



S2 Mathematics

Trigonometry

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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

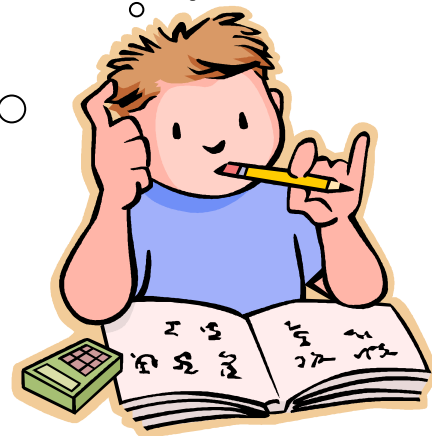
Direct instruction

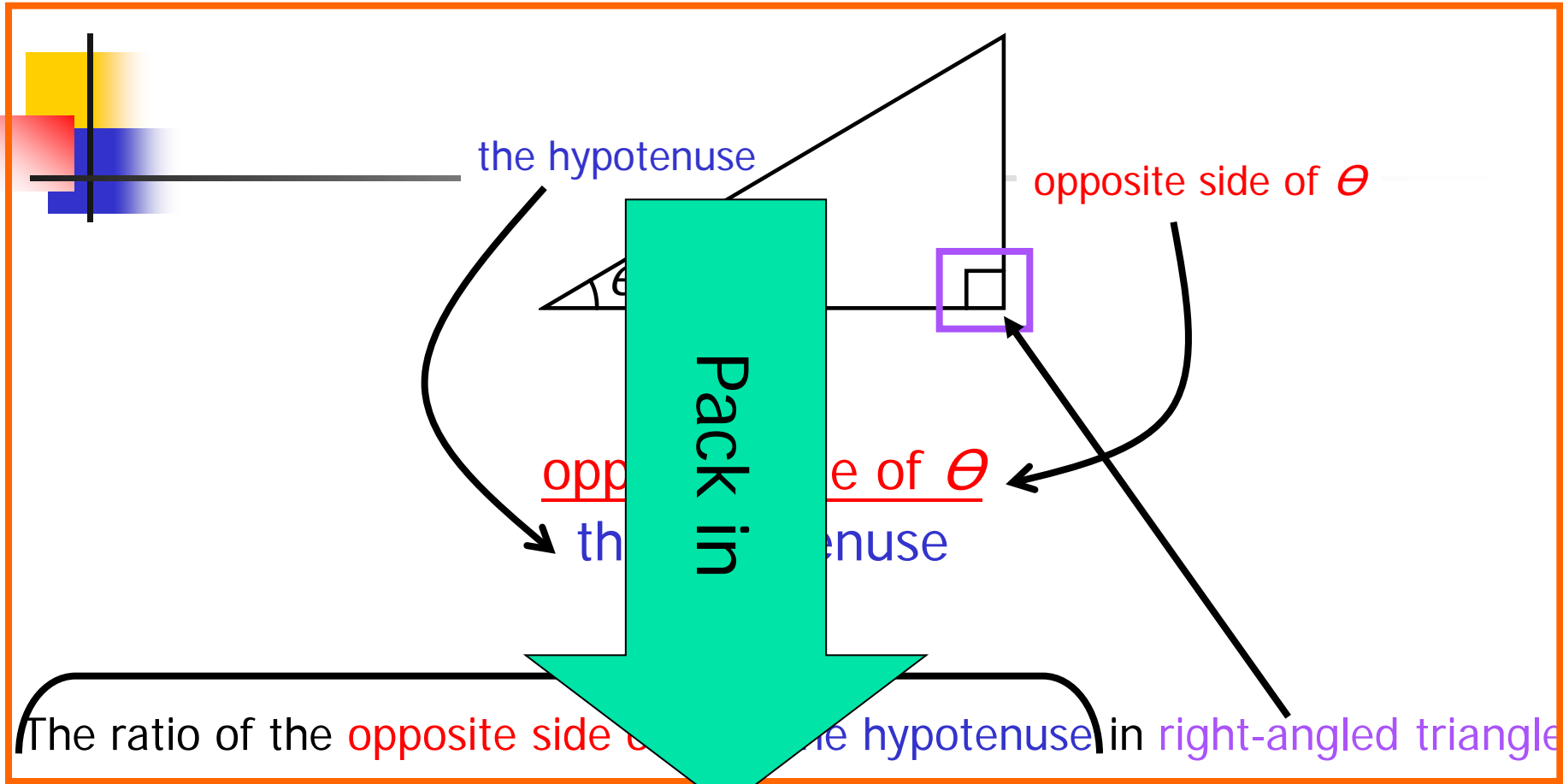
For a right-angled triangle with a given acute angle θ , the **ratio** of the **opposite side of θ** to the hypotenuse is a **constant**. We call this ratio the **sine ratio of θ** ...

