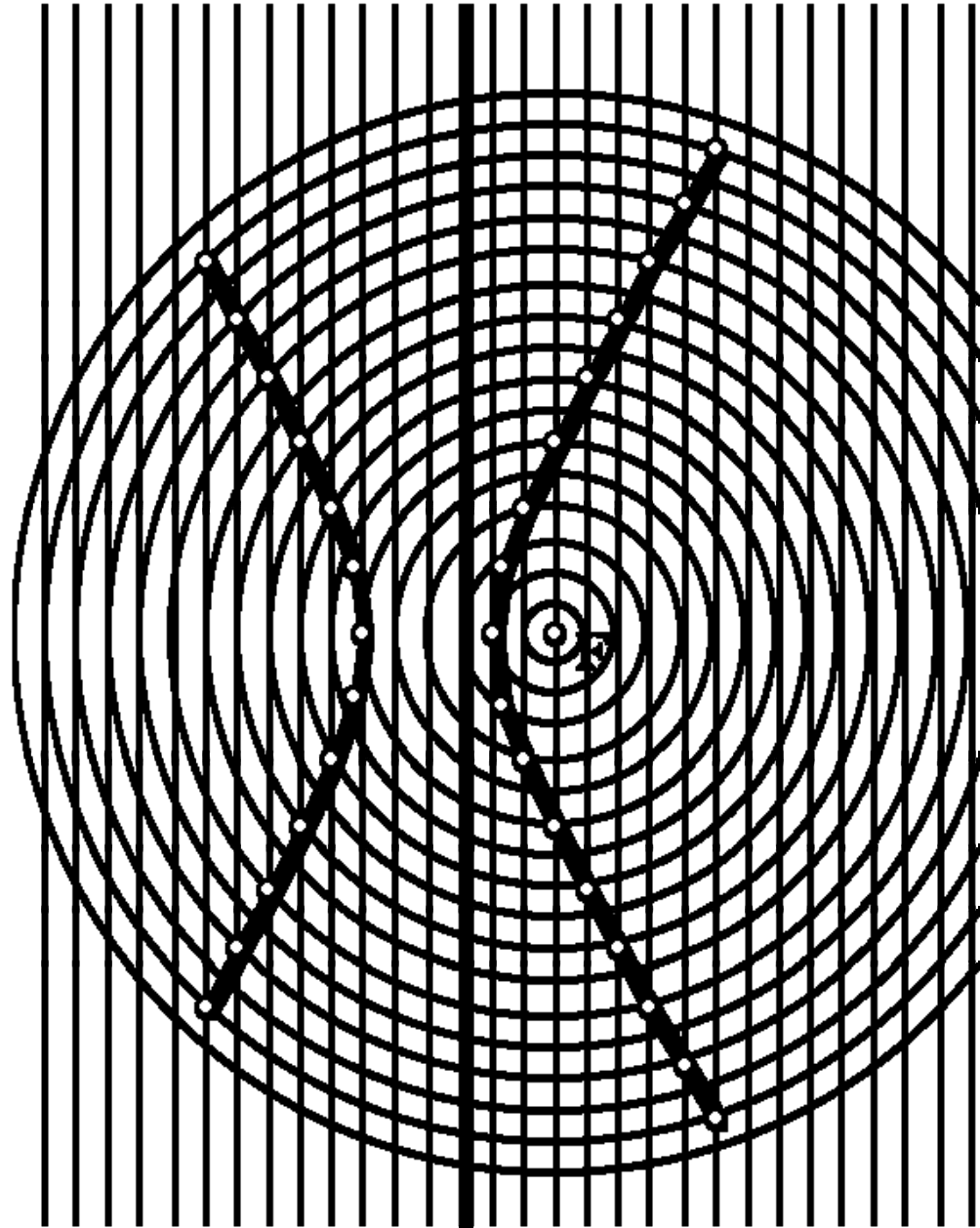
$\nabla = \nabla$

Directrix coordinates

Directrix



Directrix



Examples that "shake" our assumptions

- conventions
- shared understandings
- unintended constraints

Examples that "shake" our assumptions

- **conventions**
- shared understandings
- unintended constraints

Conventions

- Base ten representation
- Cartesian coordinates
- Euclidian geometry (on a plane)

Conventions

- Base ten
representation
- Cartesian coordinates
- Euclidian geometry

Multi-base
arithmetic:

Dine
s

"New
Math"

"if compared with mathematics
resulting from pondering more
profoundly the subject matter and
its relations to reality, unorthodox
positional systems are a mere joke"



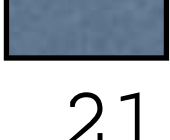
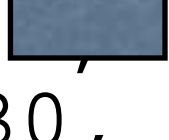


Freudenthal (1983, p. 132)

"it is a good didactics to motivate
pupils by jokes, and an unorthodox
positional system may even be a good
joke".

