

"Wings of change"

- teaching with CAS, TI-92, Graphics,...

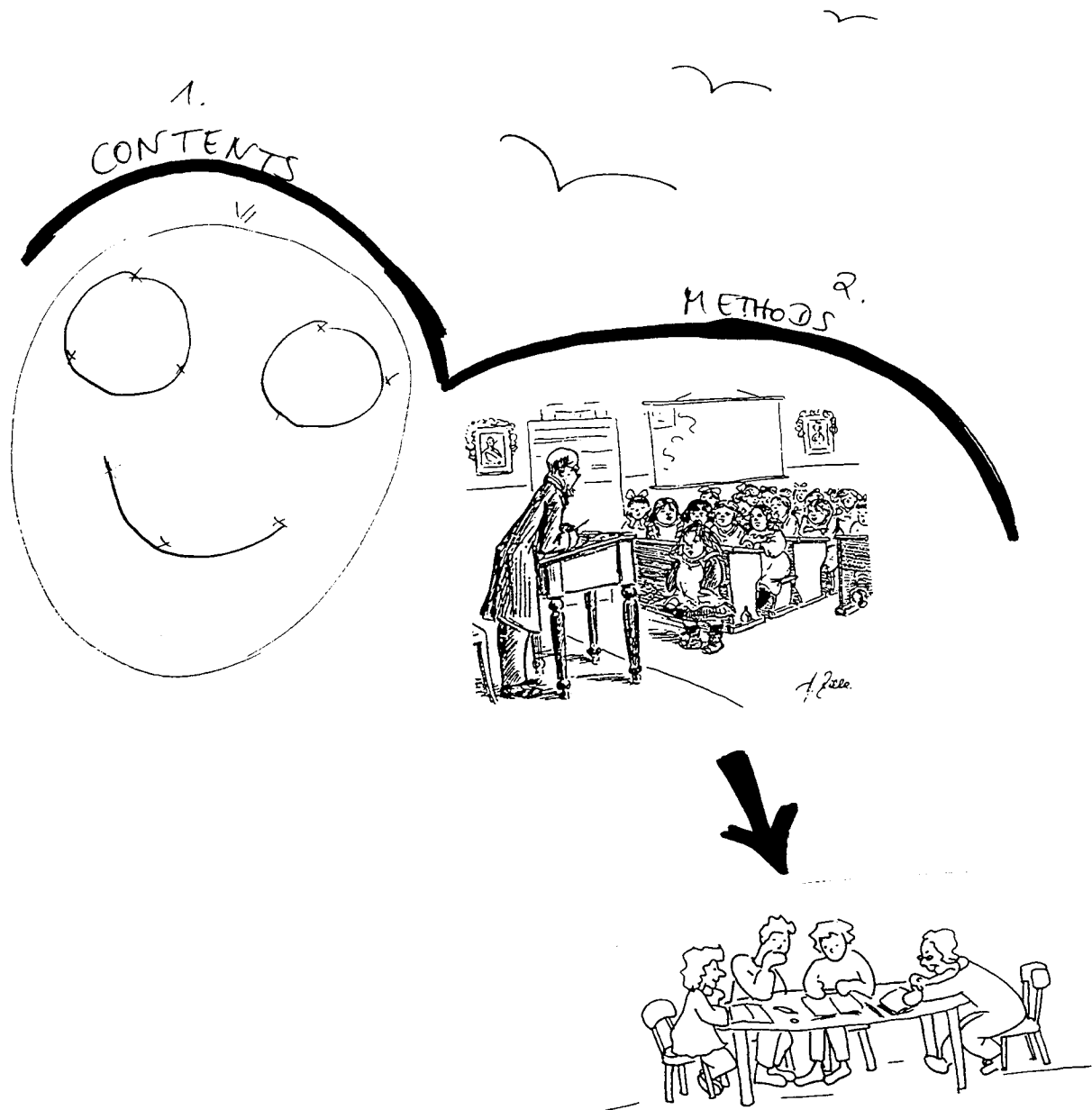
Lecture in Oostende, 24.8.1999

Bärbel Barzel

There are two main changes when teaching with the TI-92 (CAS, Graphics,...):

1. Contents: For the pupils it is easier to connect different topics, representations, subjects, ... OVERVIEW
2. Methods: The new technology forces the teacher to a more pupil-centered teaching

Let these changes call the "two wings":



With several teaching examples I want to explain these two wings.