How?

Why?

What?





nominal group $\rightarrow \sin \theta$



Problems

Some students :

- $\sin \theta = 1/2$

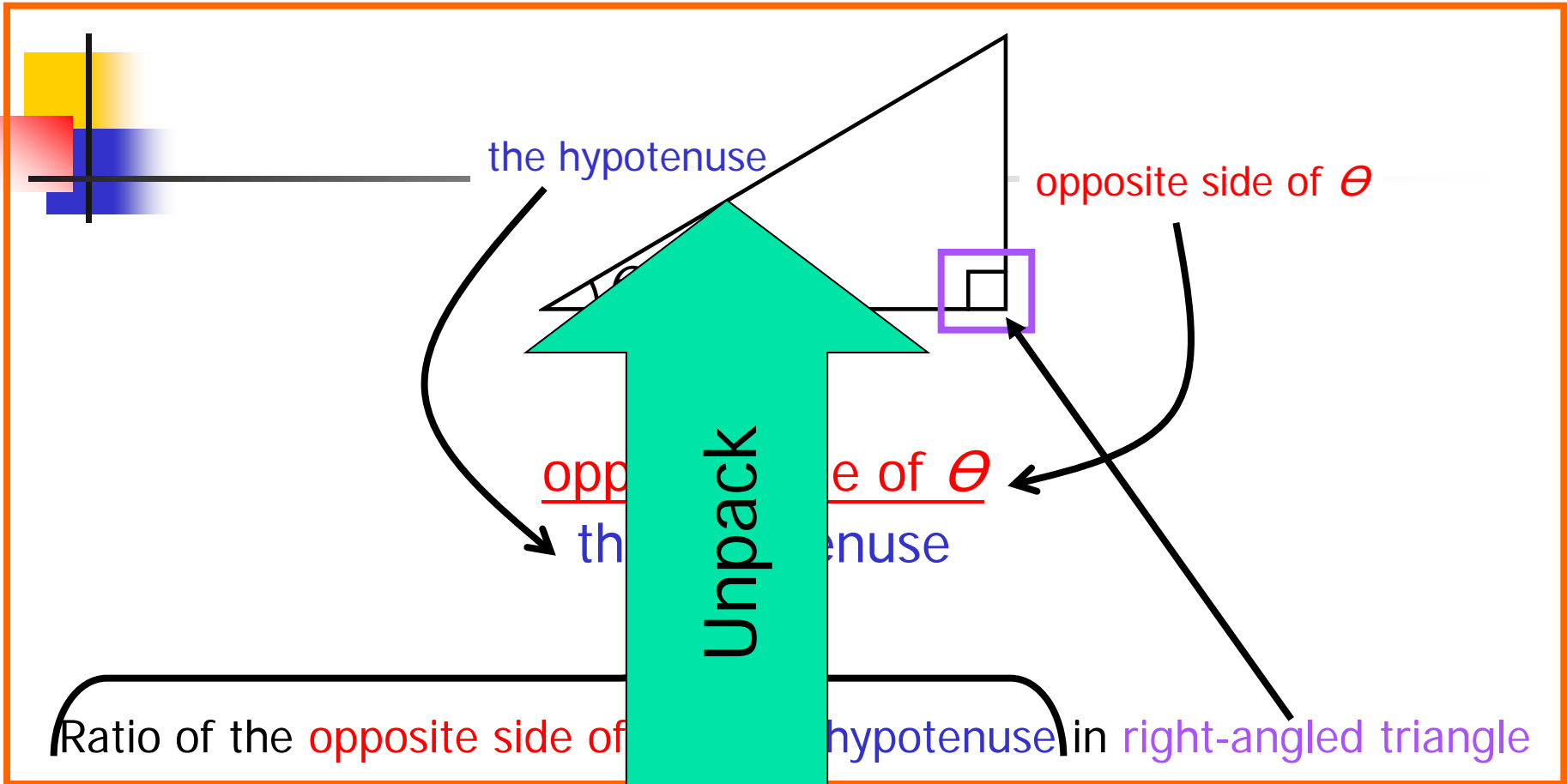
$$= 30^{\circ}$$

