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Discovery learning mathematics with GeoGebra through mobile devices in lower secondary level

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Introduction

New technologies with modern methods of teaching must be implemented in the mathematics education. These technologies make mathematics education more attractive and also it brings bigger motivation and understanding of notions by pupils and students in schools.

Educational software such GeoGebra brings possibility to implement more suitable separate and generic models in the educational process.

One of the modern tools in education is software GeoGebra. We will present using GeoGebra in mathematics education.

Constructivist approach in mathematics education

- •The constructivist theory of learning assumes that each person creates (constructs) his/her own knowledge of the world in which s/he lives. Constructivism tries to overcome the transmissiveness of traditional teaching the transfer of "the teacher's knowledge" to the student. It deals with learning, alongside understanding.
- There is important in mathematics education to use suitable separate and generic models for building the surrounding in the class, which allows to construct the mathematical knowledge by students and pupils (according the age of students and pupils).

Introduction

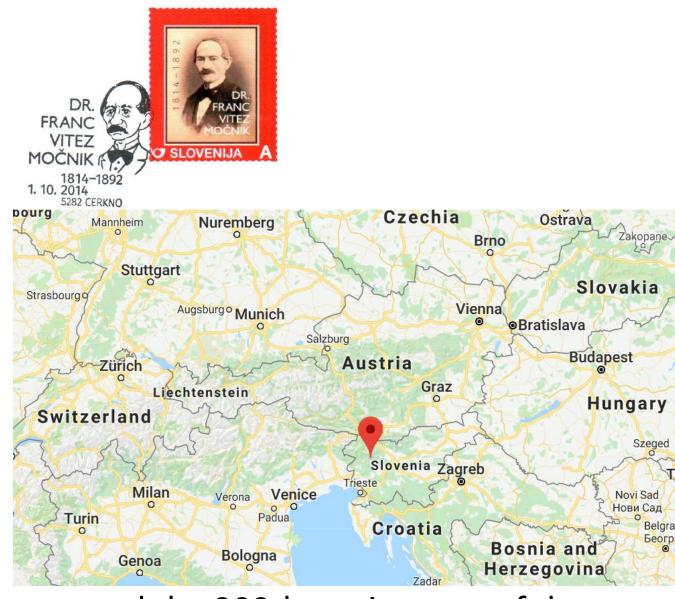
Digital technology is a tool for implementing of inductive (constructivist) approach into mathematics education.

We can use historical mathematic textbooks by different authors because a lot of original historical mathematical works and textbooks is possible to find in electronic form in internet or in electronical libraries of archives – process of digitalisation (big progress).

We will present some geometrical tasks from textbooks by Franc Močnik (1814-1892).

Personality of Franc Močnik (1814-1892)





In 2014 we commemorated the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Franc Močnik.

Personality of Franc Močnik (1814-1892)

Franc Močnik was born on 1 October 1814 in Cerkno, Slovenia. He studied at the Faculty of Theology in Gorica (today a town on the Italian-Slovenian border), but he did not become a priest. In 1836-1846 he worked as a teacher at the normal school in Gorica.

- Meeting Cauchy motivated him to study mathematics at the university in Graz from which he graduated in 1840 with a doctorate in philosophy.
- 1846 professor of elementary mathematics at the Technical Academy in Lviv (today Ukraine).
- 1849-1851 professor of mathematics at the University in Olomouc (today Czech Republic).
- 1851-1860 inspector of primary schools in Ljubljana
- 1861 inspector of primary and real schools (Realschule) in Graz for Styria and Carinthia.
- 1869 provincial inspector of the first class for Styria.

Personality of Franc Močnik (1814-1892)

- 1871 retired for medical reasons
- He passed away on 30 November 1892.
- Močnik's mathematical textbooks are very numerous:
- textbooks were originally published in German (148 textbooks in 980 editions), translated to 14 other languages:
- 39 Slovenian (174 editions), 29 Croatian (132 editions),
- 32 Serbian (77 editions),
- 4 textbooks for Bosnia and Herzegovina (36 editions),
- 9 Albanian (13 editions), 9 Bulgarian (23 editions),
- 39 Czech (109 editions), 46 Italian (130 editions),
- 38 Hungarian (185 editions), 4 Greek (4 editions),
- 39 Polish (86 editions), 20 Romanian (36 editions),
- 5 Slovak (5 editions) and 40 Ukrainian textbooks (74 editions).

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základně a úhel při vrcholu.

3. Nakresli úsečku AB a nad ní rovnostranný trojúhelník

(§. 10., cvič. 5.). 4. Vykresli nad přímkou zdélí 2em 5mm rovnostranný trojúhelník.

5. Na přímku vnes určitou úsečku dvakrát vedle sebe, vykresli nad dvojnásobnou úsečkou rovnostranný trojúhelník a spoj rozpolovací body všech tří stran přímkami. (Sít pravidelného čtyrstěnu.)

