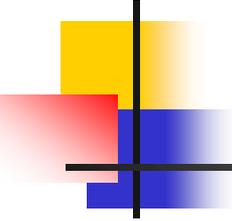


S2 Mathematics

Trigonometry

Tong Sui Lun

(Po Leung Kuk Mrs. Ma Kam Ming-Cheung Foon Sien College)



Background

- CMI school up to 2009-2010
 - Students fear to use English
- Problems of direct instruction
 - Students find it difficult to develop concepts



Main ideas

- Abstraction through nominalisation
- Making meaning in mathematics through:
language, visuals & the symbolic
- The Teaching Learning Cycle

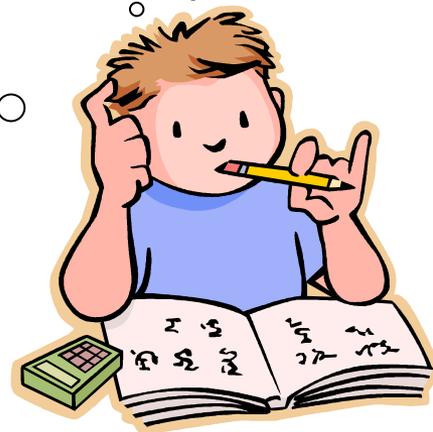
Direct instruction

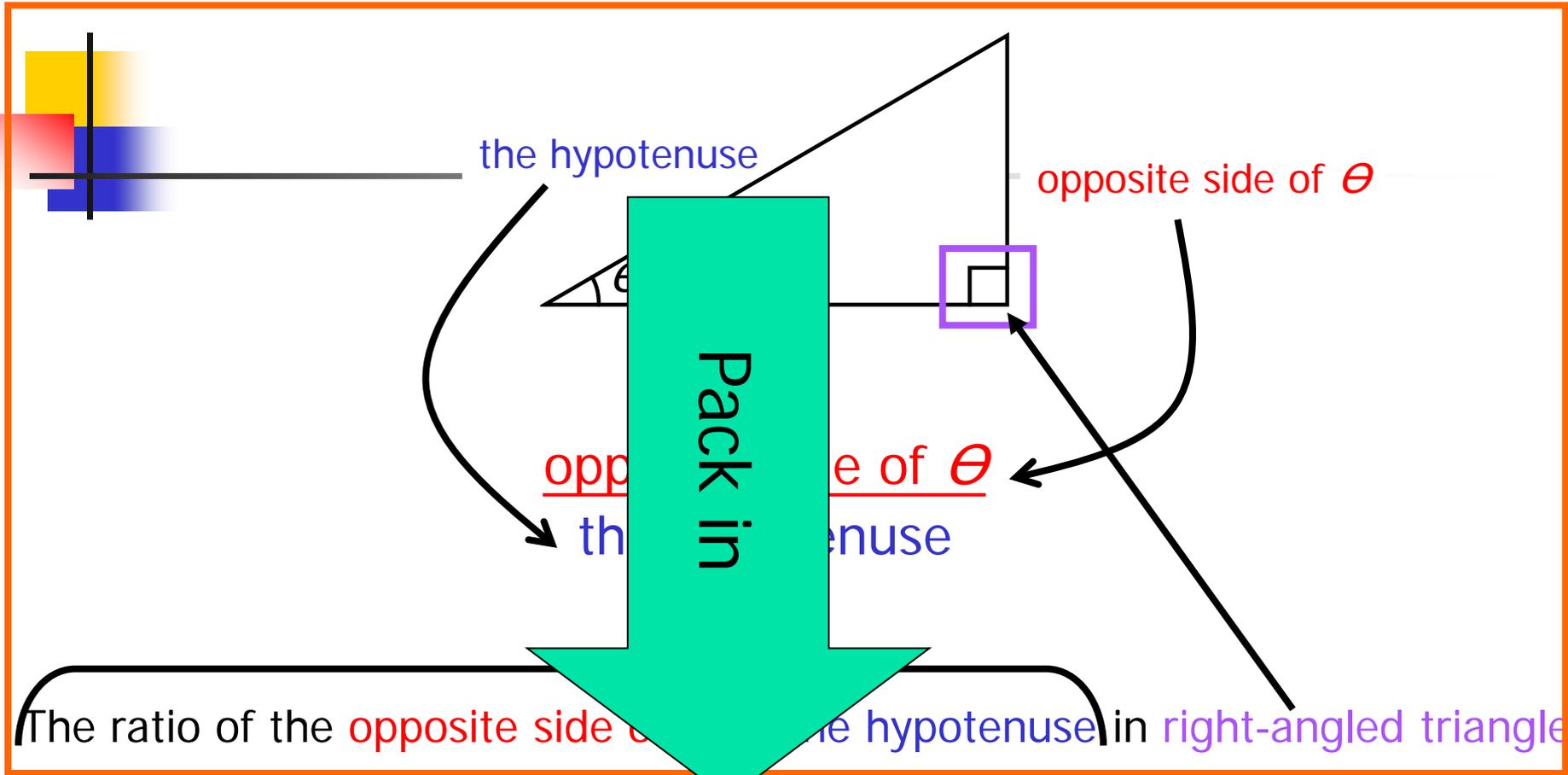
For a right-angled triangle with a given acute angle θ , the **ratio** of the **opposite side of θ** to the hypotenuse is a **constant**. We call this ratio the **sine ratio of θ** ...

