

Introduktion









DANMARKS FRIE
FORSKNINGSFOND

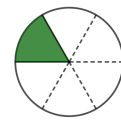
Pernille Ladegaard Pedersen

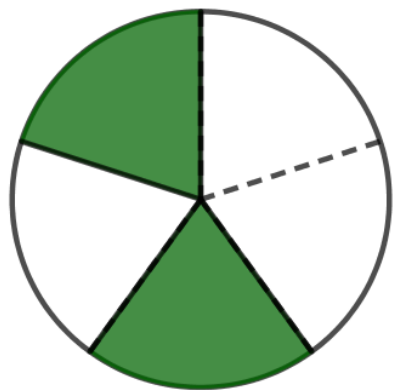
Aalborg Universitet/VIA

pelp@via.dk

Program

-  Introduktion
-  Hvorfor er brøker vigtige?
-  Hvordan forstår vi en brøk?
-  Hvordan kan vi forklare forskellige heltalsdistraktorer?
-  Typer af ækvivalens
-  Opmærksomhedspunkter i undervisningen





Hvorfor er brøker vigtige?

Hvorfor er brøker vigtige?

- Forståelse af brøk størrelse er en prædikter for senere brøk-aritmetik og samlet matematisk forståelse (Siegler et al., 2011).
- Sammenhæng til elevens algebra-forståelse (Booth and Newton, 2012)
- De lavest præsterende elever udvikler sig ikke (det samme i 6. og i 8. klasse) (Siegler and Pyke, 2013)





Hvordan forstår vi en brøk?



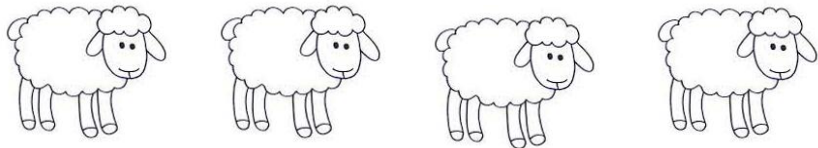
Hvad er en brøk?

- Brøknotationen kan defineres som $\frac{a}{b}$, $b \neq 0$
- Brøker er et todelt symbol med en tæller og en nævner adskilt af en streg
- Alle rationale tal kan skrives som brøk, men ikke alle brøker er rationale tal fx $\frac{3}{4}$ er et rationalt tal, men $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ er ikke

I det her oplæg : rationale tal skrevet som en brøk



Naturlige tal



Rationale tal

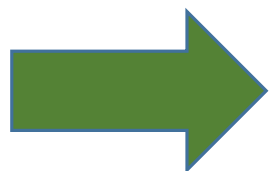


	Naturlig tal (uden 0)	Brøker (rationale tal)
Symbol/repræsentation	Et tal fx 8 eller 82	”To tal” og en linje som adskiller (skal forstås som én størrelse)
Orden/density	Rækkefølge –tæl fx 1, 2, 3 Efter et tal kommer et bestemt tal Der er ikke tal imellem	Der er ikke en rækkefølge – Hvad kommer efter fx $\frac{3}{4}$? Der er uendelige tal imellem to tal
Addition - subtraktion	Man kan tælle frem eller tilbage i sekvensen	Man kan ikke tælle frem eller tilbage
Multiplikation	Resultatet bliver altid større	Resultatet kan blive mindre (ægtebrøker kun mindre)
Division	Resultat er altid mindre	Resultatet kan blive større

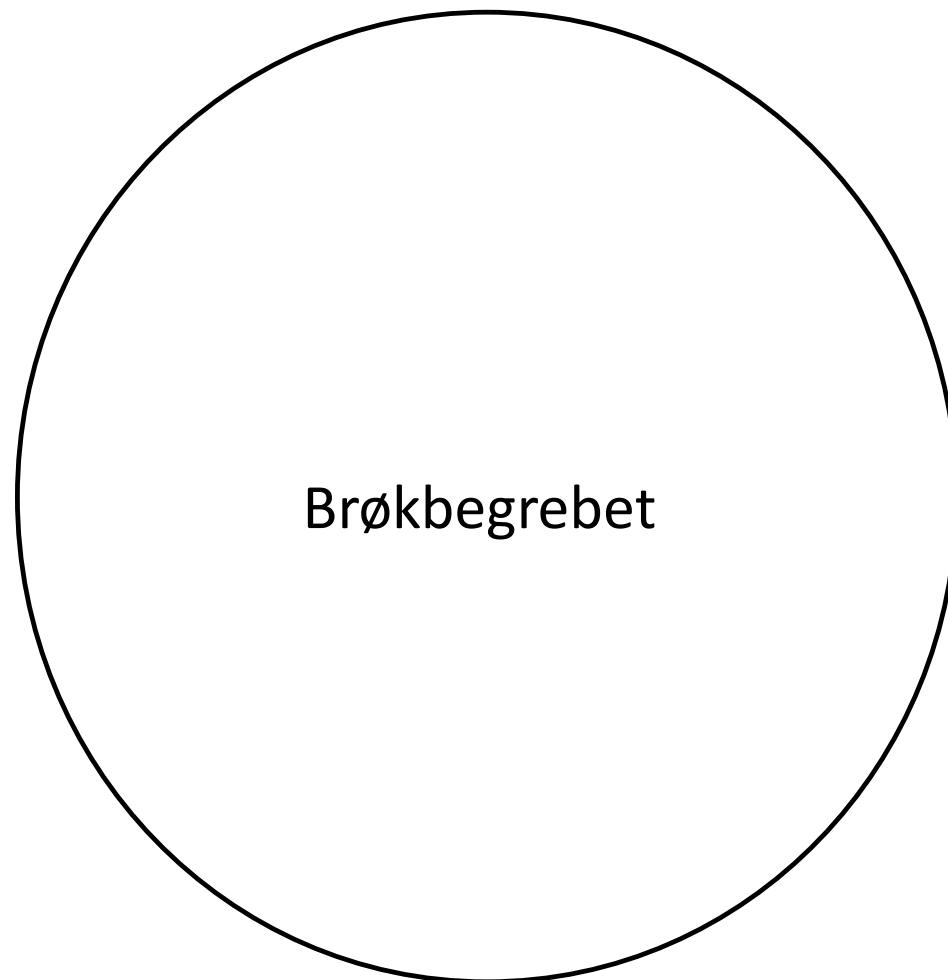
Differences between natural numbers and fractions Stafylidou & Vosniadou (2004)



Delforståelser



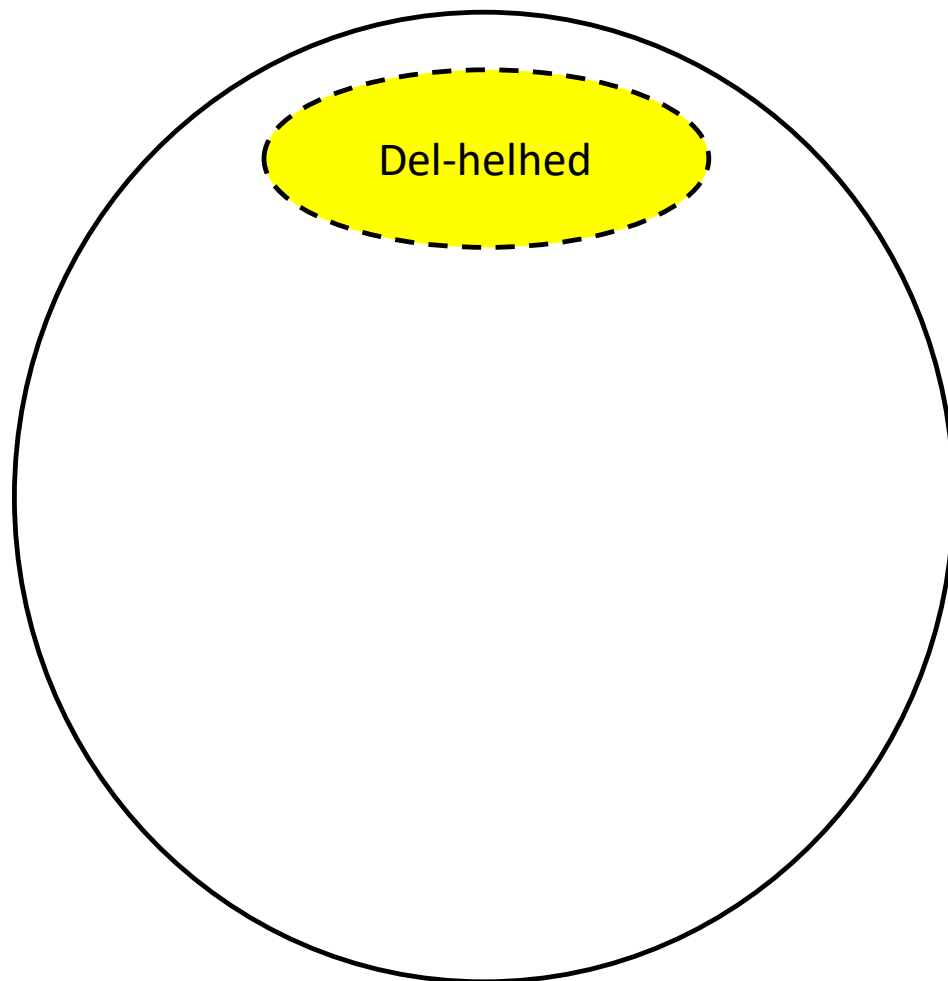
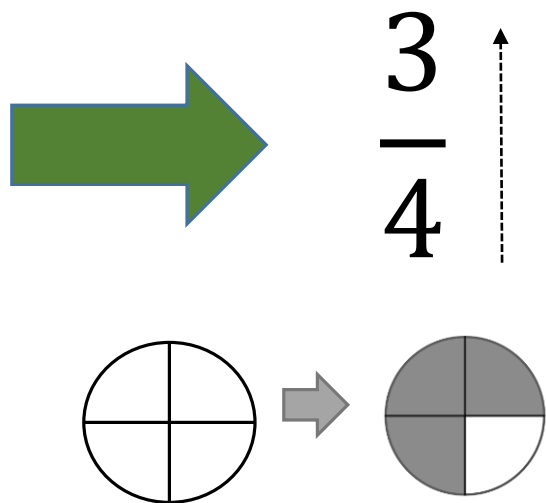
$$\frac{3}{4}$$