Working in bases other than 10

- Counting
- Conversion
- Operations

count in
base 4

1 , 2  10 , 11 , 12 , 
, 3  13 , 
20 , 21 , 22 , 23 , 30 ,
31 , 32 , 33 ,
  100 , 101 ,
102 , ...

Add in
base 5

$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ +14 \\ \hline 102 \end{array}$$

Multiply in
base 5

$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ \times 14 \\ \hline ? \end{array}$$

convert 12.34 five

$$1 \times 5 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/5) + 4 \times (1/25) = 7 + 19/25 \\ = 7.76$$

convert 12.34_{five}

$$1 \times 5 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/5) + 4 \times (1/25) = 7 + 19/25 \\ = 7.76$$

$$1 \times 5 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/5) + \\ 4 \times (1/50)$$

$$12_{\text{five}} = 7_{\text{ten}} ; \quad 34_{\text{five}} = 19_{\text{ten}}$$

$$12.34_{\text{five}} = 7.19_{\text{ten}}$$

7+

34/25

play New Math

FOR TEACHERS

From challenging extensions or

extra-curricular activities

to

extending the boundaries of teachers'

example spaces

gaining renewed understanding of (automated

processes

- such as multi-digit addition or assigning place

values -

embedding the conventional in an extended

schema

gaining insight on student's difficulties

Examples that "shake" our assumptions

- conventions
- **shared**
understandings
- unintended constraints

Shared common understandings

Grandma baked 12 cookies for 3 of her
grandchildren.

How many cookies will each child get?

280 students of ABC elementary school
will go in a field trip by buses.

There are 40 seats on a bus.

How many buses are needed?

Mary had 4 blouses, 3 skirts and 2
jackets.

How many outfits can she make?

Shared common understandings

I ate healthy foods for 2 weeks and lost 7 pounds. How many pounds will I lose if I eat healthy foods for 20 weeks?

Jake bought a twelve-pack of beer and paid \$10.44. He then decided he needed two more cans of beer. How much will it cost him?

FOR TEACHERS . . .

From simple exercises, drill and practice

to

raising awareness of what is implicitly
taken for granted and
can be an obstacle for a learner

Examples that "shake" our assumptions

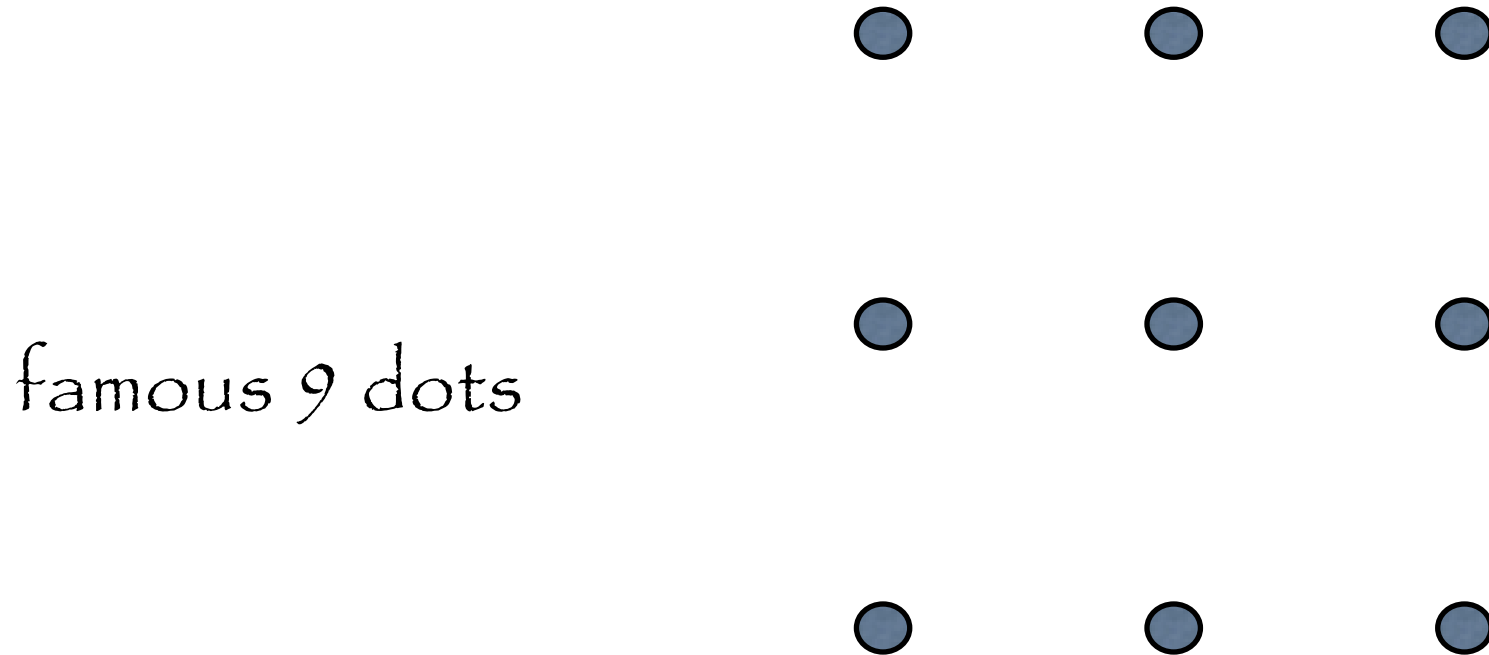
- conventions
- shared understandings
- **unintended
constraints**

