

Utrecht University



# (Early) Algebra in Primary School

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# Overview

- Introduction project
- Working with a hanging mobile
- Student work
  - On paper
  - Movies
- Conclusions

# Beyond Flatland Project

**Aim:** introduce more mathematical activities in primary school

→ Stimulate higher-order thinking (HOT)

**Focus:** grade 5 students

Three **mathematical domains:**

- Dynamic Data Modelling (graphing change)
- Probability
- Algebra

# (Early) Algebra

- The Netherlands teaching algebra starts in secondary school
- However, there is much evidence that it can successfully be implemented in the primary grades (e.g. Kaput et al., 2008)
  - E.g. 10-year olds solving linear equations with unknowns on both sides of the equal sign (Brizuela & Schliemann, 2004)  
*e.g.*  $2T + 7 = T + 20$
- EARLY algebra
- Does **not** mean: teach formal algebra only at younger ages

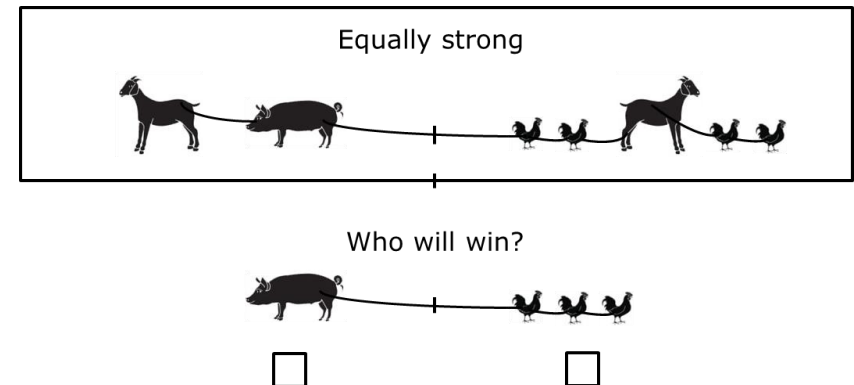
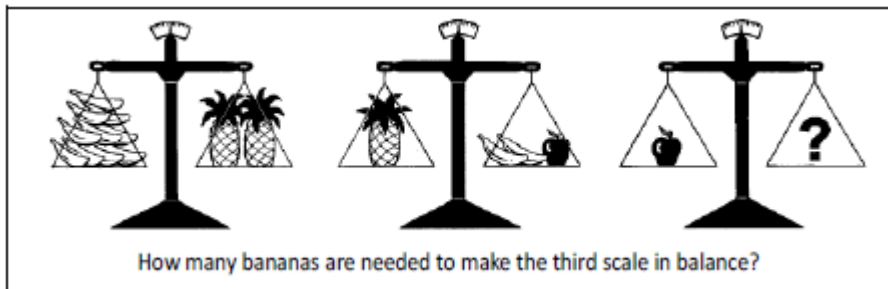
# Early Algebra

- **Research question:** How can primary school students' algebraic reasoning be fostered?

To answer this question we have developed a teaching sequence for Grade 5 of six lessons on early algebra

# Development of Teaching Sequence: Focus on equations

- Broad domain of algebra, chose to focus on *equations*
- Informal algebra
- More specifically: use context-based equation-like problems as starting point instead of formal equations



~~$$10Y = 2X$$
$$X = 2Y + Z$$
$$Z = \dots Y?$$~~

# Development of Teaching Sequence: Embodiment Theory

Offering students **bodily experiences** with a certain (mathematical) concept, can contribute to a deeper understanding of this concept.

E.g. offering perceptuo-motor experiences

# Assignment in groups

- 5 groups
- **Assignment:** Discover what things can be done while keeping the hanging mobile straight
- Make a poster of your findings (write/draw/...)

