## Building meaning into algebra equations using multiple representations and progressive formalization

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INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION



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## 3x + 2 = 8

- How can we help students see structure and meaning in these symbols?
- How can we help students develop meaningful strategies to manipulate these symbols?



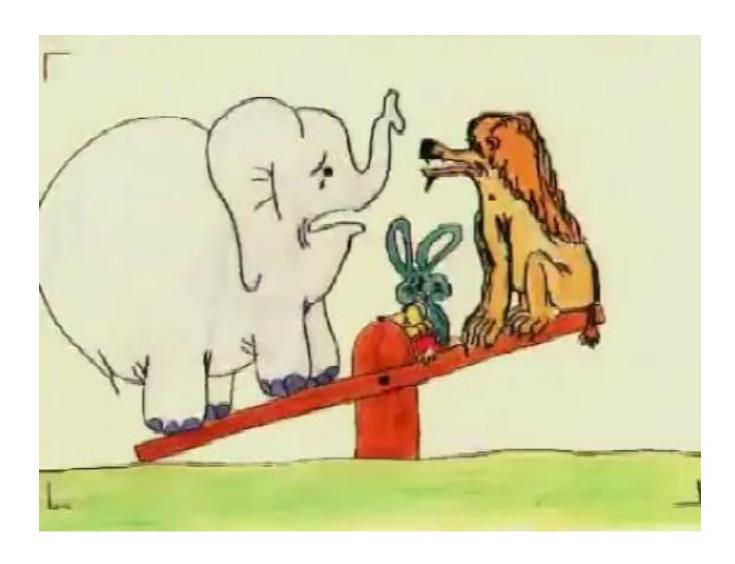
### Session outline

- 1. The balance sequence
- 2. Using models and progressive formalization to help students *learn* and *do* math meaningfully.
- 3. The arrow chain sequence
- 4. In the classroom

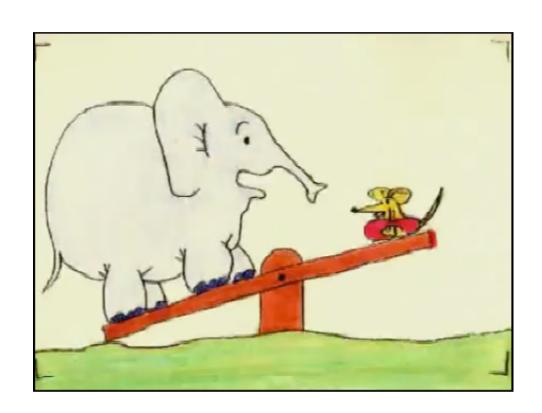


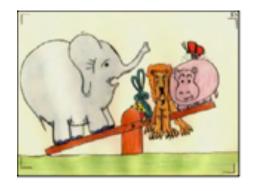
# The balance sequence

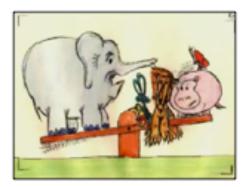
## The see-saw

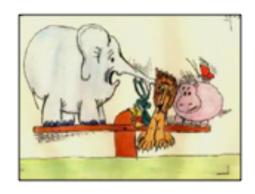


## What can you say about the elephant and the mouse?











What happened when the butterfly landed? What does that tell you?



#### The balance model

What does the balance model do for students?

$$2x + 9 = 5x + 2$$

- What kinds of **structure** and **meaning** does the balance model help students see in these symbols?
- What kinds of **meaningful strategies** for symbol manipulation does it help students develop?

### The balance model

$$2x + 9 = 5x + 2$$

- Structure and meaning?
  - The equation describes a relationship between *objects*
  - The equals sign means "balanced"
- Strategies for symbol manipulation
  - Manipulate the objects
  - Do the same manipulation to both sides to maintain balance