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

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

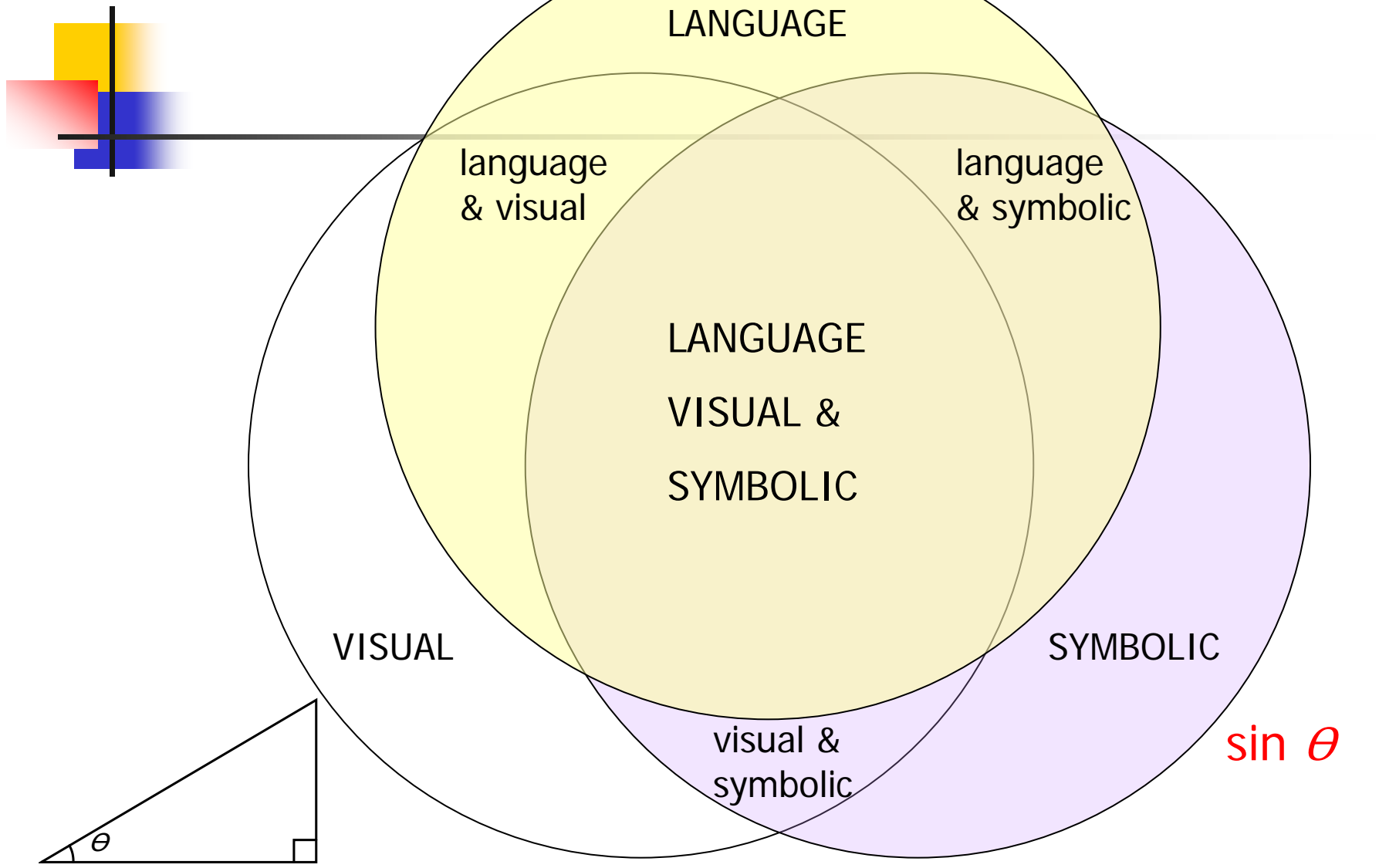
$$\sin \theta = 2/3$$

-



nominal group $\rightarrow \sin \theta$