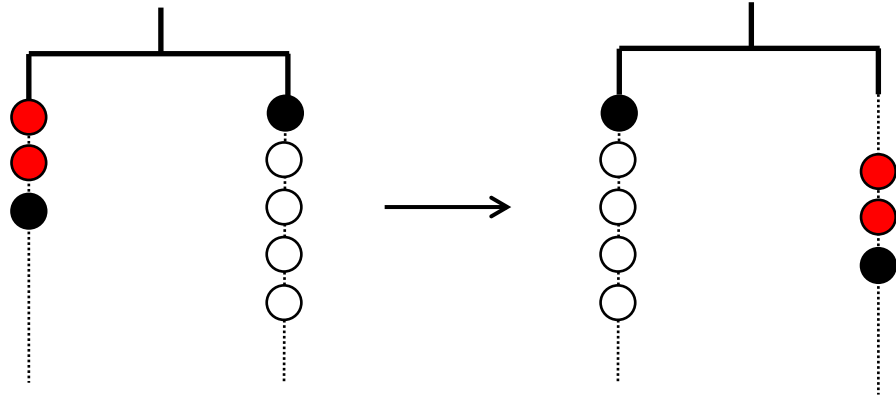


# Discussion of findings

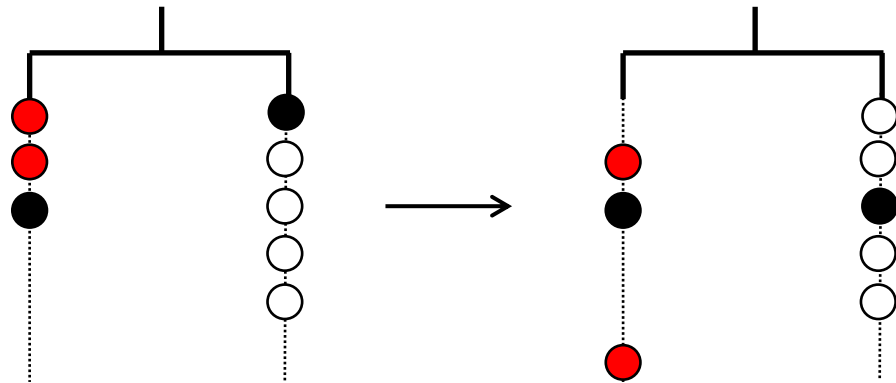
What things can be done while keeping the hanging mobile straight?