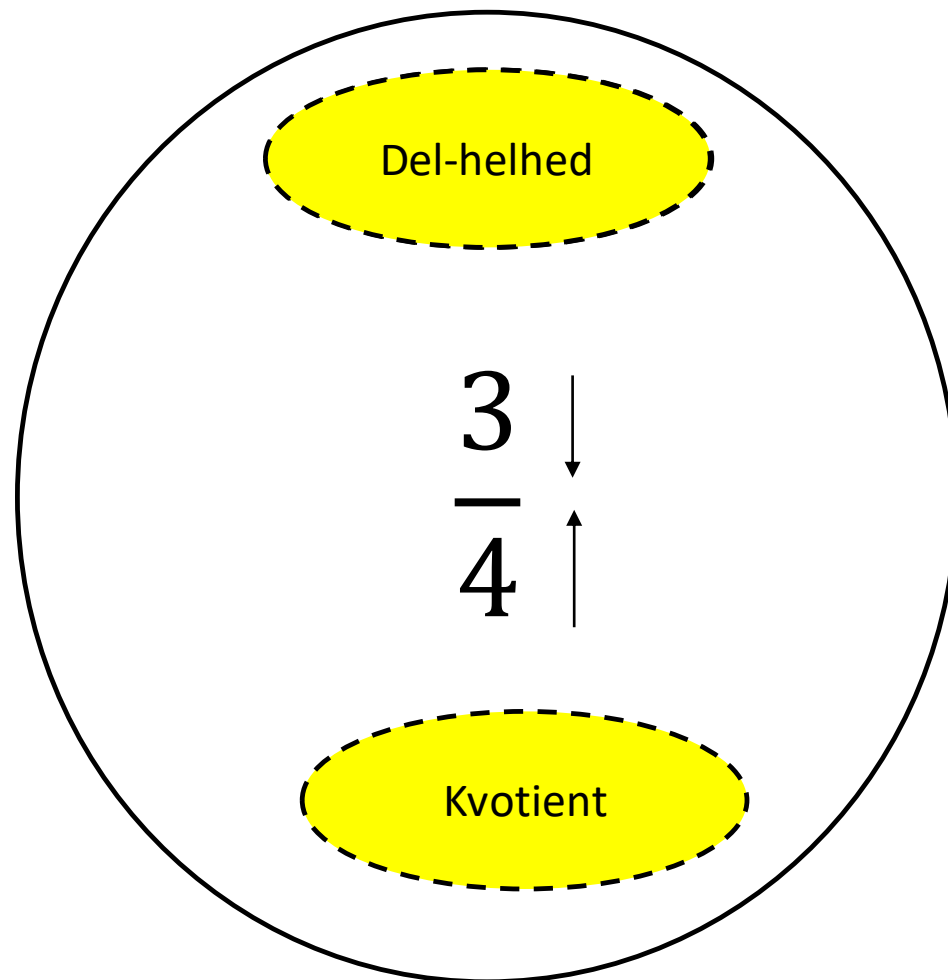
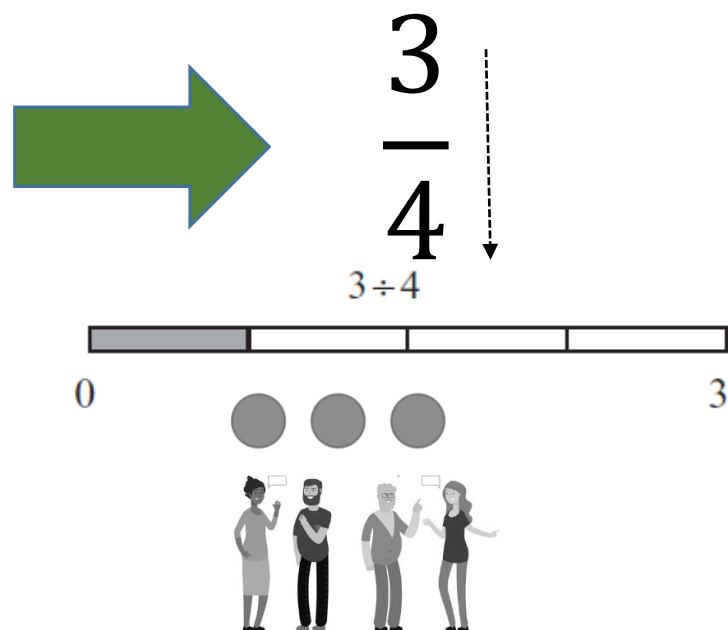
Hvorfor har vi brug for brøker?



Del-helhed

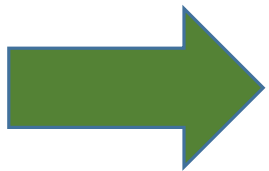


Kvotient



Måling

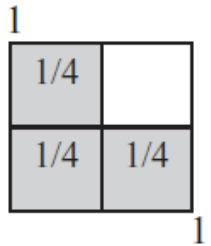
$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$



