

# Revisiting basic assumptions in mathematics teacher education

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Revisiting  
basic mathematical assumptions  
in  
teacher education

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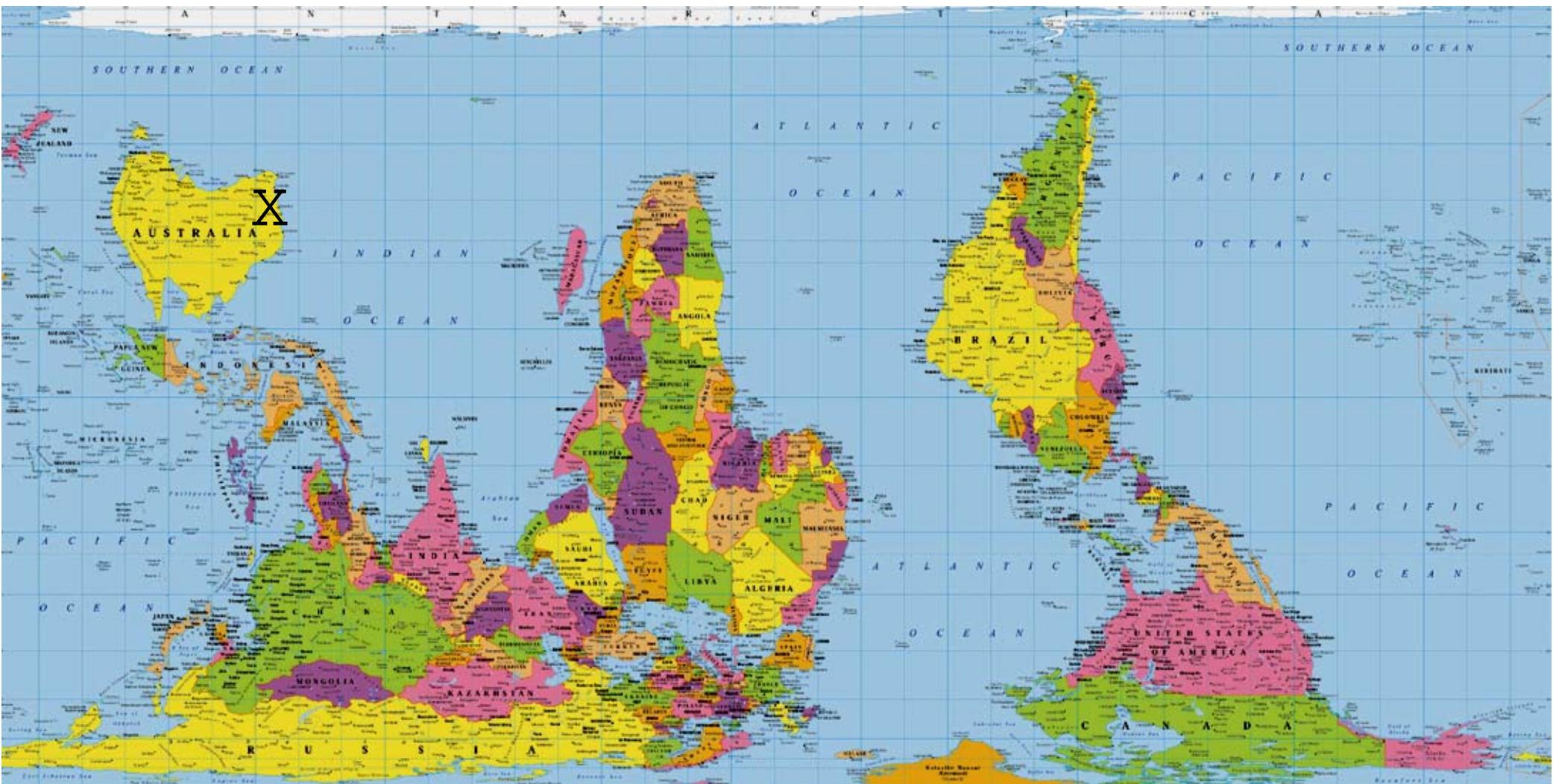
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# Goals in teacher education