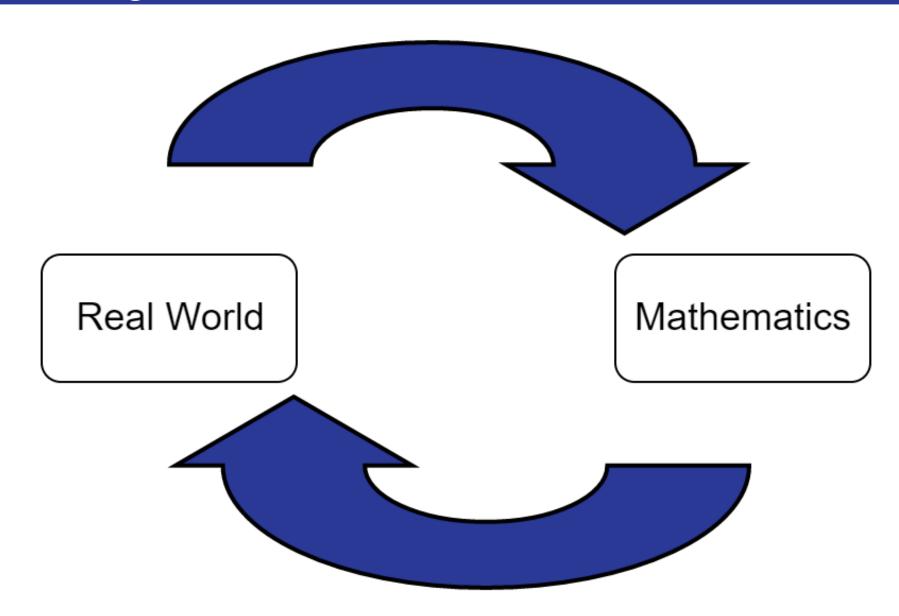
# Perspectives on Modeling

## What the Common Core says about modeling

"Modeling links classroom mathematics and statistics to everyday life, work, and decision-making. Modeling is the process of choosing and using appropriate mathematics and statistics to analyze empirical situations, to understand them better, and to improve decisions." (CCSSI, p. 72)



## Modeling as a form of translation

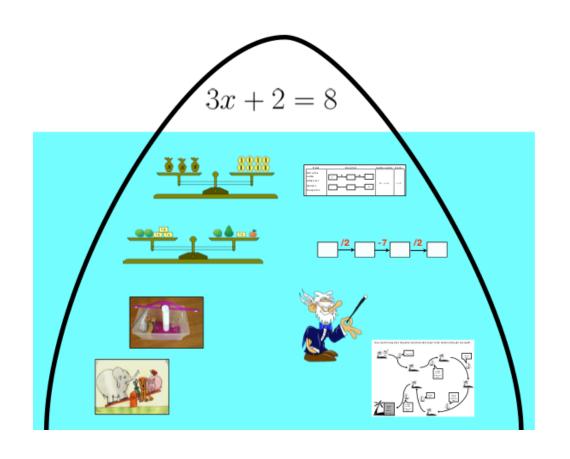


## RME: Modeling as a form of organizing

"The idea is that informal ways of modelling emerge when the students are organizing contextual problems. Later, these ways of modelling serve as a basis for developing formal mathematical knowledge. To be more precise, at first a model is constituted as a context-specific model of acting in a situation, then the model is generalized over situations. Thus, the model changes character, it becomes an entity of its own, and in this new shape it can function as a model for more formal mathematical reasoning." (Gravemeijer, 1997, p. 394)



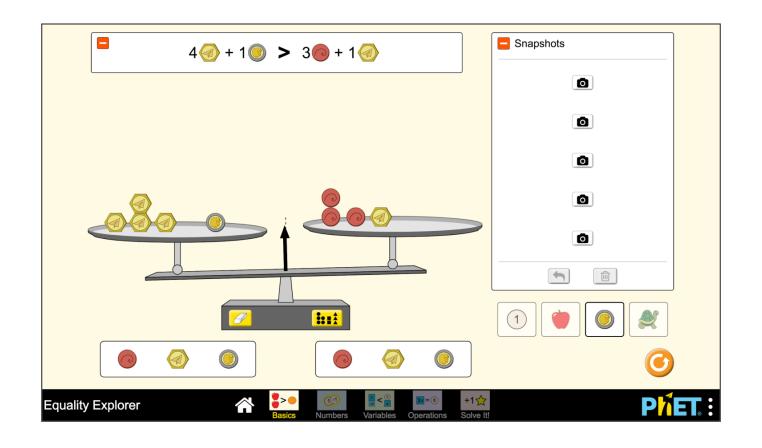
## Progressive formalization & iceberg metaphor







## https://tinyurl.com/PhETEquality





# The arrow chain sequence

### The arrow chain model

What does the arrow chain model do for students?