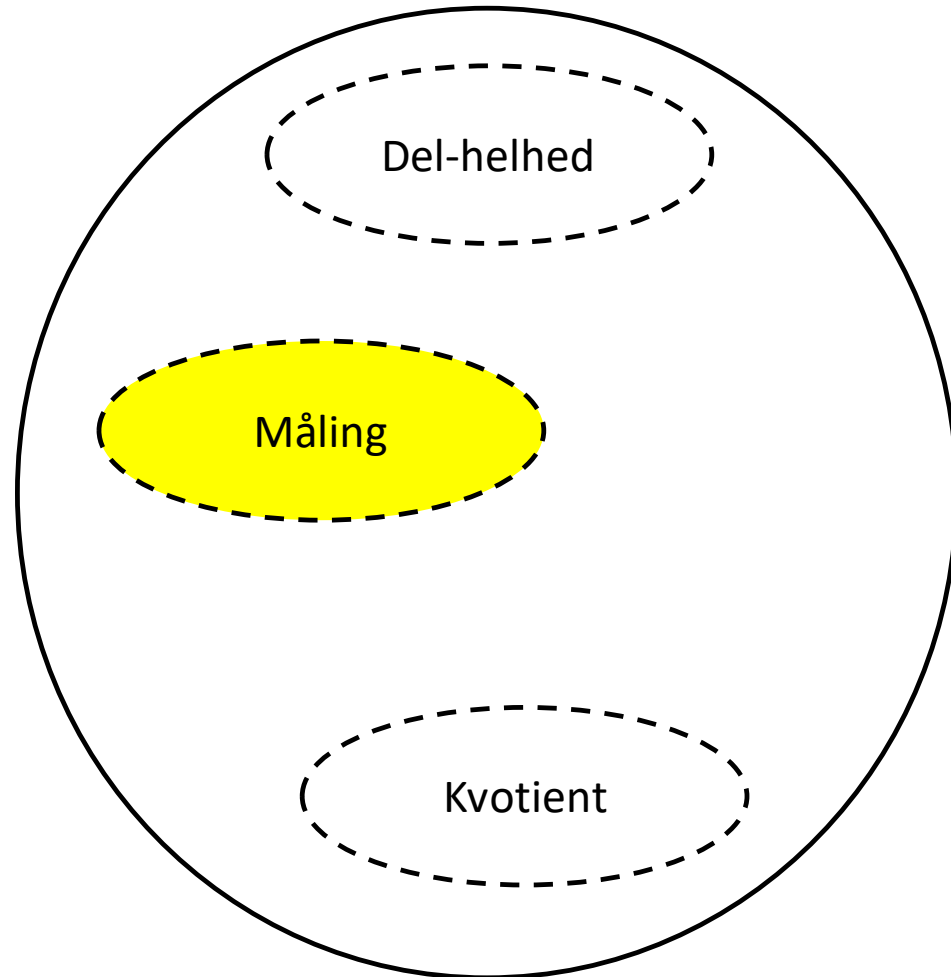
$\frac{3}{4}$



3 one-fourth units from 0 on the number line

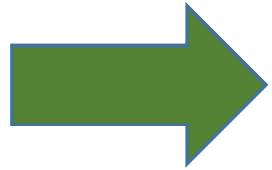


3 one-fourth units of a given area



Ratio

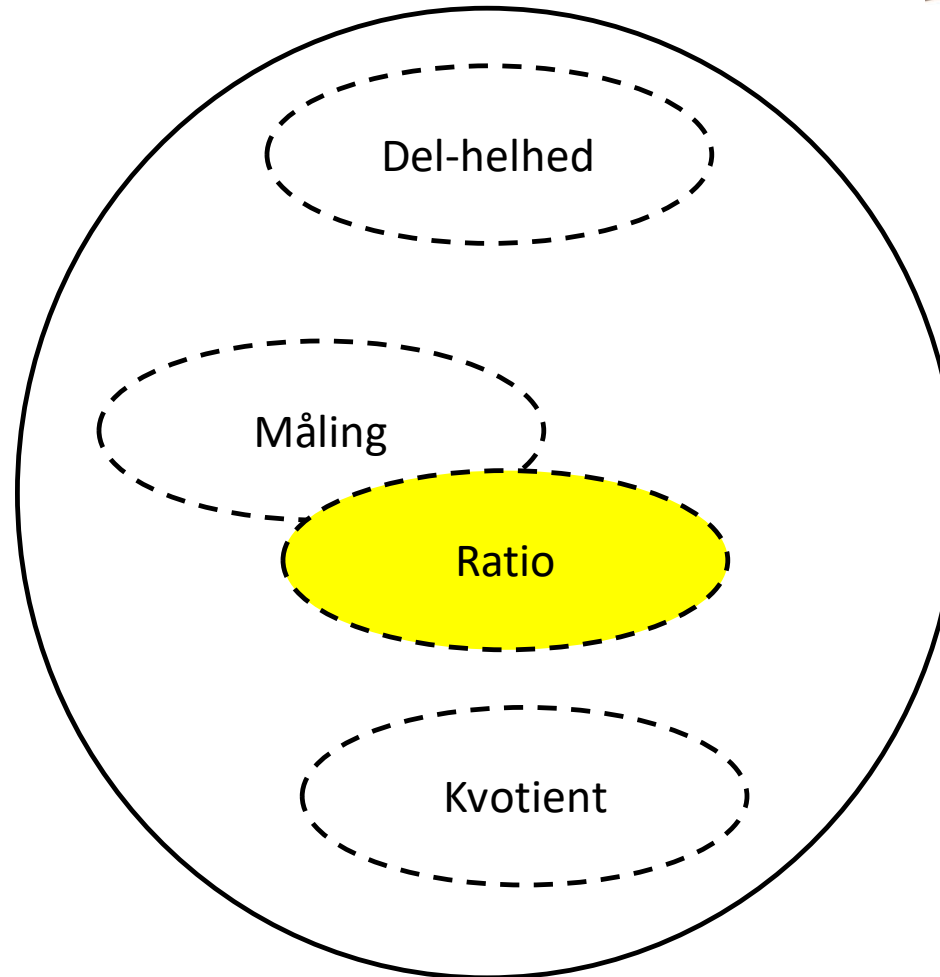



$$\frac{3}{4}$$



There are 3 shaded parts to 4 parts
3:4

Rational tal



$$\frac{1}{12}$$

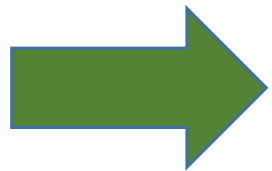
$$\frac{11}{22}$$

$$\frac{89}{90}$$

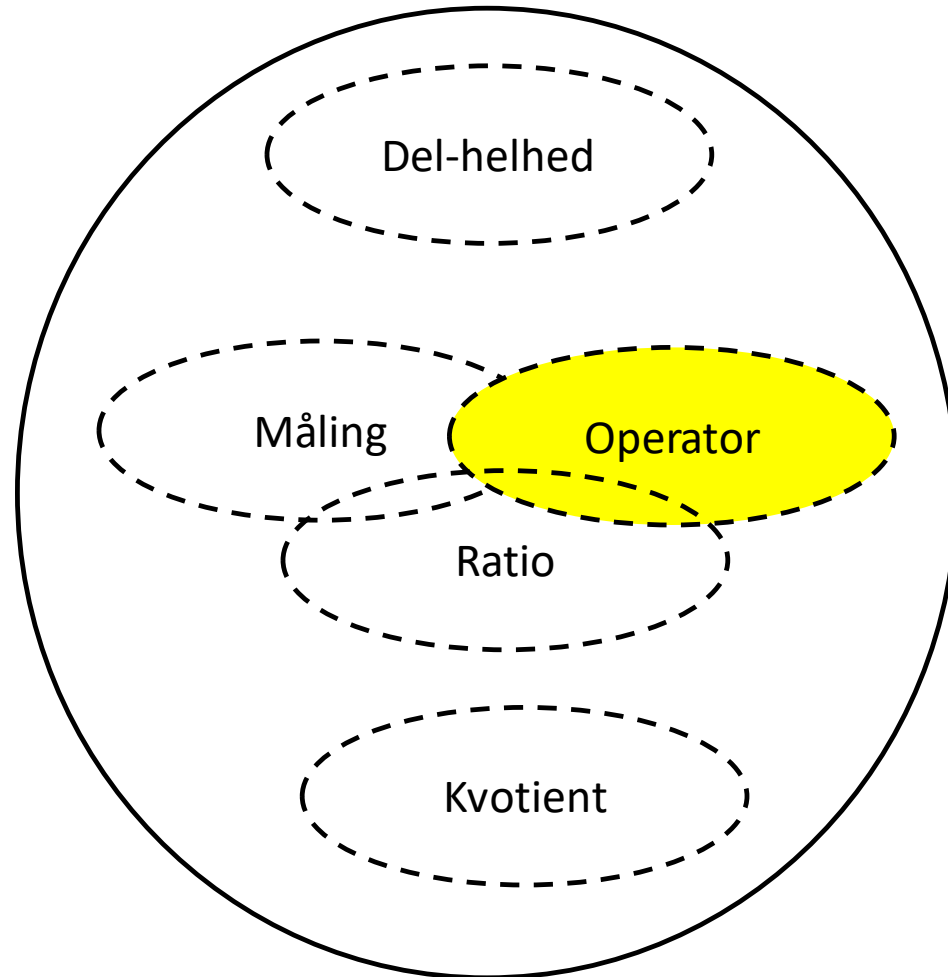
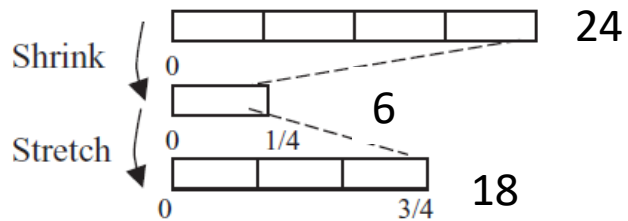
$$\frac{23}{44}$$



Operator



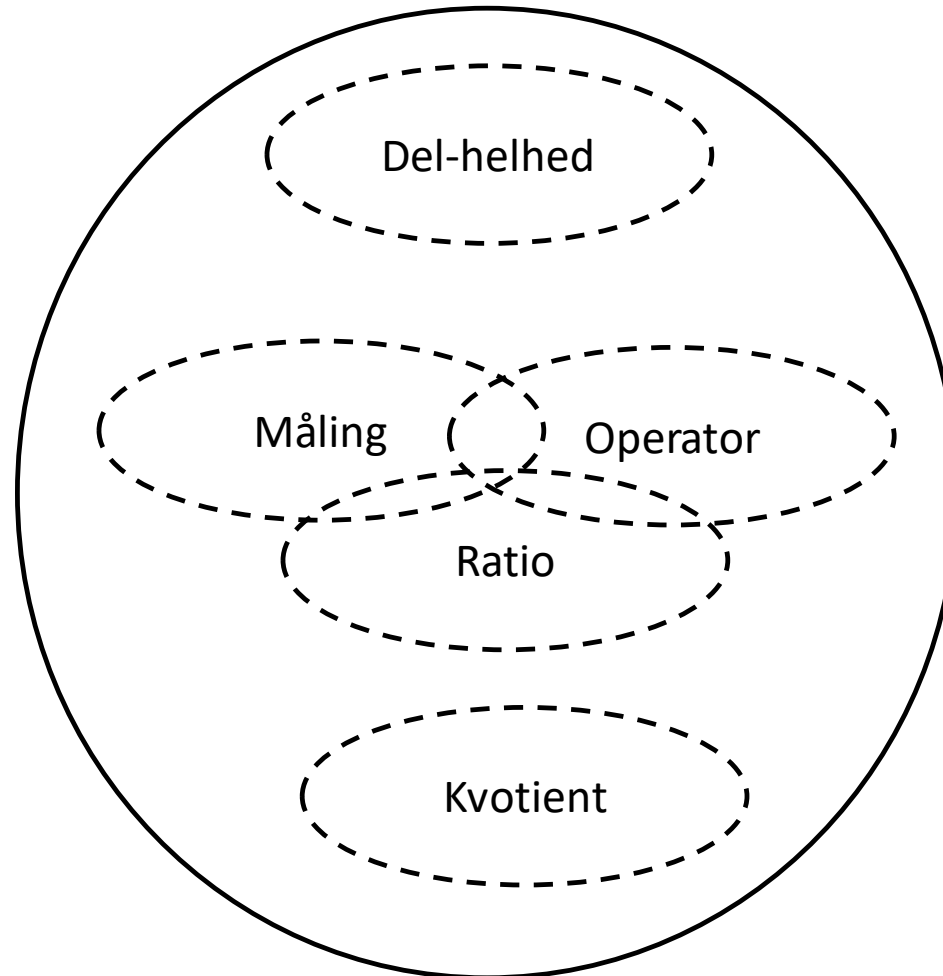
$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ af } 12$$



