學校數學通訊

第二十四期

SCHOOL MATHEMATICS NEWSLETTER



政府物流服務署印

# SMN



SCHOOL MATHEMATICS NEWSLETTER
ISSUE 24

教育局

Published by

Mathematics Education Section, Curriculum Development Institute, Education Bureau, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. 香港特別行政區政府教育局課程發展處數學教育組出版

### 版權

©2021 本書版權屬香港特別行政區政府教育局所有。本書任何部分之文字及圖片等,如未獲版權持有人之書面同意,不得用任何方式抄襲、節錄或翻印作商業用途,亦不得以任何方式透過互聯網發放。

ISBN 978-988-8370-96-2

#### Foreword

Welcome to the 24th issue of the School Mathematics Newsletter (SMN).

The School Mathematics Newsletter (SMN) is for mathematics teachers. It serves as a channel of communication on mathematics education in Hong Kong. Of all the articles contained in this issue, we are pleased to note that about half were contributions from Mathematics teachers, who would like to share their experiences and ideas with others on school mathematics teaching. The rest of the articles are contributed by academics and colleagues in the Mathematics Education Section.

In the existing education system, mathematics teachers are faced with the tremendous challenge of teaching students of very different abilities, motivations and aspirations. To meet this challenge, mathematics teachers need to equip themselves with necessary mathematical skills and teaching strategies to cope with different teaching situations. To this end, the articles in this publication cover a variety of relevant topics, ranging from hot issues of mathematics teaching to daily applications. We do

hope that all readers will find the content of this issue

informative and stimulating.

The Editorial Board of SMN wishes to express again its

gratitude to all contributors, and also to the fellow colleagues of

the Mathematics Education Section who have made good efforts

in producing the SMN Issue 24.

SMN provides an open forum for mathematics teachers and

professionals to express their views on the learning and teaching

of mathematics. We welcome contributions in the form of

articles on all aspects of mathematics education. However, the

views expressed in the articles in the SMN are not necessarily

those of the Education Bureau. Please send all correspondence

to:

The Editor, School Mathematics Newsletter,

Mathematics Education Section

Curriculum Development Institute

Room 403, Kowloon Government Offices

405 Nathan Road

Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon

email: math@edb.gov.hk

## 目錄

| 1. | 疫情期間線上數學教學的狀況調查:來自前線教師的聲音                                      |
|----|--|
|    | 張僑平博士6   |
| 2. | 淺談 Facet 理論結合課程綱要編排上的應用  |
|    | 譚克平博士、謝舒琪22  |
| 3. | Experiences Sharing on Primary Mathematics Lessons with Coding |
|    | Dr LEUNG King-man, Ms TANG Pui-yuk 33                          |
| 4. | 發展校本 STEM 教育及初小數學科 STEM 活動經驗分享                                 |
|    | 陳君駿46  |
| 5. | 探討初小立體圖形的學與教難點   |
|    | 尹穎妍62  |
| 6. | 從繡曲線到包絡線   |
|    | 李健深  |
| 7. | The Easter Eggs in the Examinations                            |
|    | WONG Hang-chi, Dr CHEUNG Ka-luen90                             |

| 8.  | Exploration and Development of Effective Strategies for<br>Implementing STEM Elements in Secondary Mathematics |
|-----|--|
|     | IP Ka–fai, Gavin   |
| 9.  | 物體中的表面面積、體積與散熱程度的關係  |
|     | 程國基132   |
| 10. | 數學科的「STEM 教育」活動  |
|     | 王兆雄  |
| 11. | A4 摺紙  |
|     | 潘昭廉151   |
| 12. | 三分鐘立體紙模型 用 STEM 的角度去設計和改進  |
|     | 譚志良175   |

