

# Math 305

*Advanced Algebra and Trigonometry!*

## Hitting the Wall...

*...time to get complex!*

# Eighth Class – Tuesday, July 8th

- POTD – yikes!
  - *it's just a bit twisted!*
- and then finally...!
  - *introduction to Singapore Math!*
- A history tour – the quadratic formula
  - *why “quadratic”?*
  - *it's almost fun to do!*
- And now... the cubic formula!
  - *leading to a whole new world of numbers!*

POTD – good luck!

Here's a “simple” problem...  
what is the value of

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{8 - 2\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{7}}$$

\* or should I say  
“complex”?!

Now it's time  
for a (new?) perspective!

**Apart from exploring the mathematics of higher algebra, we will use a variety of approaches to explore algebraic concepts together...**

***Singapore Math!***

# Teaching and Learning... differently!

Singapore consistently demonstrates high performance on international math tests

In 1975 the Singapore Ministry of Education (MOE) conducted a survey to investigate the mathematical attainment of its primary students...

They found that at least 25% of sixth grade students didn't meet the minimum numeracy level.

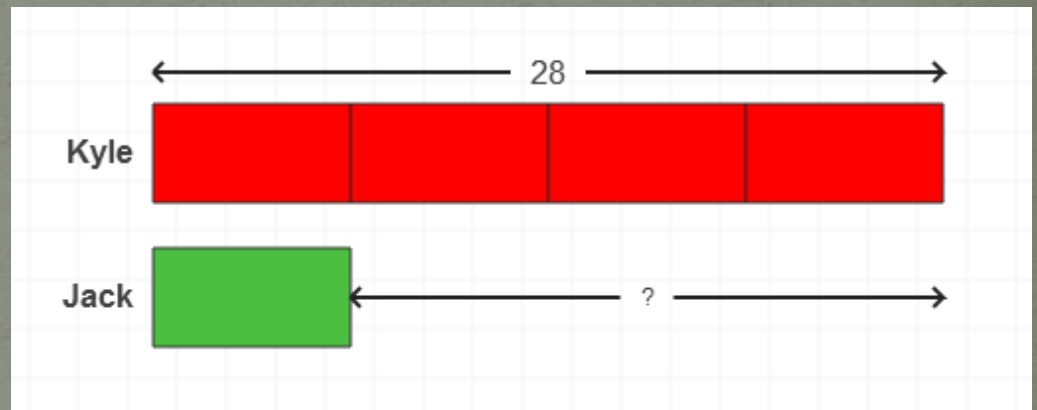
87% of fourth grade students could solve problems when key words like "altogether" or "left" were given, but only 46% could solve them without the key words.