# Some things we thought of:

- Change L/R

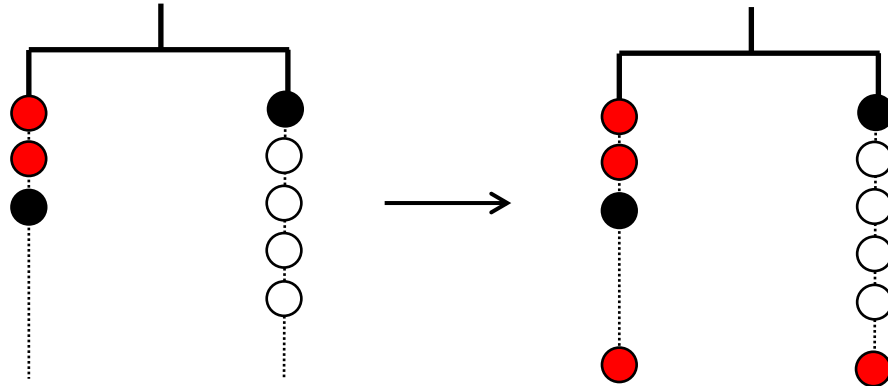


- Change order of bags on one side

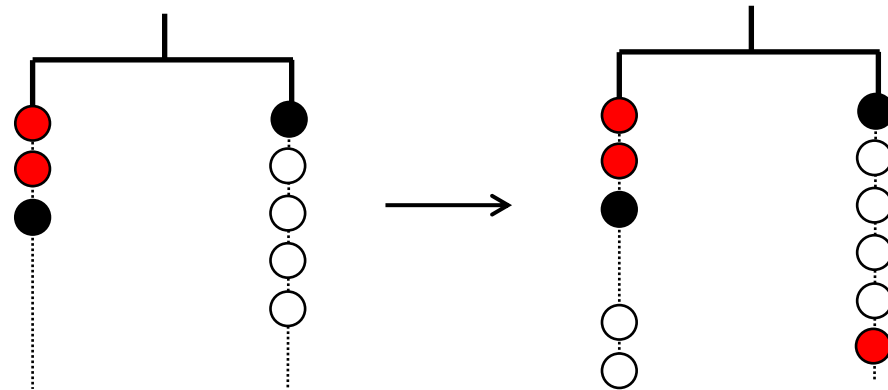


# Some things we thought of:

- Add (similar) bags on both sides

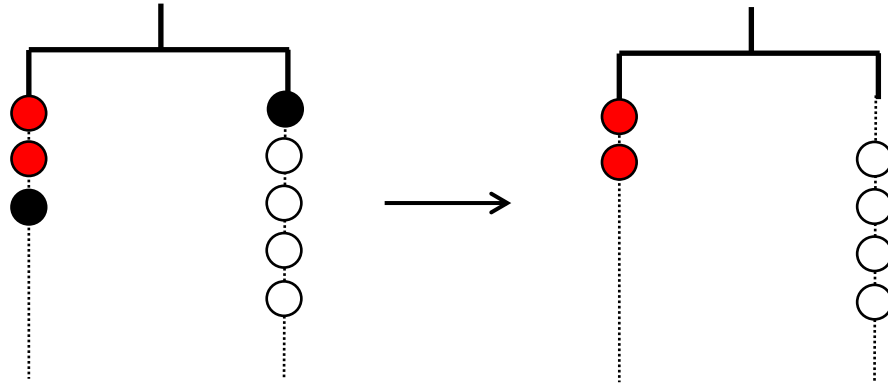


- Add bags (based on ratio) on both sides

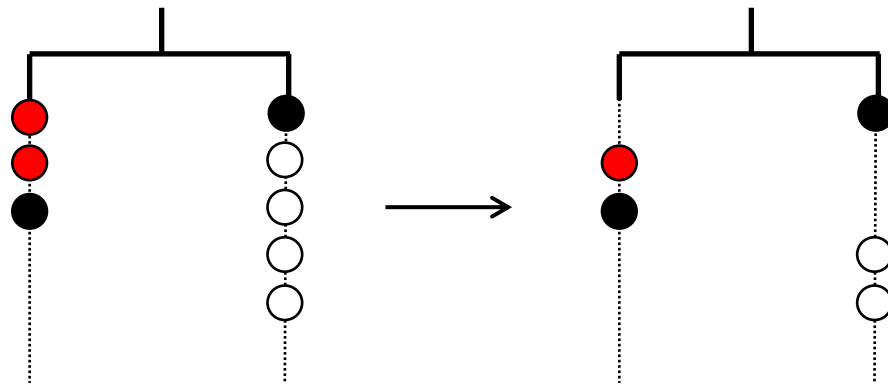


# Some things we thought of:

- Take away (similar) bags on both sides

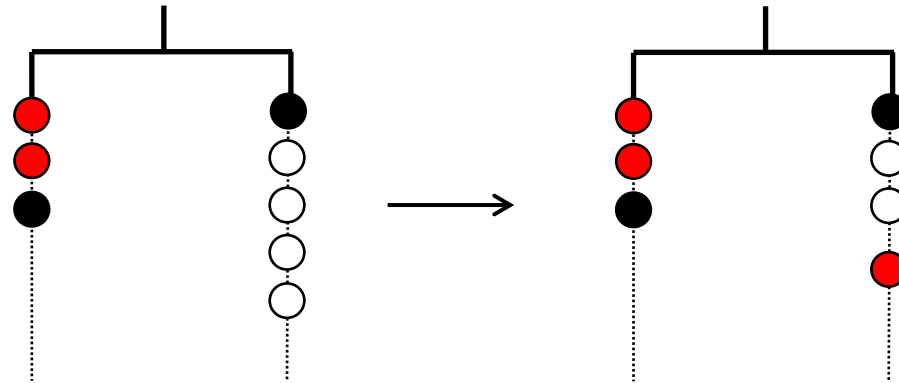


- Take away bags (based on ratio) on both sides



# Some things we thought of:

- Replace bags of certain color by another color (based on the ratio)



- ...

# Discussion in groups

1. Which algebraic principles/concepts/strategies can be found in this task?
2. In what way does embodiment play a role? Can you think of a concept we are trying *to embody*?

# Algebraic concepts/principles: what we thought of

- Equality / equivalence
- Restructuring principle:
  - Change L/R side
  - Change order of bags on one side
- Isolation principle:
  - Take away similar bags
  - Take away bags based on ratio
- Substitution principle:
  - Replace bags of certain color by another color
- Context-based notations
- ...?

Embodiment theory?

# Embodied cognition approach

- Offering students **bodily experiences** with the concept of **equality** can lead to a deeper understanding of the concept (cf. Núñez, Edwards, and Matos 1999).
- Constantly trying to keep the hanging mobile in balance.
- Builds on the **balancing** experiences most students already have in everyday life
- Understanding the concept of equality is crucial for solving equations (e.g. Greenes & Findell, 1999) working with the hanging mobile could provide a **foundation for developing algebraic reasoning**.