$$\frac{3}{4}x - 9 = -3$$

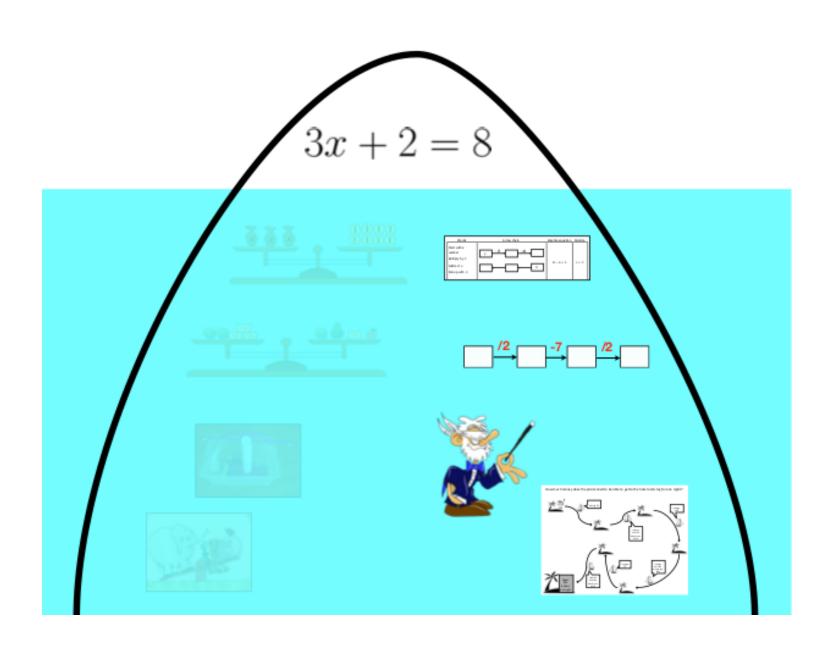
- What kinds of **structure** and **meaning** does the arrow chain model help students see in these symbols?
- What kinds of **meaningful strategies** for symbol manipulation does it help students develop?

## The arrow chain model

$$\frac{3}{4}x - 9 = -3$$

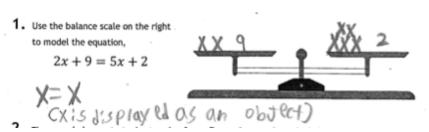
- Structure and meaning?
  - The equation describes a *process*: There is an unknown number and something happens to it
  - The equals sign means "the result"
- Strategies for symbol manipulation
  - Backtracking: Undo by doing the opposite operation in the opposite order

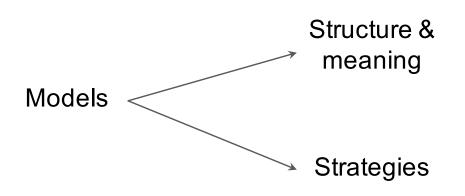
## Progressive formalization for the arrow chain

