## Using GeoGebra as a problem solving tool

Chris Sangwin

Mathematics Education Centre Loughborough University

May 2015



## What is GeoGebra?

#### GeoGebra is computer software.

Dynamic mathematics for learning and teaching.

http://www.geogebra.at

(Other software is available!)



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#### Starting in 2006:

- diagrams for How Round is Your Circle? in LATEX; (Hart's A-frame)
- applets for the website;
- dynamic diagrams in lectures. (Complex numbers)
- ... and interesting personal insights ...



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## GeoGebra is not a linkage tool!

• Tangent to a cubic through the average of two roots.



Use with students

GeoGebra is designed for use with students!



## MSM1Y: developing mathematical reasoning



Texan topologist Robert Lee Moore (1882–1974)



### • Optional first year module. ("Expected" for MSci)

- A 10–20 students per group.
- Aim is to develop problem solving and raise confidence, not to "cover stuff".
- Set up by Chris Good in 2004 Point set topology (3 years)
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- Students solve problems independently.
- Students present their solutions to the class.
- Students discuss solutions.
- 5 Students decide if answers are correct.



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### Programme structure and assessment

Students take 120 credits per year. This course is 20 credits, split over two semesters.

- Semester 1 traditional geometry course.
- Semester 2 Moore method course.
- Quality of best 2 presentations 25%
- Individual written solutions to all problems 25%
- (Semester 2 "Formal Euclidean Geometry" 50%).

(No exam)

Geogebra was not mandatory, but use was encouraged for presentations.

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# Correctness: "is this a proof?"

Work is "correct" when everyone (including the teacher)

- understands the solution,
- 2 can find no technical or logical mistakes,
- is confident more detail could be given on request, and
- ④ it is complete, in that it correctly identifies all cases.
- A long way from copying an expected model answer.



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I.e. the problems form a connected whole, ideally leading to a major result.

However, *to the students* they initially appear to be *puzzles*. They may always appear to be puzzles!



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# Selecting the problems is key

Moore chose Topology.



## **Kinematics**

The geometry of machine movement.



Franz Reuleaux (1829-1905)

- Kinematics of Machinery, (1876)
- The Constructor, (1904)

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## Example: the cat on the ladder



## Asside: grasshopper linkage





## Choice of problems (before 2011!)

Taken from V. Gutenmacher and N.B. Vasilyev. *Lines and curves: a practical geometry handbook*. Birkhauser, 2004.



### Geometry

- Locus problems, *kinematics*, (machine motion)
- Modelling aspects
- Little prior knowledge
- Often different solution approaches

#### Example: the cat on the ladder

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### What is proof?

#### **Results: end of course questionnaire 2008**

Typical answer:

a logical step by step argument that, with no unnecessary steps, that shows without a doubt that the statement is true.



## Has your concepts of proof changed?

Yep! At first my idea was of a proof was writing long chunks of work and simplity hoping the correct proof was in there. As I gained more experience I found a good proof is consise and to the point. Rather then writing pages and pages for a proof with unnessary info I learnt to shorten my work down to say a page with just the nessary info.

that it is not necessarily a long winded argument and the most satisfying proof is a short one.

Yes, I use to feel that the complicated long proofs always were the 'best' i can now appreciate that this is far from true.

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## Did anything in the course surprise you?

The amount of work and how hard it was.

The workload at the beginning but as I got used to it, it helped me a lot with the other courses especially MSM1B. [i.e. real analysis]

Not sure if it counts as an event, but just the fact that i actually really enjoyed geometry. Before the course i would have said I didn't like it at all, but now i realise this is not ture, and really wish I could do geometry next year.



## Reactions





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### Not all students engaged...

Overall i think that it is an extremly interesting course and in a way wish i had turned up to more lectures and given it alot more time. When signing up i had no idea how much hardwork it would be and deffinitly sturggled to keep up with the pace of the course. It is obviopusly my fault that i failed and will have to retake it as i failed to turn up to most of the lectures but think that its a tiny bit unfair that people gained 20 credits doing the other maths course which could have easily passed with out paying much attention [...] I think the main probelm is that a momd at birmingham is sort of seen as abit of a joke and easy credits but y is definitly not that. [...] Anyway sorry if that seems a tiny bit direct and rude as i dont want to come arcross that way as i do think it was a very well run course, just probably one i shouldn't have done. Thank you anyway.

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#### Surprising consistency and stability.

- Week 1 Anticipation.
- Week 2 Excitement and enthusiasm.
- Week 3 Frustration.
- Week 4-5 Despondency, Doldrums and Despair.
- Week 6-7 Re-build confidence.
- Week 8-9 Adjust expectations.
- Week 10-11 Collegiate conviviality



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Each year we have ended up 40  $\pm$  2 problems from the same place. (35 pages out of 148)

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- playing around;
- always plot the graph;
- a focus on relationships;
- alternative non-algebraic mode.



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## But I don't have time!







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#### • Static diagrams for handouts

- Pre-prepared diagrams in lectures with steps
- Starting with a blank sheet...
- Students and problem solving
- Using in the Support Centre.



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# Conclusion

Geogebra is easy to learn, but you have to be willing to "play".

Geogebra is is very useful for

- exploring mathematics in private,
- 2 use in a lecture,
- use by students in presentations,
- in a support setting.



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