Ratio of two sides

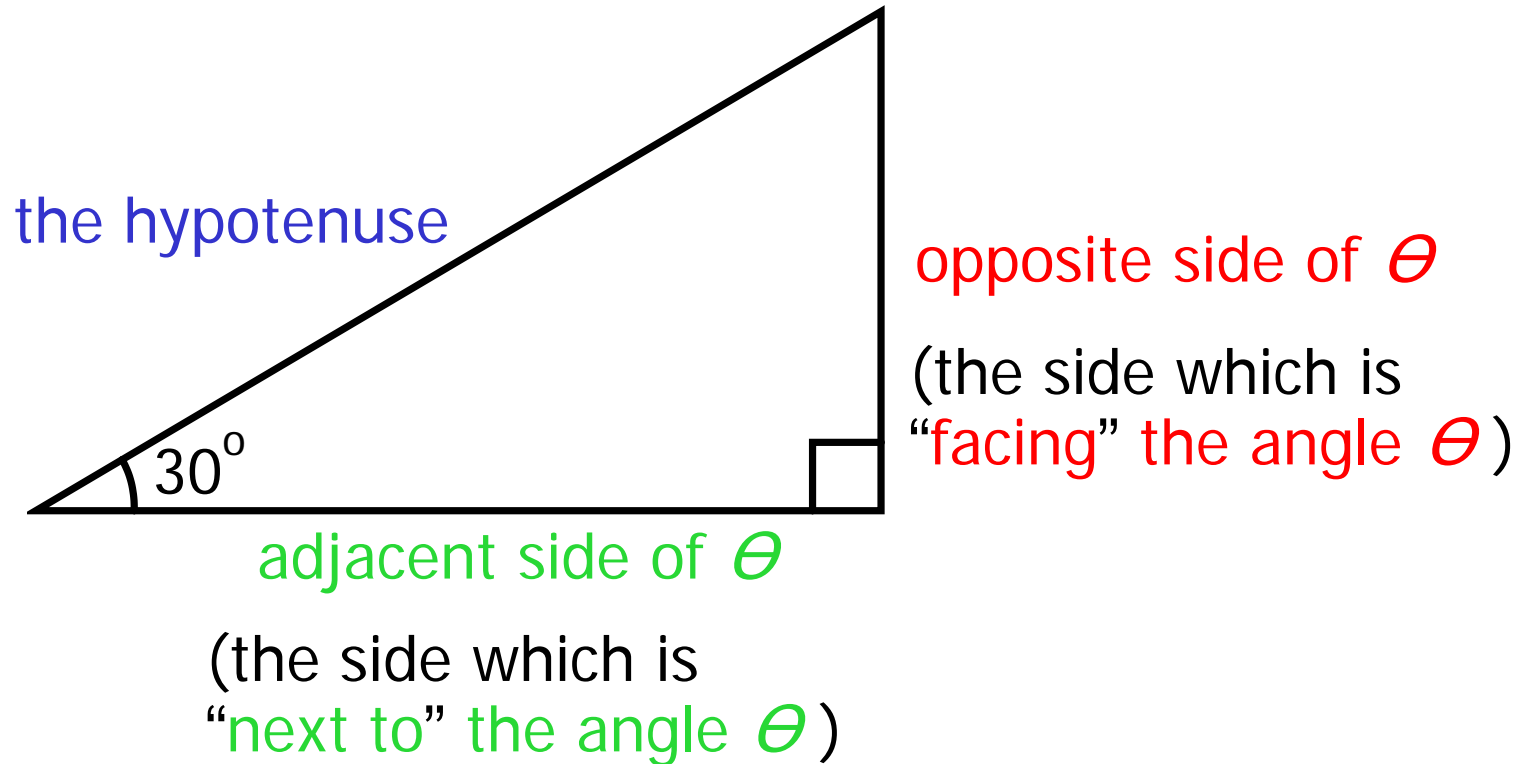




Unpack the meaning of $\sin \theta$

through
similar triangles.

Define the side of a right-angled triangle.