# Student work

So far:

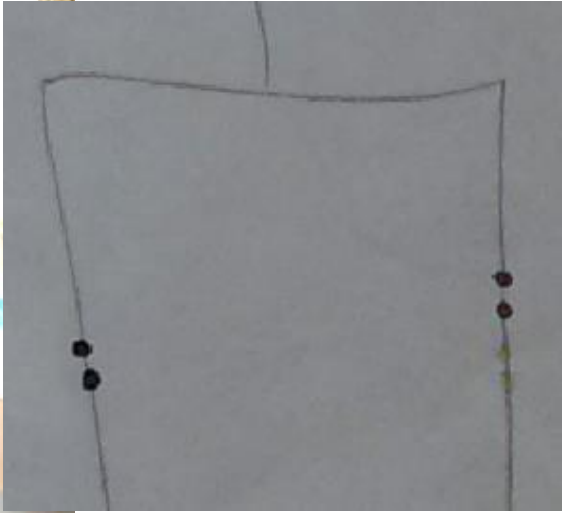
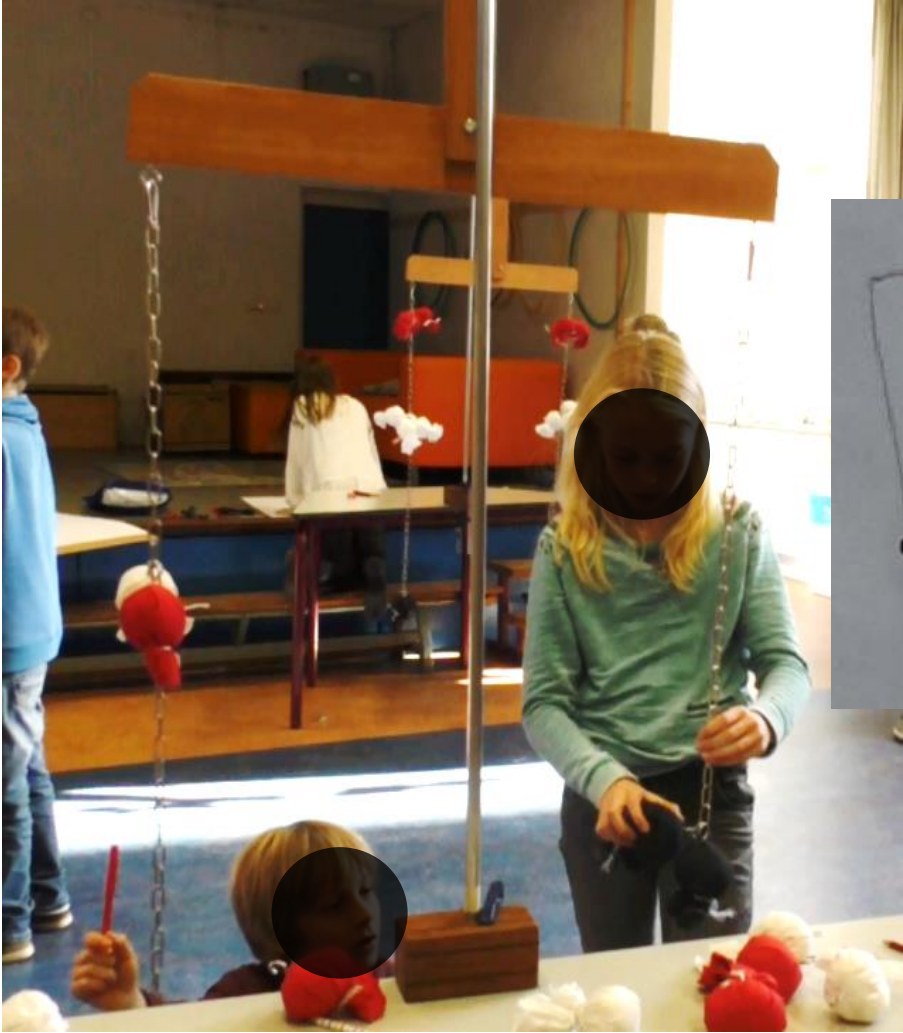
1. In what way can algebraic reasoning be elicited in primary school students?
2. Which algebraic strategies are elicited by letting students work with the hanging mobile?

From this point on: what algebraic reasoning do we see when students work with the hanging mobile?