#### 1. 疫情期間線上數學教學的狀況調查:來自前線教師的聲音

#### 張僑平博士

#### 香港教育大學數學與資訊科技學系

#### 一、背景

線上教學不只是上傳學習材料,也不僅僅是錄音資料和拍片 上網,還需要配合實時在線教學,線上和線下結合照顧學生 的學習需要。一些過往不太使用電子教學方式的老師,需要 學習新的技術、適應新的教學環境,而一些過往對電子學習 和運用電子科技並非陌生的教師,在如此突然且長時間的遙 距教學中,也會存在不少的壓力與挑戰。任何一場教育變革 都會衝擊教師個體原先的認知,包括其原有的知識、經驗和 觀念(張僑平、林智中、黃毅英,2012; Richardson,1996)。 在經歷教學改變的過程當中,教師也會經歷著情感上的變 化。在這場因為疫情而突如其來的教學變革當中,前線教師 們有著怎樣的經歷?他們是如何看待在線教學?他們是如 何應對新的教學環境?這樣的經歷會不會以及怎樣影響著 未來的教學?帶著這些問題,研究者對部分前線教師在線教 學的現狀做了一些調查。研究的深入分析還在進行中,本文 主要就調查中幾個突出的方面做一些介紹,期望能對當前以 及今後的數學課堂教學帶來一些啟示和建議。

#### 二、研究設計

本研究以香港數學教師為研究對象,主要調查他們對線上教學的看法和他們自身在疫情期間(2月至5月)的教學實踐經驗。調查採取在線問卷和訪談相結合的方式,訪談在線視頻的方式進行。在線問卷調查的問題涉及教師教齡及是否有線上教學經驗;教師任教數學的原因;對數學教學和學生數學學習的關注點;教師在線教學的方式,包括其教學方式的改變與不變,教師所認為重要但成功和未成功做到的事情,以及總體上教師對自身在線教學的評價。在隨機發放的在線調查問卷中,共有109名本港數學教師參加研究,包括45

名小學老師和 64 位中學老師。其中有 12 位教師受邀接受 訪談,進一步細緻地介紹其線上教學的情況及經驗。

#### 三、在線問卷調查的部分結果

首先,對教師的教齡與在線教學經驗情況作了初步統計。整體而言,在參加調查的教師中,無線上教學經驗的老師居多, 共有61位(56%)。一個明顯的對比是,沒有在線教學經驗的教師中,小學是以資深教師居多,在中學則是新手教師佔多,二者比例相若。有在線教學經驗的教師中,以任教中學的新手教師佔比例最多,為23.4%。

調查結果顯示,在疫情期間教師們能夠根據需要靈活選擇合適的工具進行教學,基本涵蓋教學、互動、反饋、評估以及教學資源的開發。其中,視頻錄製和線上實時教學是被提及最多的兩種方式,許多教師談及二者的結合運用。此外通過電郵和社交軟件進行交流,使用谷歌課堂(Google classroom)等軟件繼續進行評估與反饋(12.7%)等也是被提及較多的方式。

在調查中,教師被問及相比過往的教學,在線上教學中是否 覺得自己的教學方式發生「改變」或者保持一些「不變」的 地方,教師們從不同側重點表達了自己的看法。在下表一中, 我們列舉了教師們共同關注的五個方面的一些例子。

表一:線上教學中「變」與 「不變 」的統計

| 關注方面        | 改變的例子                                 | 頻數       | 不變的例子      | 頻數       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|
|             |                                       | (百分比)    |            | (百分比)    |
| 教學內容        | -有改變,內容要淺白,要求要                        | 10       | -概念必須清     | 10       |
|             | 下降,較難的題目要放棄;                          | (7%)     | 晰;         | (7.9%)   |
|             | -講解的內容要精簡很多,學                         |          | -著重教授數     |          |
|             | 生沒耐性自己觀看過長/過多                         |          | 學概念        |          |
|             | 的教學短片                                 |          |            |          |
| 教學活動        | -教學方式由慣常以學生為中                         | 20       | -老師講述為     | 4        |
|             | 心轉為側重以教師為中心,且                         | (14%)    | 主;         | (3.2%)   |
|             | 減少了不少實作活動,主要以                         | (11/0)   | -直接講授於     | (3.270)  |
|             | 講授方式進行;                               |          | 陳述部分是      |          |
|             | -減少了運用實物教具的過程。                        |          | 一樣的        |          |
| 教學互動        | -變得單向的教授;                             | 39       | -互動和有      | 3        |
|             | -課堂互動明顯不足                             | (27.3%)  | 趣;         | (2.4%)   |
|             | - 袜呈互動坍線不足                            | (27.370) | -仍然會問學     | (2.470)  |
|             |                                       |          | 生很多問題      |          |
| <b>教學工具</b> | -一個微小的改變是原本主要                         | 16       | -我同樣需要     | 5        |
|             | 用黑板書寫講解,現在改為                          | (11.2%)  | 準備 PPT;    | (4%)     |
|             | 運用 Power Point 來展示主要                  | (11.270) | -如使用       | (470)    |
|             | <b>教學內容;</b>                          |          | GeoGebra 插 |          |
|             | - 資訊科技的水平會極大地影                        |          | 圖來幫助學      |          |
|             | 響教學效率和學生的學習興趣                         |          | 生理解一些      |          |
|             |                                       |          | 幾何定理或      |          |
|             |                                       |          | 函數特徵       |          |
|             |                                       |          | 等。         |          |
| 教學評價        | -未能監察學生動手操作活動;                        | 18       | -一樣要有堂     | 14       |
|             | -提問次數變多,因為 Zoom 上課                    | (12.6%)  | 課,筆記,      | (11.1%)  |
|             | - 提同人數愛多,因為 200m 上球<br>難以巡視學生做數進度,所以要 | (12.070) | 工作紙;       | (11.170) |
|             | 多提問掌握學生學習進度。                          |          | -測驗和作業     |          |
|             | , , , ,                               |          | 評估         |          |