How?

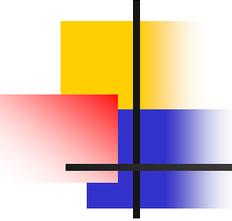
Why?

What?





nominal group $\rightarrow \sin \theta$



Problems

Some students :

- $\sin \theta = 1/2$

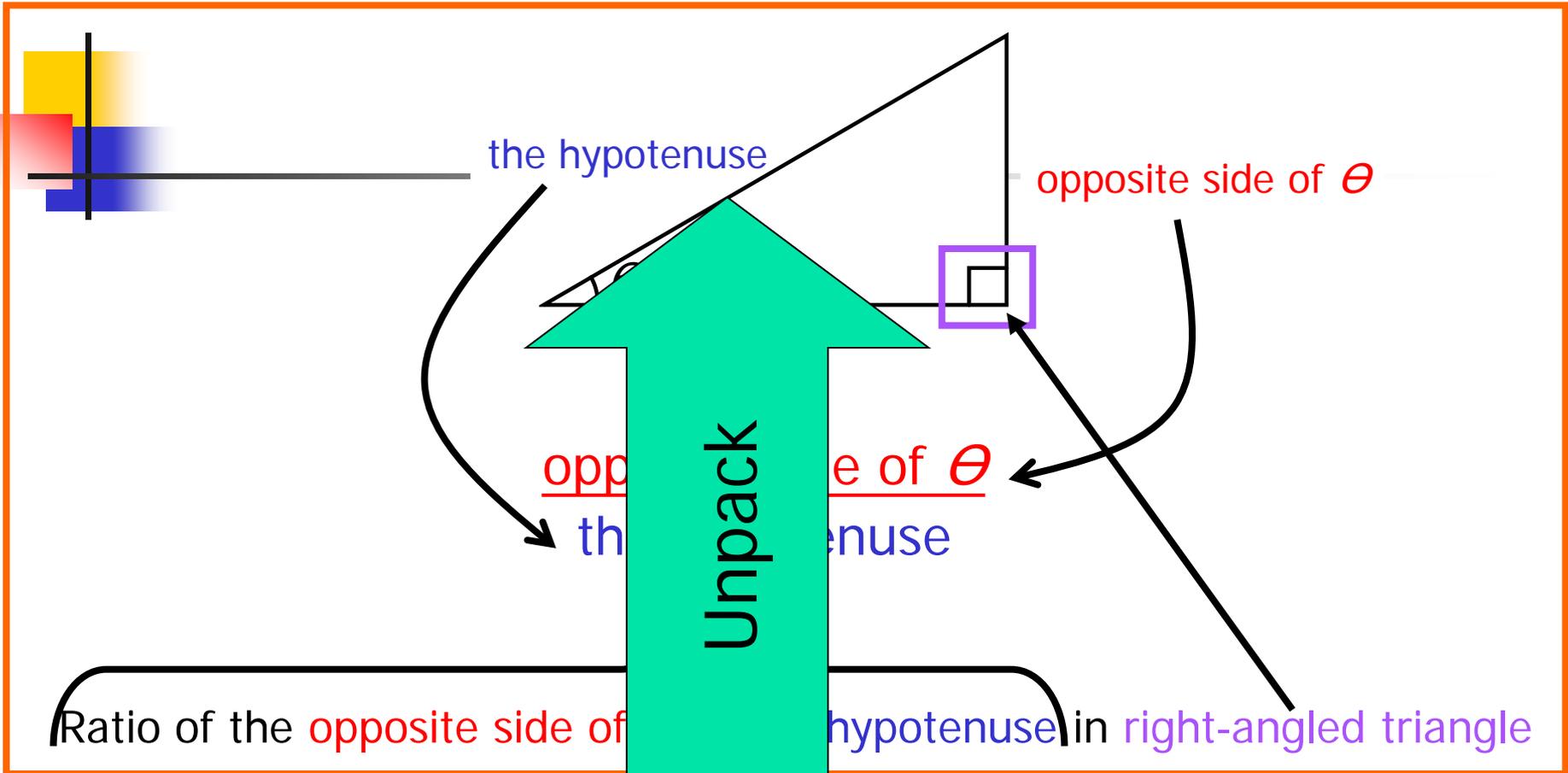
$$= 30^{\circ}$$

- $\sin (\theta/2) = 1/3$

$$\sin \theta = 1/3 * 2$$

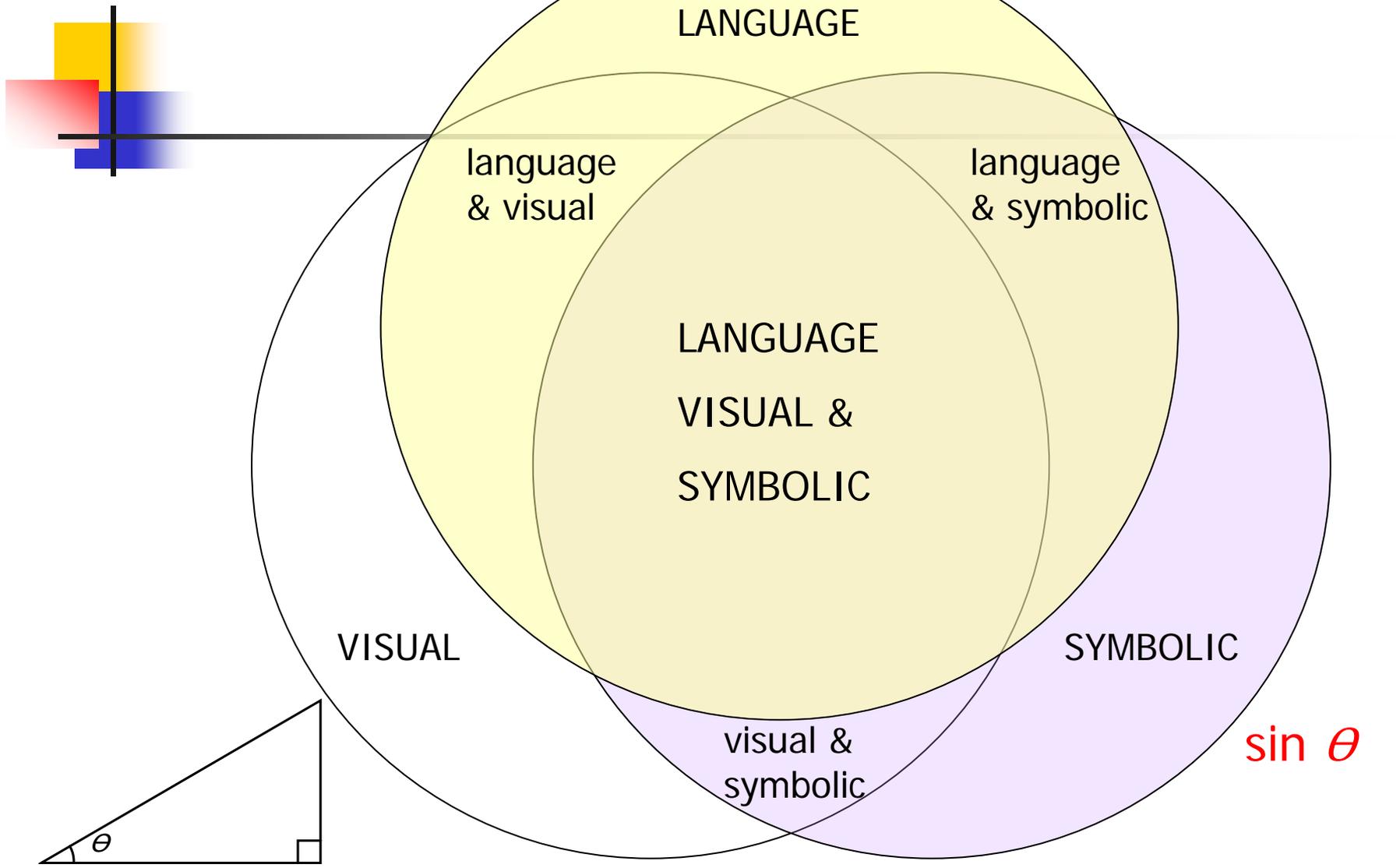