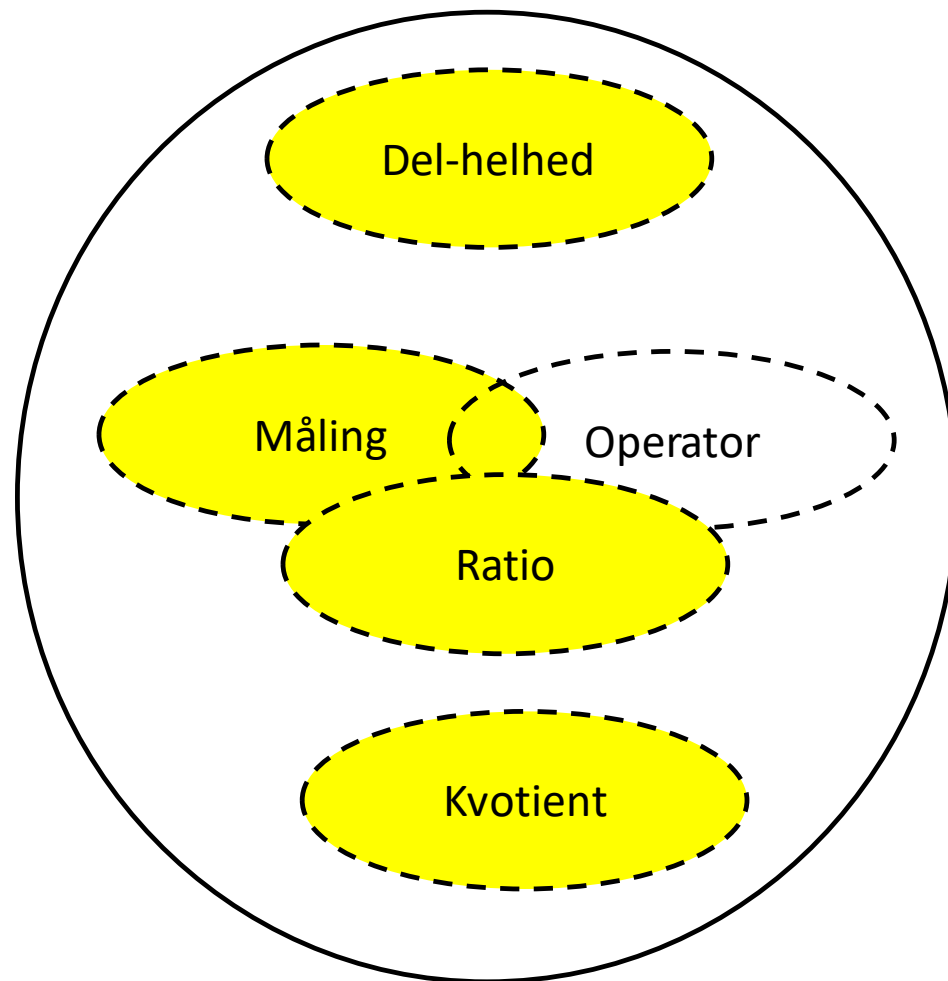
Hvilke delforståelser bruger han?

Se filmen.

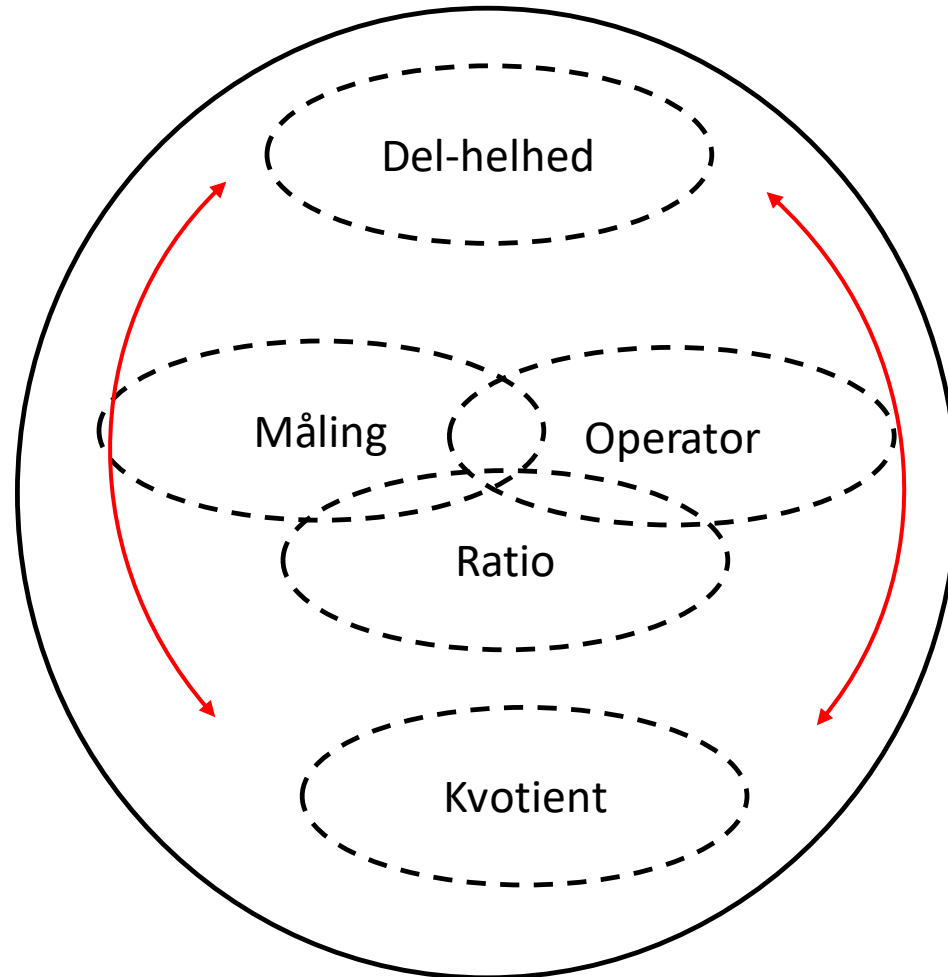
Hvad vurderer I han bruger af de forskellige delforståelser til at sammenligne brøker?

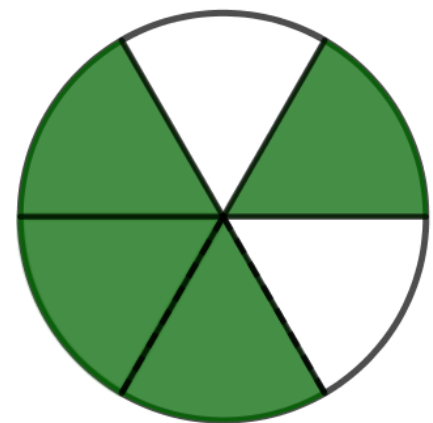


Hvilke delforståelser bruger han?



Det komplekse brøkbegreb





Hvordan kan vi forklare
forskellige
heltalsdistraktorer?

Hvad vil du vurdere er sværest?