# The MOE called for a major curriculum review and overhaul

Based on the latest educational research, they designed an approach based on CPA

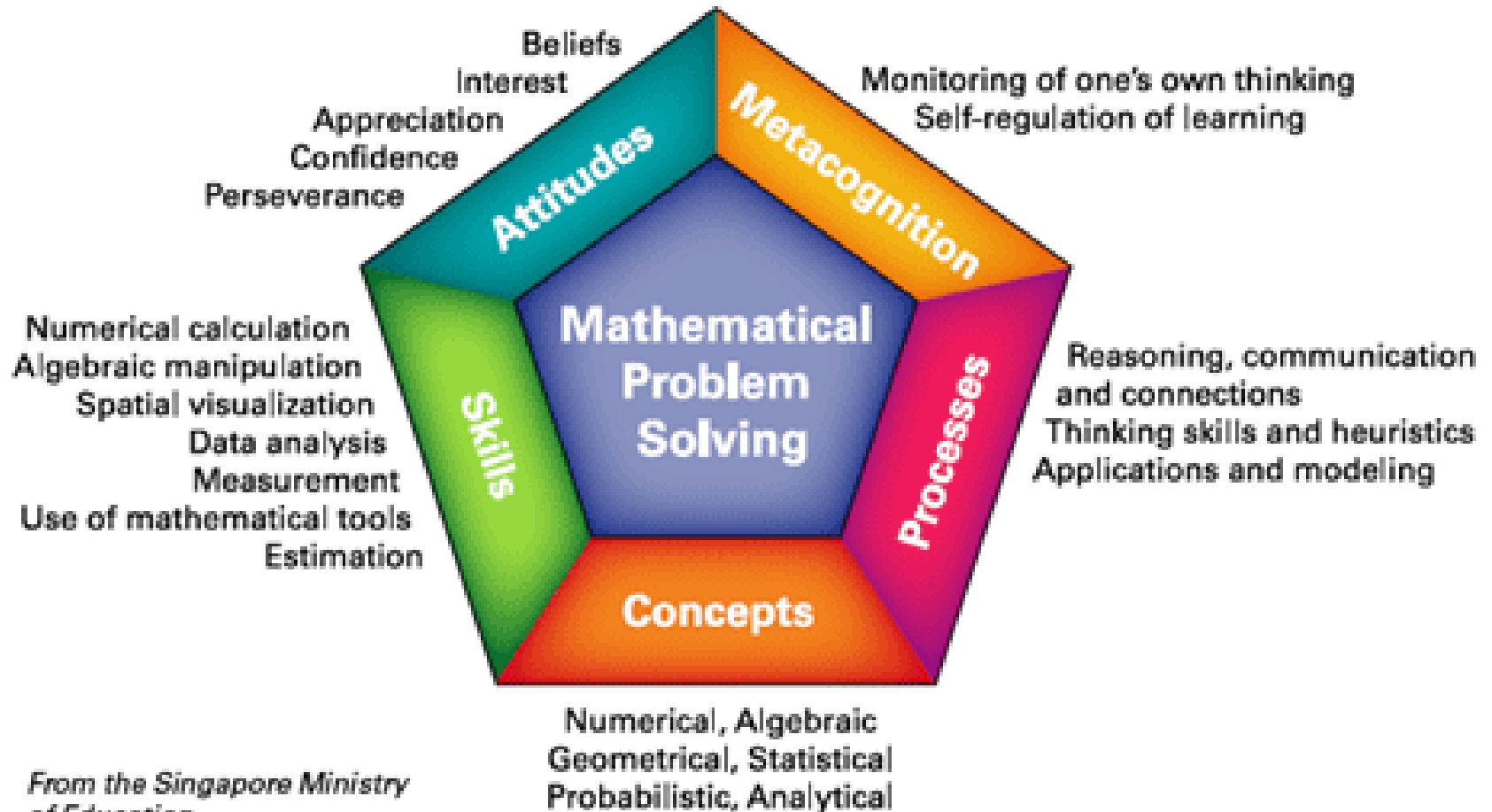
*= Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract*

In the 1980s they added the Model Method or “Bar Method” for problem solving...



*The main aspects of the Singapore approach are known collectively as “Singapore Math”*

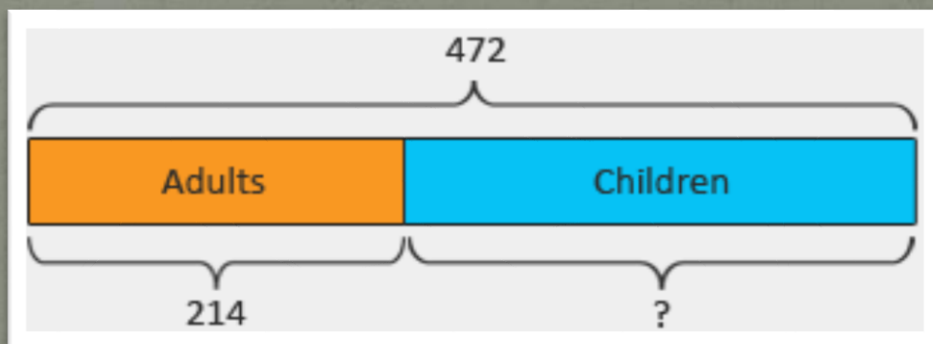
# Singapore's approach to problem solving



# Time to explore the Model Method!

There are several different aspects to it...