- 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



X

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

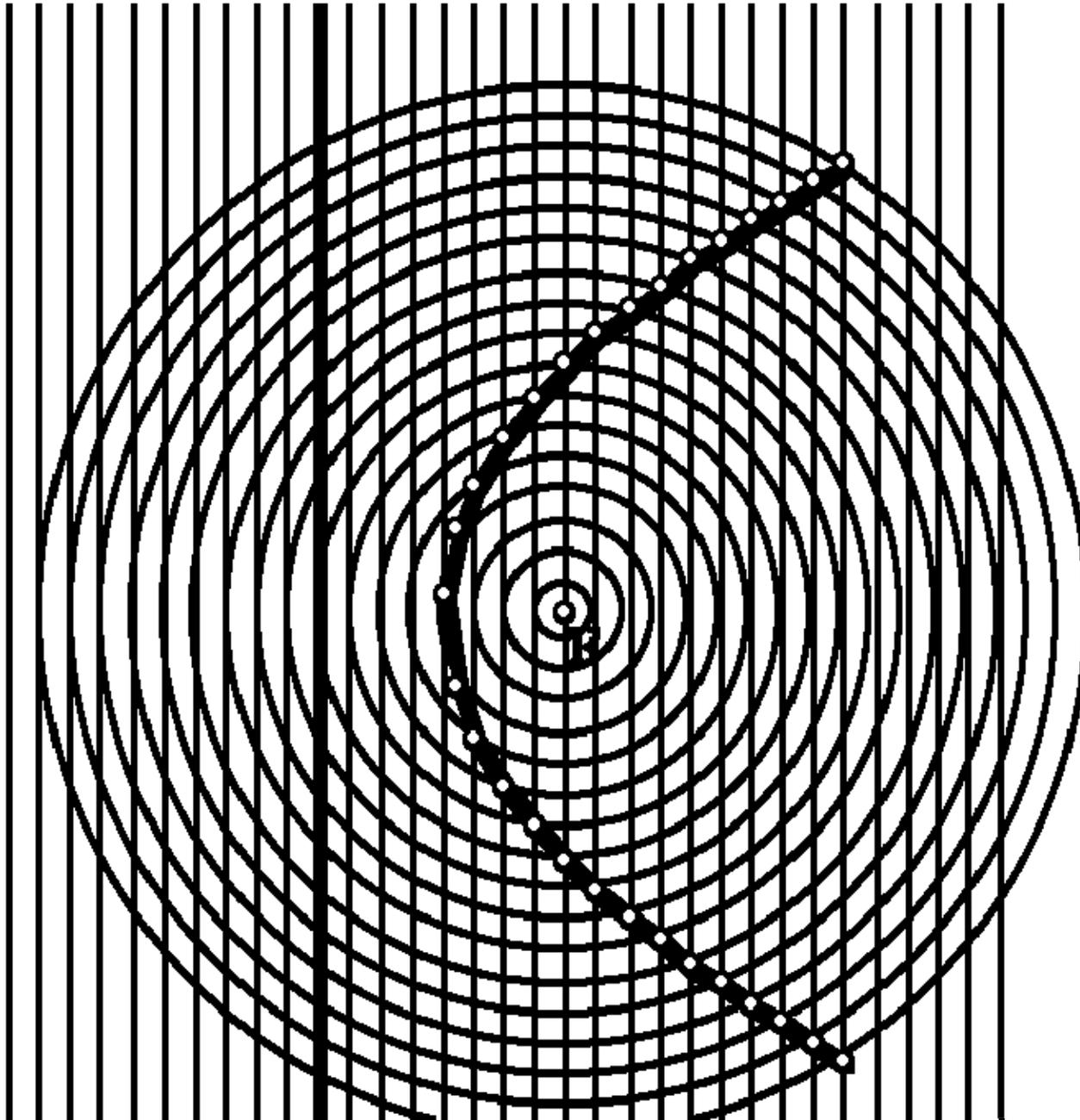
- The sum of the interior angles in a triangle ABC is 280 degrees
- The graph of a function  $y=x^2$  is a parabola
- A number is divisible by 5 if and only if the sum of its digits is divisible by 5

