

Quality Class

**Międzynarodowe
podejście do dydaktyki
matematyki w złożonym
świecie**



**MARTA
BREMBOR**



Quality Class

„Quality class is a 10 days exchange program for teacher-students. During quality class different countries, different cultures and different opinion about mathematics education meet.”



Polska, Czechy, Holandia, Włochy, Portugalia

The participating teacher-students aim to be teacher for pupils of 12 – 18 y.o. [...] also elementary school teacher-students.

The teacher-students should meet following qualifications:

- passed more than 50% of their professional formation
 - have some practice in classroom.
- are flexible, cooperative; like to work in a group
- are able to communicate in English
- are interested in didactics of mathematics education





Aims.

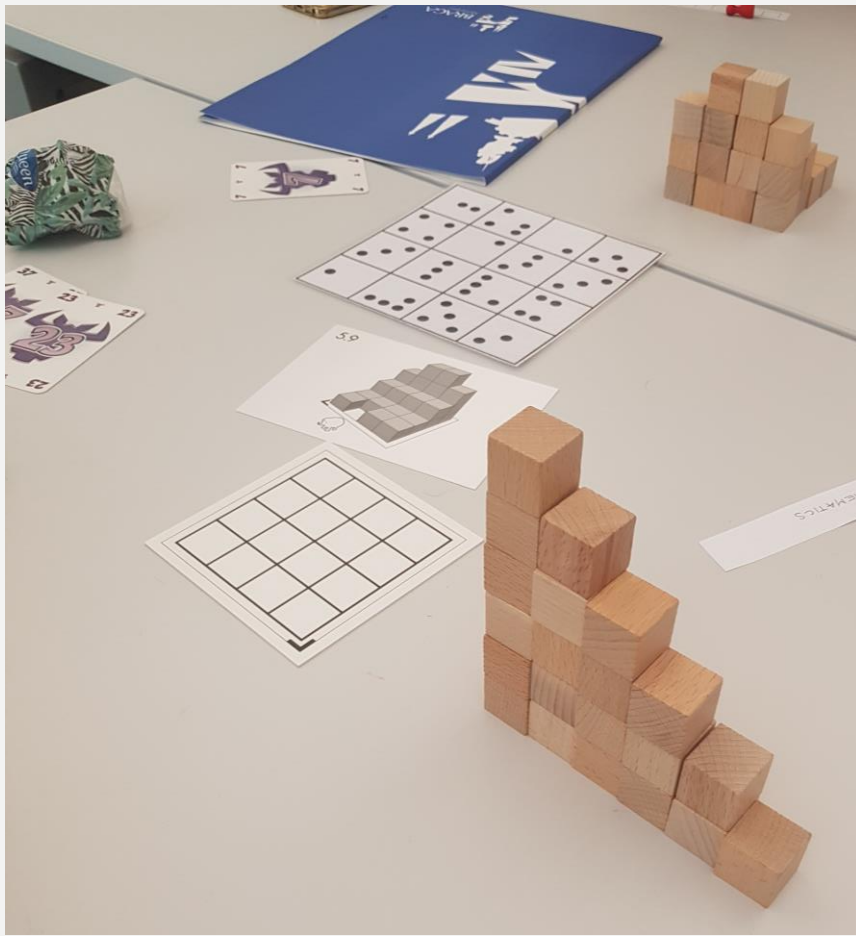
- learn to work in a multicultural environment,
- learn how to find your way in an international conference,
- experience being a member of an international team.
- discover and develop knowledge about teaching mathematics and be aware of what educational research can bring you in connection with personal experiences i.e. in classroom.

Quality Class

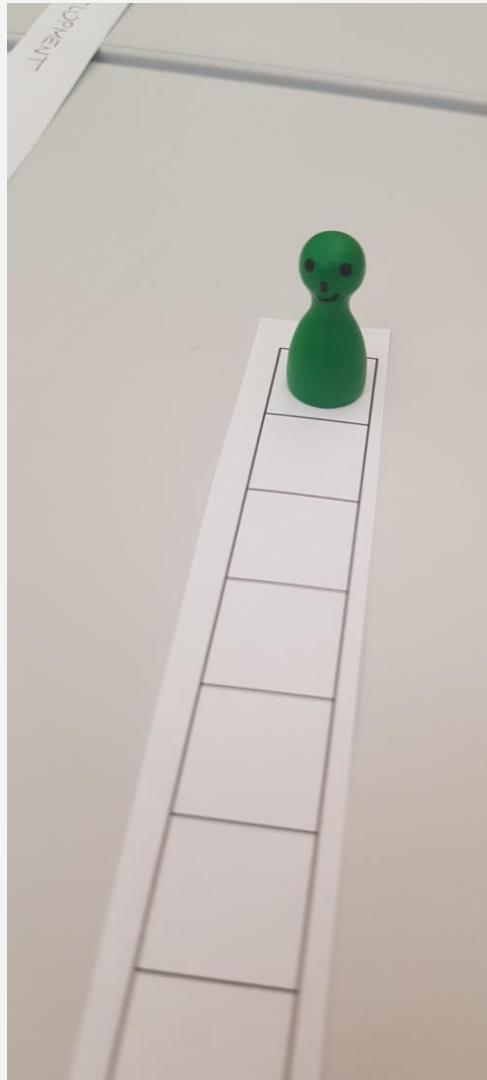
„4 days in advance of the international conference the participants of the quality class come together.”

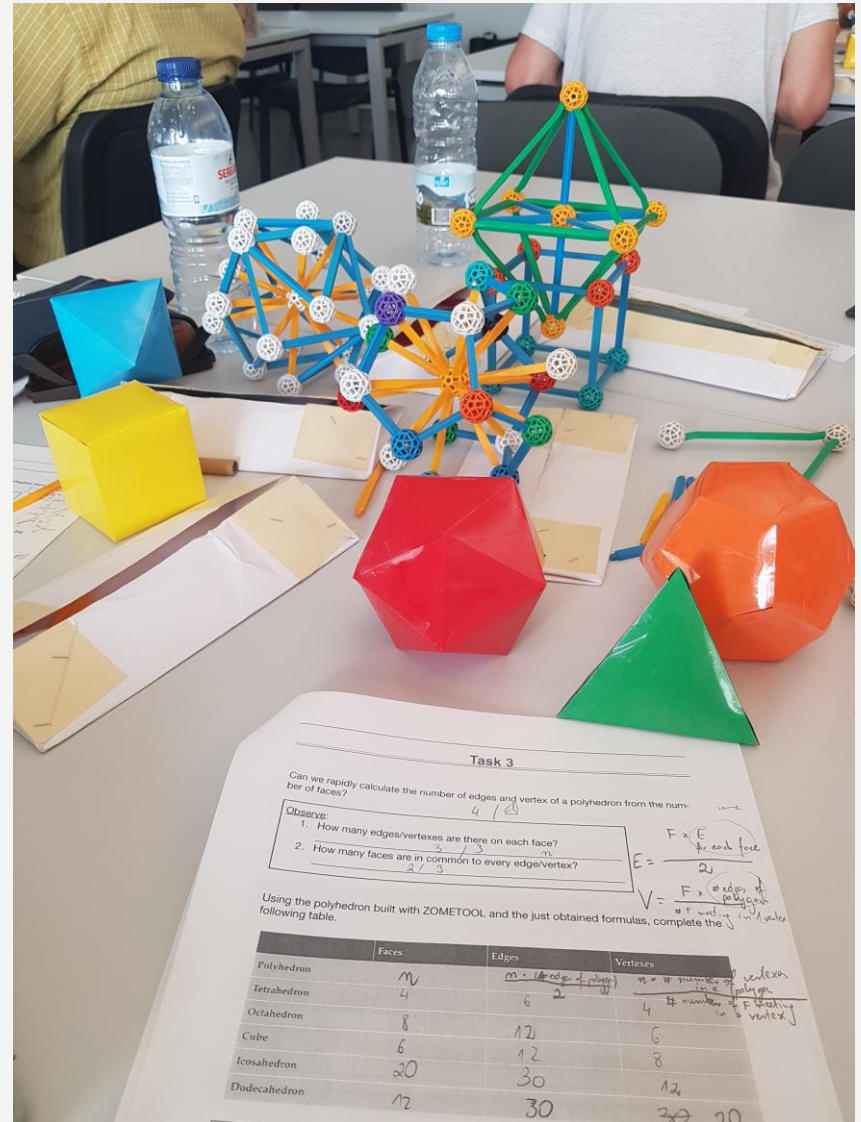
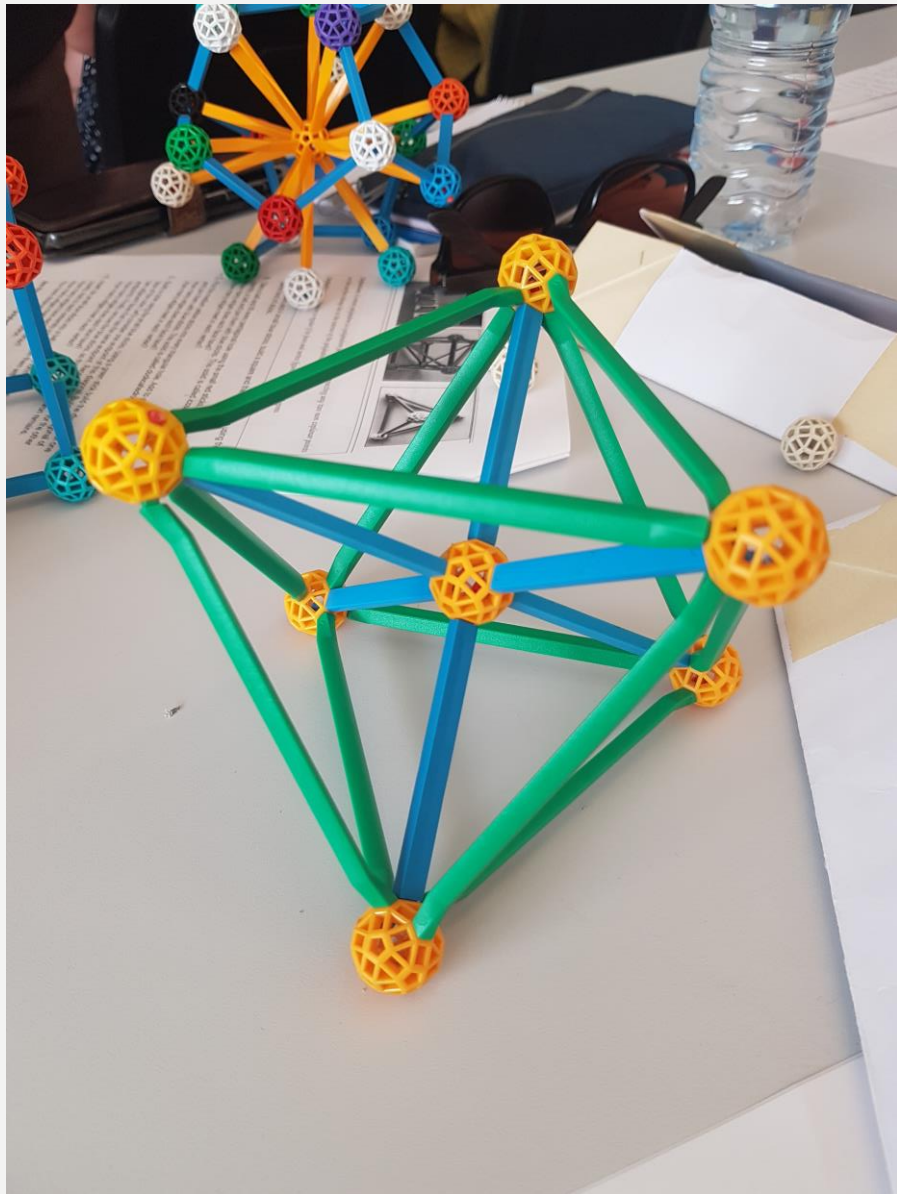