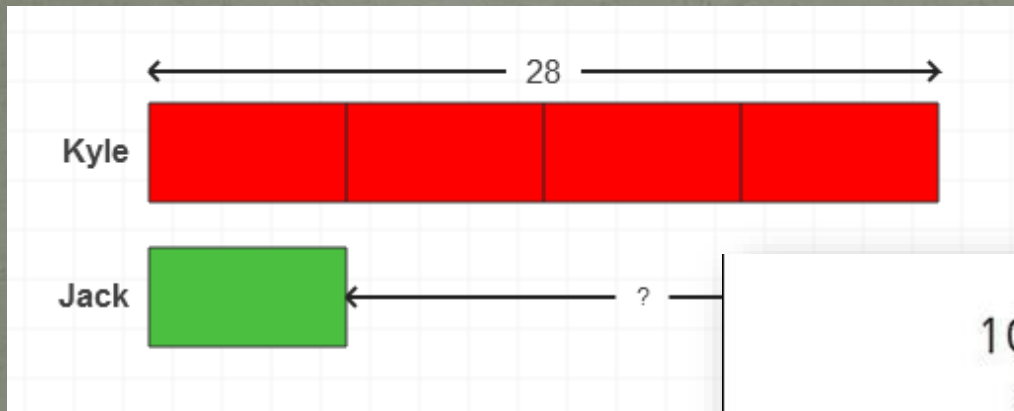
*First the Part-Whole Model:*



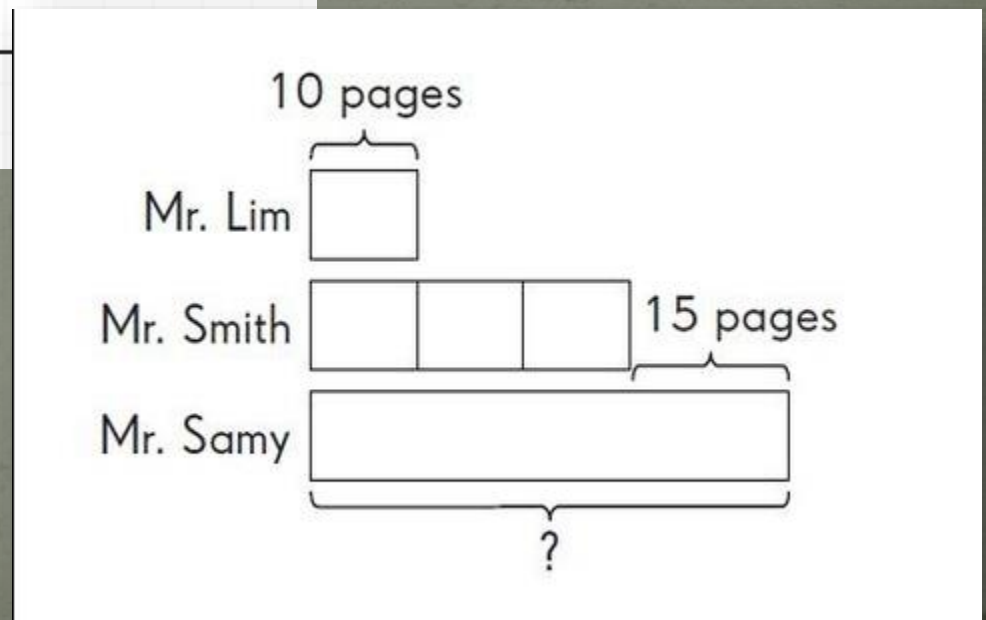
*Then the  
Comparison  
Model:*



The Comparison Model can also be used for multiplicative relationships, as well as even more complicated situations involving ratios and fractions



*Hmm... what possible problem might be represented here?*



The point is that this approach allows students to visualize unknowns, and see relationships – important starting points for problem solving