# 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

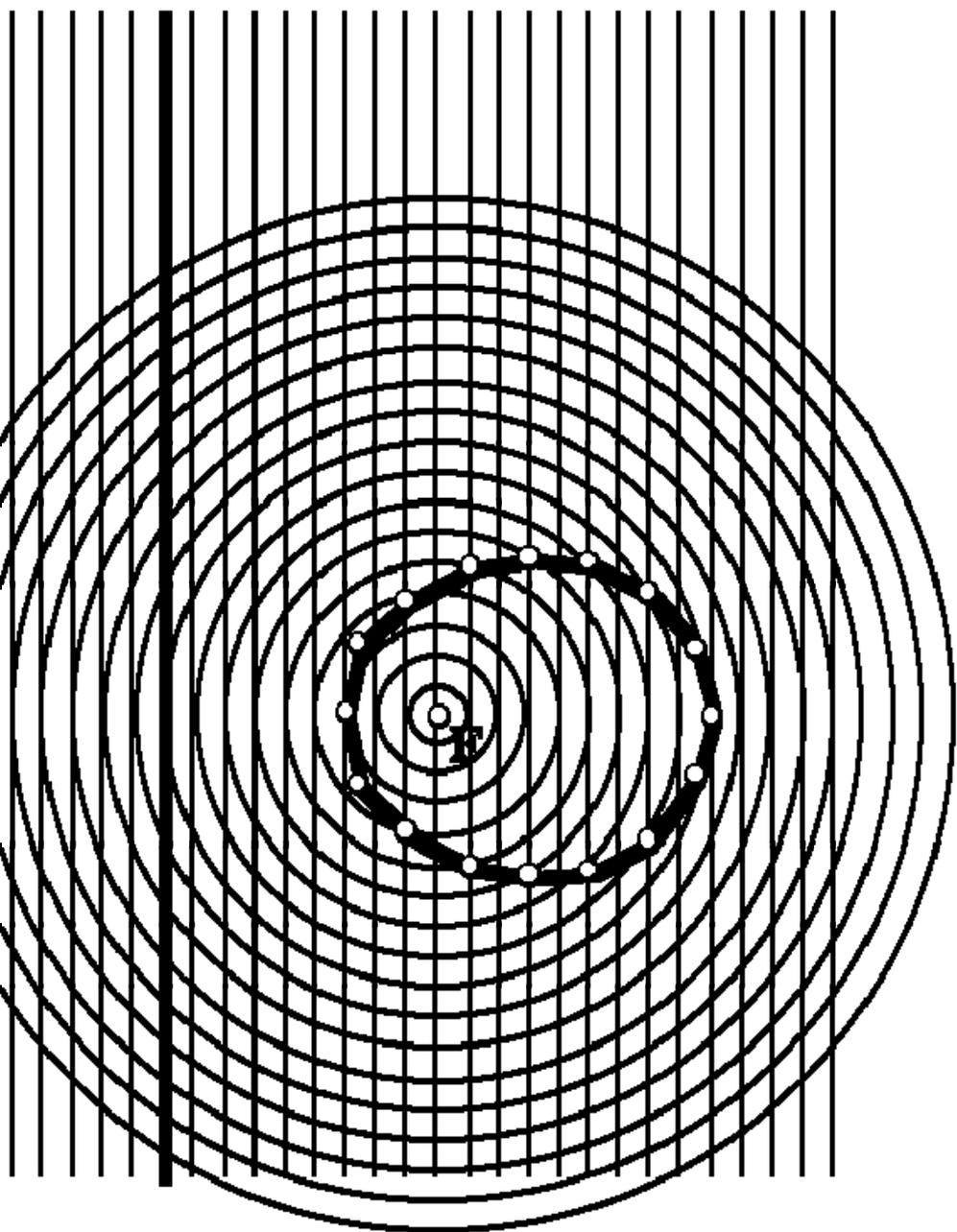
Directrix



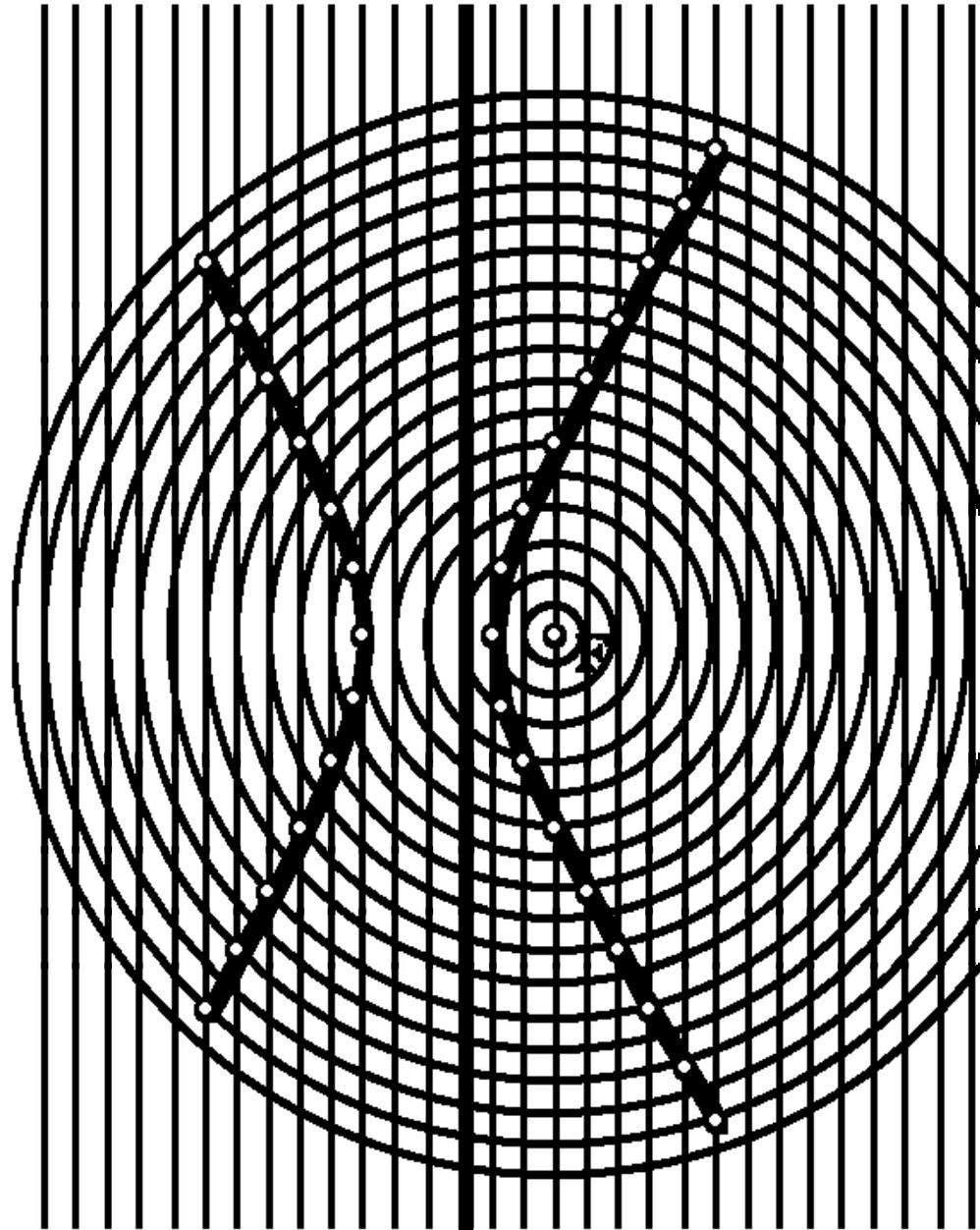
$$\nabla = \nabla$$

# 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  $12.34_{\text{five}}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \times 5 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/5) + 4 \times (1/25) &= 7 + 19/25 \\ &= 7.76 \end{aligned}$$