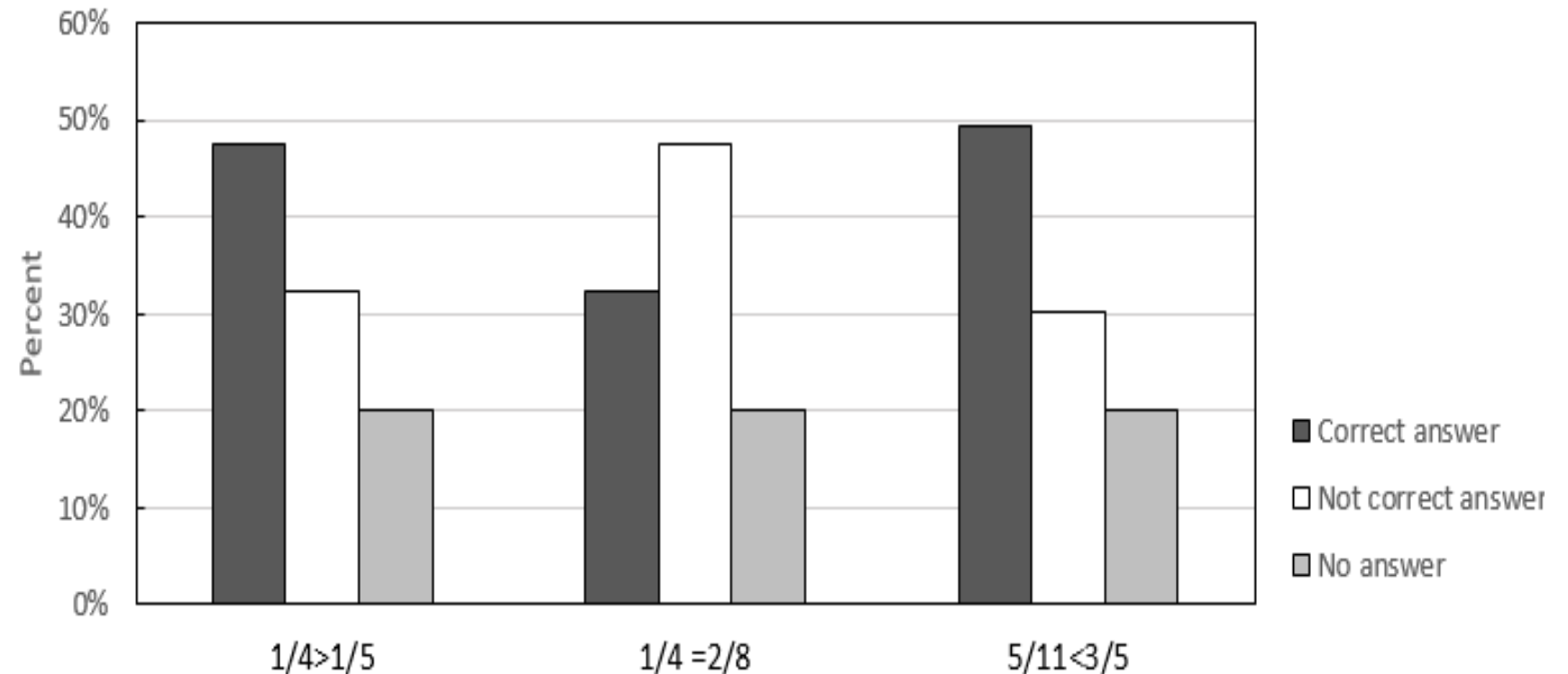
Indsæt det manglende tegn: $>$, $<$ eller $=$.

Tryk på pilen.

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad \boxed{>} \quad \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad \boxed{=} \quad \frac{2}{8}$$

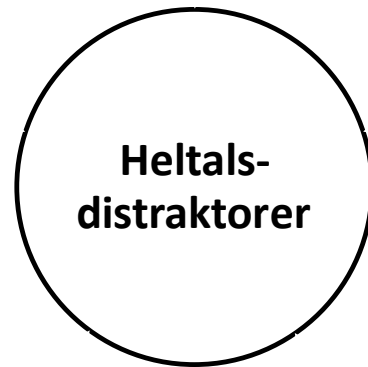
$$\frac{5}{11} \quad \boxed{<} \quad \frac{3}{5}$$

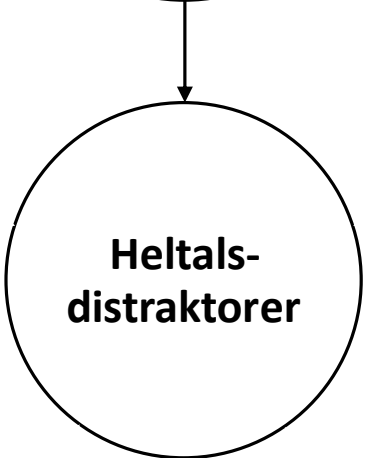
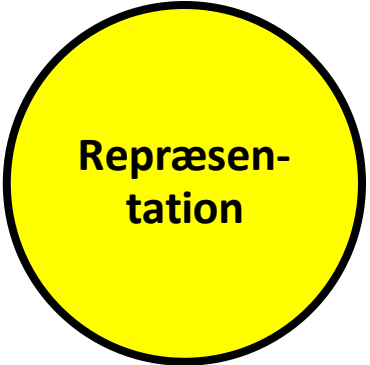


Hvorfor er ækvivalensforståelsen vigtig?

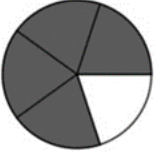


Heltalsdistraktorer





Hvor stor en brøkdelen er farvet?



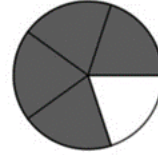
$$\frac{4}{1}$$

~~$$\frac{3}{4}$$~~

$$\frac{3}{4}$$



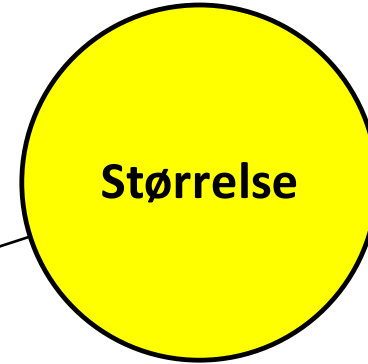
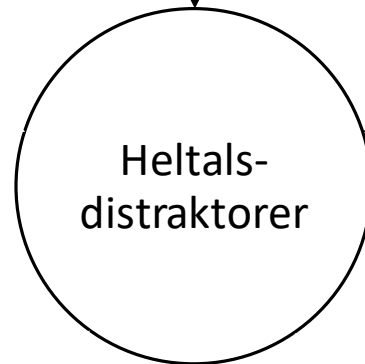
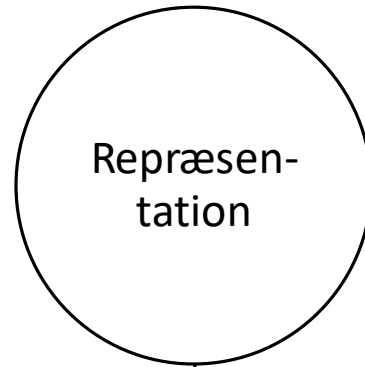
Hvor stor en brøkdel er farvet?



$$\frac{4}{4}$$

~~$$\frac{3}{4}$$~~

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

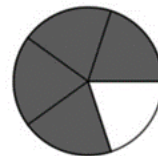


$$\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{11} < \frac{3}{5}$$



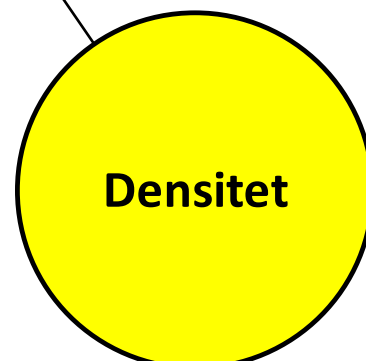
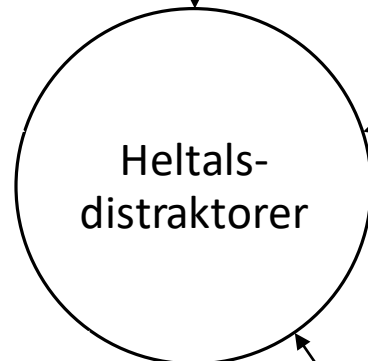
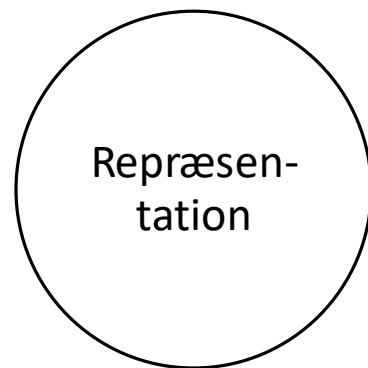
Hvor stor en brøkdel er farvet?