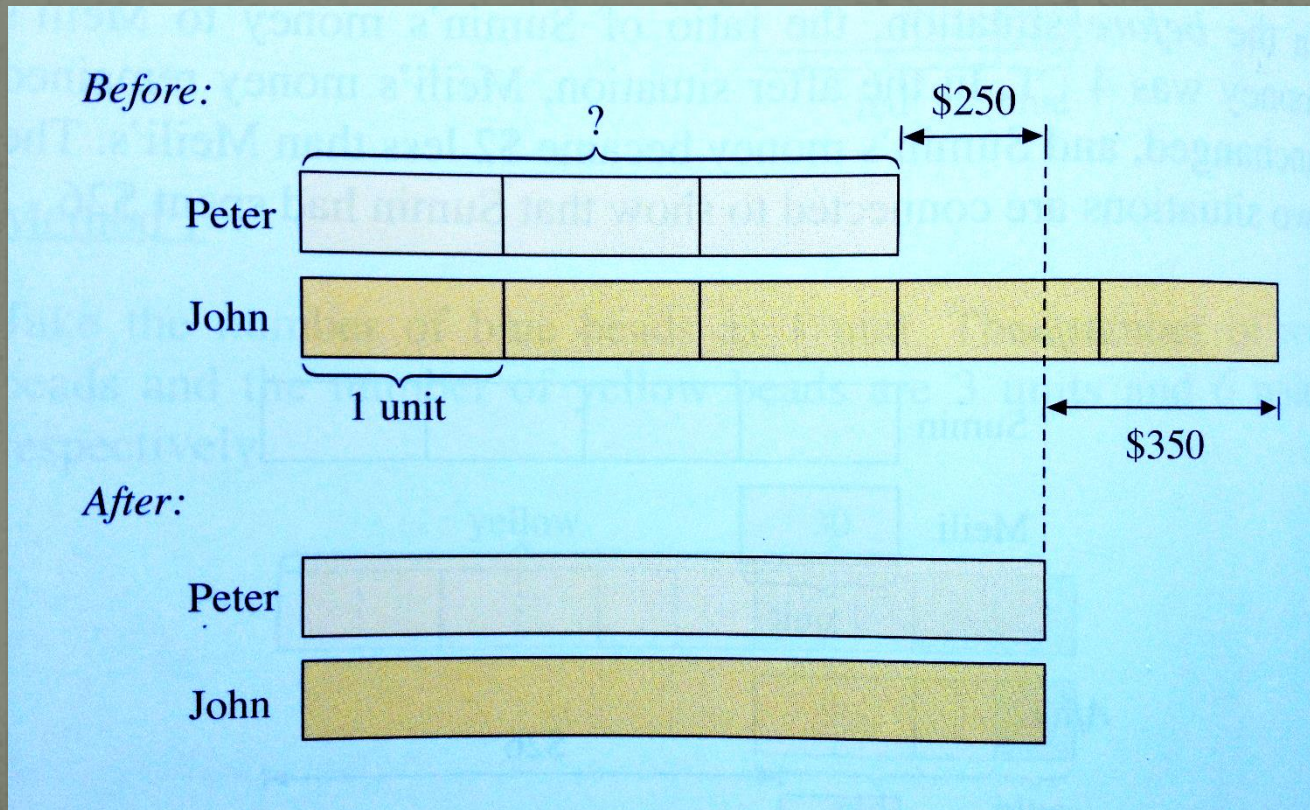
Try this –

*The ratio of Peter's money to John's money was 3 to 5 at first. Peter earned \$250 and John spent \$350 on a motorscooter. At this point they had the same amount of money.*

*How much money did Peter have to start with?*

The ratio of Peter's money to John's money was 3 to 5 at first. Peter earned \$250 and John spent \$350 on a motorscooter. At this point they had the same amount of money.

How much money did Peter have to start with?