convert  $12.34_{\text{five}}$

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

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

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

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

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

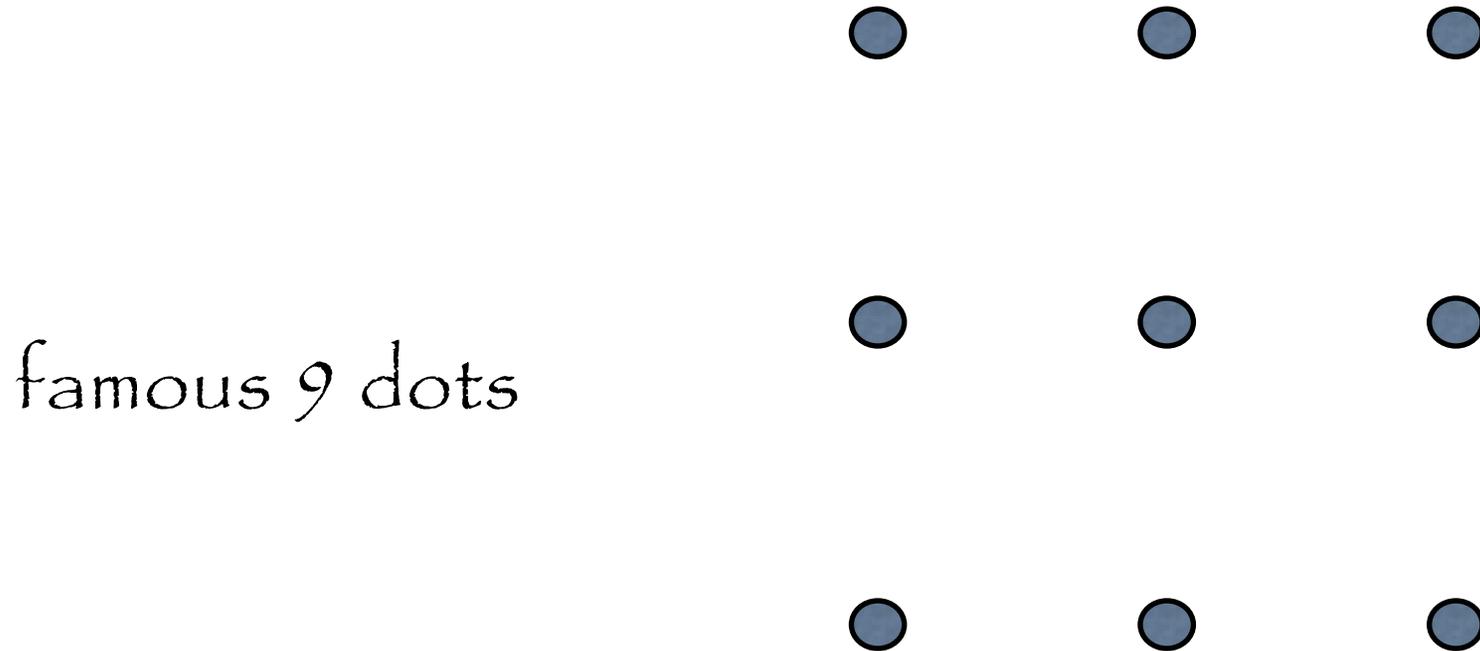
- conventions
- shared understandings
- **unintended  
constraints**