# Movie 1: working with the hanging mobile



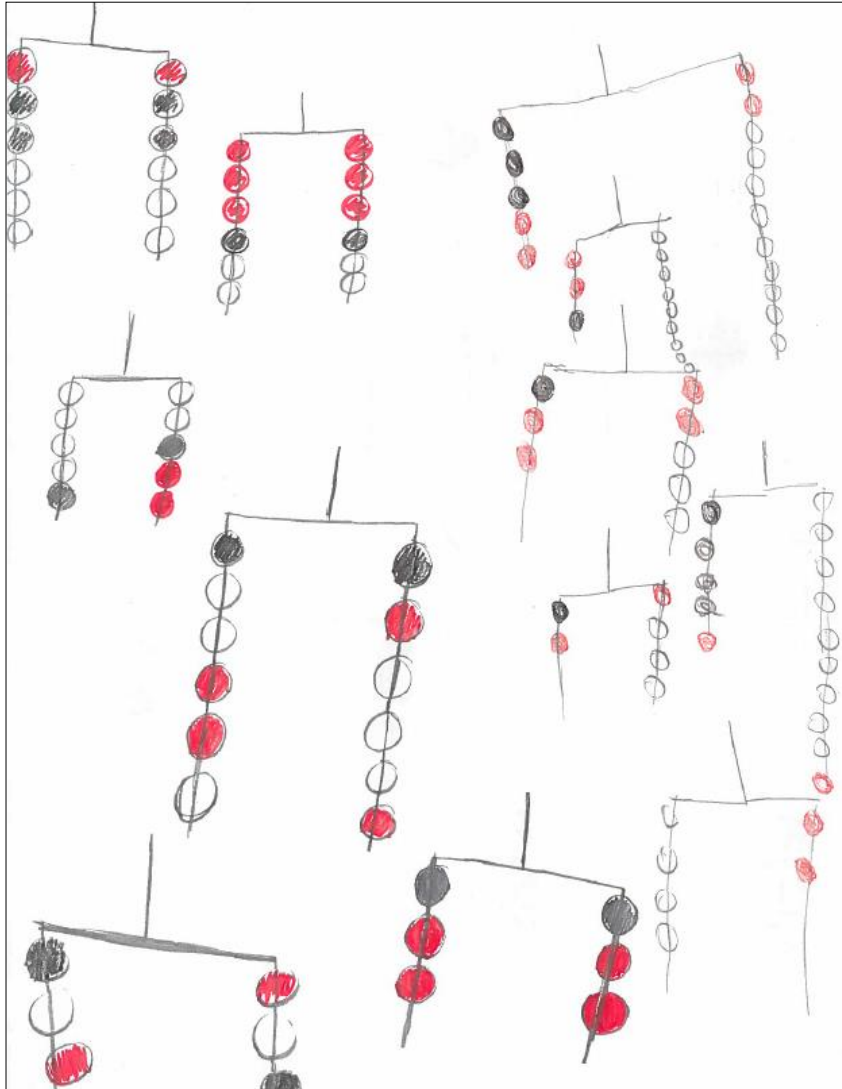
# Movie 2: working with the hanging mobile



# Movie 3: classroom discussion



# Posters 1 en 2



*There are unlimited possibilities when you stick to these rules:*

- There must be three times as many whites on the one side, as blacks on the other side*
- There must be the same number of reds on the one side, as reds on the other*

je hebt  $\infty$  mogelijkheden als je je dan deze regels houdt:

- er moeten aan de ene kant 3 keer zoveel witte als aan de andere kant zwarte zijn.
- er moeten aan de ene kant evenveel rode als aan de andere kant rode zijn.