The Examples:

1. Curve fitting

Here: What is the volume of the token? (see p. 3,4)

2. Pictures with Graphs

See p. 5

Benefits of this kind of task:

- Individual way/ Individual speed
- Experimental game to come along with expressions of functions and their graphs
- Good way to understand the meaning of parameters
- A task which can be used in many topics and many levels

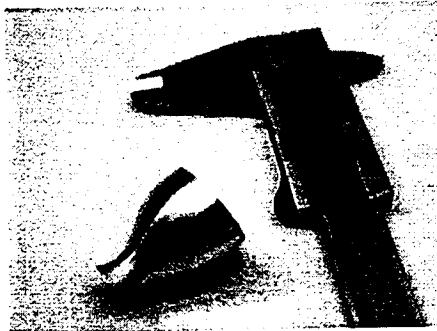
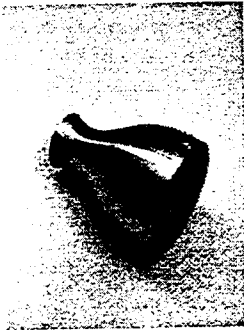
3. Finding a generalisation

- "You can see a matrix" (p.6,7)
- "What is behind Taylor?" (p.8)

4. Structuring

- Modules (p.9)
- Rational functions (p.10)

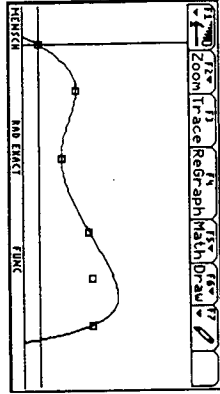
What is the volume of
this figure?



Spielstein - Möglichkeiten

1. 7 Bedingungen: 4 Punkte, 2 als Extrempunkt festgesetzt, 1 als Wendepunkt festgesetzt

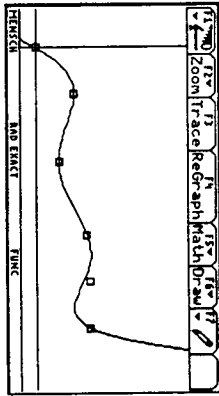
Polynom 7. Grades



$V = 2,154 \text{ cm}^3$

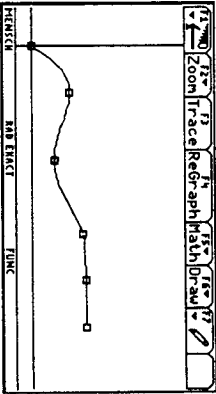
2. 6 Bedingungen: wie 1., nur Wendepunkt-Bedingung rausgenommen

Polynom 6. Grades



$V = 1,358 \text{ cm}^3$

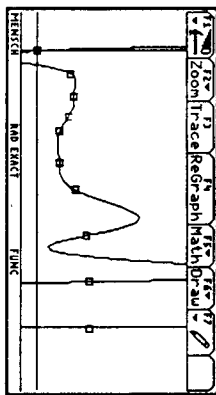
3. Aufteilung in zwei Funktionen: zwischen $0 < x < 16$ (in mm gemessen): Polynom wie 2. zwischen $16 < x < 24$: Polynom 2. Grades