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

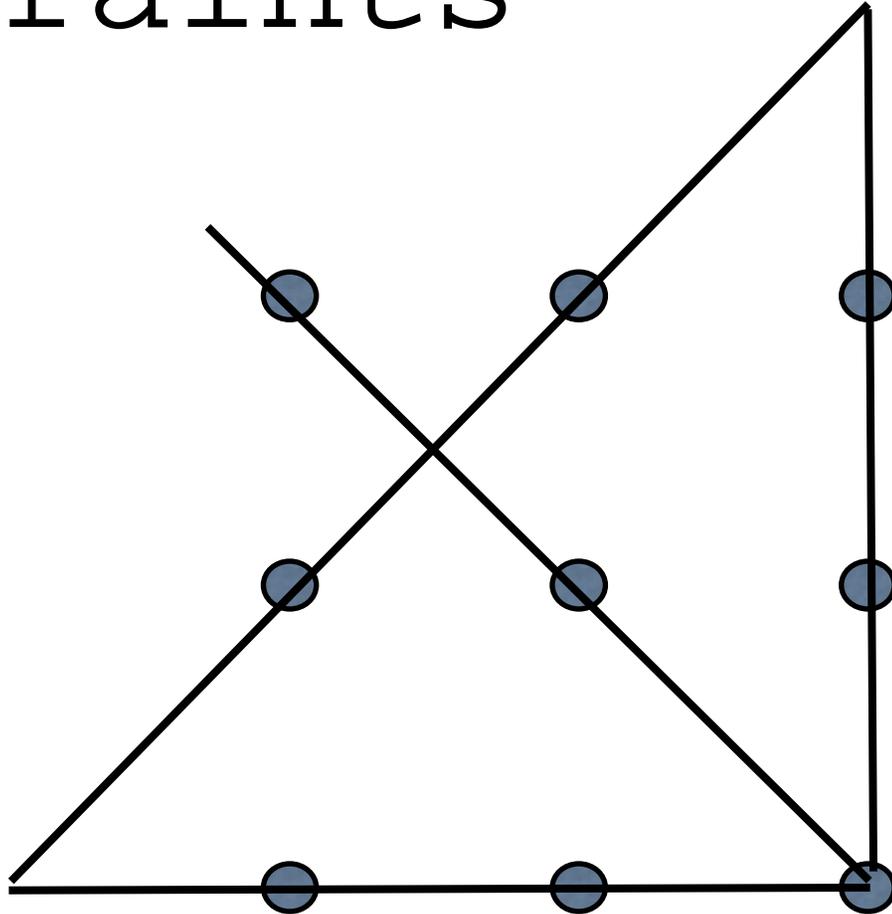
play  
movie

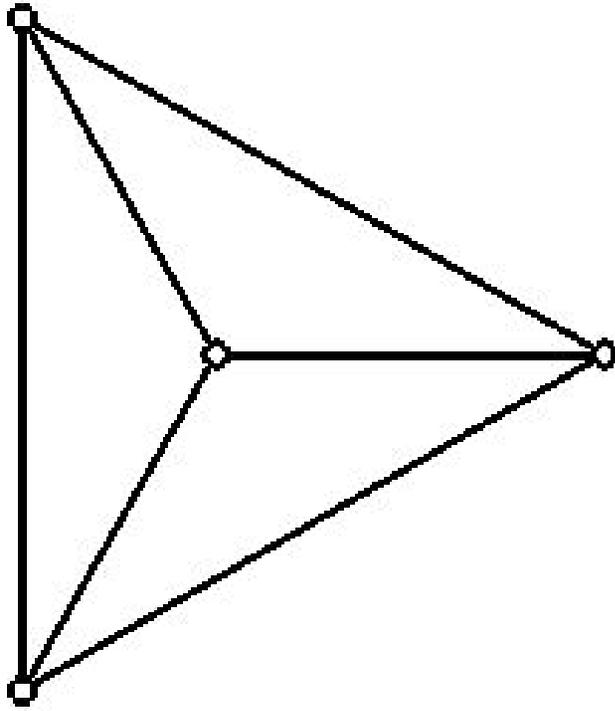
# Assumptions as constraints



# Assumptions as constraints

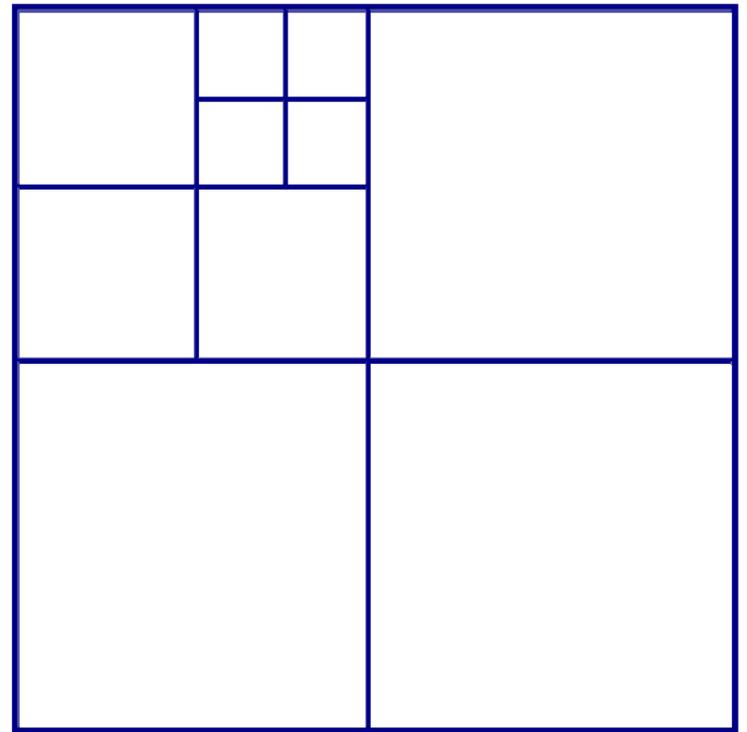
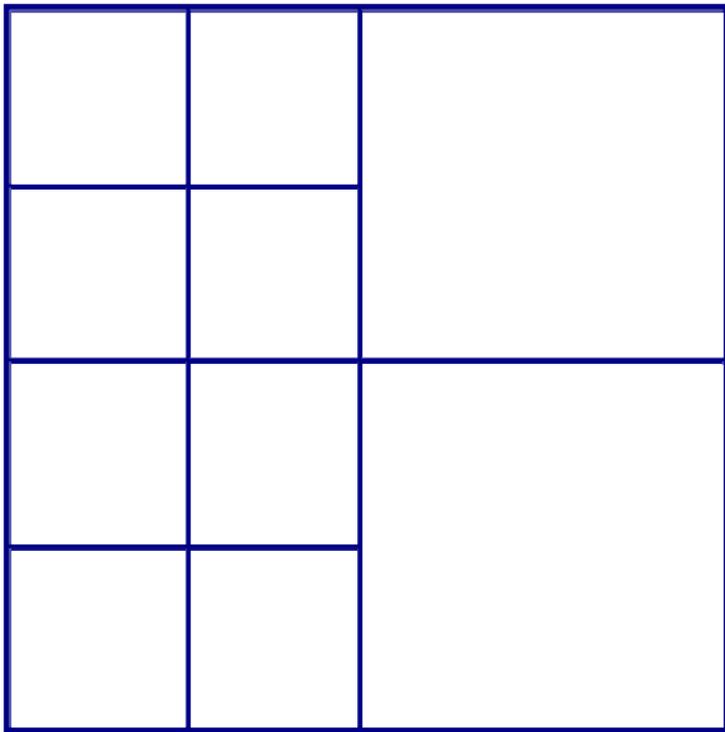