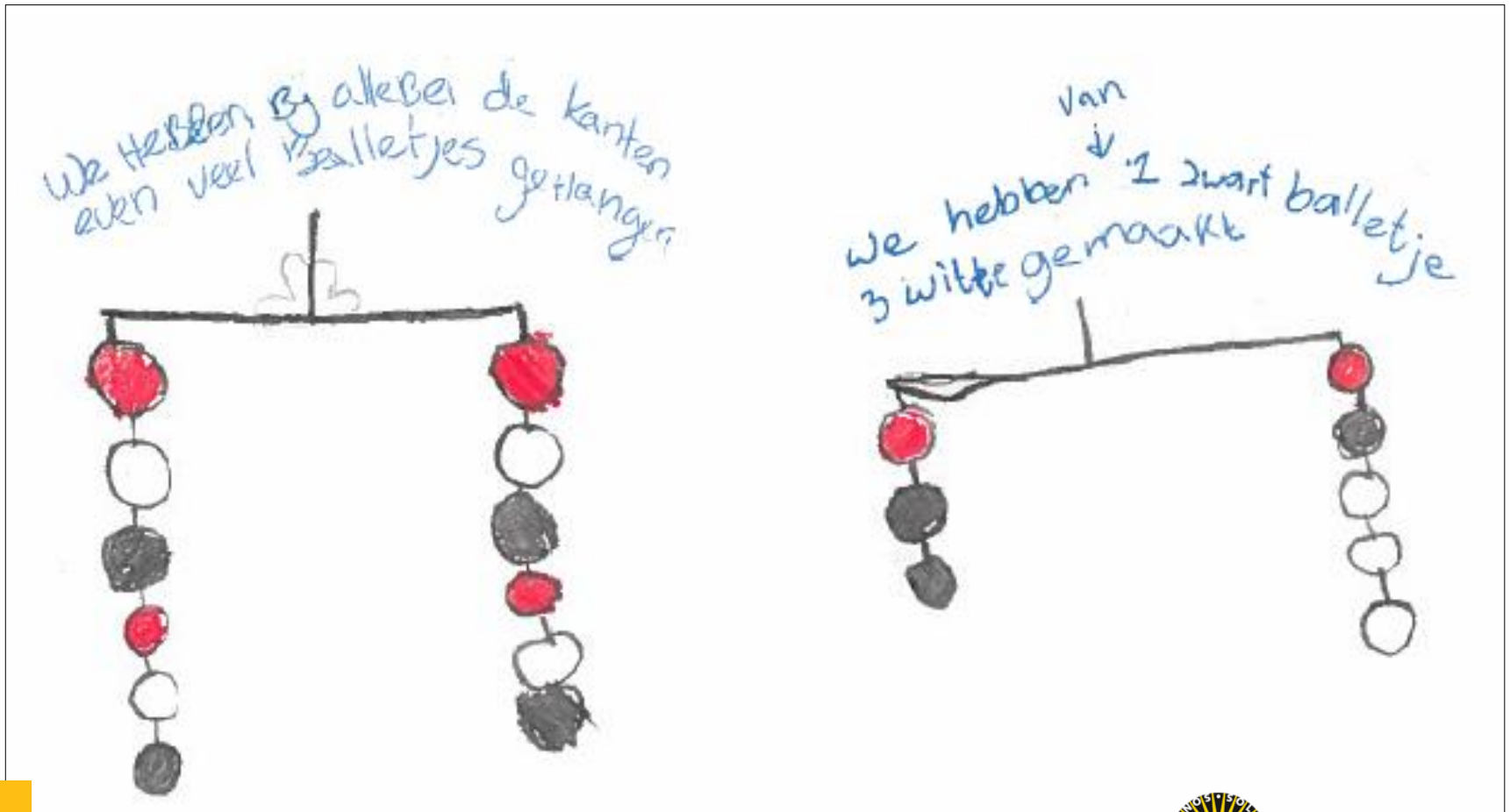
• of als er rode aan de ene kant zijn en zwarte aan de andere kant