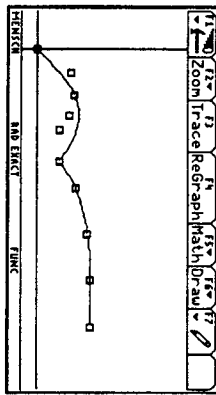
$V = 1,525 \text{ cm}^3$

4. Bedingungen: 9 Stützpunkte (wie bei 1.) davon 2 Extrempunkte (wie bei 1.) davon 1 Wendepunkt (wie bei 1.)

Polynom 12. Grades

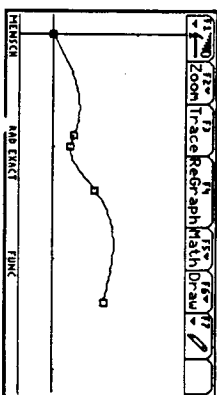


5. Splines, 5 Stützpunkte (die anderen eingezeichneten Punkte sind die restlichen Messwerte)



$V = 1,728 \text{ cm}^3$

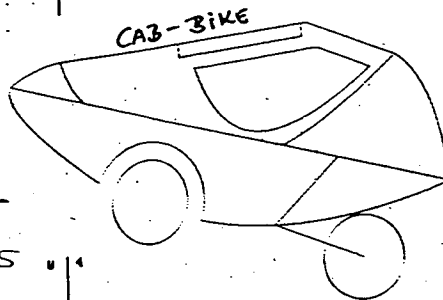
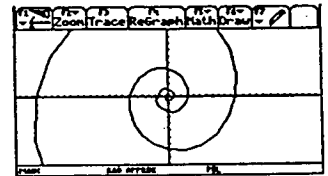
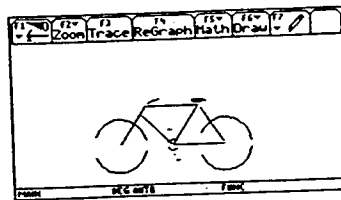
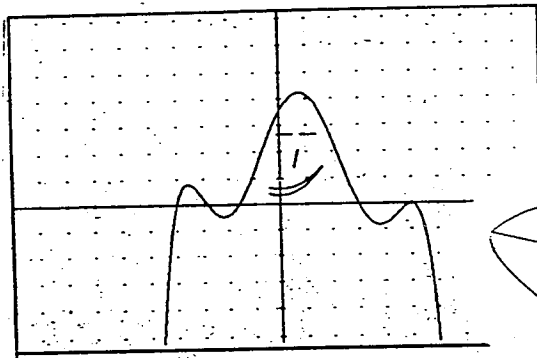
6. Splines (Werte von Jens):



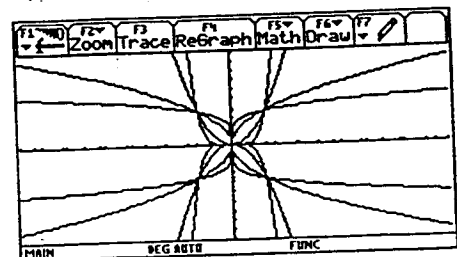
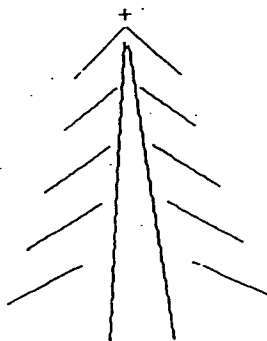
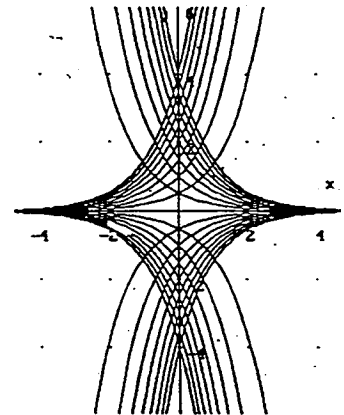
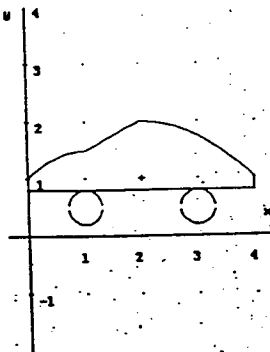
$V = 1,994 \text{ cm}^3$

Bringe das Bild auf den Bildschirm

...