Polska, Czechy, Holandia, Włochy, Portugalia



Hejny's method





Zometool

Task 3

Can we rapidly calculate the number of edges and vertex of a polyhedron from the number of faces?

Observe: $4 \text{ faces} \rightarrow$

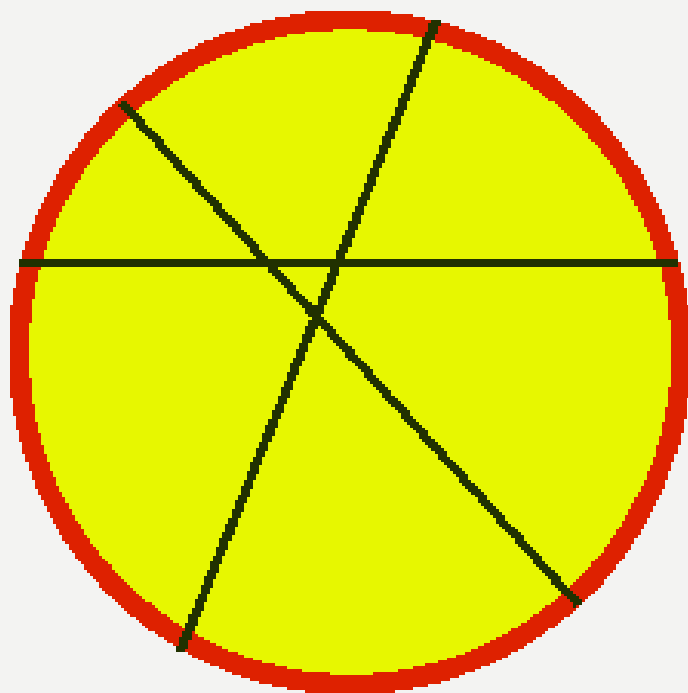
- How many edges/vertices are there on each face? $\frac{3}{4}$
- How many faces are in common to every edge/vertex? $\frac{2}{3}$

$$E = \frac{F \times E_{\text{each face}}}{\text{# of edges of polygon in common to 2 vertices}} = \frac{F \times 3}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{F \times \text{# vertices of polygon}}{\text{# of vertices in common to 2 faces}} = \frac{F \times 4}{3}$$

Using the polyhedron built with ZOMETOOL and the just obtained formulas, complete the following table.

Polyhedron	Faces	Edges	Vertices
Tetrahedron	4	6	4
Octahedron	8	12	6
Cube	6	12	8
Icosahedron	20	30	12
Dodecahedron	12	30	20



Zadania problemowe







University of Minho
Institute of Education



Connections and understanding in mathematics education:

making sense of a complex world

Connexions et compréhension dans l'enseignement des mathématiques:

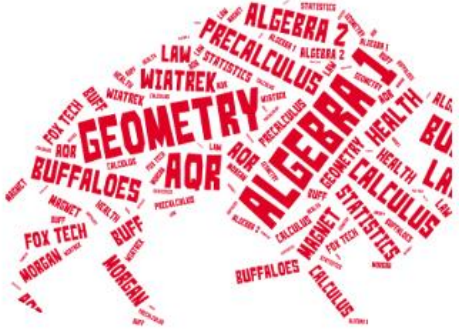
donner un sens à un monde complexe

> 22-26 July 2019

UMinho
Campus de Guaitar
Braga - Portugal

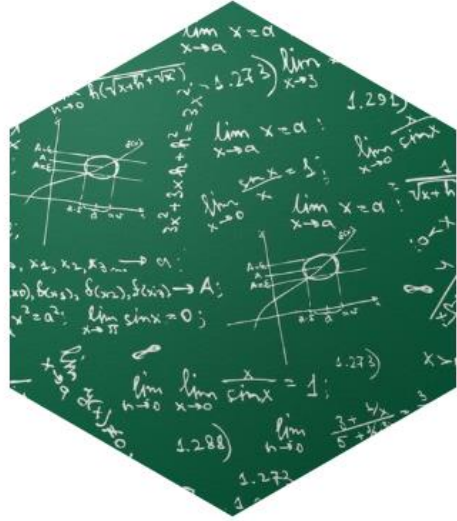


Part of the program is a visit to an international conference about didactics of mathematics education.



Learning in an increasingly complex world

How can we re-conceptualise learning with understanding in a complex world?
 How can we promote learning with understanding in an increasingly complex world?
 What features should a task have in order to promote learning with understanding?
 How to research the complex



Mathematics Teacher Education

What kind of mathematics training should teachers have in order to be able to promote learning with understanding?
 How can teacher training contribute to establishing connections between the various areas of Mathematics?



Teaching for connections and understanding

In relation to connections and understanding, what kind of teaching methods are more appropriate?
 How do we evaluate and/or research the resources from the perspective of the connections and the



Mathematics Education with Technology

How can ICTs contribute to learning rich in connections, in an increasingly complex world?
 How can ICT be used in teacher training to promote understanding in mathematics?
 How can we use ICT as teaching-learning tools.