$$\frac{4}{1}$$

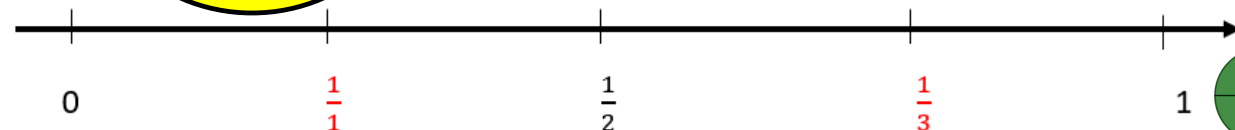
~~$$\frac{3}{4}$$~~

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

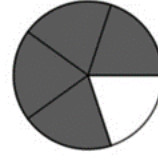


$$\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{3}$$



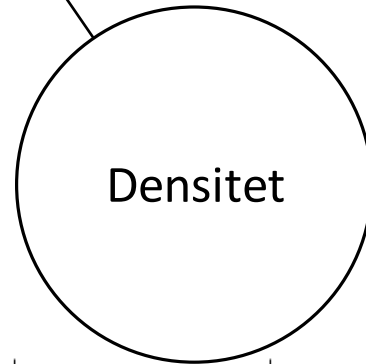
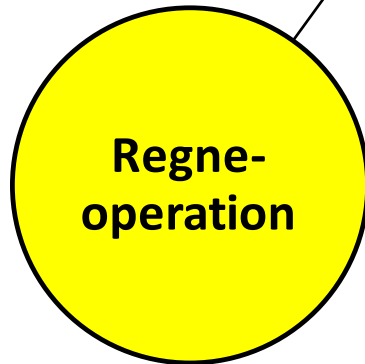
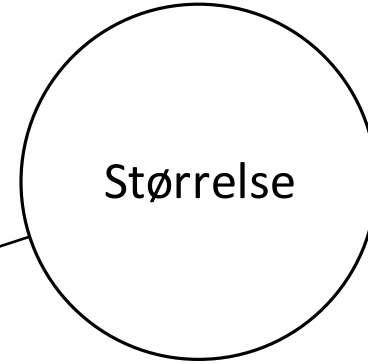
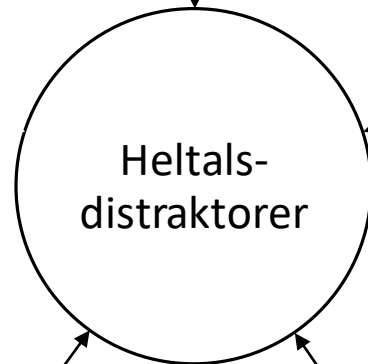
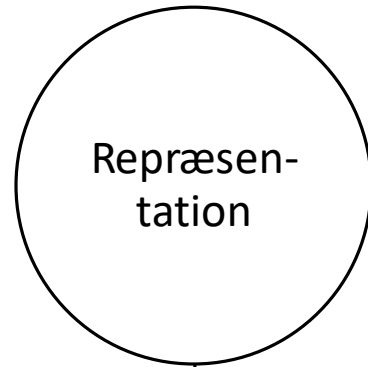
Hvor stor en brøkdel er farvet?



$$\frac{4}{1}$$

~~$$\frac{3}{4}$$~~

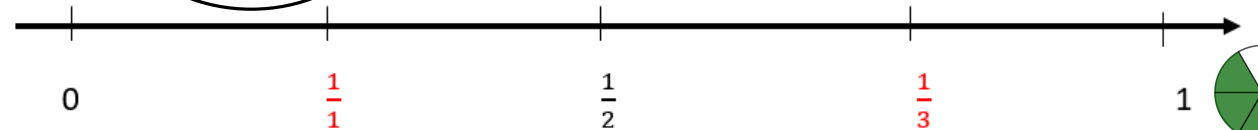
$$\frac{3}{4}$$



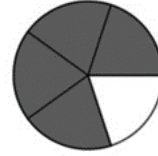
$$\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{8}$$



Hvor stor en brøkdel er farvet?

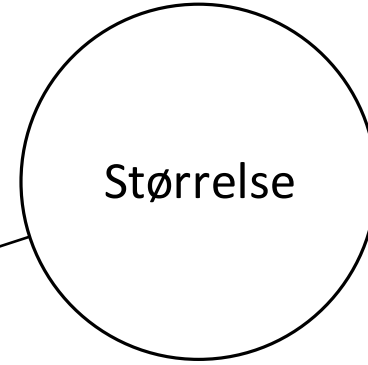
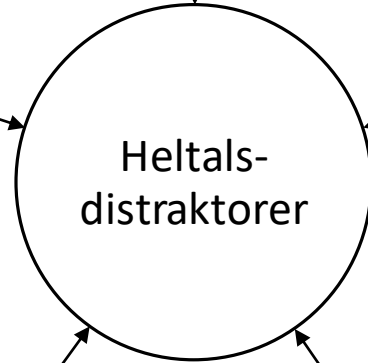
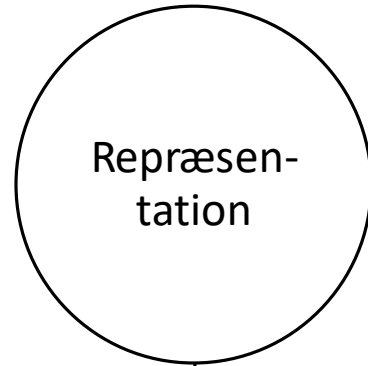


$$\frac{4}{1}$$

~~$$\frac{3}{4}$$~~

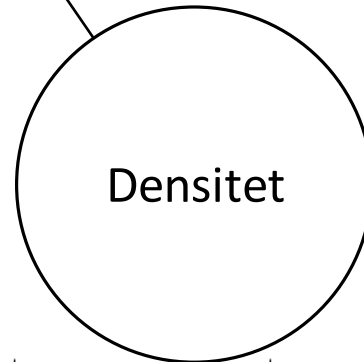
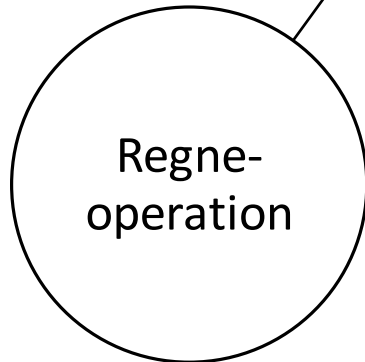
$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{2}{8}$$

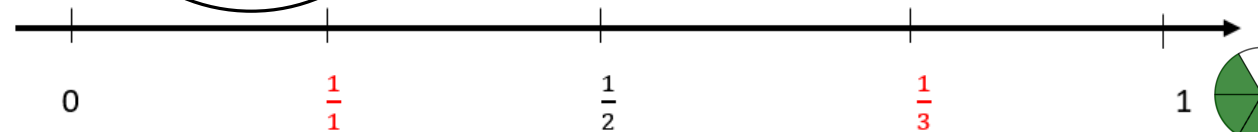


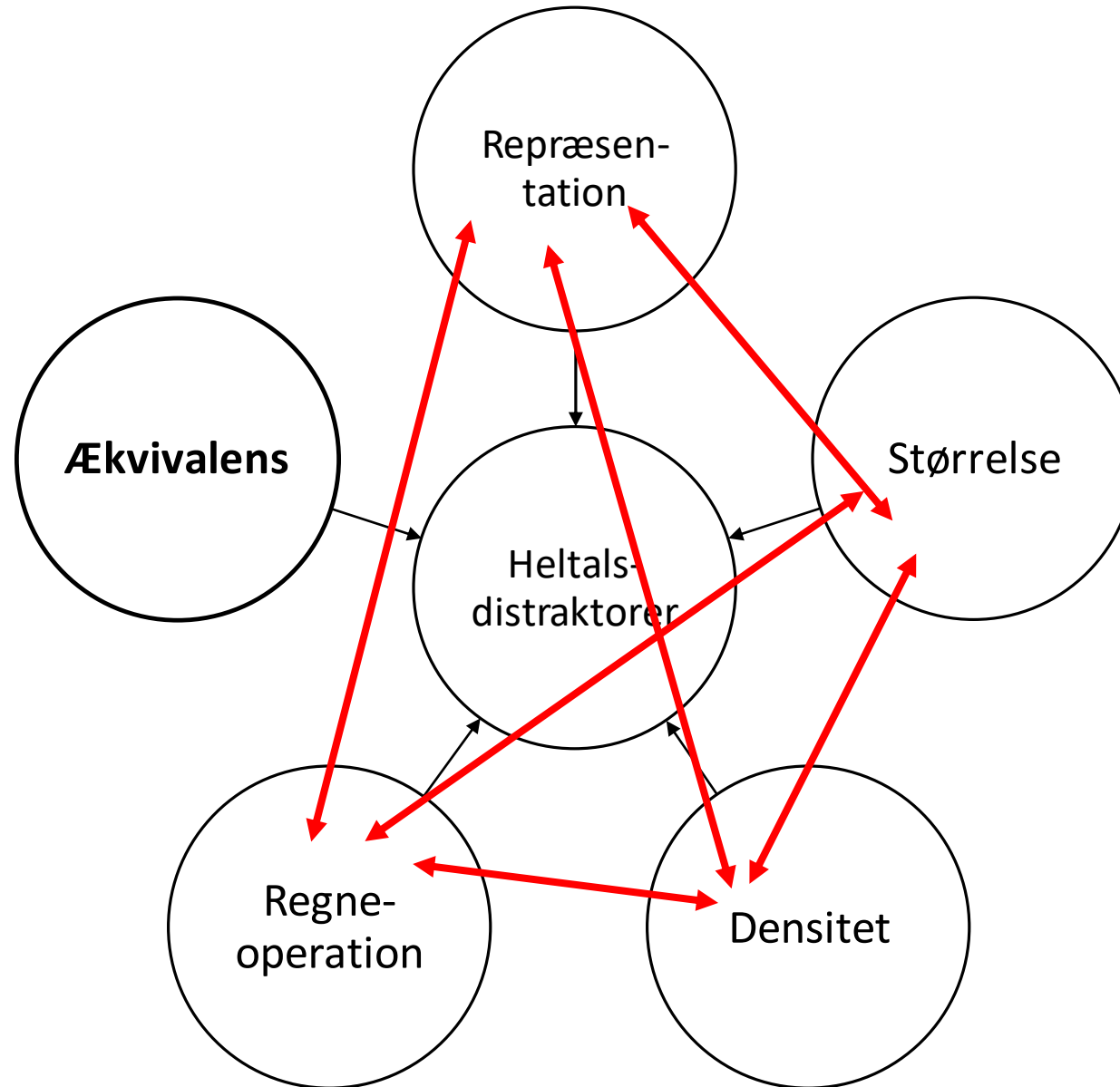
$$\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{8}$$