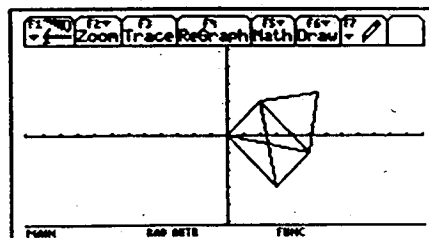
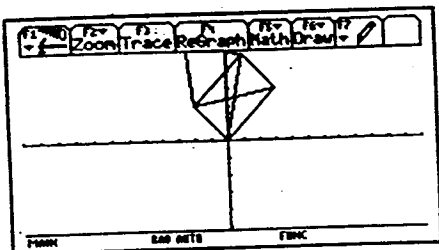
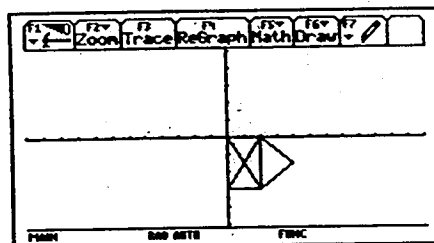
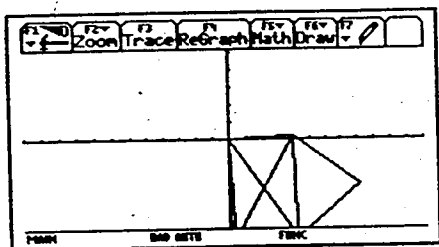
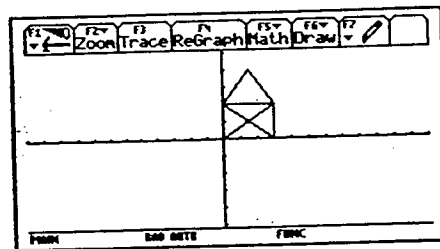
Zeros : $-2, -\sqrt{2}, -0.8, 1.5, 2.5$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} ; a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

Welche elementargeometrischen Abbildungen werden durch die Matrix A beschrieben?

Which transformations are described by this matrix A?



A Papulo Poster:

Elementargeometrische Abbildungen durch die Matrix A

$$K \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha = \text{Drehwinkel}$

Bedeutung von K:

$0 < K < 1$: Ortsvektor wird gestaucht

$K > 1$: " " gestreckt

$0 > K > -1$: " " gestaucht

und am Nullpunkt gespiegelt

$K < -1$: Ortsvektor wird gestreckt
und am Nullpunkt gespiegelt

“What is behind Taylor?”

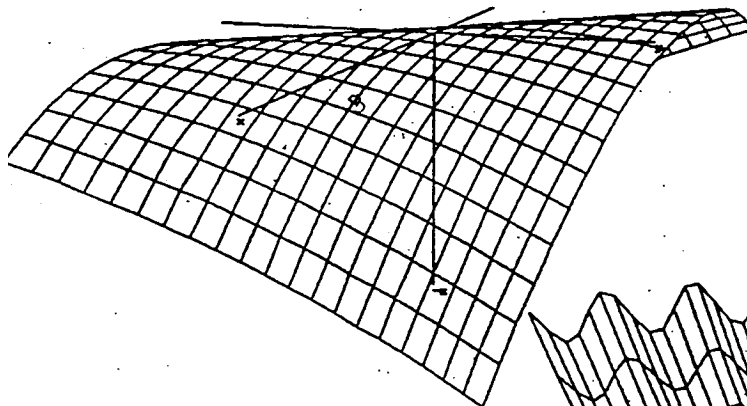
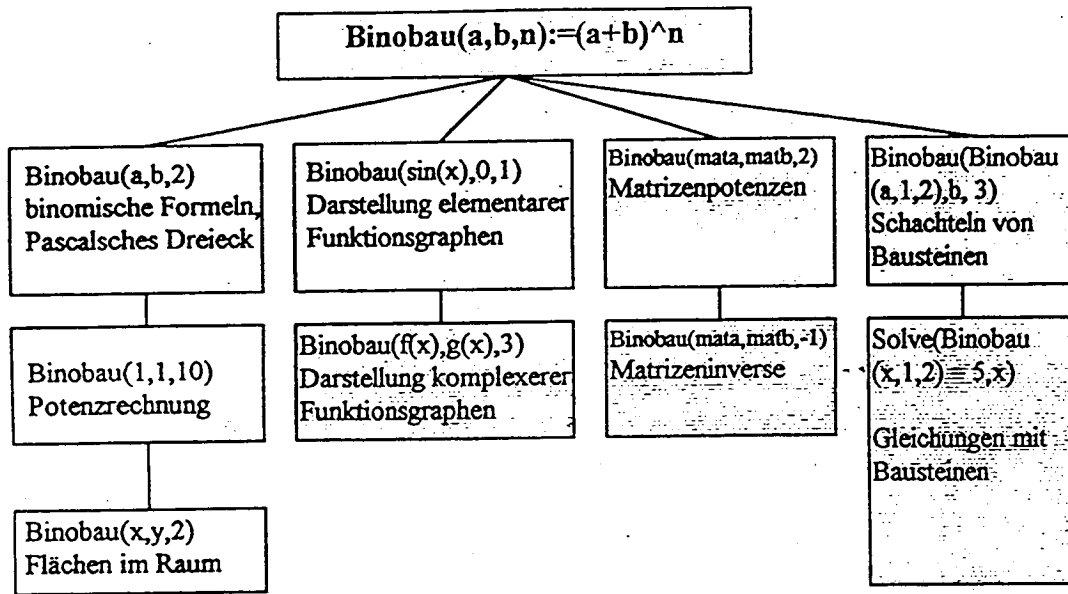
1. Let the curves to all the expressions of the Algebra window plot out in the Graphic window.