$$\sin \theta = 2/3$$

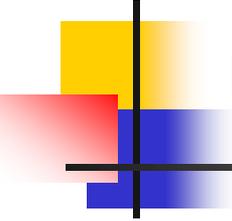
-



nominal group $\rightarrow \sin \theta$

Ratio of two sides

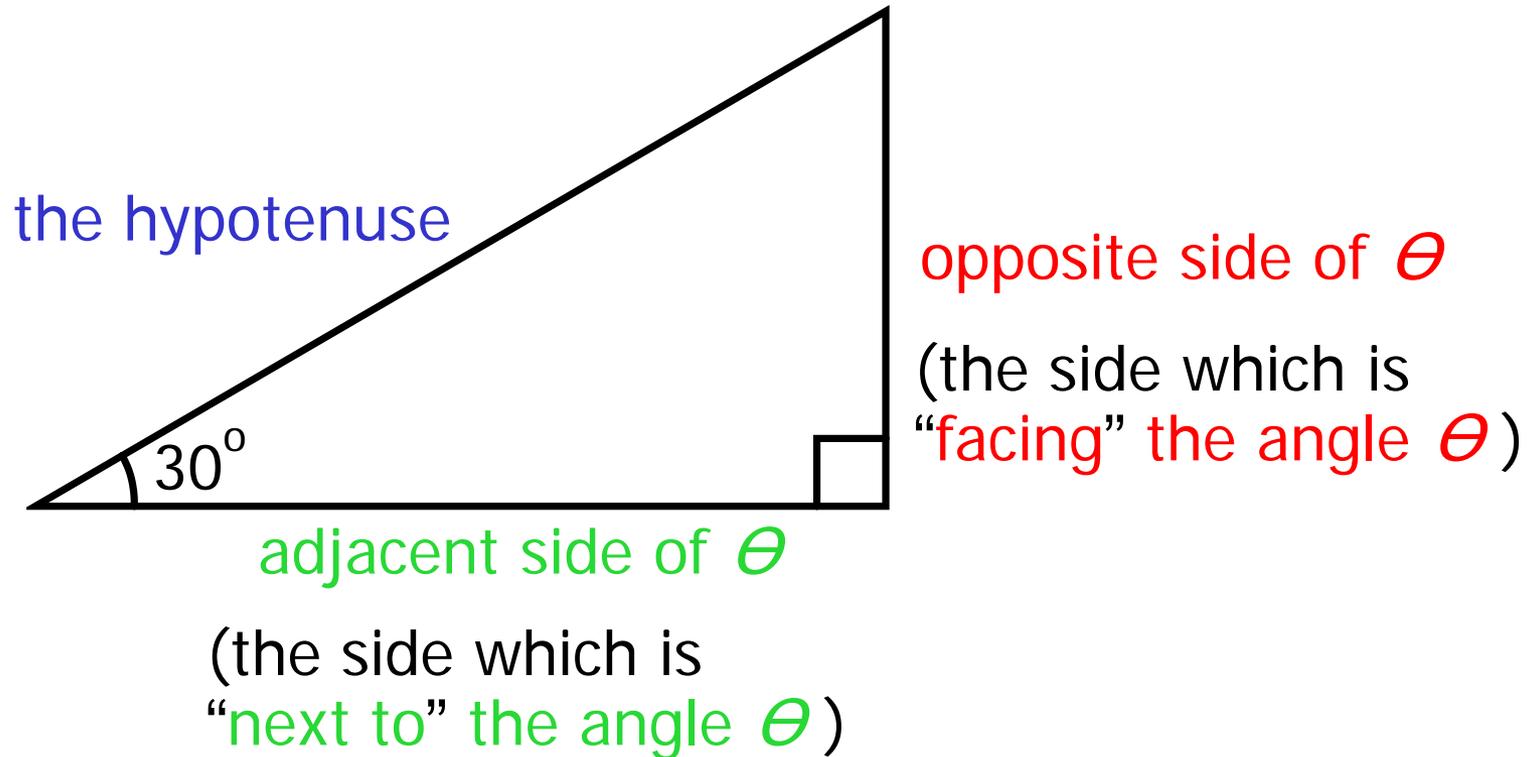


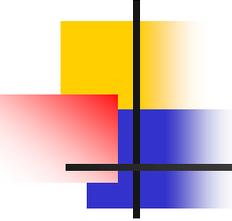


Unpack the meaning of $\sin \theta$

through
similar triangles.