$$\frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

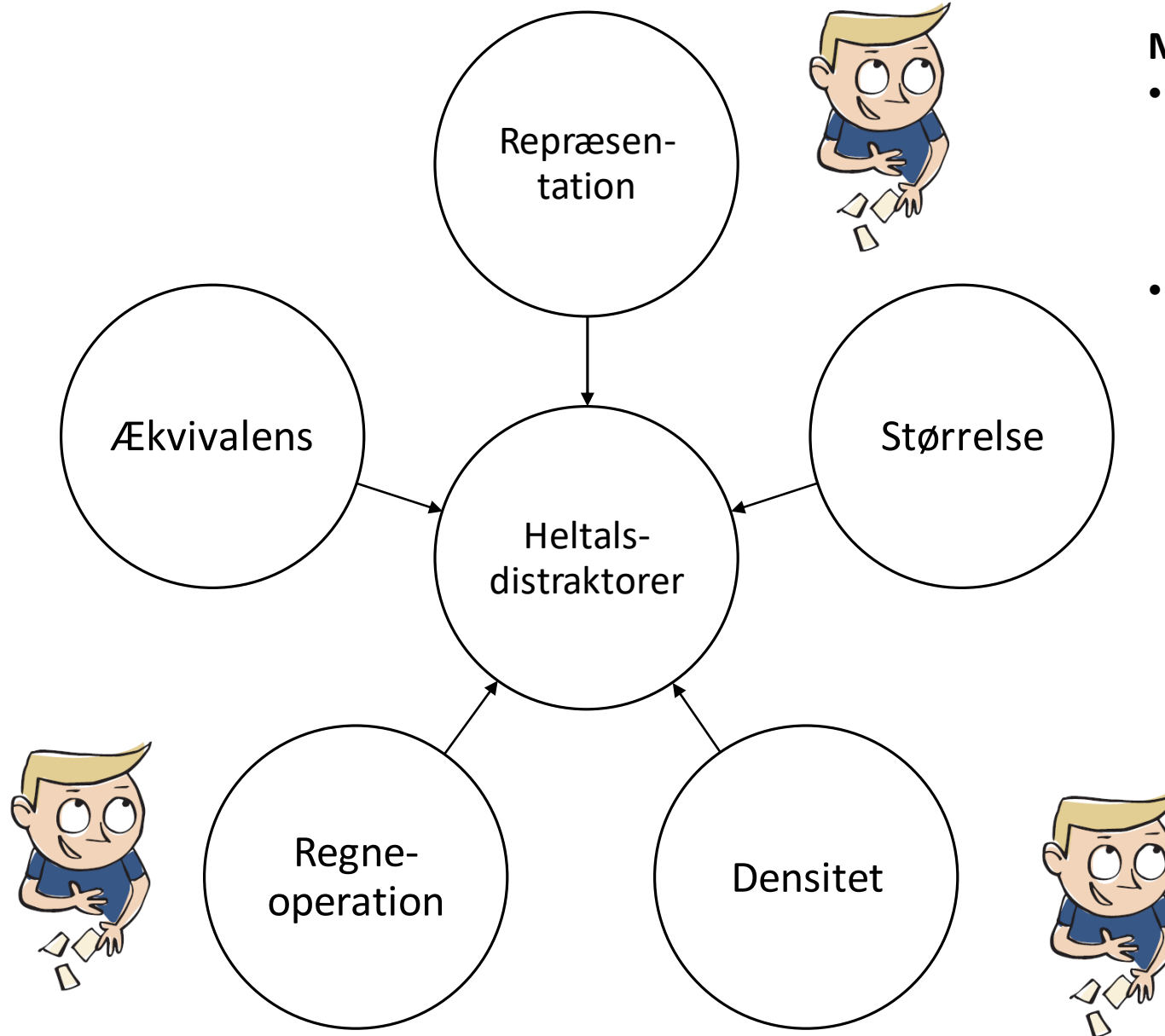




Min forskning:

- Tilføjelse af ækvivalens som en type heltalsdistraktor
- Ikke en sammenhæng mellem heltalsdistraktorerne (4.klasseelever)