What can you realize?

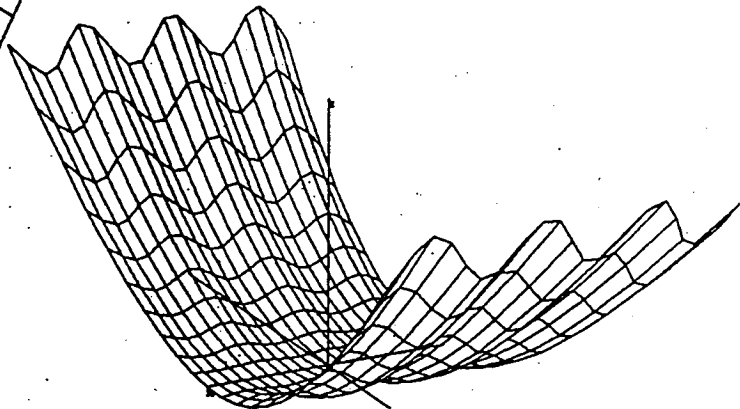
2. Write the expressions of the Taylor expansions to the sine-, cosine- and e-function down into a table.

Can you find a general rule?

Grad	sin (x)	cos (x)	e ^x
1	x	1	x + 1
2	x	$-\frac{x^2}{2} + 1$	$\frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1$
3	$-\frac{x^3}{6} + x$	$-\frac{x^2}{2} + 1$	$\frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1$
4	$-\frac{x^3}{6} + x$	$\frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 1$	$\frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1$
5	$\frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^3}{6} + x$	$\frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 1$	$\frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1$
6	$\frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^3}{6} + x$	$-\frac{x^6}{720} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 1$	$\frac{x^6}{720} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1$
7	$-\frac{x^7}{5040} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^3}{6} + x$	$-\frac{x^6}{720} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 1$	$\frac{x^7}{5040} + \frac{x^6}{720} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1$

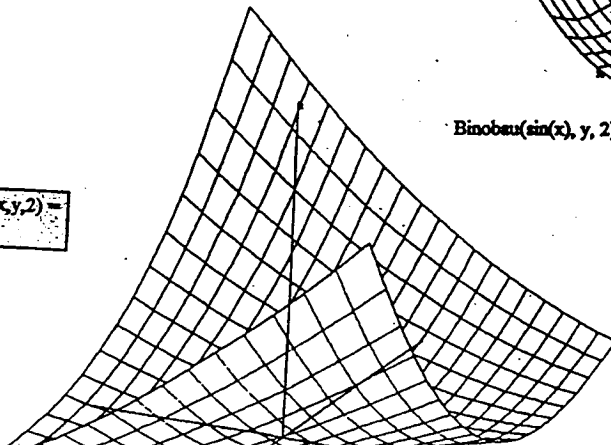


Der Aufruf -Binobau(x,y,2)



Binobau(sin(x), y, 2)

$$\text{binobau}(x,y,2) = (x+y)^2$$



Gebrochen-rationale Funktionen

Def.: Es sei $P_n(x)$ ein Polynom n-ten Grades und $Q_m(x)$ ein Polynom m-ten Grades.
Dann heißt

$$\frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$$

eine **gebrochen-rationale Funktion** oder kurz **rationale Funktionen**.