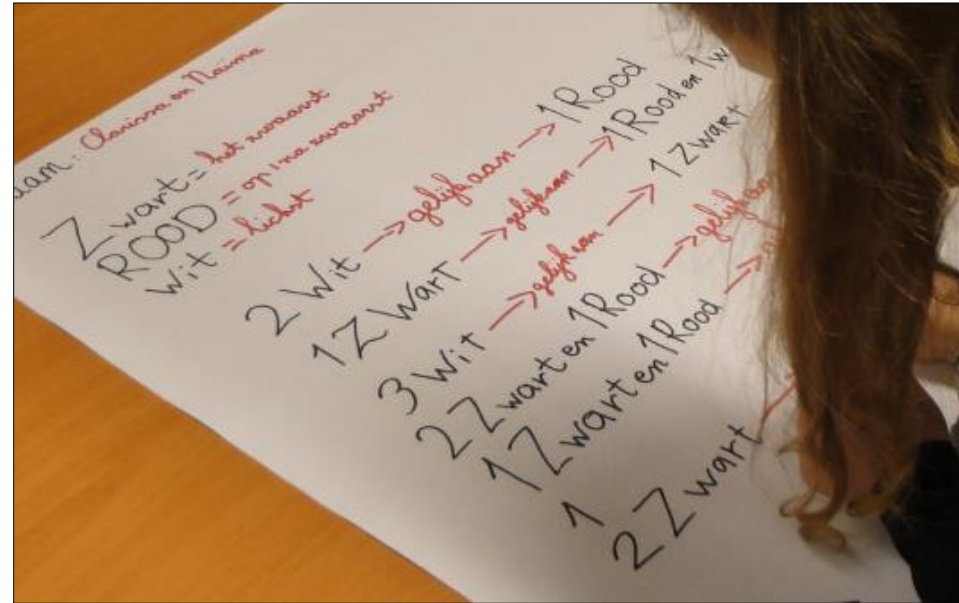
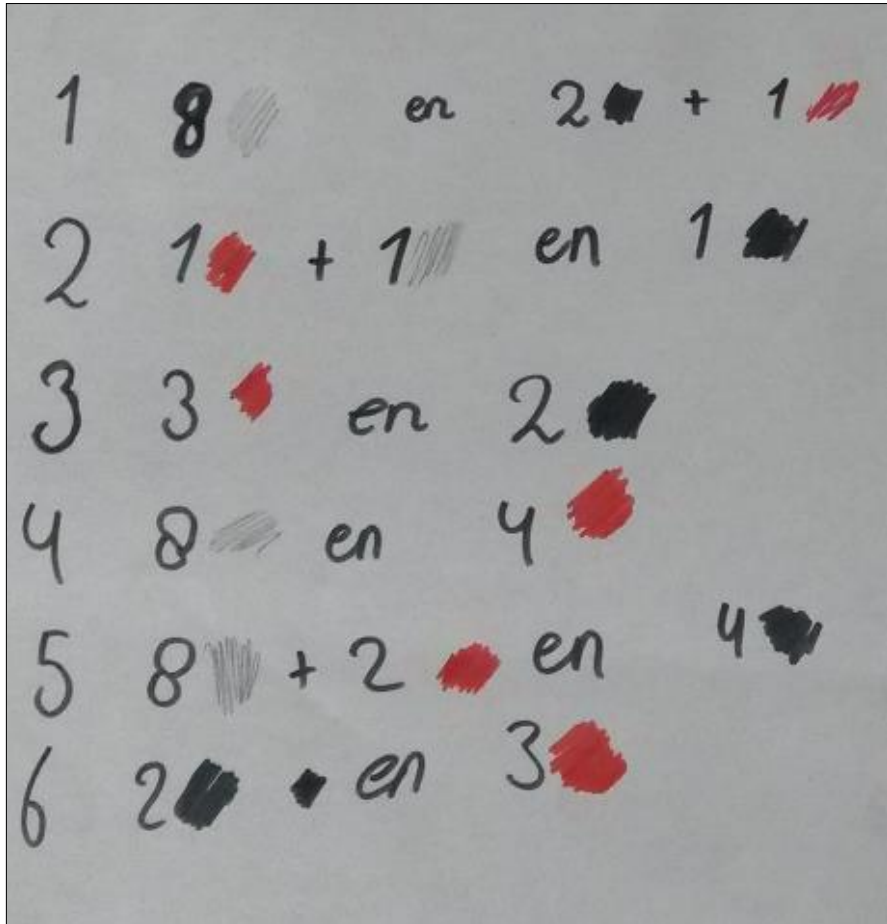
# Poster 3

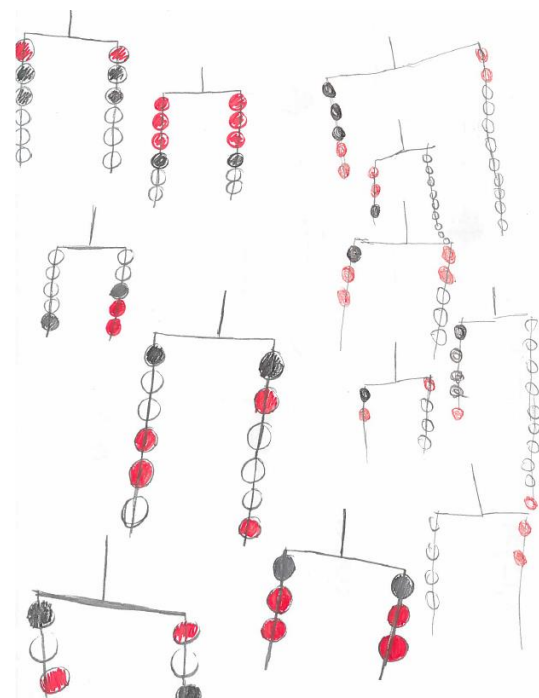
We put the same number of bags  
on both sides

We turned one black bag into  
three white ones



# Posters 4 en 5





je hebt  $\infty$  mogelijkheden als je je dan deze regels houdt:

- er moeten aan de ene kant 3 keer zoveel witte als aan de andere kant zwarte zijn.
- er moeten aan de ene kant evenveel rode als aan de andere kant witte zijn.