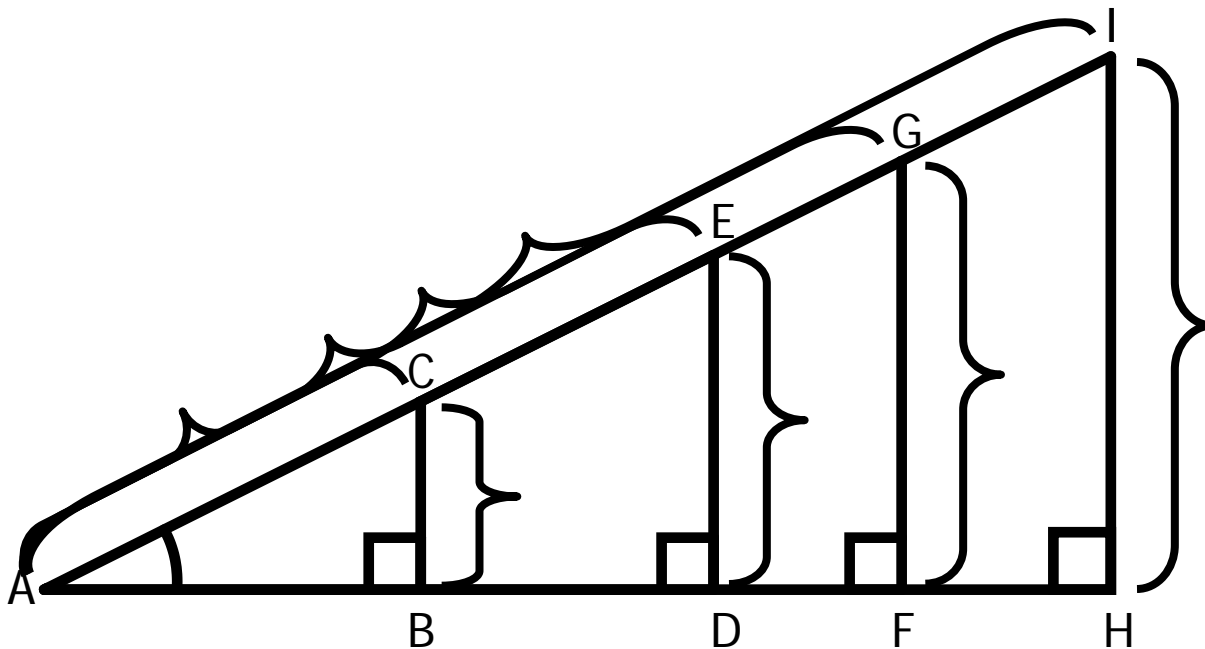


Activity

- 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

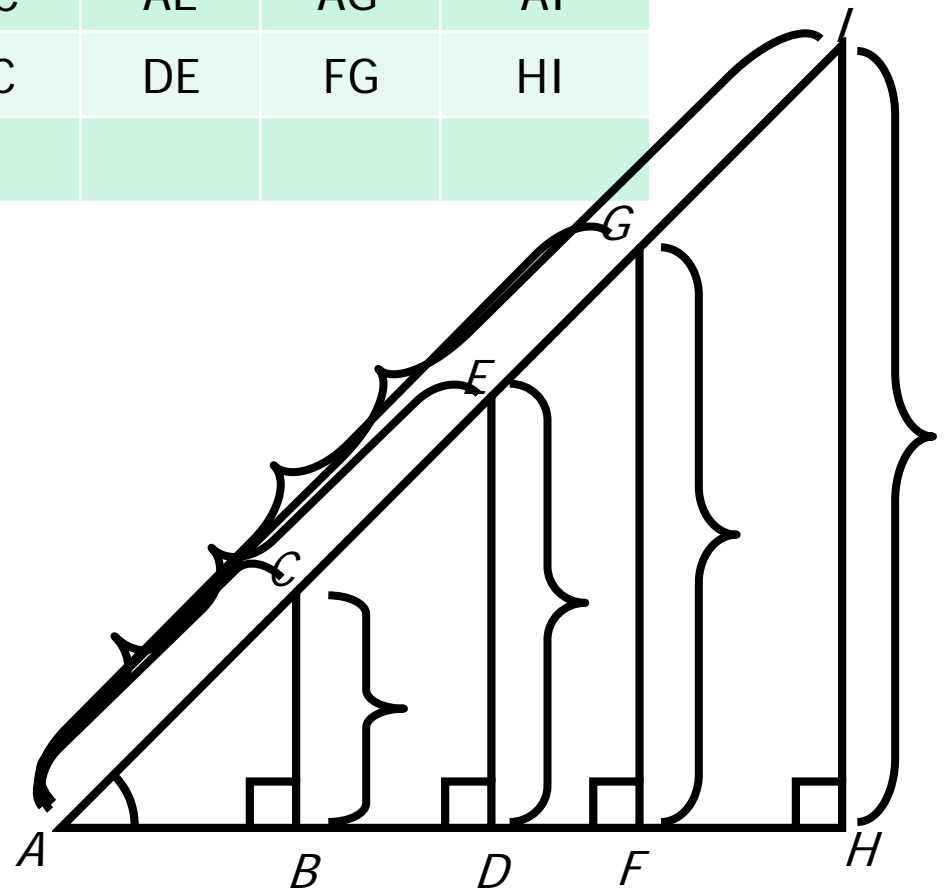
Activity (Example – 30°)

| | 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**)

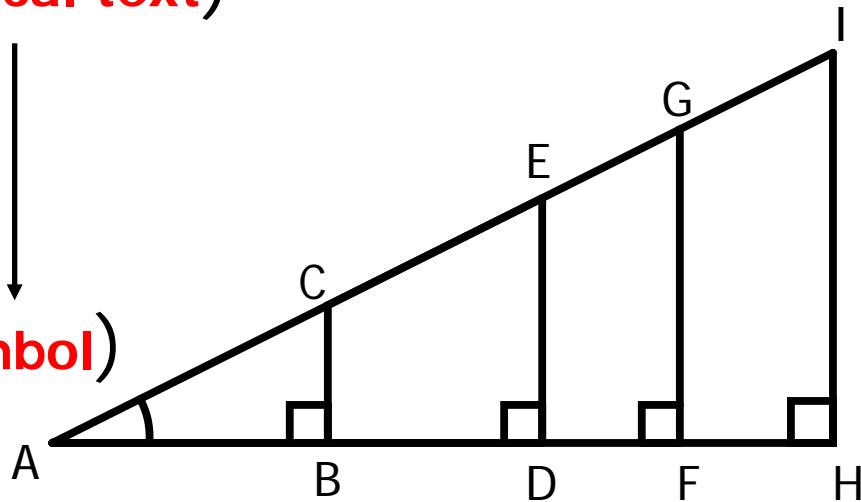
$$\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{DE}{AE} = \frac{FG}{AG} = \frac{HI}{AI}$$