Connections with culture

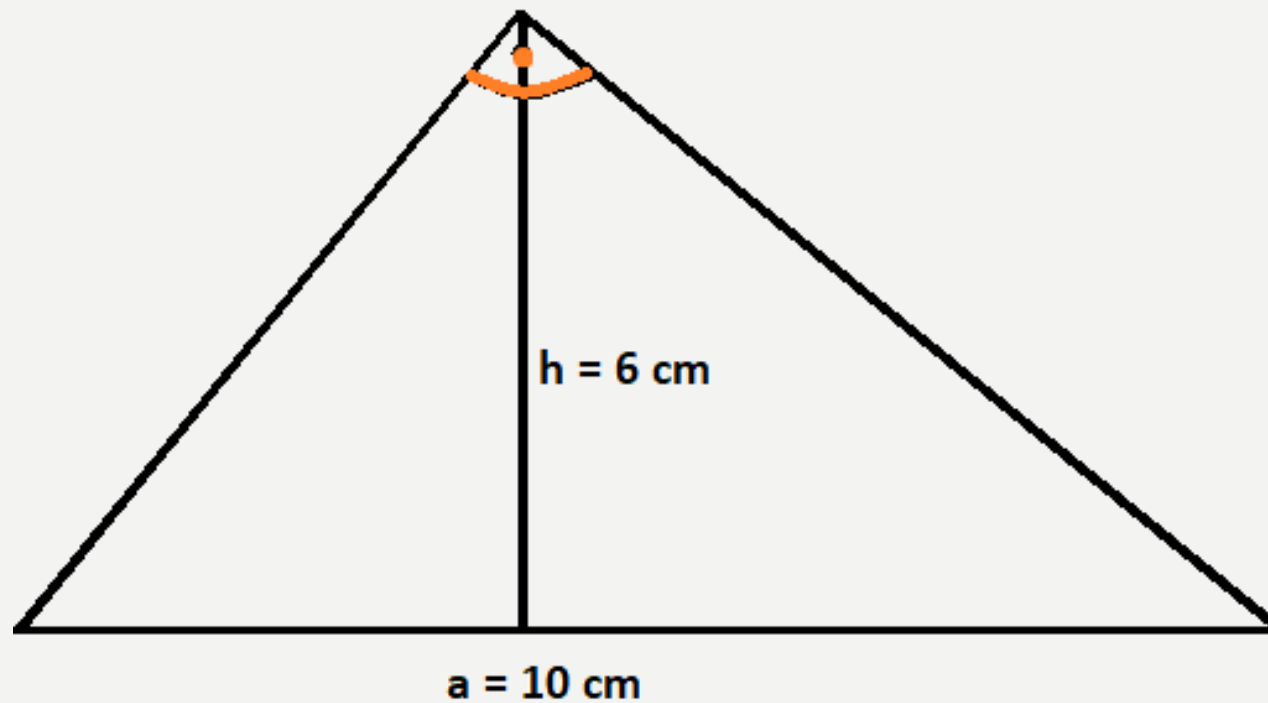
Is it possible to understand peoples' lives from an ethnomathematics perspective?
 How can school mathematics take into account the culture developed by young people in their everyday lives?
 How to take advantage of cultural aspects to enrich the

CO DLA MNIE?



Zadanie I

Jakie pole ma trójkąt przedstawiony na rysunku?



PROWOKACJE

Klymchuk S., Sangwin C. (2019). Connections and understanding in mathematics education. Making sense of a complex world., Provocations in mathematics: teachers' attitudes (pp. 126-132). Braga, Portugal, University of Minho.

Zadanie 2

Czy pole trójkąta o bokach 20cm, 10cm i 8cm może być większe od 50cm^2 ?

Zadanie 3

Udowodnij, że (wykaż tożsamość):

$$\sin x = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}$$

MEMY

Bini G., Robutti O. (2019). Meanings in Mathematics: using Internet Memes and Augmented Reality to promote mathematical discourse. Conference Paper: CERME 11, At: Utrecht (Netherlands).

NAJGORSZY HORROR ŚWIATA...



NAUCZYCIELKA OD MATEMATYKI

Memy.pl

FAJNA TA MATEMATYKA

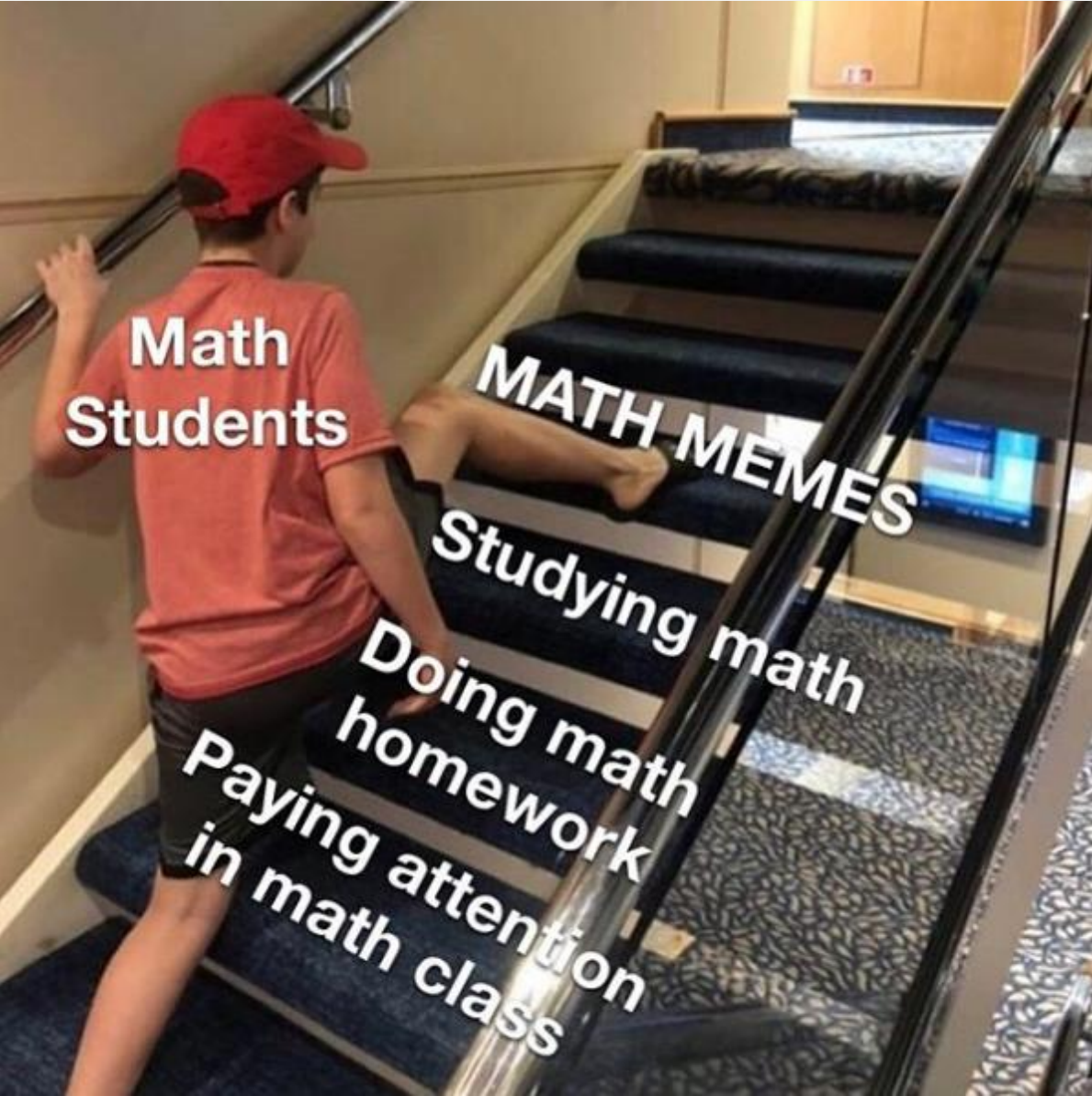
The image depicts a blackboard covered in handwritten mathematical notations and diagrams. At the top, there are various limit expressions such as $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n$, and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{A} = 1$. A central diagram shows a 3D coordinate system with axes labeled x , y , and z , and points A_x , A_y , and A_z . Below this, there are more limit-related formulas like $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n+1}$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$. A circled diagram illustrates the concept of a limit with the expression $x_n \leq y_n \leq z_n$ and arrows pointing to a value g as $n \rightarrow \infty$. On the right side, there is a detailed drawing of a baboon's face, looking towards the left. The overall scene is a humorous juxtaposition of complex mathematics and a primate.

TAKA NIE ZA OCZYWISTA

Nauczyciel od matematyki mówi coś o polu

ja:





Math
Students

MATH MEMES

Studying math

Doing math
homework

Paying attention
in math class

$$f(x) =$$



$$f'(x) =$$



$$f''(x) =$$





$f(x)$



$f'(x)$



$f''(x)$

If you shout 0 loudly
enough it becomes 1.
0!

Jeśli krzyczysz 0
wystarczająco głośno,
to 0 staje się 1.
0!

 /IloveMathematics91

$$\text{😊}^{-1} = \text{😬}$$

$$\text{😊}^2 = \text{😊}$$

$$\text{😊}^3 = \text{🎲}$$



VANS[®]