Can you cut a cardboard square
into 10 squares,
using all the material?

Can you plant 4 trees such that
there is the same distance
between any 2 of them

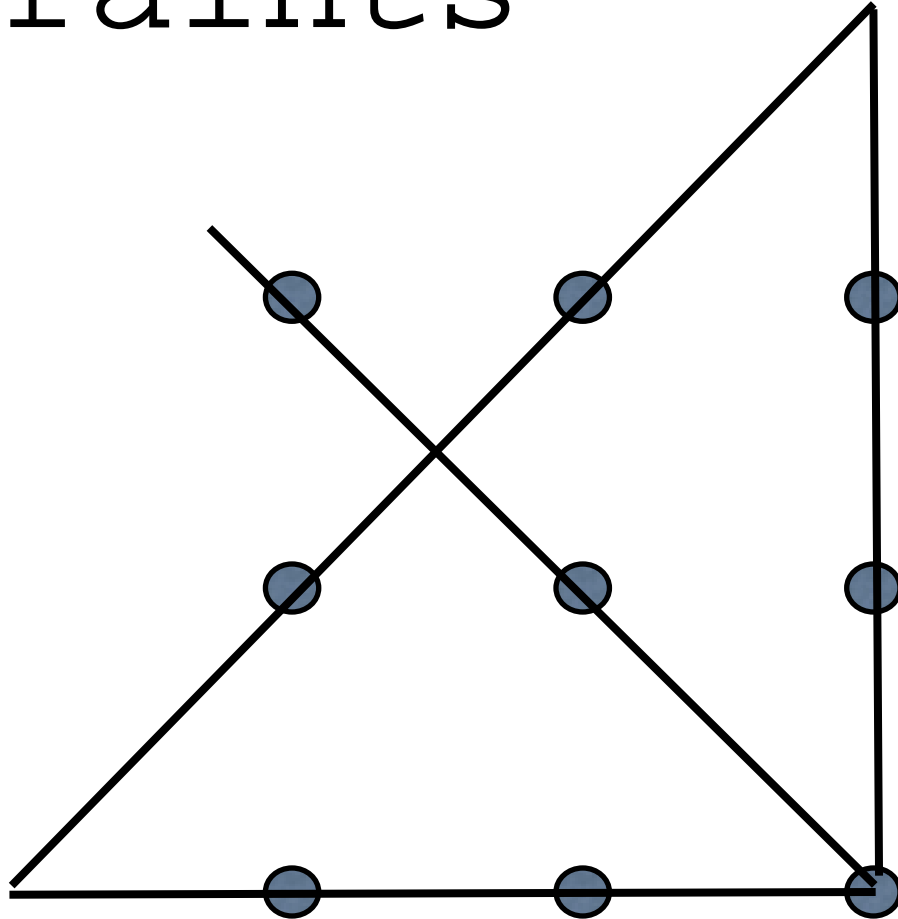
play
movie

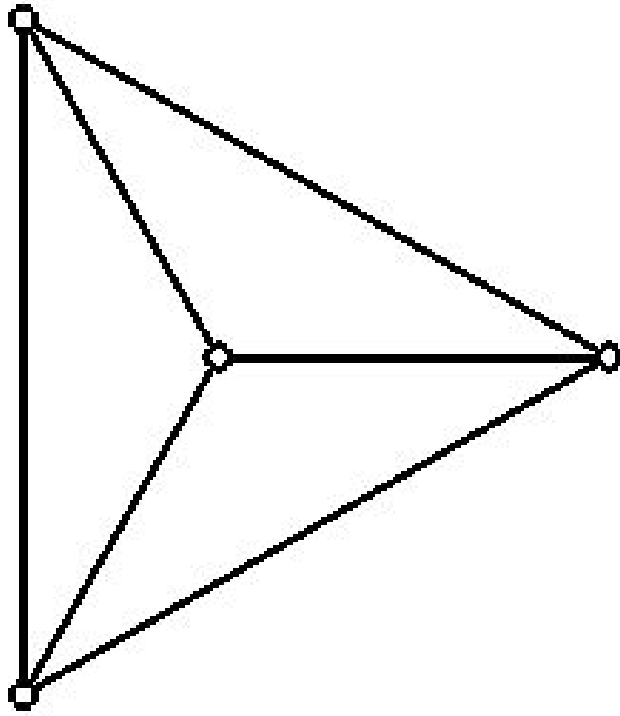
Assumptions as constraints



