What Must Be True?

Building Early Understanding of Mathematical Truth in Middle School

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What is Mathematical Truth?

For mathematicians:

Truth is about the meaning of the words and the properties of the objects and operations you are given.

For students:

Truth is about what the teacher told them, what an older student told them, what the textbook says, what they learned last year...

Idea: Mathematical Conversation

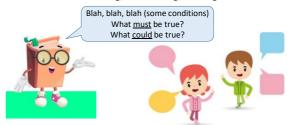
Give students some mathematical conditions.

Ask them, "What MUST be true?"

Discuss until consensus is reached.

A "What Must Be True?" Discussion

Listening, Pondering, Talking



A "What Must Be True?" Discussion

Recording, Reciting



| | | D = disagree A = agree |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | What Must Be True? | Recorder: Rick |
| 0/45 | | |
| 9/15 | Blah, blah, blah (some cond | litions) |
| | What must be true? What | could be true? |
| | Student Statements | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

A "What Must Be True?" Discussion Protocols

- Oral statements must be clearly formulated.
- Recorder writes statements *exactly* as stated.
- Try for consensus on Agree, Disagree, or Not Sure

Example 1: Integers

I have two mystery numbers. Their sum is 0.

What <u>must</u> be true? What <u>could</u> be true?

| | D = disa | gree |
|---------|---|------|
| | A = a | gree |
| | What Must Be True? Recorder: R | ick |
| Sept 15 | I have two mystery numbers. Their sum is 0. | |
| | What must be true? What could be true? | |
| | Student Statements | |
| | Jack: Um one number must be negative D | |
| | Jonas: The answer is any pair of numbers that is equal distance from zero | D |
| | Melanie: Zero bisects the amount between 2 numbers A | |
| | Caleb: Besides 0 + 0, one of the numbers must be negative A | |

Example 2: Measures of Center

I have a set of 10 data values. Their mean is 6.5.

What <u>must</u> be true? What <u>could</u> be true?

| | | D = disagree A = agree |
|--------|--|---------------------------|
| | What Must Be True? | Recorder: Ava |
| Mar 18 | I have a set of 10 data values. Their mean is 6.5. | |
| | What must be true? What could be true? | |
| | Student Statements | |
| | The 6.5 has to be half of two numbers D | |
| | The total of all the values added up must be 65 A | |
| | The values must be rational D | |
| | A number could be negative or positive A | |

| | | sagree agree |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| | What Must Be True? Recorder: | - |
| Mar 18 | I have a set of 10 data values. Their mean is 6.5. | |
| IVIAI 10 | What must be true? What could be true? | |
| | Student Statements (continued) | |
| | All the numbers must not all be negative A | |
| | At least one number must be positive A | |
| | All of the number must have the same sign D | |
| | There has to be at least one number that is higher than or equal to 6.5 | Α. |

Example 3: Rational Numbers

I have two mystery numbers. They are whole numbers and their product is a power of 10.

What <u>must</u> be true? What <u>could</u> be true?

| | D = disagree |
|--------|--|
| | What Must Be True? Recorder: Bryce |
| Mar 30 | I have two mystery numbers. They are whole numbers and their product is a power of 10. |
| | What must be true? What could be true? |
| | Student Statements |
| | The product must end in 0 A |
| | Both of the numbers must be divisible by ten D |
| | One of the numbers must be a factor or product of 10 D |
| | The two numbers could be even A |

| | D = disagr |
|-------|--|
| | A = agr |
| | What Must Be True? Recorder: Ella |
| Apr 1 | I have two mystery numbers. They are whole numbers and their product is a power of 10. (Day 2) |
| | What must be true? What could be true? |
| | Student Statements |
| | The product must start with a 1 and end in a 0 A |
| | The first number must be 1 and the rest zero A |
| | The prime factors of the product factors must be 2 and 5 A |
| | There must be an infinite number of answers A |

Biggest Wins

- 1. Connection to the Mathematical Practices
- · MP2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively
- MP3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others
- MP6: Attend to precision
- MP7: Make use of structure
- 2. Students of many different levels can participate productively.
- 3. This is VERY EASY to prep!

Designing These for Your Classes

- Start with reasoning about numbers and operations.
- Turn an algebraic equation into a condition on one or two mystery numbers.
- Take a big concept and think about smaller pieces of that, and turn those smaller pieces into WMBT discussions
- Consider making pairs or sets of WMBT discussions mathematical truths that illuminate one another when juxtaposed
- Consider making strings of WMBT discussions think about all the linked mathematical truths that form a proof

Thank You!

Questions?



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