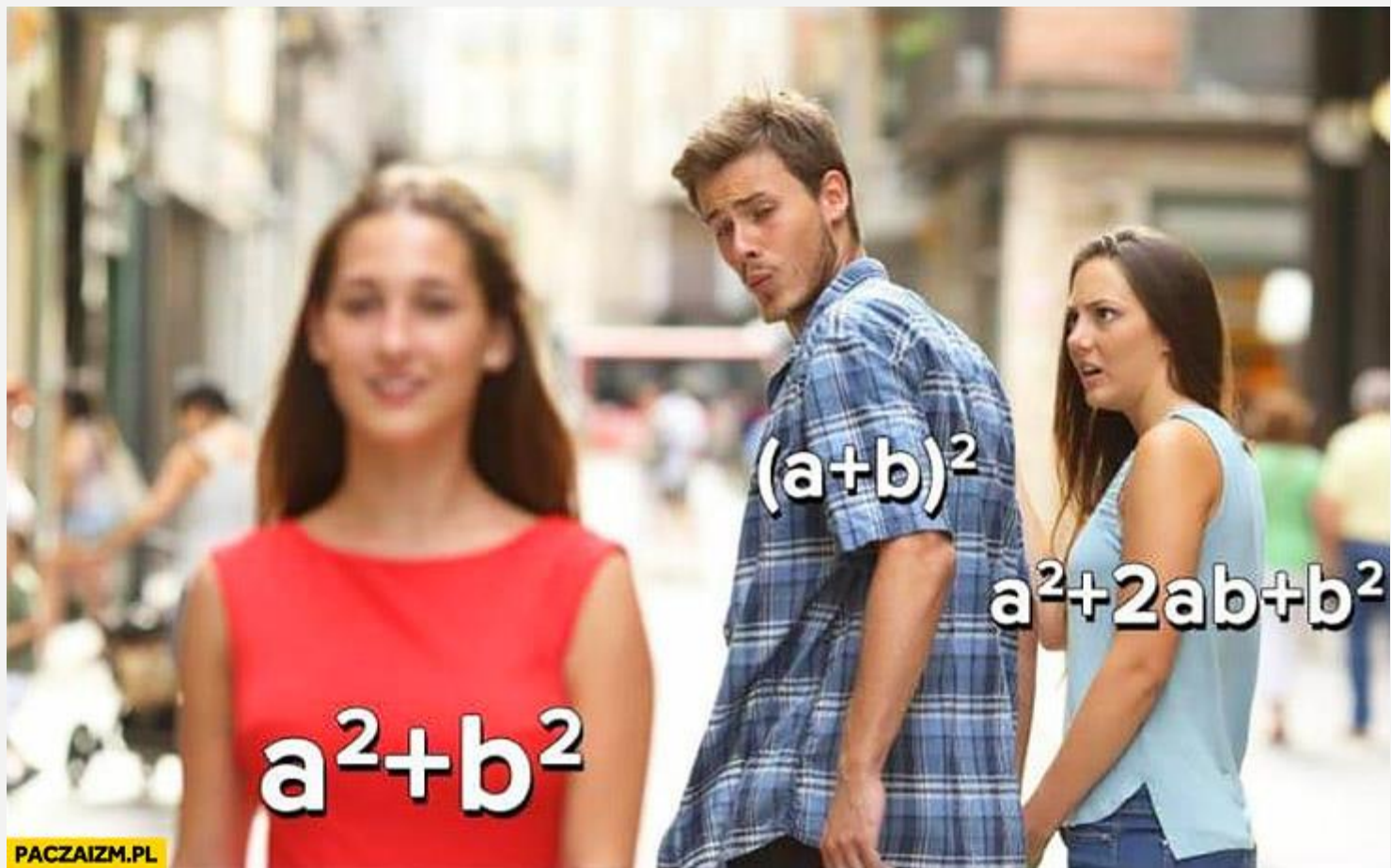
(ANS)^{1/2}



When you make $(x+2)^2$ into
 $x^2 + 4$ instead of $x^2 + 4x + 4$



**You fool, you fell victim
to one of the classic blunders.**



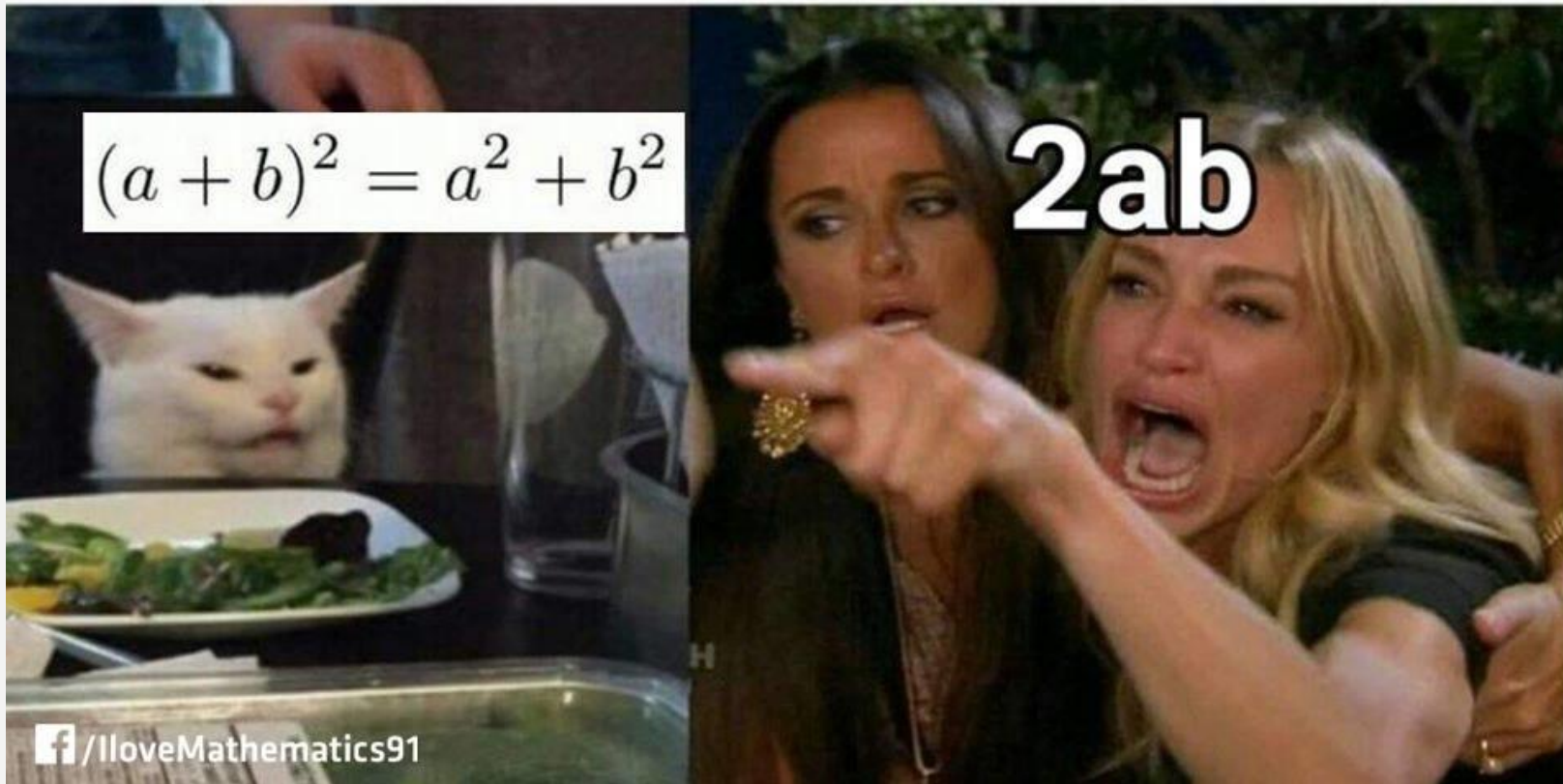
PACZAIZM.PL

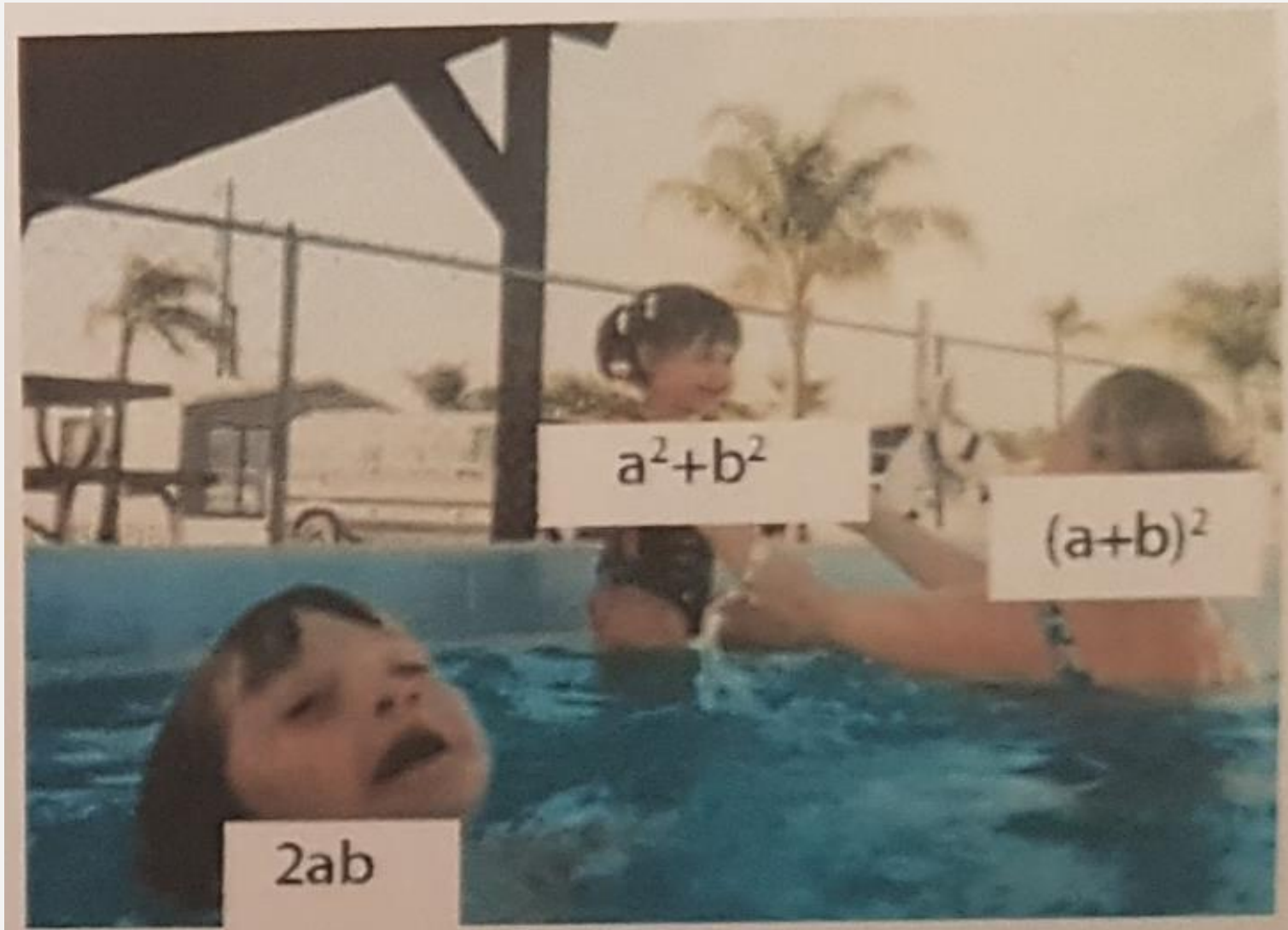