6. Nakresli a) ostrý, b) pravý, c) tupý úhel, uřízni z ramen jejich rovné úsečky a spoj koncové body přímkou. Jaké trojúhelníky dostaneš?

7. Nakresli a) ostroúhelný, b) pravoúhelný, c) tupoúhelný trojúhelník, pak v každém všecky tři výšky a udej všecky případy ohledem ku poloze výšek.

8. V kolika bodech protínají se všecky tři výšky trojúhelníka?

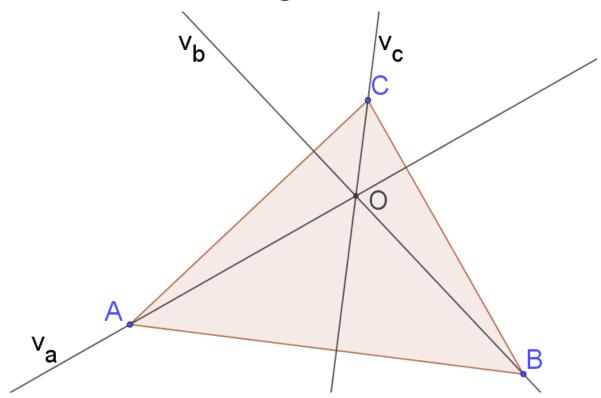
9. V trojúhelníku vykresli z každého vrcholu přímku, kteráž úhel při onom vrcholu rozpoluje. V kolika bodech protínají se přímky tyto?

 Rozpol všecky strany trojúhelníka a spoj každý rozpolovací bod s protilehlým vrcholem přímkou. V kolika bodech protínají se tyto tři přímky?

11. Rozpol každou stranu a vztyč v rozpolovacím bodu na ni kolmici. V kolika bodech protinají se tyto kolmice?

Franc Močnik: Geometrical morphology, page 37

Task 8. How many common points have the highs of the sides in some triangle?



https://www.geogebra.org/m/ccppswsj

Franc Močnik: Geometrical morphology, page 45

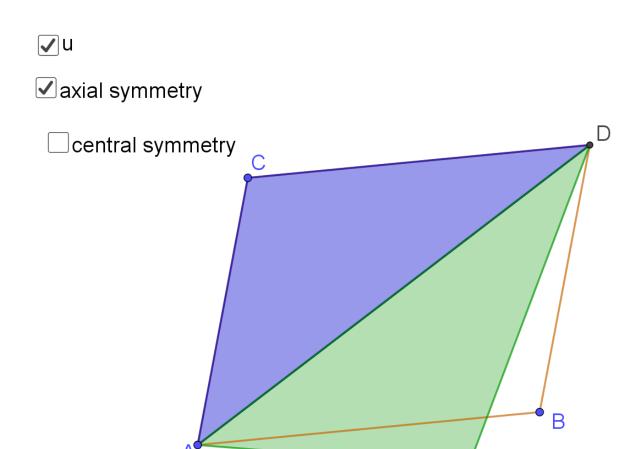
Task 7. Draw in the parallelogram the diagonal. So you obtain two tringles. Which kind of tringles they are?

Nerovnostranný kosoúhelný rovnoběžník (I) jmenuje se kosodélník, rovnostranný kosoúhelný (II) kosočtverec, nerovnostranný pravoúhelný (III) obdélník, a rovnostranný pravoúhelný (IV) čtverec.

Vznikání těchto čtyr druhů rovnoběžníků rovnoběžným pohybem přímky.

Cvičení.

- 1. Srovnávej všecky druhy čtyrúhelníků.
- Jmenuj předměty, na nichžto čtyrúhelníky nacházíme.
- 3. Nakresli nerovně dlouhé rovnoběžky AB a CD, a pak přímky AC a BD. Jaký čtyrúhelník obdržíš?
- 4. Nakresli dvě rovnoběžky a pak jiné dvě rovnoběžky, protinající obě první. Jaký čtyrúhelník dostaneš?
- 5. Nakresli ostrý nebo tupý úhel a) s nerovnými, b) s rovnými rameny, a veď z bodů koncových přímky s rameny rovnoběžné, jež se protínají. Jaký čtyrúhelník vznikne tím?
- 6. Nakresli pravý úhel a) s nerovnými, b) s rovnými rameny, a vztyč v bodech koncových na ramena kolmice, jež se protínají. Jaký čtyrúhelník dostaneš?
- 7. V rovnoběžníku nakresli úhlopříčnou. Na jaké trojúhelníky bude rovnoběžník ten rozdělen?

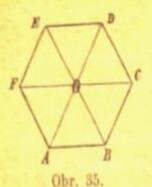


https://www.geogebra.org/m/anmret4j

Franc Močnik: Geometrical morphology, page 47

Task 7. How many right angles obtain the summ of the angles in some

- a) Pentagonal
- b) Hexagonal
- c) Heptagonal
- d) Octagonal
- e) Decagonal?



rozpolovacích tu vlastnost do sebe, že je jednak ode všech vrcholův, jednak ode všech stran rovně vzdálen. Bod O slove pak středobodem či středem pravidelného mnohoúhelníka.