There are unlimited possibilities when you stick to these rules:

- There must be three times as many whites on the one side, as blacks on the other side
- There must be the same number of reds on the one side, as reds on the other

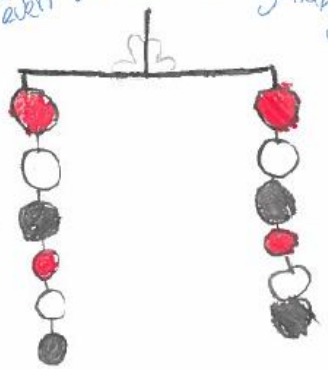
is equal to

2 wit = het zwart  
 ROOD = op in zwart  
 wit = licht

2 Wit → gelijk aan → 1 Rood  
 1 Zwart → gelijk aan → 1 Rood en 1 wit  
 3 Wit → gelijk aan → 1 Zwart  
 2 Zwart en 1 Rood → gelijk aan → 1 Rood en 1 wit  
 1 Zwart en 1 Rood → gelijk aan → 1 Rood  
 1 Zwart

We put the same number of bags on both sides

We hebben bij allebei de kanten een veel witte ballen gehangen



We turned one black bag into three white ones

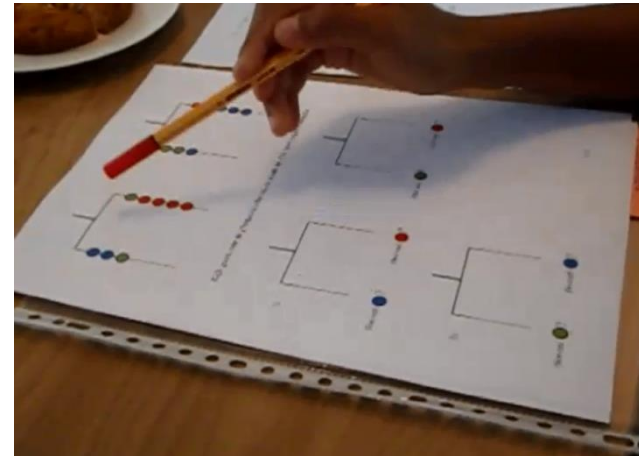
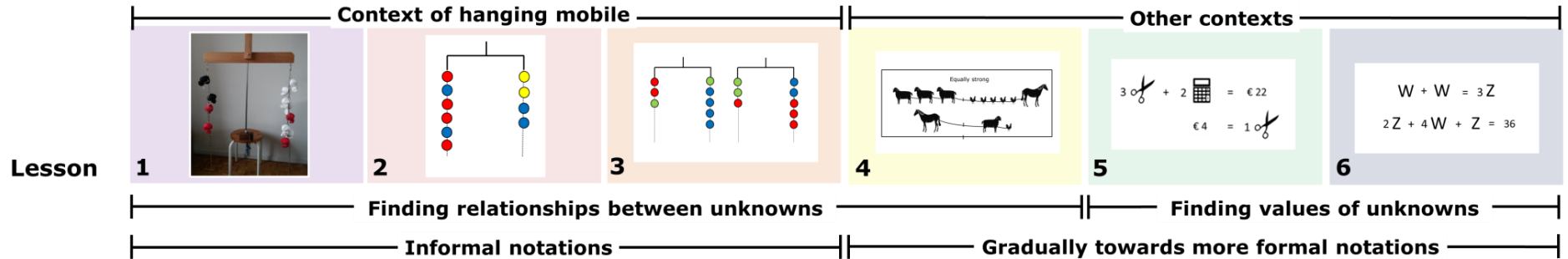
van  
 we hebben 2 zwart balletje 3 witte gemaakt



1	8	en	2	+	1
2	1	+	1	en	1
3	3	en	2		
4	8	en	4		
5	8	+	2	en	4
6	2	en	3		



# From this point on...?



# Literature

- Brizuela, B., & Schliemann, A. (2004). Ten-year-old students solving linear equations. *For the learning of Mathematics*, 33-40.
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- Núñez, R. E., Edwards, L. D., & Matos, J. F. (1999). Embodied cognition as grounding for situatedness and context in mathematics education. *Educational studies in mathematics*, 39, 45-65.

Thanks a lot for your attention!  
Do you have any questions??

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