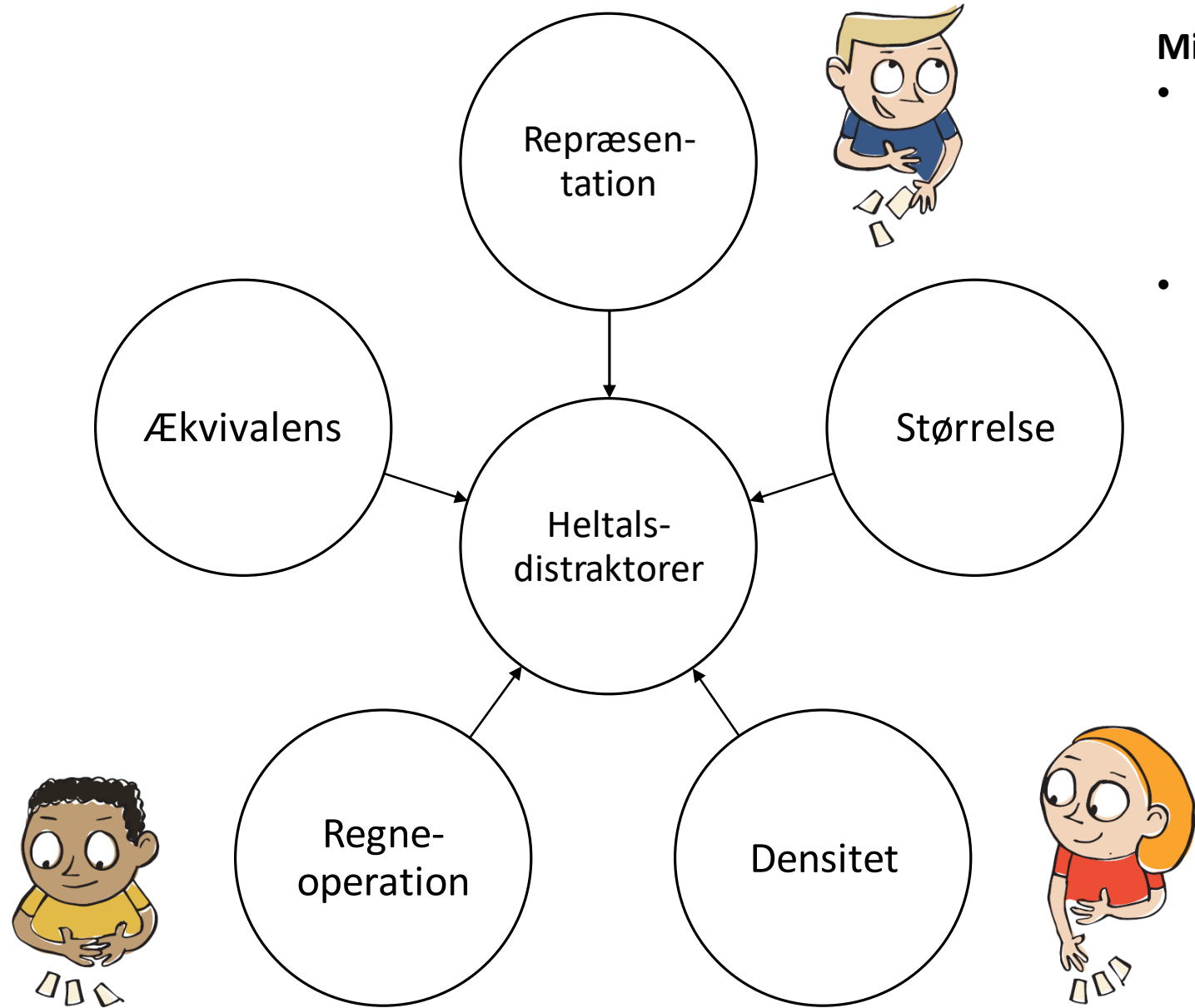




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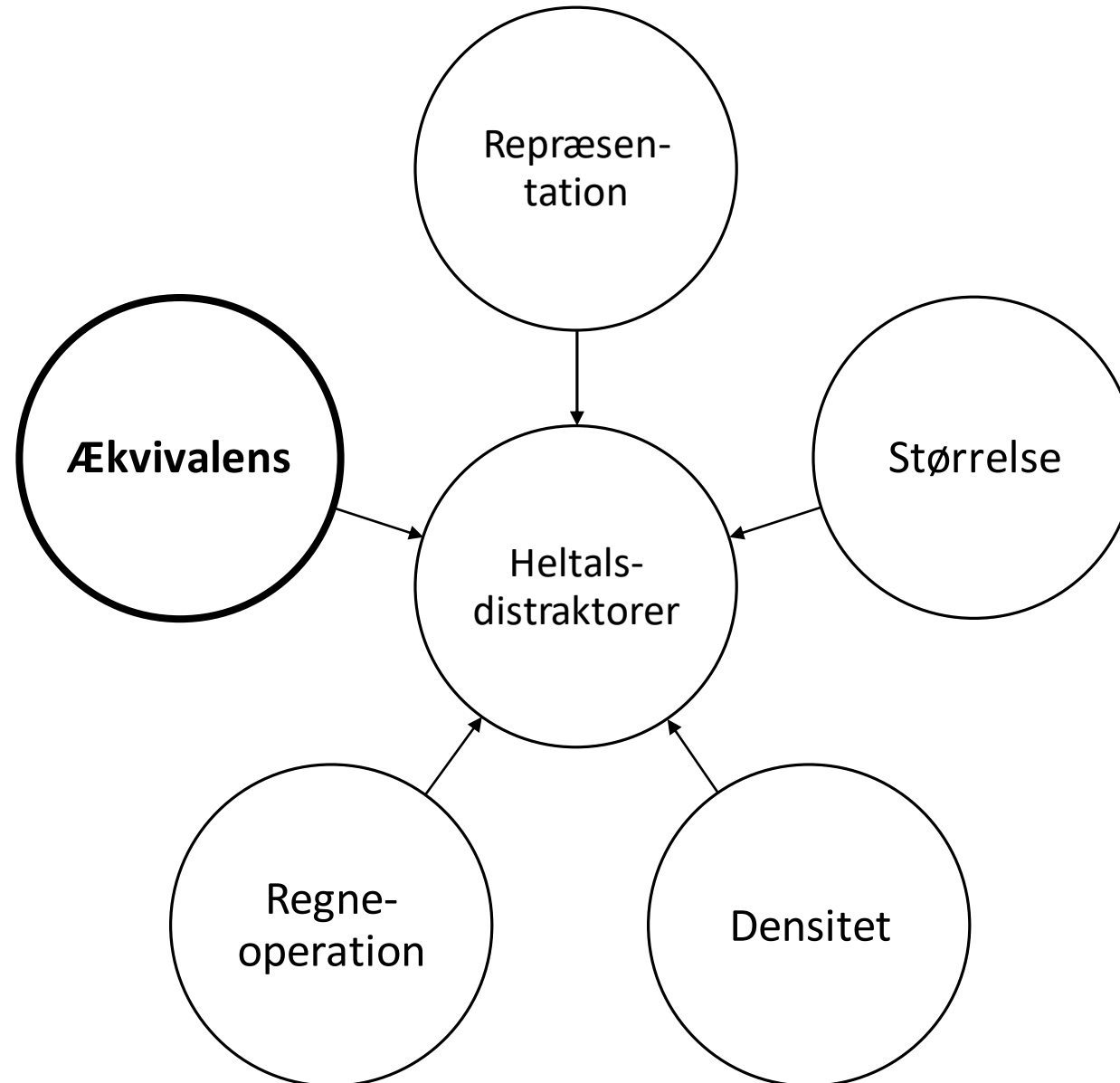




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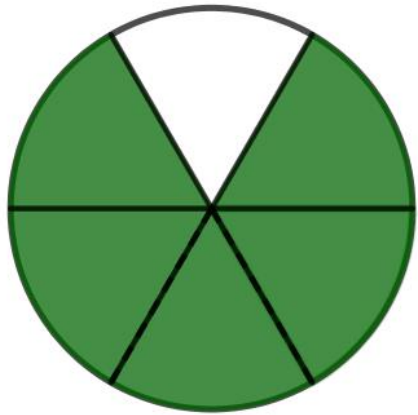




Min forskning:

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- Ikke en sammenhæng mellem heltalsdistraktorerne (4.klasseelever)





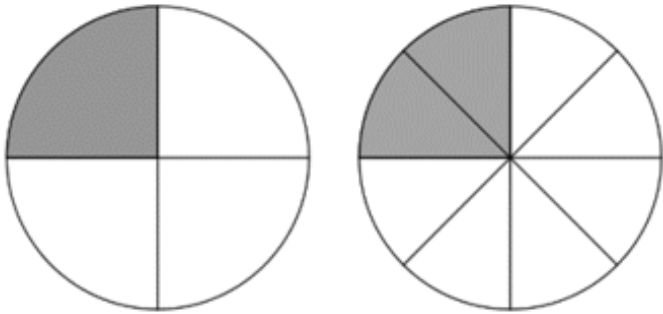
Typer af ækvivalens

Mette Bjerre

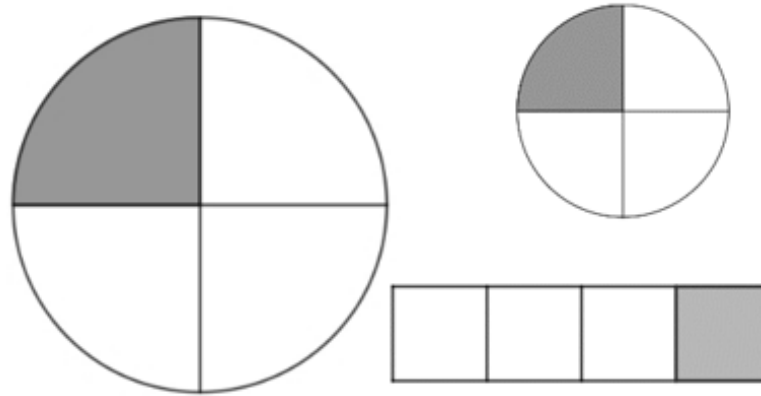


To forskellige koncepter af ækvivalens

Enhedsækvivalens inkluderer
proportionalækvivalens



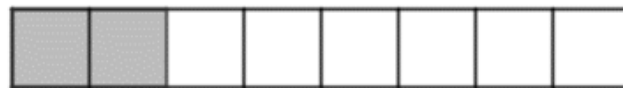
Proportionalækvivalens inkluderer
ikke enhedsækvivalens



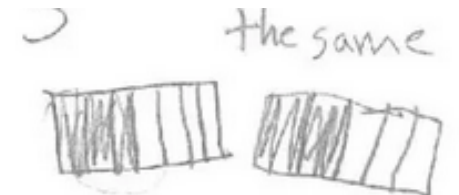
Example of No Equal-Whole when Comparing $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{8}$. This is Proportion Equivalence and Not

Unit Equivalence; and when Comparing the Size of a Fraction, it Must be Based on Unit

Equivalence



$\frac{3}{7}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$?



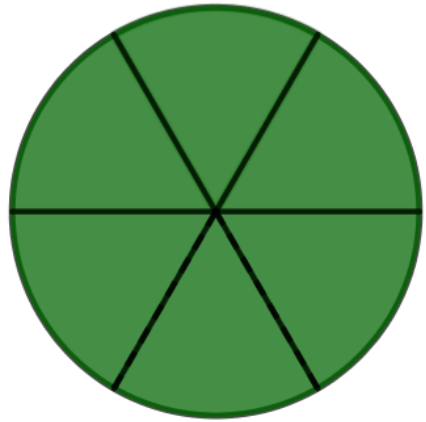
Hvorfor er ækvivalens begrebet vigtigt?

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{12} + \frac{4}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100} = 25\%$$

$$\frac{2(3a+5b)}{4} = \frac{3a+5b}{2}$$





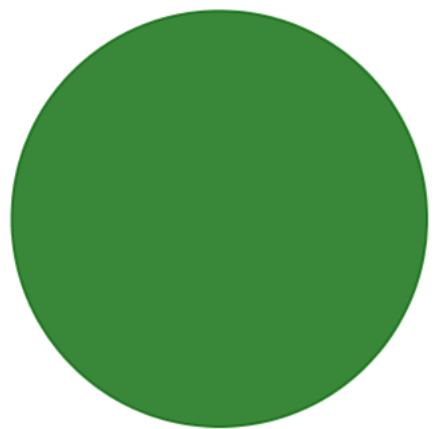
Opmærksomhedspunkter

Pointer fra i dag

a) Det er centralt, at eleverne får mulighed for at udvikle de to forståelser af ækvivalens – særligt fordi det hænger sammen med udviklingen af ækvivalens inden for fx algebra og procent. Ækvivalens kan dermed støtte en konceptuel forståelse af disse begreber, da det er med til at skabe sammenhæng mellem begreber.

b) Eleverne skal gives mulighed for at udvikle en forståelse af forskellene mellem naturlige tal og rationale tal i forskellige kontekster og dermed forstå forskellen mellem naturlige tal og brøker. Med andre ord skal de overkomme tendensen til distraktionerne fra de naturlige tal.





Tak for en brøkdel af jeres tid

Referenceliste

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