An den Nullstellen des Nennerpolynoms $Q_n(x)$ ist die Funktion nicht definiert
(**Definitionslücken**).

Das Besondere an Graphen von gebrochen-rationale Funktionen ist ihr asymptotisches Verhalten (**ASYMPTOTEN** - griech.: Nichtzusammenfallende) an den Definitionslücken und gegebenenfalls für $x \rightarrow \infty$.

1. Definitionslücken:

Welche grundsätzlichen Unterschiede gibt es bei den Definitionslücken?
Betrachte zum Beispiel die Graphen zu den folgenden Funktionen:

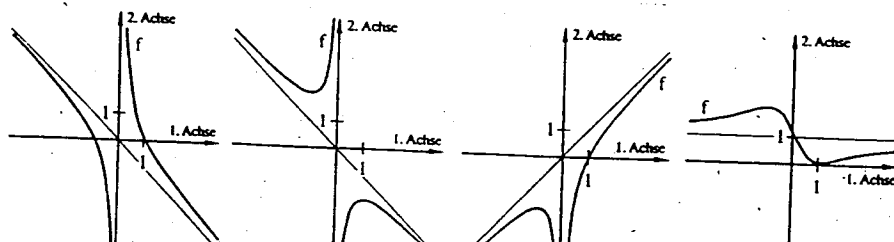
$$\frac{x+1}{x^2-4}; \quad \frac{1}{x^2+1}; \quad \frac{x^2-4x+2}{(x-2)^2}; \quad \frac{x^2-1}{x+1}$$

2. Verhalten für $x \rightarrow \infty$:

Finde die prinzipiellen Möglichkeiten für asymptotisches Verhalten für $x \rightarrow \infty$.
Betrachte zum Beispiel die Graphen zu den folgenden Funktionen:

$$\frac{2}{x^2-1}; \quad \frac{x^5-x^4+1}{1+2x^5}; \quad \frac{x^3+2x^2-3x+4}{4x-4}; \quad \frac{x^3-2x^2+x+3}{x^2-1}$$

3. Gib $f(x)$ an.



Questions, thoughts, proverbs,... A Conclusion?

Do the examples describe "Discovery learning" ?

Tell me and I will forget,
Show me and I will understand,
Involve me and I will learn.