SQUARED A BINOMIAL



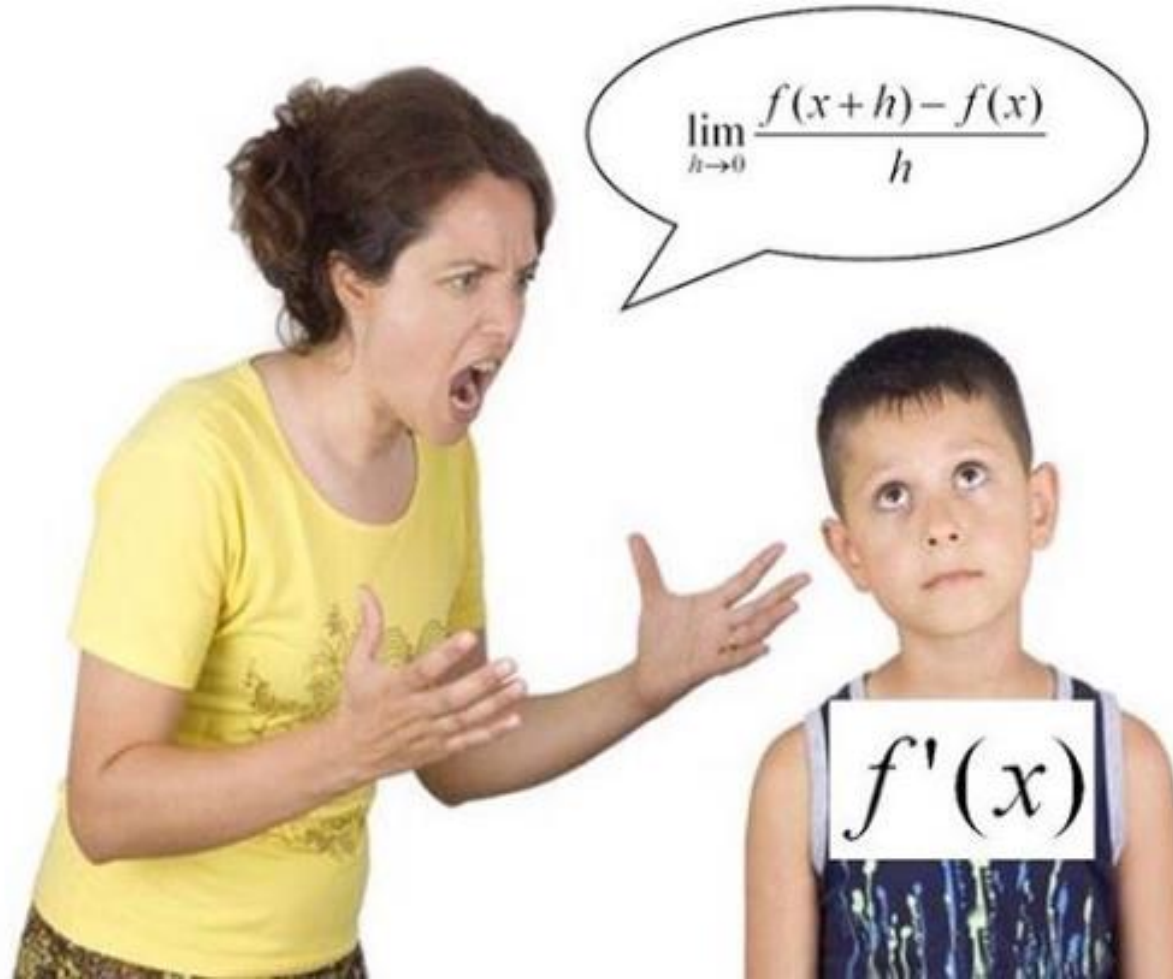
**REMEMBERED THE
MIDDLE TERM**

THAT PAIN...



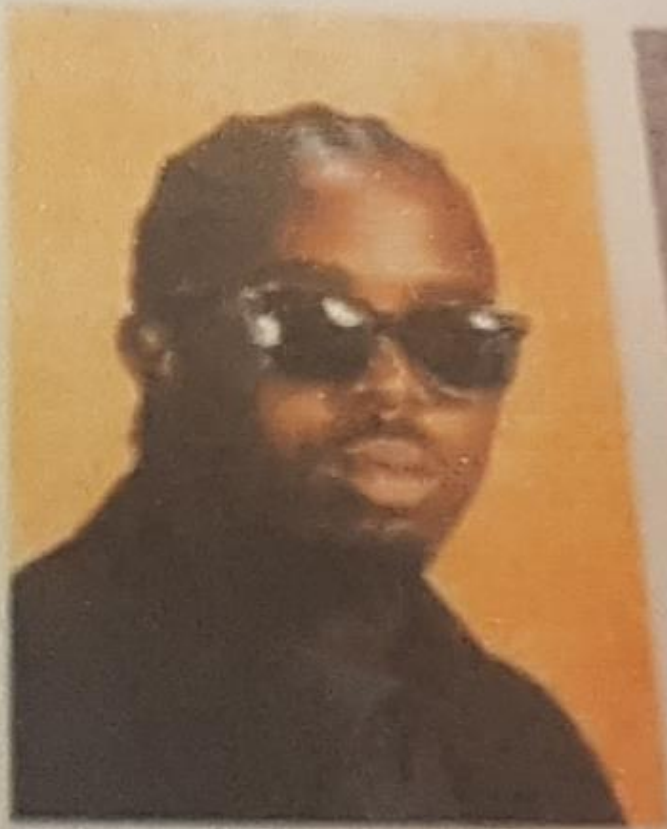
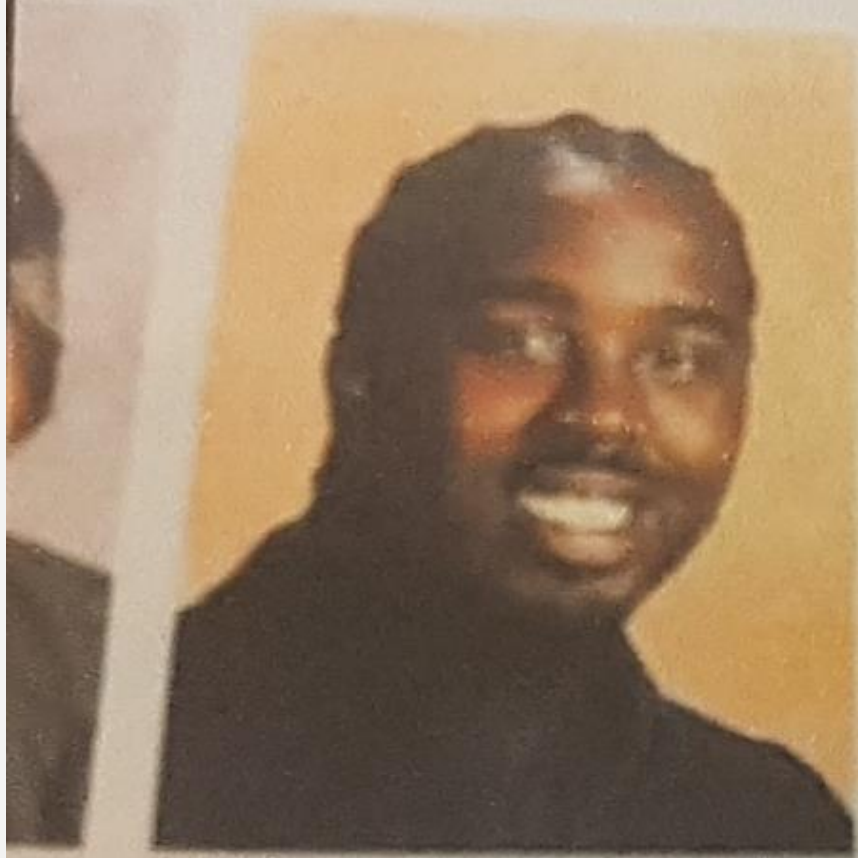


When your mom calls you by your full name:



Sin(x)