Define the side of a right-angled triangle.



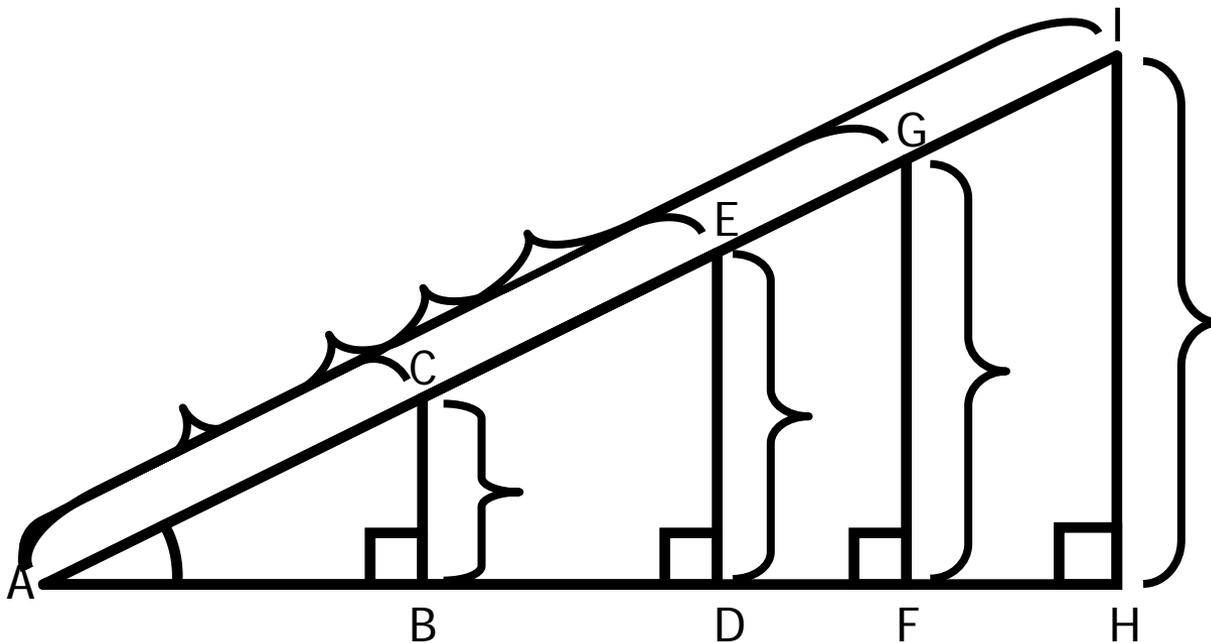


Activity

- There are different types of right-angled triangles
- Measure the opposite side of a given angle and the hypotenuse
- Find the ratio of the opposite side of a given angle to the hypotenuse