(**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

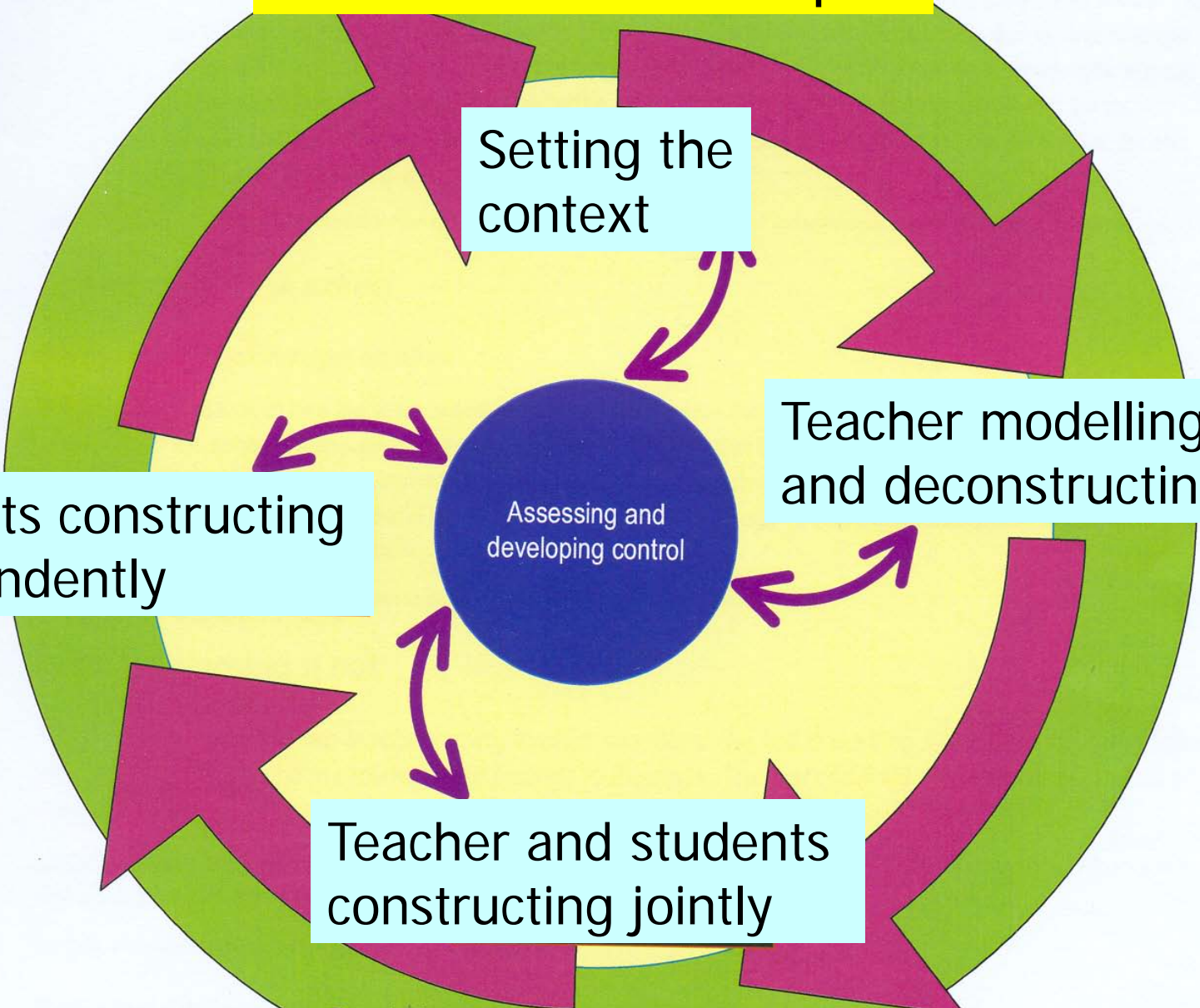
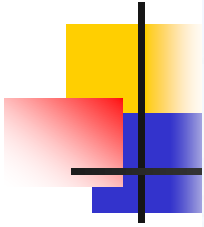
Teacher modelling and deconstructing