The Model Method lends itself easily as a stepping stone towards the use of algebraic variables, and for writing algebraic expressions, and solving equations

*Try this –*

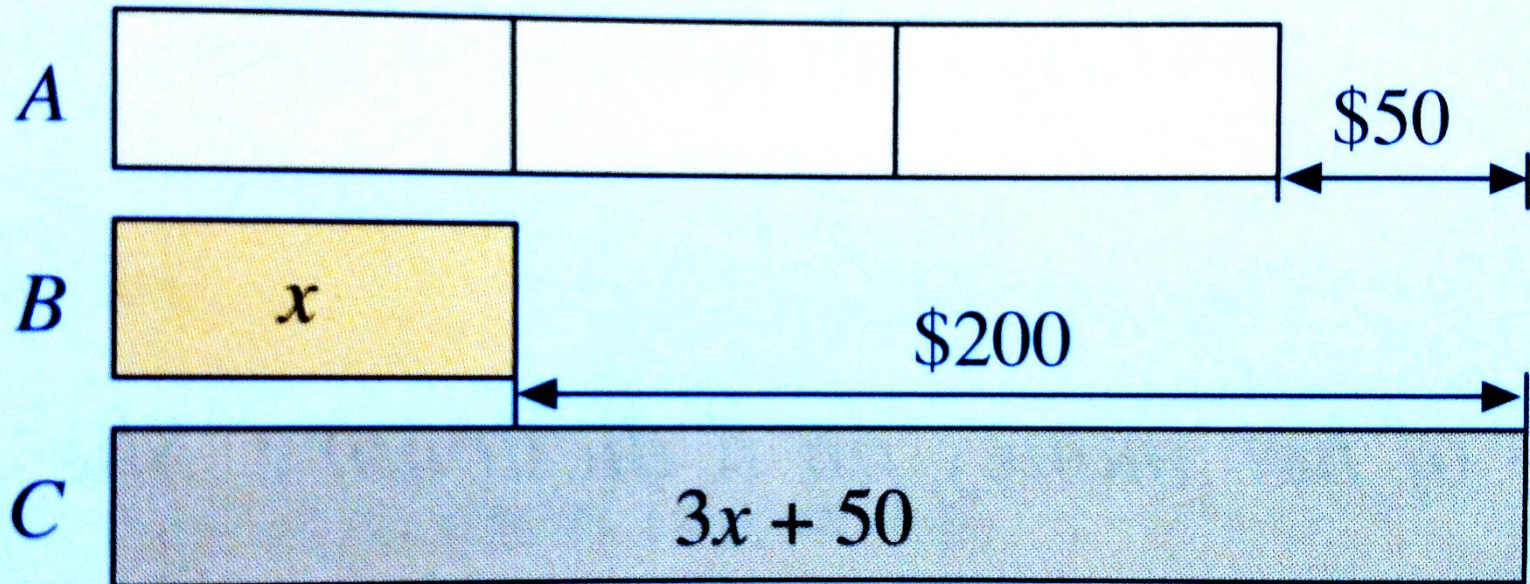
*Armando has 3 times as much money as Barbara.*

*Barbara has \$200 less than Carlos.*

*Carlos has \$50 more than Armando.*

*Find the total amount of money the three have.*

Armando has 3 times as much money as Barbara.  
Barbara has \$200 less than Carlos.  
Carlos has \$50 more than Armando.  
Find the total amount of money that the three have.



and now time for a little tour!

The Quadratic Formula...

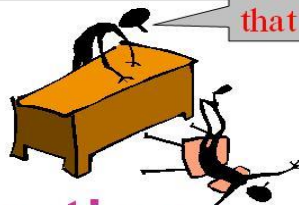
*why “quadratic”?*

*doesn't that mean “four”?*

The Quadratic Formula ...

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

It's not  
that bad



two

For Quadratic Equations

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

Time for a few questions!

Solve  $x^2 = 64$ ...

Solve  $(w - 3)^2 = 64$

Solve  $4(m + 3)^2 - 64 = 0$

Solve  $16(z + 2)^2 + 64 = 0$