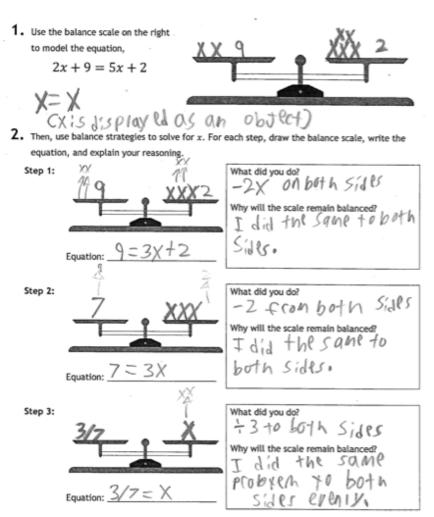


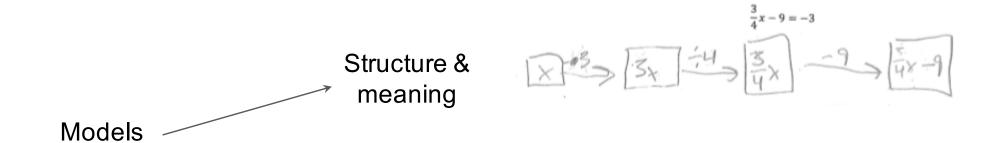
## In the classroom

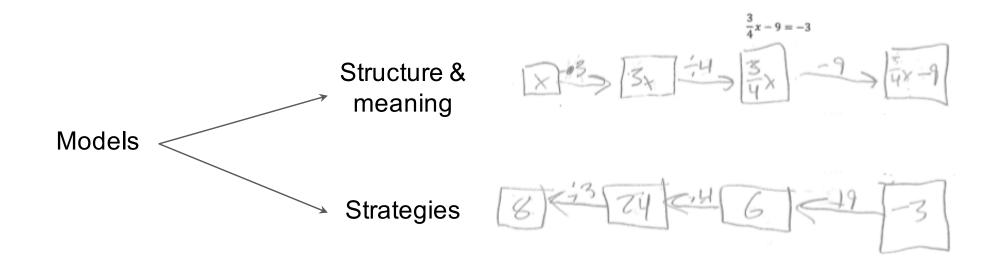






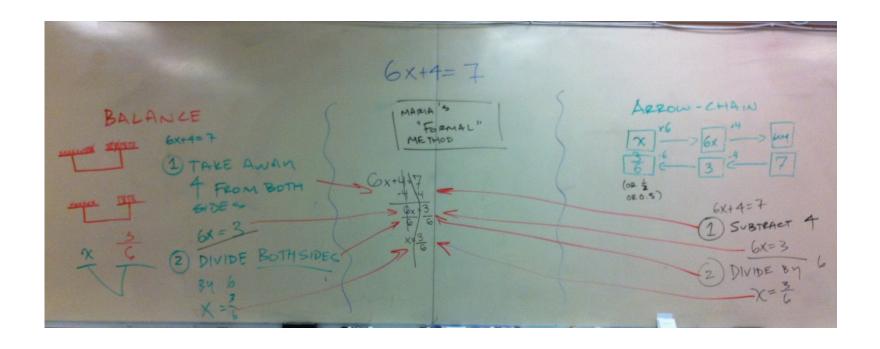






Models help students *learn* math

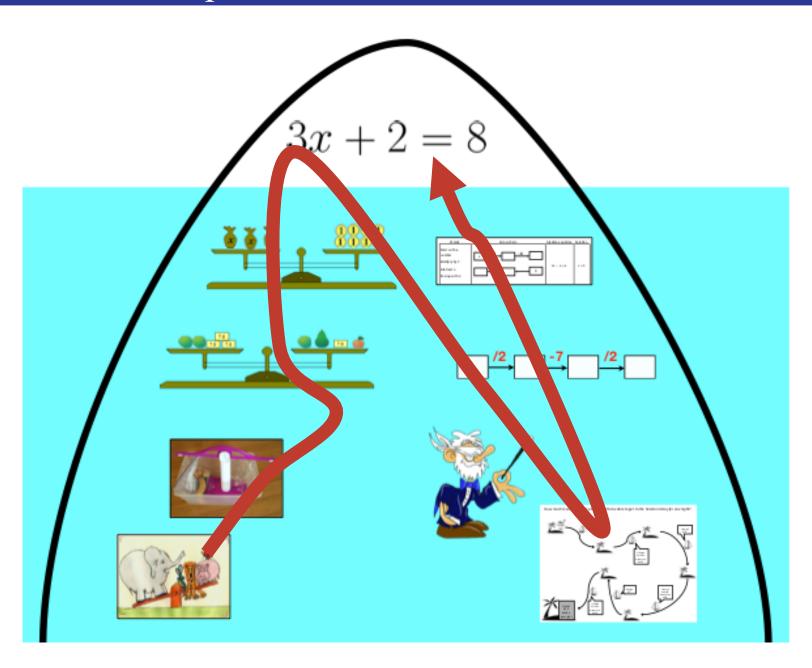
Models are tools that students can use to *do* math