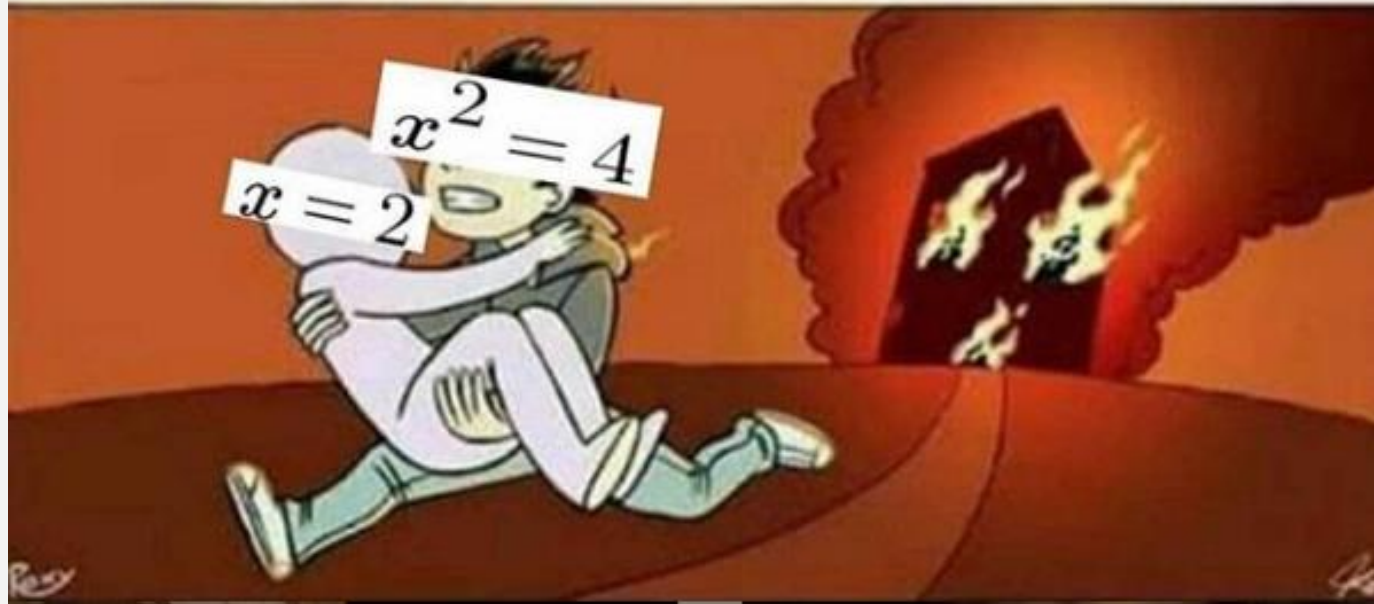
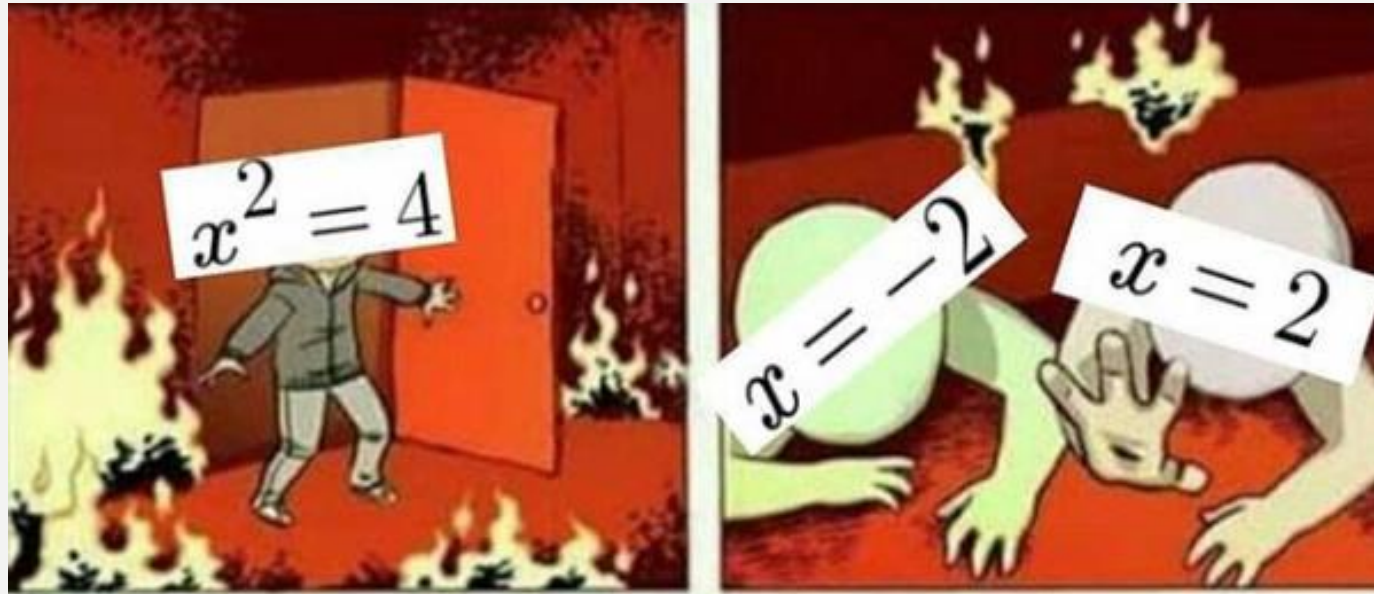
$2\sin(x/2)\cos(x/2)$

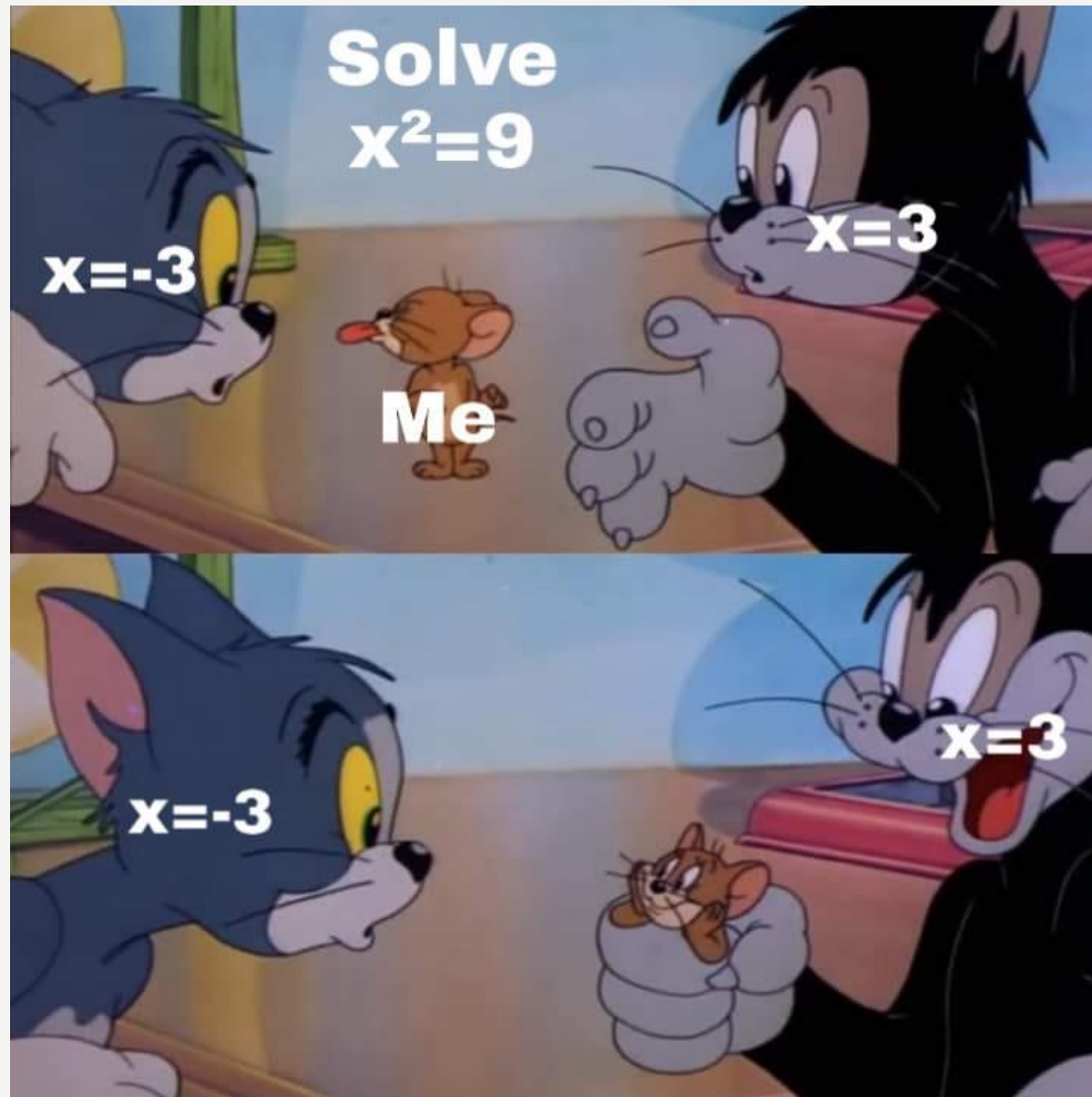


Daniel [REDACTED]