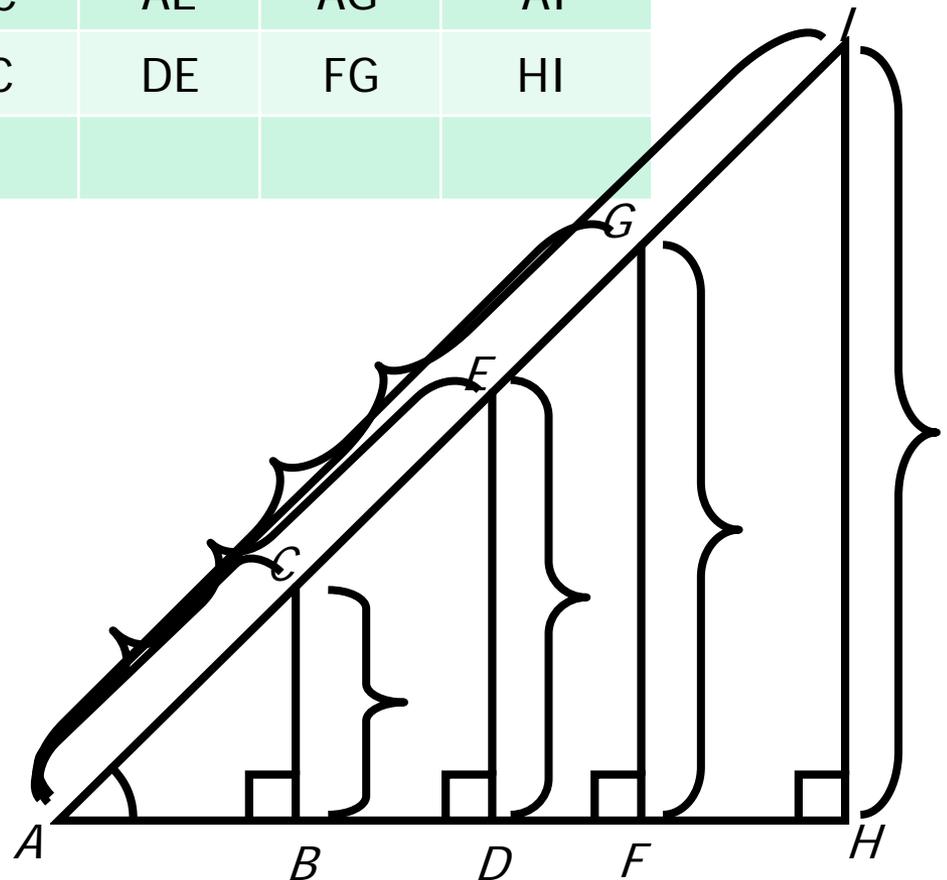
Activity (Example – 30°)

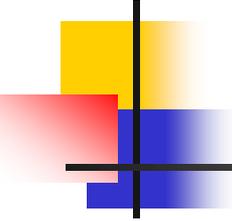
	1	2	3	4
Hypotenuse (A)	AC	AE	AG	AI
Opposite side of θ (B)	BC	DE	FG	HI
Ratio of (B / A)				



Activity (Example – 45°)

	1	2	3	4
Hypotenuse (A)	AC	AE	AG	AI
Opposite side of θ (B)	BC	DE	FG	HI
Ratio of (B / A)				





Findings from the table

- The ratio of the **opposite side of θ** to the **hypotenuse** of a right angled triangle, which has the same acute angle (θ), **is very close**.
- The values of the ratio of the **opposite side of θ** to the **hypotenuse** from a different acute angle are different
- WHY ????. Is there any relationship ??

Result

The ratios are the same !! (**Informal language**)

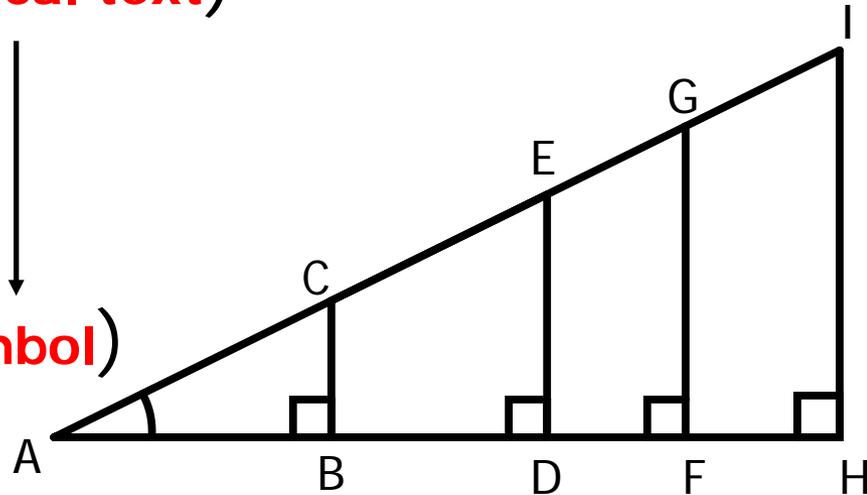
$$\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{DE}{AE} = \frac{FG}{AG} = \frac{HI}{AI}$$

(**Mathematical text**)

$$\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{DE}{AE} = \frac{FG}{AG} = \frac{HI}{AI} = x \text{ (constant)}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = x = \text{constant}$$

(**Symbol**)