Assumptions as constraints

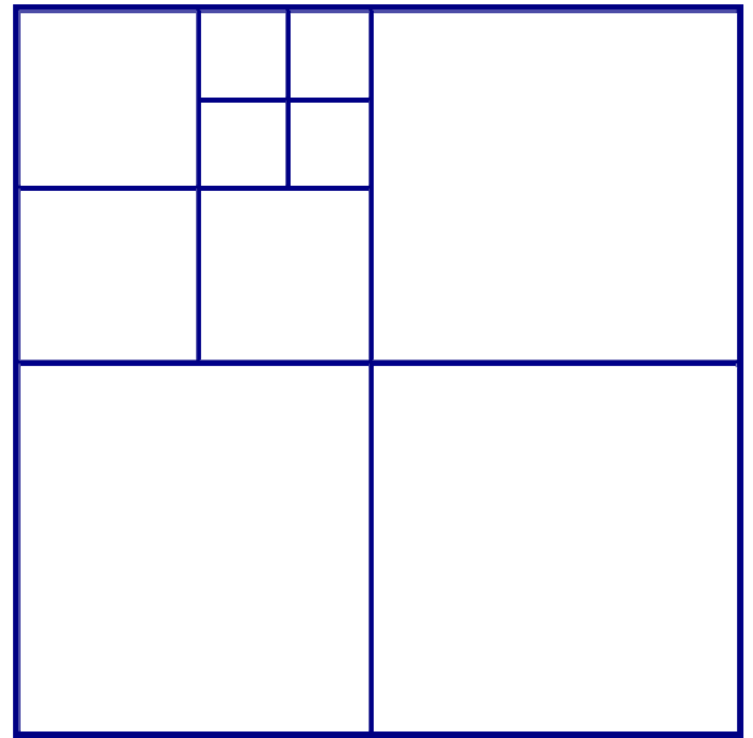
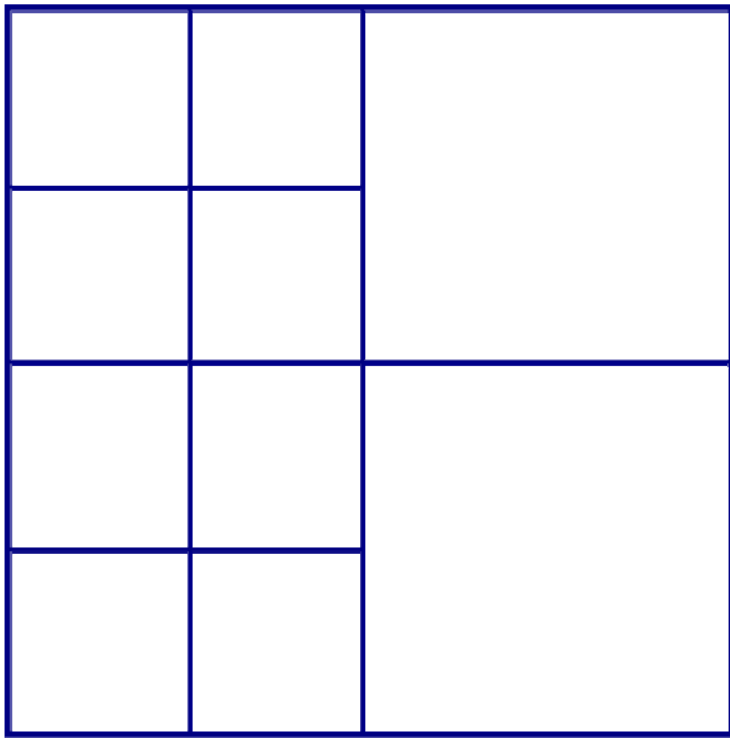
famous 9 dots





Can you plant 4 trees such that there
is the same distance between each 2
of them

Can you cut a cardboard square into 10 squares,
using all the material?