famous 9 dots





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

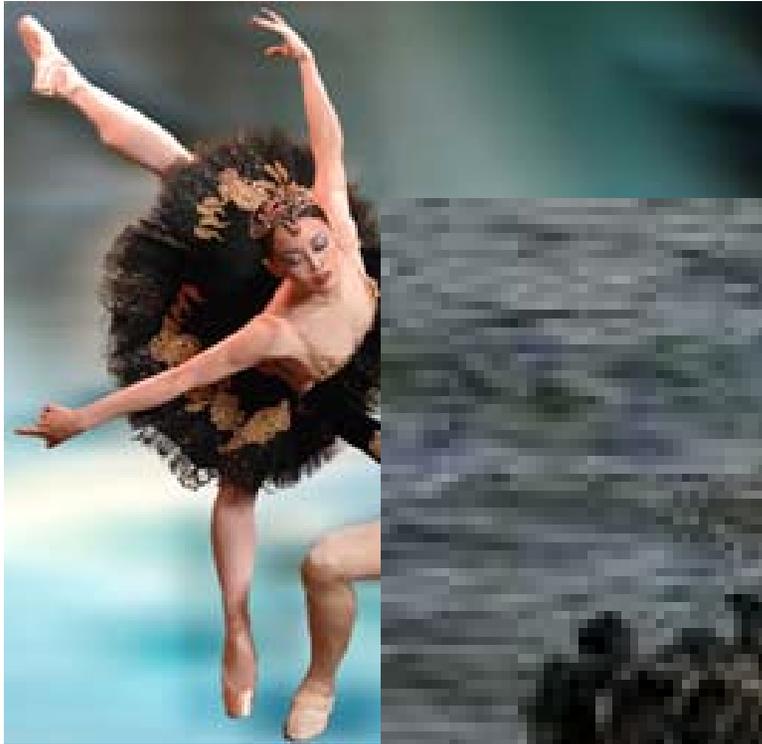
"to understand something means to assimilate it into an appropriate schema" (Skemp, 1973)

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

