

GSP AND DYNAMIC GEOMETRY SOFTWARE

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GSP and Learning

- ▣ Dynamic geometry software (DGS) – Geometer's Sketchpad (GSP) and Cabri
- ▣ Continuous real-time transformation “dragging”
- ▣ Potential to change the way we teach and learn geometry

Features in DSG

- ▣ From static and deductive activity to exploratory and inductive activity in the nature of mathematics
- ▣ Underlying relationships in understanding the notion of “figure” rather than the particulars of a specific drawing (Goldenberg and Cuoco, 1998)
- ▣ Graphical possibilities of software for a reification of abstract objects (Laborde, 1998)
- ▣ Visualization as a key component of problem solving (Arcavi, 2003)
- ▣ Visual strategy can change the whole gestalt into a new one in which patterns seem easier in problem solving (Arcavi, 2003)

Features in DSG

- ▣ Reasoning can be seen to make sense of the processes of exploring, conjecturing, and arguing as a way of arriving at a valid proof (Hanna, 2000)
- ▣ The potential for changing the beliefs of teachers about how geometry is learned and their behavior in the classroom

Some Issues in DSG

- How we can promote the teaching of deductive reasoning in DSG environments?
- How students interpret what they see and what are potential hazards and pitfalls of reliance on DGS?
(Goldenberg and Cuoco, 1998)
- How to convey the interplay of deduction and experimentation and the relationship between mathematics and the real world? (Hanna, 2000)

Examples in GSP

- ▣ Domain and range:
- ▣ Geometric mean:
- ▣ Inscribed angle:
- ▣ Slope:
- ▣ Phone bills:
- ▣ Linear, quadratic, and cubic functions:
- ▣ Parabola in vertex form:
- ▣ Parabola:
- ▣ Cubic functions factored:
- ▣ Trigonometric functions: sine, all

Reference

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- Arcavi, A. (2003). The role of visual representations in the learning of mathematics. *Educational Studies in Mathematics*, 52, 215-241.
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Q&A