Mathematical concepts

Setting the context

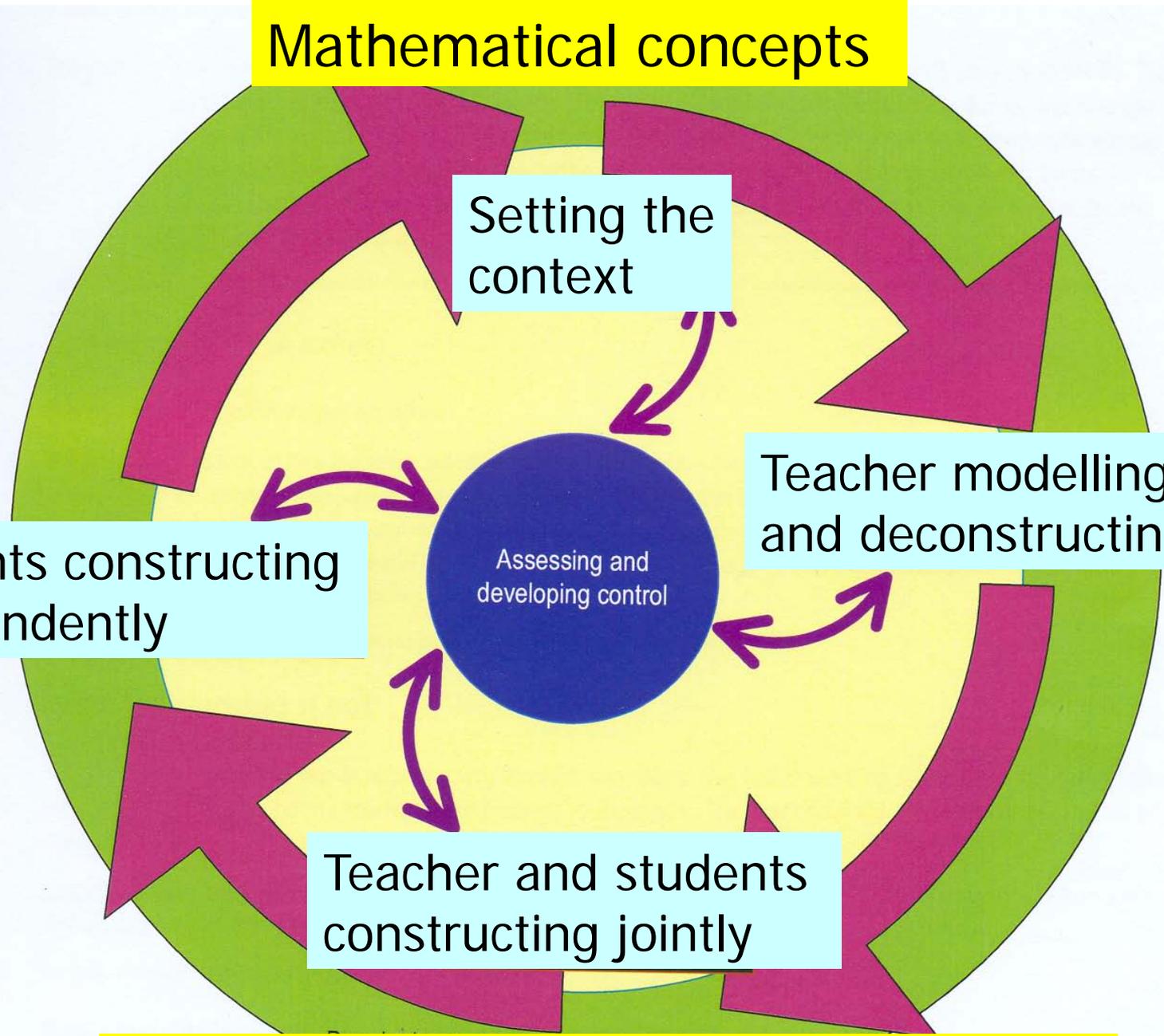
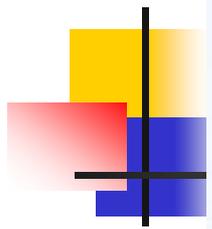
Teacher modelling and deconstructing

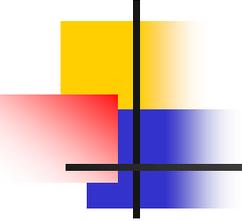
Students constructing independently

Teacher and students constructing jointly

Assessing and developing control

Developing mathematical concepts



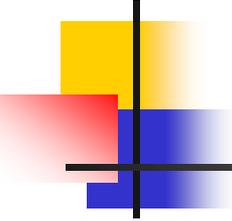


Findings

- For a right-angled triangle with a given acute angle θ , the ratio of the opposite side of θ to the hypotenuse is a constant.

Express that constant mathematically

$\sin \theta$

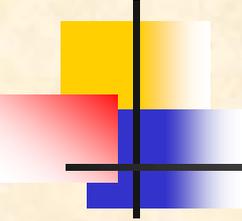


Abstraction through nominalisation

Ratio of
the opposite side of θ
to the hypotenuse



$\sin \theta$

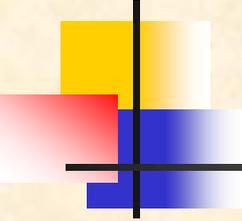


Examples

Find the value of θ in the following question.