FOR TEACHERS . . .

From riddles and brainteasers

to

identifying constraints in human thinking
in support of problem solving

Schema

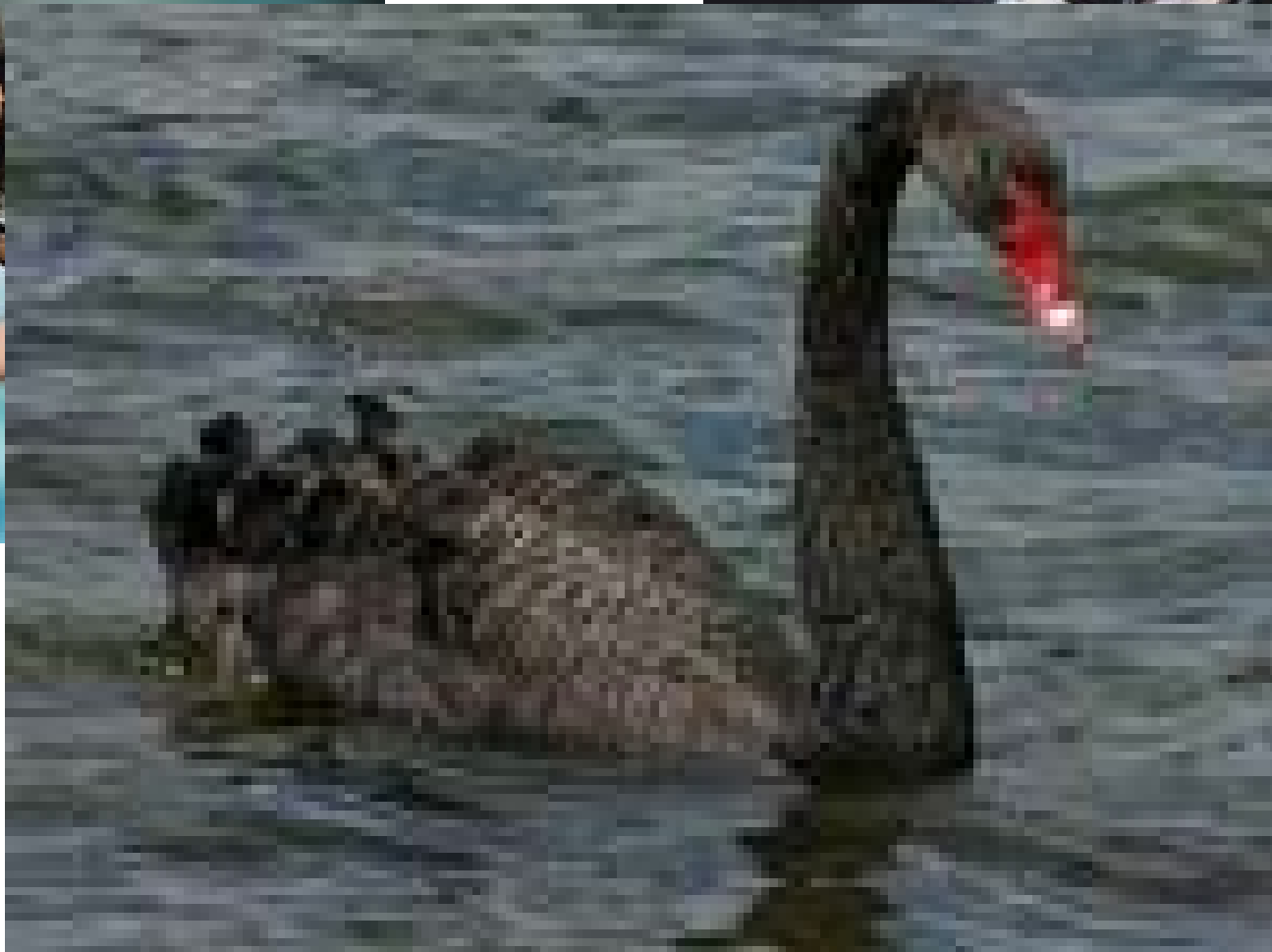
"to understand something means to assimilate it into an appropriate schema" (Skemp, 1973)

How can one understand better what has been already understood, that is, assimilated?

"to understand something better means to assimilate it in a richer or more abstract schema" (Zazkis, 20XX)

How can this happen?

Black swans



THANKS