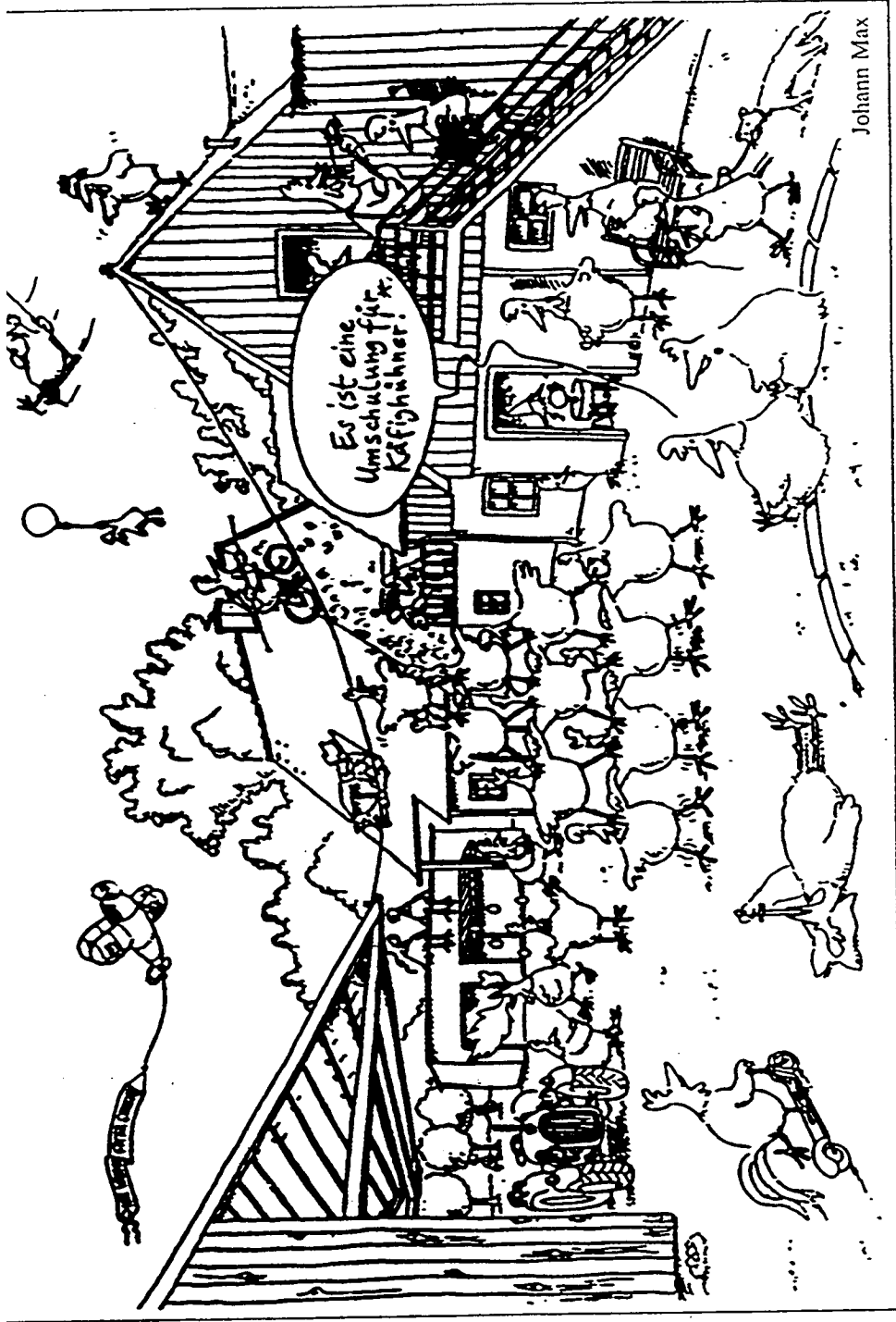
Chinese Proverb

The Computer forces us to think about things,
we should have been thinking about for a long time.

Hans Schupp, 1994

Are you ready for takeoff - ready for a change - ready for the chance???

Do the "wings" bring us to heaven - with or without a connection to the earth??



* A training for chickens who have always lived in boxes!

Where is your position?

Wind of change

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Words & Music
by Klaus Mente

Intro (pfeifen)
C Am Em D

Strophen:
G Am Em D
I, I fol - low the Mos - kwa, down to Gor - ki Park
An Au - gust sum - mer night, sold - iers pass - ing by,
listen - ing to the wind of change.

Intro (pfeifen)
G Am Em D

2. The world is closing in, did you ever think that we could be so close like brothers.
The future's in the air, I can feel it ev'ry where, blowing with the wind of change.

Refrain1:

G D Am D G D
me to the ma - gic of the mo - ment on a glo - ry night, where the
me to the ma - gic of the mo - ment on a glo - ry night, where the

child - ren of to - mor - row dream a - way, in the wind of change.
child - ren of to - mor - row share their dreams, with you and me.

G Am Em D
3. Walking down the street, distant memories are buried in the past fore - ver.
G Am Em D
I follow the Moskwa, down to Gorki Park, listening to the wind of change.

Refrain2: Take me... ..share their dreams, with you and me.
Refrain1: Take me... ..dream away, in the wind of change.

Bridge: Em

D
The wind of change blows straight in - to the face of

Bridge: Em

D G
time, like a storm-wind that will ring the free-dom-bell for peace of mind. Let

Bridge: Am

H
your Ba - la - lai - ka sing what my gui - tar wants to say.

Solo: C D Hm Em C D Em C D Hm Em A H

C D Hm Em C D Em C D Hm Em A H

Refrain2: Take me... ..share their dreams, with you and me.
Refrain1: Take me... ..dream away, in the wind of change.

Intro bis Fine