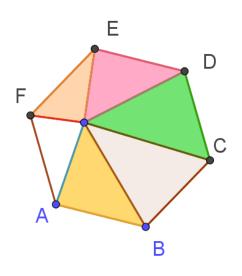
Vedeme-li ze středu pravidelného mnohoúhelníka přímku ku všem vrcho-

lům, jest mnohoúhelník rozdělen na tolik rovnoramenných a shodných trojúhelníků, kolik má stran.

Cvičení.

- 1. Kolika pravým rovná se součet úhlů a) pětiúhelníka, b) šestiúhelníka, c) sedmiúhelníka, d) osmiúhelníka, e) desetiúhelníka?
 - 2. Dán jest pravidelný osmiúhelník; urči střed jeho.

sum of angles polygon:



$$n \times 2 \times 90^{\circ} - 4 \times 90^{\circ} = (2 \times n - 4) \times 90^{\circ} = 6 \times 2 \times 90^{\circ} - 4 \times 90^{\circ} = (2 \times 6 - 4) \times 90^{\circ}$$

https://www.geogebra.org/m/ytbepfy7

Conclusions

- It is very important for nowadays mathematical education in schools and also in math teacher training programs that students develop their ability to explain every problem in more ways, they need to find also other solution than their teacher. Franz Močnik (1814-1892) solved in his works mostly practical problems and tried to explain their findings to people, who didn't have any studies of mathematics.
- Visualisation is more strength via using dynamic geometry system such GeoGebra.

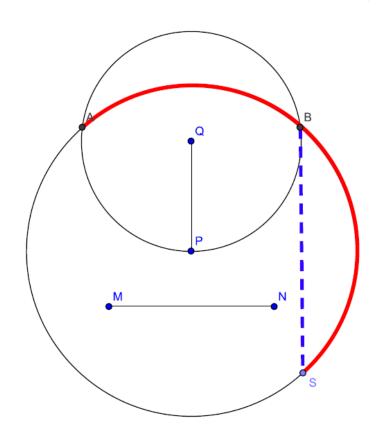
Conclusions – possible students' projects

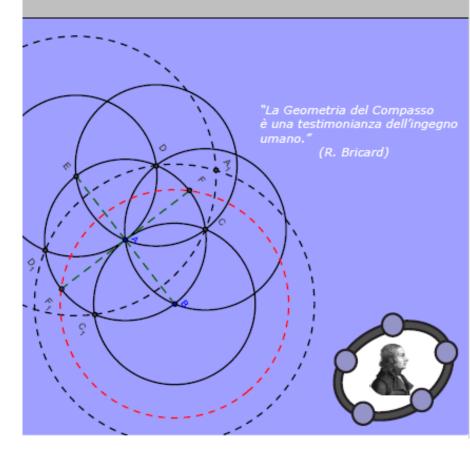
Possibility of creating of pupils' and students' projects

F. Fabrizi
P. Pennestrì

La Nuova Geometria del Compasso

Costruzione pag.65 §87





Conclusions – possible students' projects - Franc Močnik Italian textbooks

Trattato di algebra per ginnasio superiore. Traduzione sulla 2. ed. ted. per cura del P. Magrini. Vienna, Gerold 1854. X + 277 str. — Ed. 2. corredato sulla 7. ed. del testo orig. ted. comparsa nel 1861. 1863. IV + 272 str. — 1876. — Manuale di aritmetica ed algebra per le classi superiori delle scuole medie. Traduzione dal ted. in italiano, eseguita sulla 15. ed. 1878. I + 373 str. — Trattato di aritmetica ed algebra e raccolta di problemi per le classi superiori delle scuole medie. Trad. ital. autorizzata, fatta sulla 24. ed. del testo originale tedesco. Di E. Menegazzi. Trieste, Dase 1894. V + 316 str. — 1918.

Elementi di Geometria ad uso dei ginnasi, e delle scuole reali del C. E. Nagel con appendice di geometria analitica del F. Močnik. Traduzione dal tedesco di M. Sembianti. Parte 3. Trigon. e geom. analitica. Trento, Perini 1854. (II) + 134 + (II) str.

Corso di geometria ad uso dei ginnasi superiori. Traduzione fatta sulla seconda ed. [Il traduttore D. Turazza.] Vienna, Dir. per la vendita dei libri scol. 1857. VIII + 285 + (I) str. — 1865. VIII + 286 str. — Vienna, Gerold 1876. — Trattato di geometria, ad uso delle classi superiori delle scuole medie. Prima versione italiana autorizzata dall'autore, fatta sulla 20. ed. orig. ted. di E. Menegazzi. Con 227 fig., intercalate nel testo. Trieste, Dase 1891. (VI) + 300 str. — Trieste, Lloyd 1918.

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Thank you for attention!

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