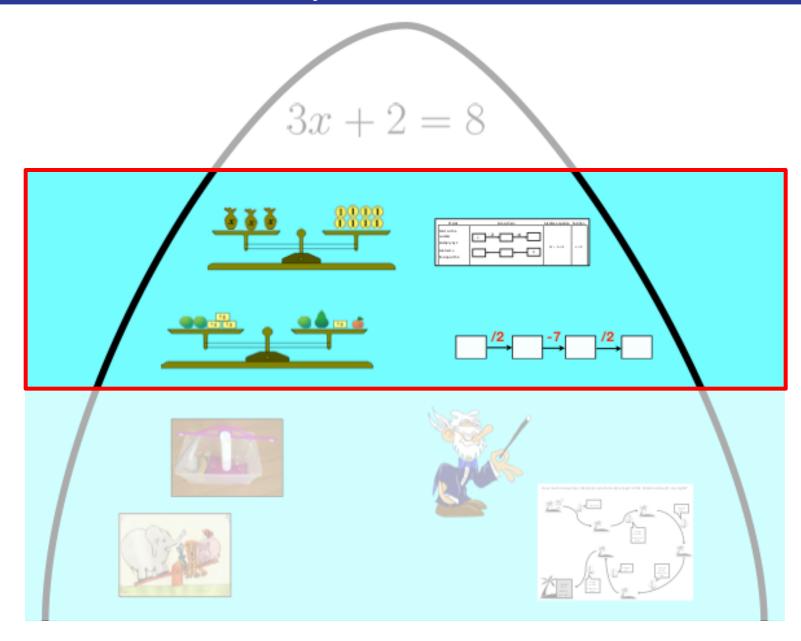
Models help students *learn* math

Models are tools that students can use to *do* math

## Instructional sequences



## Focus on the middle layer



## Reflection questions to guide design

- 1. What is the **key mathematical structure** or idea?
- 2. What is a pre-formal **model** that can reveal this structure, and be used as a tool to do mathematics?
- 3. What **context** is (a) "begging to be organized" and (b) is such that a model *of* activity that can become a model *for* activity?
- 4. Sketch an **iceberg** that captures the experiential activity in context (lower level), the model(s) (middle level), and the formal mathematics (upper level).

## Extensions

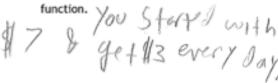
Which equation can you solve using an arrow chain?

$$16x^2 - 8x + 11 = 9$$

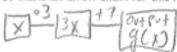
$$(4x - 2)^2 + 7 = 9$$

## Arrow chains as representation of a function

- 3. Consider the function, g(x) = 3x + 7
  - a. Write a real-world situation for this



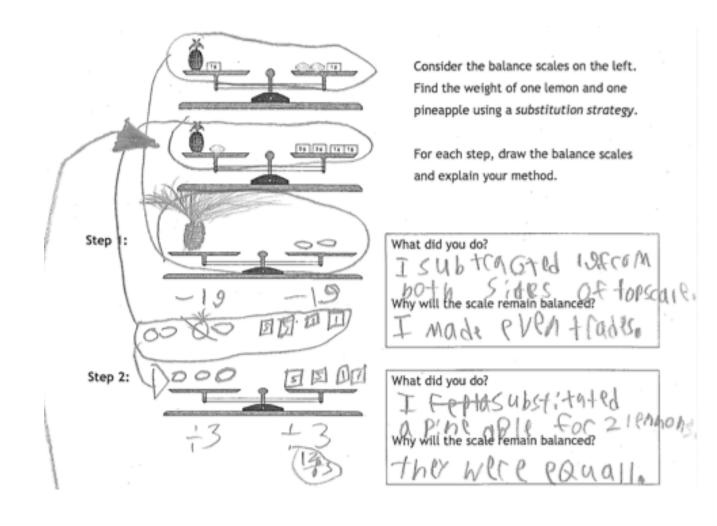
b. Make an arrow chain for this function.



c. Complete the table below

Input x	Output g(x)
-3	-2
-1	4
2	13
5	22

#### Balance model for substitution



## Learn more about progressive formalization

Webb, D. C., Boswinkel, N., & Dekker, T. (2008). Beneath the tip of the iceberg: Using representations to support student understanding. *Mathematics Teaching in the Middle School*, *14*(2), 110–113.

Webb, D.C. (2017). The Iceberg Model: Rethinking Mathematics Instruction from a Student Perspective. In L. West & M. Boston (Eds.), Annual Perspectives in Mathematics Education: Reflective and Collaborative Processes to Improve Mathematics Teaching (pp. 201-209). Reston, VA: NCTM.

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http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~heuve108/download-rme/vdHeuvel-2000\_rme-guided-tour.pdf

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Presentation: Making Sense of Algebra with Realistic Mathematics Education

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