從上表中不難發現,在教學內容方面,10 名教師在回答中 提及,為避免過長視頻時間使學生喪失興趣等,因此在線教 學的內容難度被迫降低,內容變的更加精簡,但教師們對概 念的強調和重視卻是沒有改變的。教學活動的變化被提及 20 次,尤其是電子教學減少了對實物的操作與觀察是教師 認為改變較大的方面。部分教師認為講授與陳述是教學活動 中沒有改變的方面。近 27.3%的教師表示很難維持與面授課 堂同樣的互動程度,達到預期的互動效果,只有 3 名老師認 為互動沒有發生變化。部分老師 (11.2%) 會提及教學工具 的變化,特別有教師提到掌握資訊科技的水平將直接影響學 生的學習效率和興趣。在評價方面,認為評價發生變化的老 師更側重於強調評價的難度與效果,而認為評價維持沒變的 教師則強調的是評價的形式或者方式仍然是作業和測試等 常用方式。

除上表所提到的方面外,學生的自主與自律、參與度、課堂管理與準備時間也是教師們認為發生變化的方面。有 11 個回答是關於線上教學中「無法知道學生是否專心」,認為「需要學生有更高的自律性」。此外,7 名教師認為電子教學使得備課時間增多,但這樣的教學方式使得「教學時間更加靈活」、「維持秩序的時間減少」,使教學管理所花費的時間發生了變化。另有兩名教師表示線上教學使得原有的課堂「練習時間」減少。關於「不變」的方面,被提及最多的是關於課堂中的解釋與講解,老師們認為無論是線上還是線下

教學,「清晰的解說」和「呈現例子」都是沒有發生改變的, 相關要點被提及 21 次。19 名教師談及教學的流程、設計和 基本要素等是沒有發生變化的,如有老師回答「基本一致, 流程和目標不變,引入、講解、例題示範、堂課、回饋、功 課鞏固」。教學的程序對於這些老師而言更加重要。最後, 對學生的理解、思維、學習成果和情意的關注仍然是許多教 師認為沒有因為線上教學所發生改變的方面,共被提及 20 次。

問卷調查中,研究者要求教師分別列舉出三件認為是重要並且成功做到以及未能成功實施的事情。學會或有效運用工具與軟件實施在線教學是被教師視為最重要並且成功的方面,佔全部回答的19%。但仍有15名老師提及教學期間的「網絡不穩定」和工具運用時的困難等。互動是教師們普遍認為重要的方面,但表示成功確保電子教學中互動進行的老師有40人,未能做到的有31人。同樣,大多數教師都強調評價的重要性,33名老師認為他們在疫情期間的教學中能夠通過不同的形式對學生進行評估,但也有68名教師認為評估是不成功的,特別是評估的即時性和有效性。例如:「(無法)按學生不同的程度佈置課業,因為課業是以年級形式制學生課又亦較難查看全班情況」、「未能評估學生真正的學習成效」等。在學生學習方面,13人談及「教學生解難」等知識應用是重要且成功的方面,但20個回答中提到「讓學生在大部分時間專注課堂」和「維持學生專注度」是未能

成功做到的事情之一。與此同時,13 名教師表示教師的品格特性,如「高質素、堅持和用心」,軟件使用能力和教師的教學質量是重要且成功的。此外,6 名教師談及學校政策和同儕間的支持是重要且成功的。