Q.1 – $\sin\theta = 0.7$

Q.2 – $\sin(\theta / 2) = 0.5$

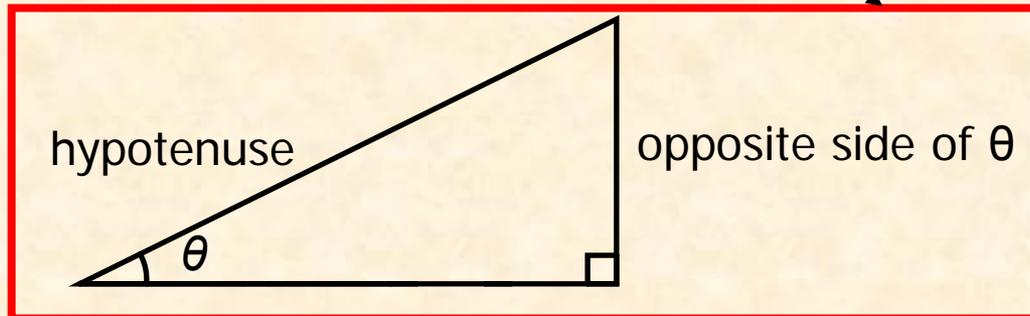


Q.1 – $\sin\theta = 0.7$

$\sin\theta = 0.7$

the ratio of the opposite side of θ
to the hypotenuse

is 0.7

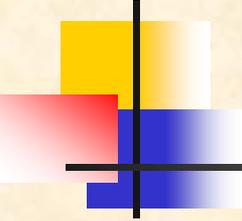


Symbol

Unpack the
nominal group

Language

Visual



Q.1 – $\sin\theta = 0.7$

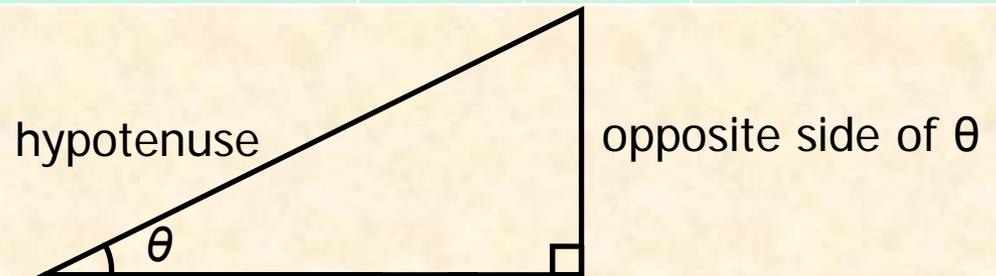
From the table ,
when the acute angle is 45° , the value of $\sin 45^\circ \sim 0.7$

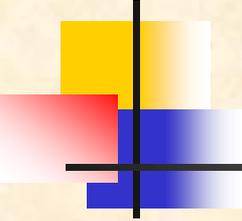
$$\sin \theta = 0.7$$

$$\sin \theta \approx \sin 45^\circ$$

$$\theta \approx 45^\circ$$

45°	1	2	3	4
Hypotenuse (A)	9.3	11.1	13.3	16
Opposite side of θ (B)	6.5	7.8	9.4	11.3
Ratio of (B / A)	0.699	0.702	0.707	0.706



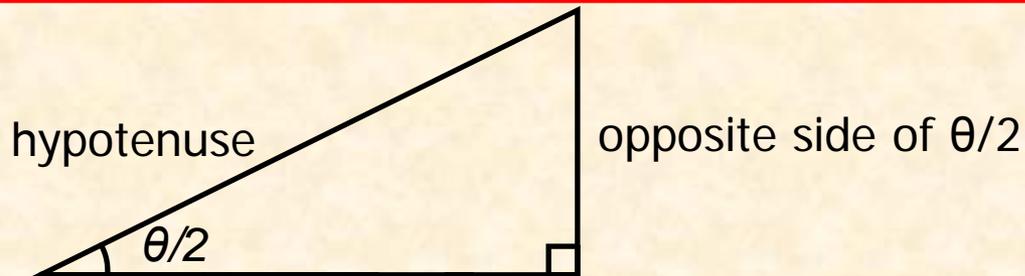


Q.2 – $\sin(\theta/2) = 0.5$

$\sin(\theta/2) = 0.5$

the ratio of the opposite side of $\theta/2$
to the hypotenuse

is 0.5

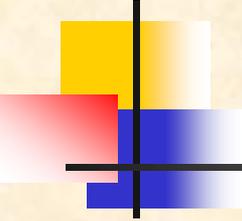


Symbol

Unpack the
nominal group

Language

Visual


$$Q.2 - \sin(\theta/2) = 0.5$$

From the table ,
when the acute angle is 30° , the value of $\sin 30^\circ = 0.5$

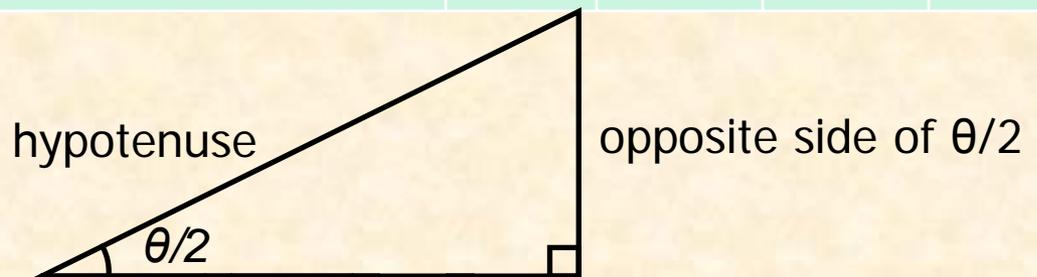
$$\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 0.5$$

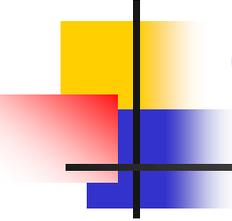
$$\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \approx \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \approx 30^\circ$$

$$\theta \approx 60^\circ$$

30°	1	2	3	4
Hypotenuse (A)	10.6	12.7	15.2	18.3
Opposite side of $\theta/2$ (B)	5.3	6.4	7.6	9.1
Ratio of (B / A)	0.5	0.504	0.5	0.497