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 – $\sin(\theta / 2) = 0.5$

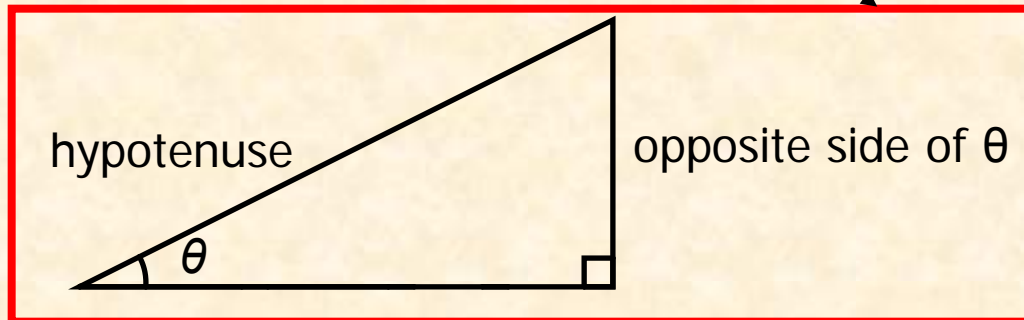


Q.1 – $\sin\theta = 0.7$

$\sin\theta = 0.7$

the ratio of the opposite side of θ
to the hypotenuse

is 0.7



Symbol

Unpack the
nominal group

Language

Visual



Q.1 – $\sin\theta = 0.7$

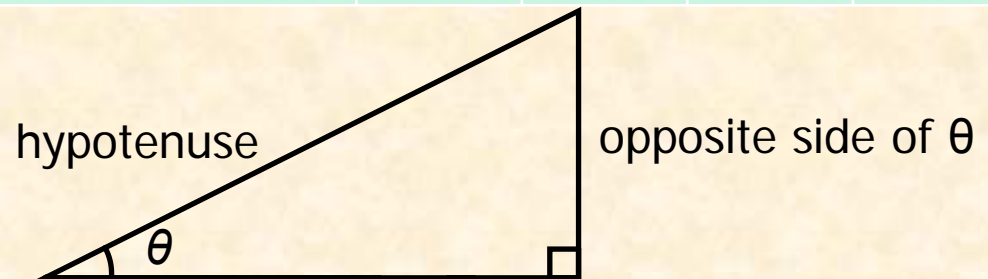
From the table ,
when the acute angle is 45° , the value of $\sin 45^\circ \sim 0.7$

$$\sin \theta = 0.7$$

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

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

| 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 |



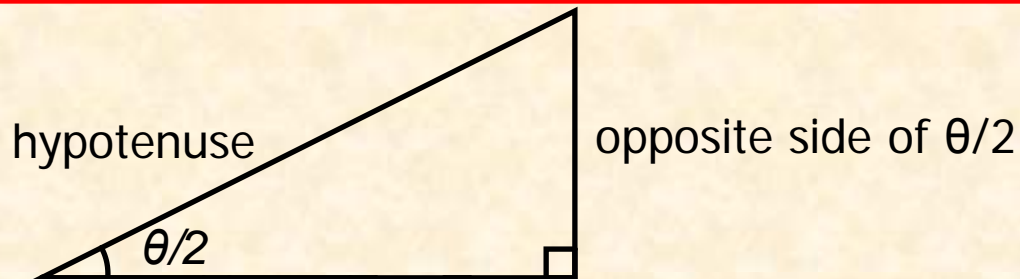


Q.2 – $\sin(\theta/2) = 0.5$

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

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 $\sin 30^\circ = 0.5$

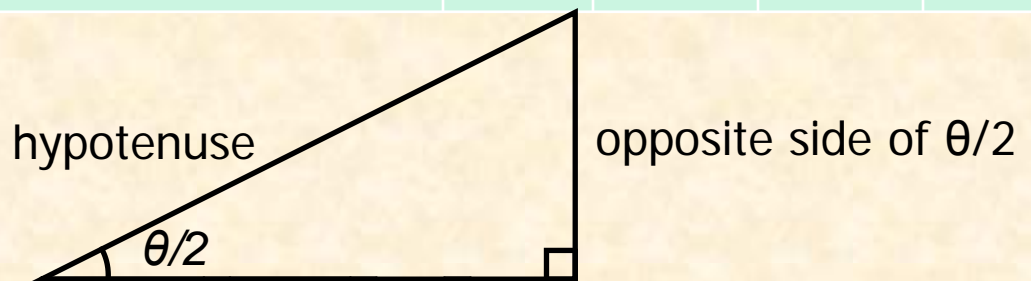
$$\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 0.5$$