The cooler Daniel

J





***8th grade kid
finding $\sqrt{4}$**



At last! A meme about math that I can understand



f /IloveMathematics91

2×2

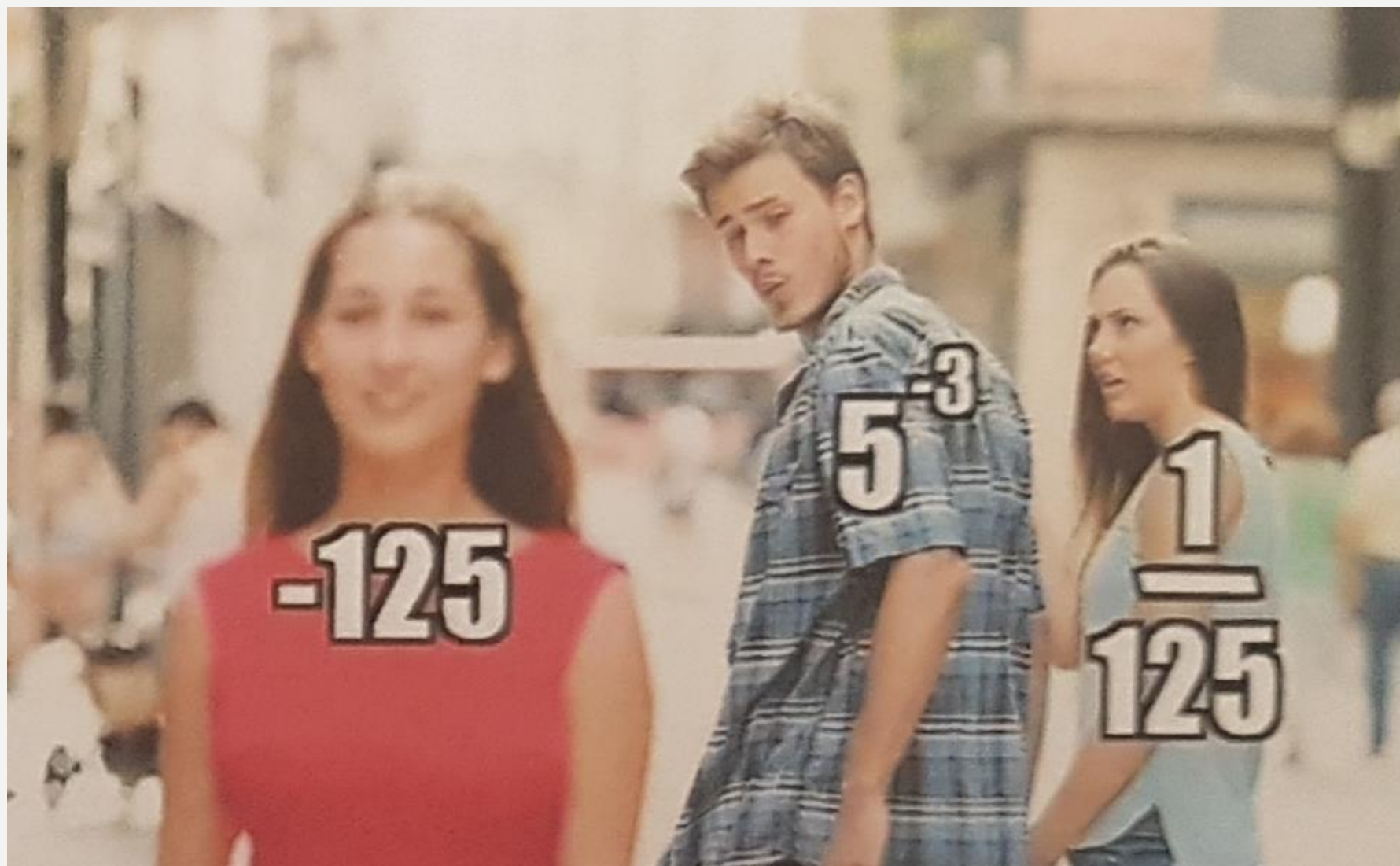
You're weak.

$2 + 2$

I'm you.





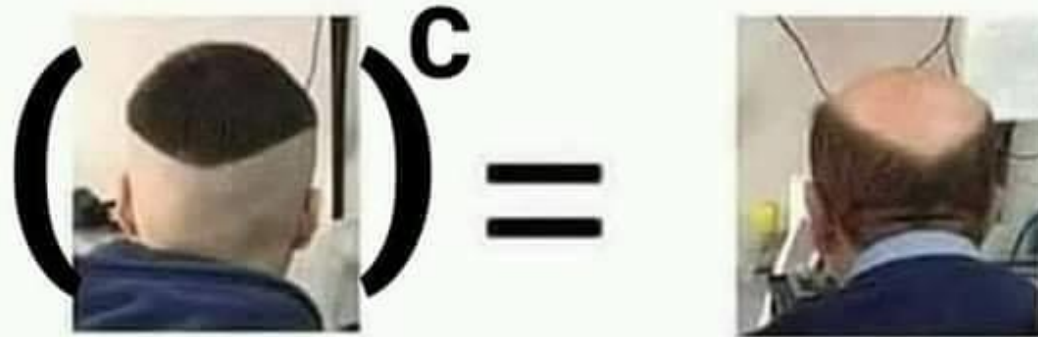



Using a calculator to make sure $4+3$ equals 7 on a test



Me using $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ to find roots of $x^2 - 1 = 0$.