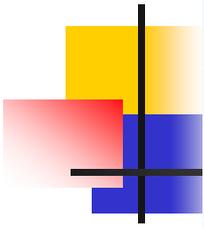




Conclusion

- Identify and unpack the **nominal groups**
- Experience the process of abstraction
- Make use of the **three meaning-making systems** in mathematics
- **Scaffolding** : The teaching learning cycle

Mathematical concepts



Setting the context

The process of working on $\cos\theta$ and $\tan\theta$ are similar process with $\sin\theta$

Students constructing independently

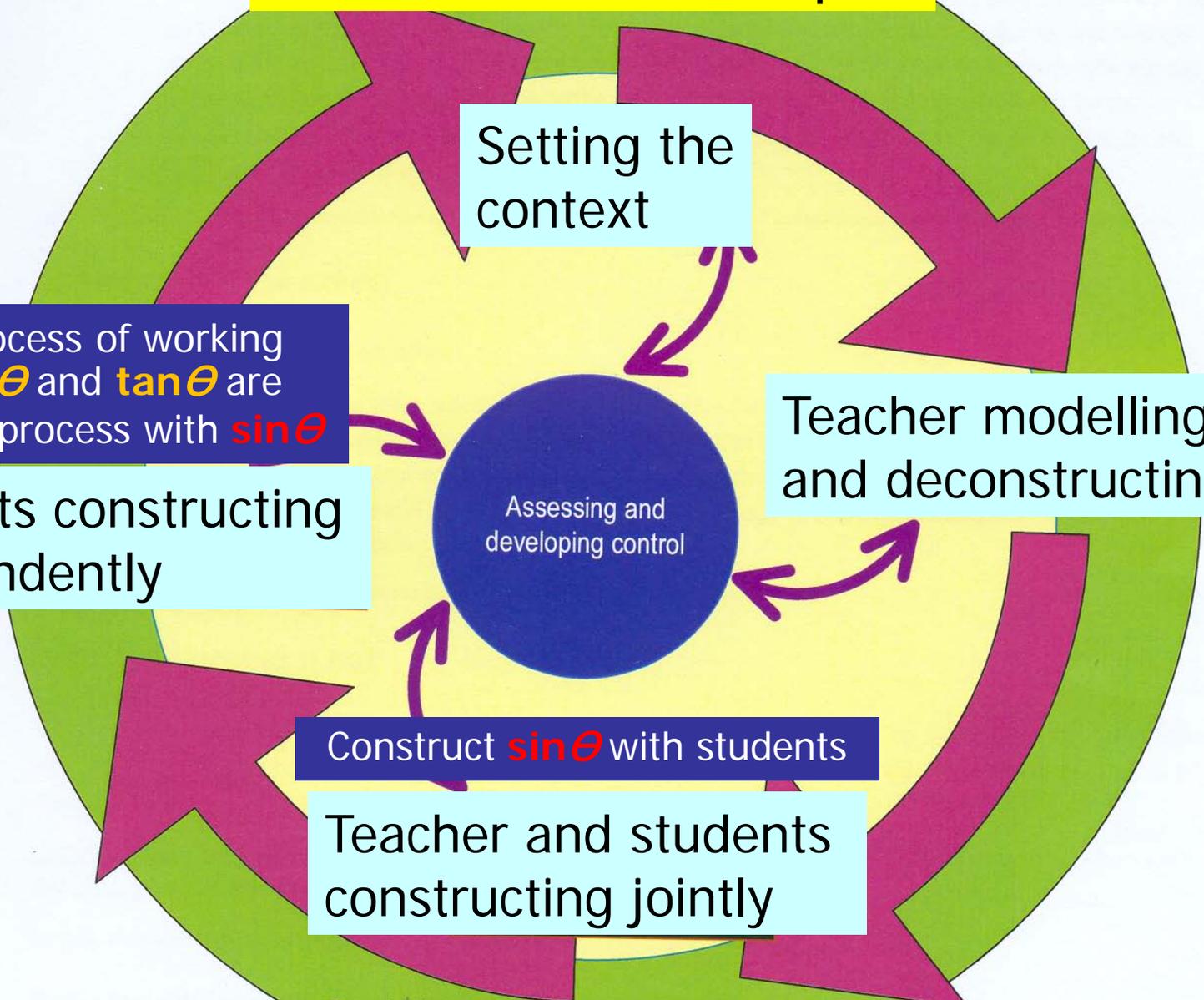
Teacher modelling and deconstructing

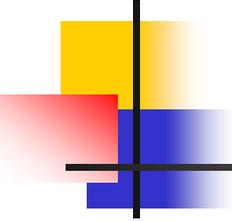
Assessing and developing control

Construct $\sin\theta$ with students

Teacher and students constructing jointly

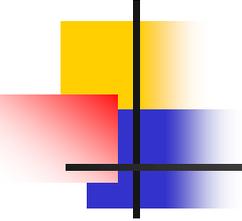
Developing mathematical concepts





Self Reflection

- More confidence to use **the three meaning making systems** in Mathematics
- Spend too much time on these activities?
 - Hands-on experience VS Direct Instruction
- Student centred Vs Teacher centred
- Teachers' understanding VS Students' understanding
 - Denaturalize ourselves – starting from students
- Preparing is better than repairing



Thank you!