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

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

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

| 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 |

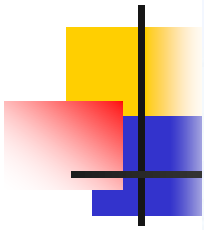




Conclusion

- 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

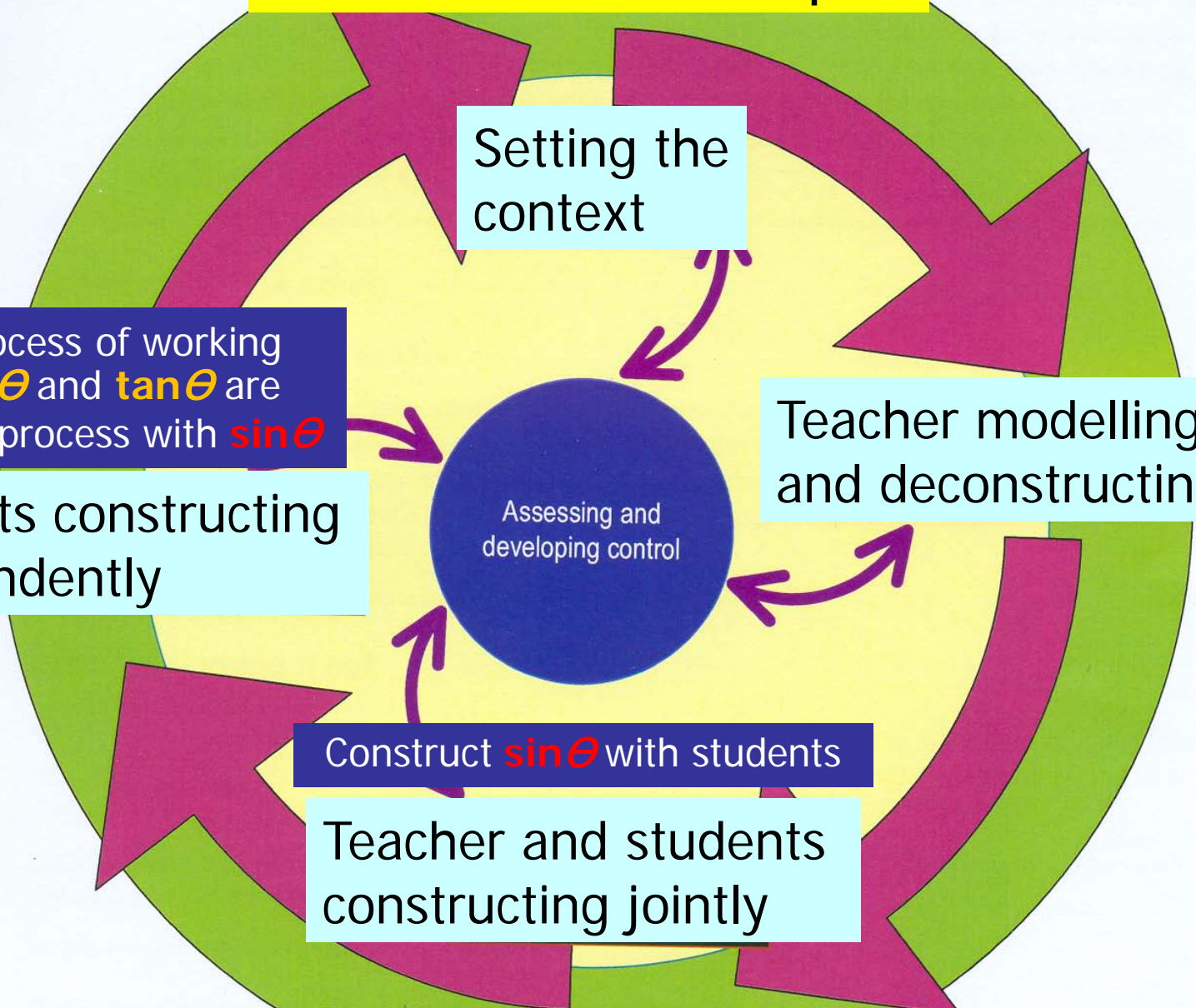
Teacher modelling and deconstructing

Assessing and developing control

Construct $\sin\theta$ with students

Teacher and students constructing jointly

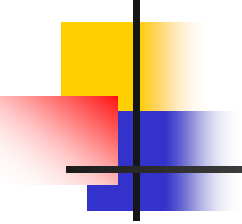
Developing mathematical concepts





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!