 /IloveMathematics91



Shared by Arman Niño Locsin Tagoy



$f(x)$



$g(x)$




$f(g(x))$

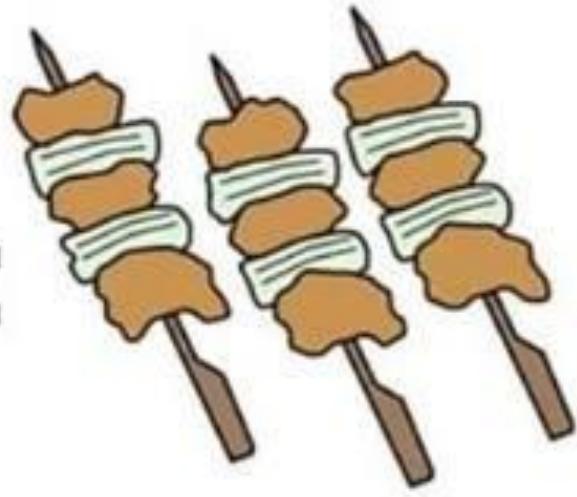


$g(f(x))$

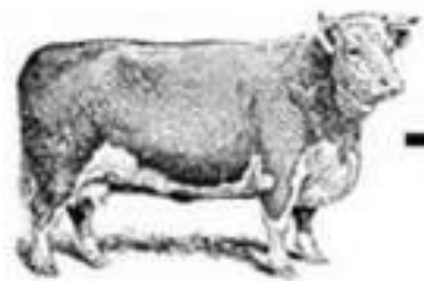


$$\frac{d \text{ }{dx}$$

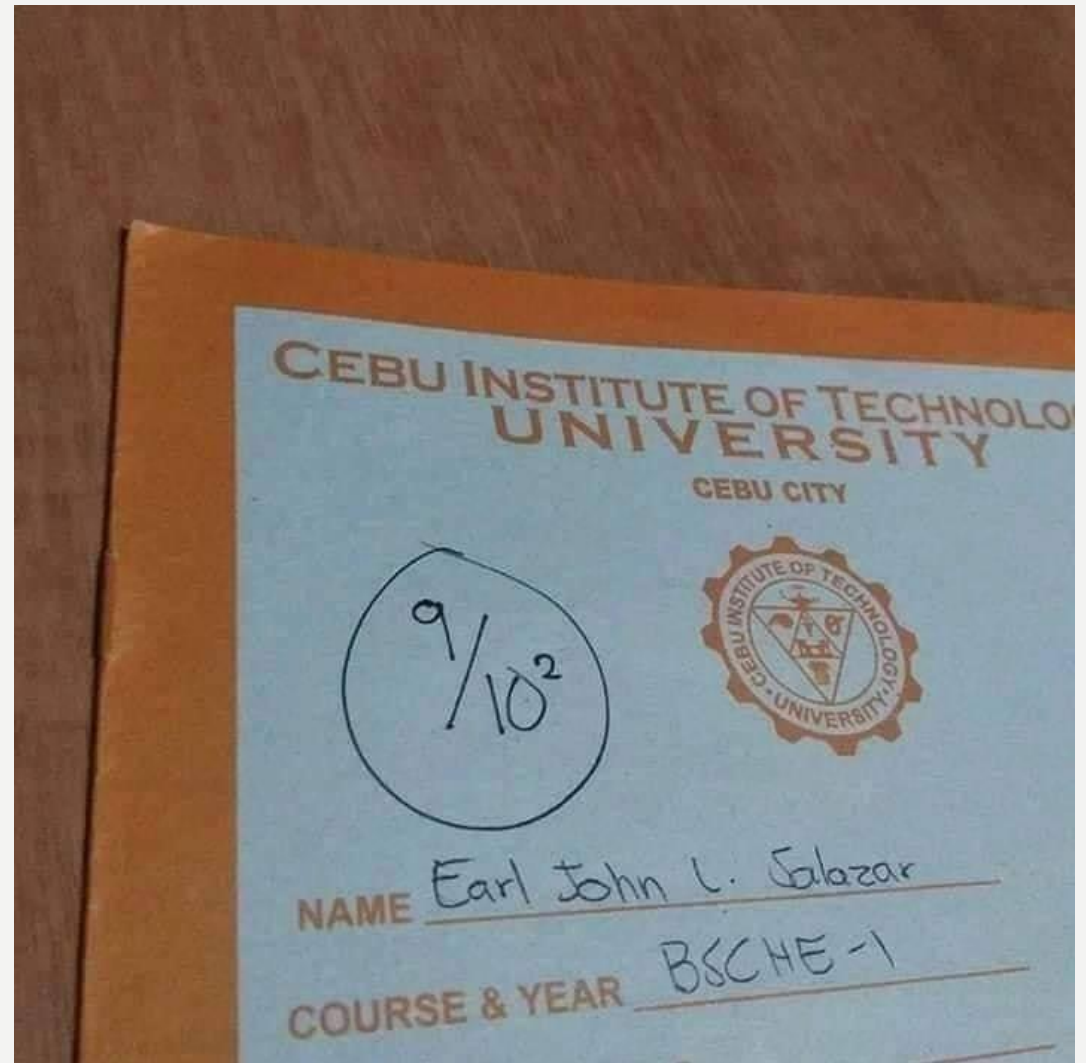
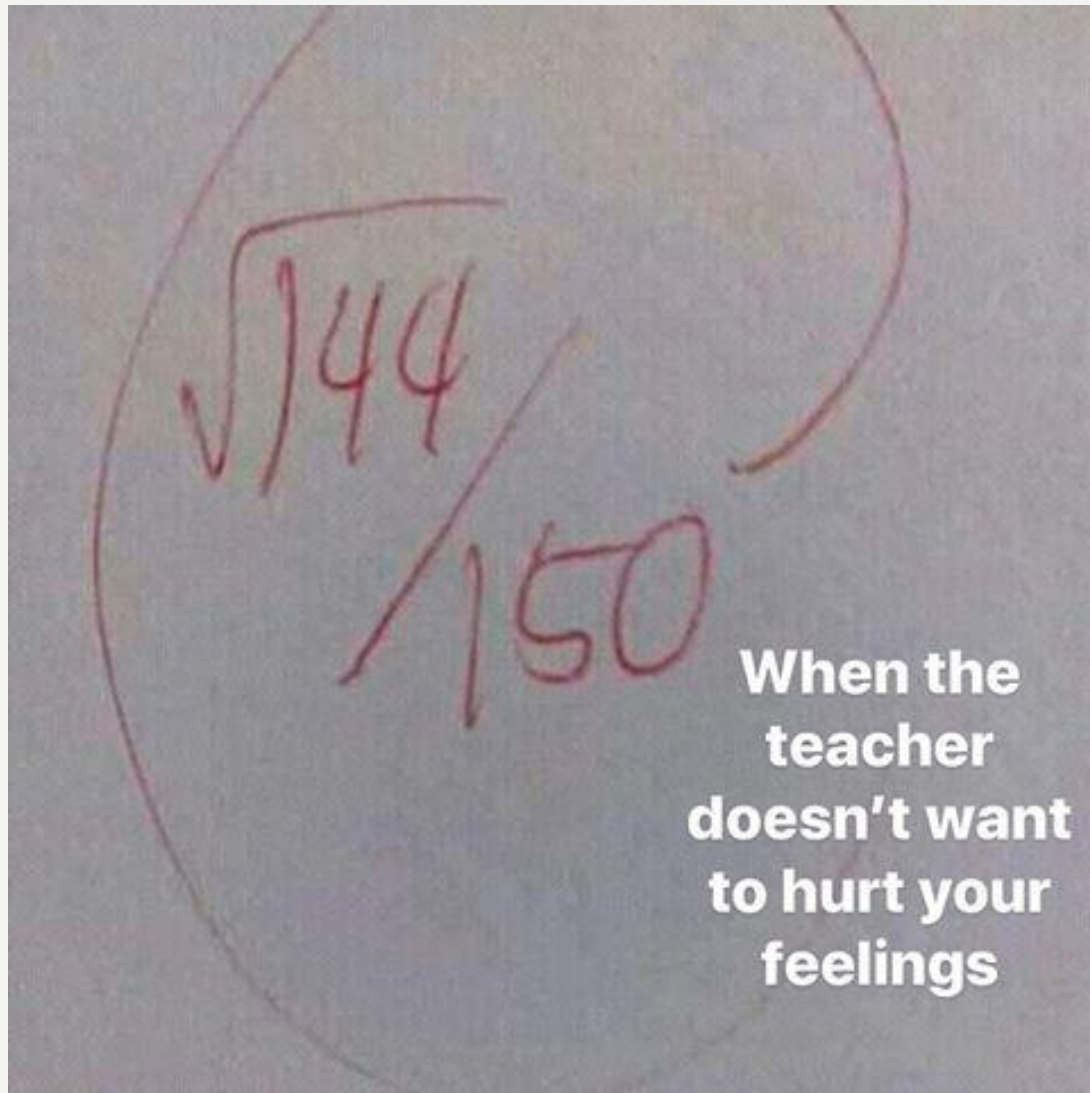
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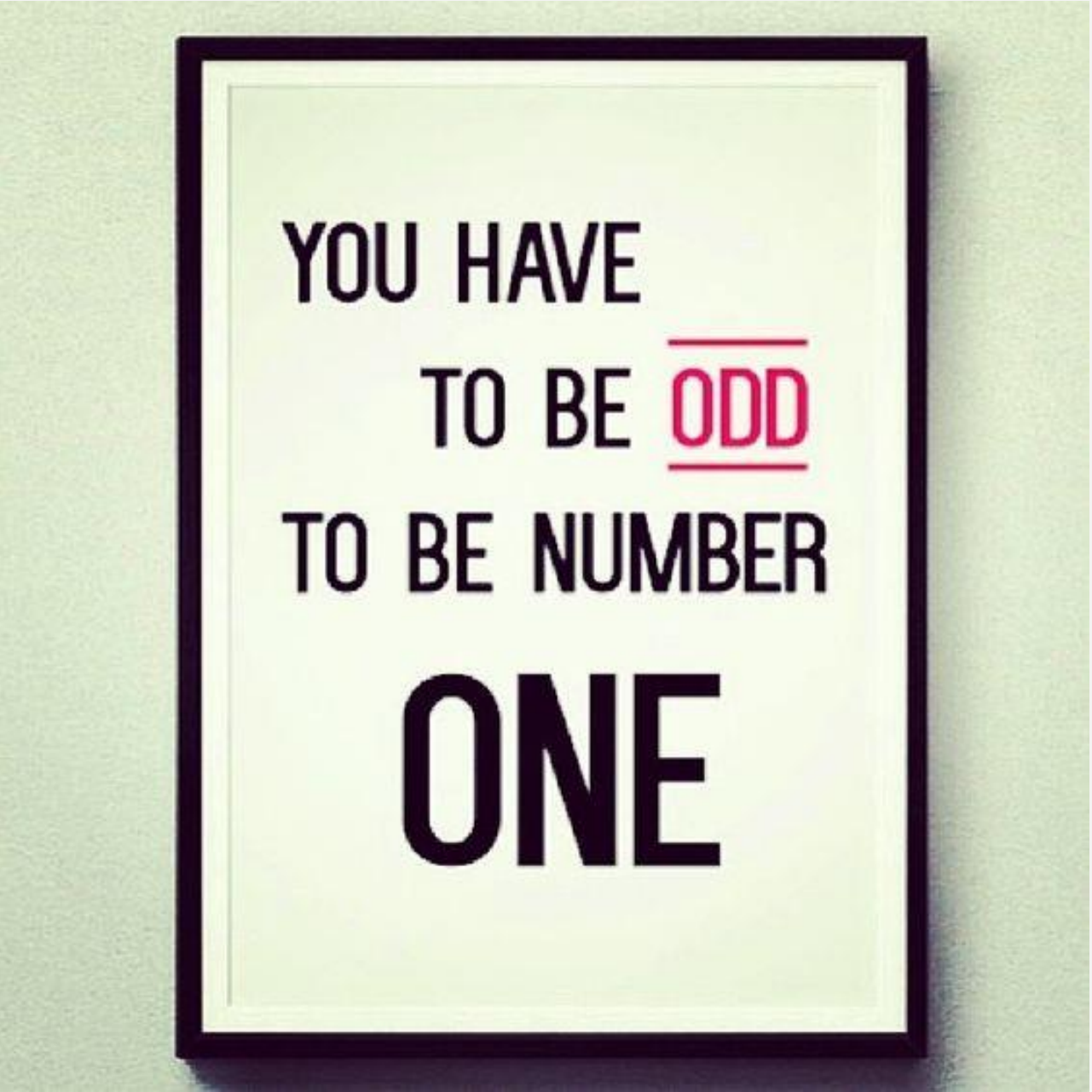


$$\int \text{  dx =$$



+C



A rectangular sign with a dark border is mounted on a light green wall. The sign contains the text 'YOU HAVE TO BE ODD TO BE NUMBER ONE' in a bold, sans-serif font. The word 'ODD' is highlighted in red and has horizontal lines above and below it.

YOU HAVE
TO BE ODD
TO BE NUMBER
ONE

Odd - dziwny

- liczba nieparzysta