線上教學對許多教師來說都是一種新的嘗試,也是一種再次學習的機會。在這期間,教師們是否覺得自己在學習一些新的知識呢?調查中,對於是否認為自己在線上教學期間學習到一些與數學教學有關的知識,有46位教師表示自己學習到資訊科技知識,但5位教師表示並不認為此種知識與學教學有甚麼關係。例如,一名老師回答道:「不覺得有學習數學教學的東西,反而學習不少錄影、剪片及IT方面的技巧」。在這五位教師看來,資訊科技知識並不屬於數學教學的知識。36名教師認為自己學到與學科教學相關的知識,特別是教學策略方面的知識,如「學習如何更有效演繹數學特別是教學策略方面的知識,如「學習如何更有效演繹數學特別是教學策略方面的知識,如「學習如何更有效演繹數學特別是教學策略方面的知識,如「學習如何更有效演繹數學快學習到一些教學技巧包括如何「將教學重點盡量突出,精簡講解」等。另還有19名教師表示他們沒有在疫情期間的教學中學習到任何知識。

四、訪談調查的部分結果:教師的 SWOC 分析及情緒變化 問卷調查主要了解數學教師在疫情期間與線上教學相關的 知識和技能,為能進一步了解教師線上教學的經歷和改變, 有 12 位教師受邀參與了在線訪談。根據 SWOC (Strength 強項、Weakness 弱項、Opportunities 機會、Challenges 挑戰)的框架對訪談資料作出分析(Dhawan, 2020),綜合訪談結果,有以下的發現:

#### S-強項

- 受訪教師能迅速學習及應用線上教學(教師具備相當的 資訊科技能力);
- 受訪教師掌握現行香港推行的數學課程,因此能作出教學調適;
- 香港學校已具備基礎推行線上教學的電腦配備;
- 受訪教師均表示其任職學校積極回應家長及學生的學習需求及顧慮,並迅速提供多元化的教學方式;
- 受訪教師主動及積極學習新的教學平台或軟件,嘗試不同的教學模式為學生提供持續學習的機會;
- 普遍受訪教師的學校均設有良好的校內教師共備及支援團隊,不論資訊科技問題、教學資源共享以及分擔教學等,都成為強而有力的校內教師支援網絡;

#### W一弱項

- 有受訪教師表示現時的線上教學平台及工具並不切合 數學教學的需要,例如圖形展示、演算方式、數學特殊 符號書寫等;
- 大部分受訪教師均表示關注如何引起及保持學生於線上的學習動機;
- 大部分受訪教師認為於線上教學照顧學生的不同學習需要更為困難;
- 部分基層學生缺乏合適網上學習的電腦配備,妨礙他們學習;
- 在網上教學習初期教師需要重新學習教學軟件平台,以 錄製教學影片的工作令預備教學時間上升;

#### 0-機會

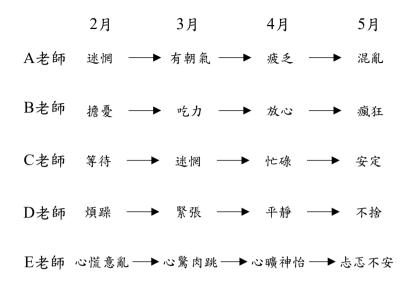
- 一套切合數學線上教學的工具有待發展;
- 普遍數學教師認為結合線上及面授教學是未來教學的發展方向;
- 普遍教師在疫情期間累積豐富的網上授課經驗,凝聚及 深化教學經驗將會成為未來教學的資源;

發展適合香港數學教育課程的網上教學套件,例如教材、課業、評估等有待開發;

#### C-挑戰

- 疫情持續,學校在規劃學生的學習計劃時存在不明朗因素;
- 受公開試、升中呈分試等壓力,教師按學生需要調適教學受限制;
- 網絡及教學平台穩定性有待解決。

疫情期間線上教學對老師帶來的挑戰,不單是體現在教學能力方面,同時也影響著每位教師的情緒。從2月開始等待復課,到復課時間一再延遲,再到5月底開始分階段復課,老師們一直都面對疫情和面授課時間的不確定性。在訪談中,研究者要求老師們試著用簡單的詞語分別描述其在疫情中(2月至5月)的心情狀況時,我們看到老師們在不同階段表達出他們不同的情緒變化。下圖一我們簡要地列出五位老師的心路歷程。



圖一. 部分教師線上教學期間的情緒改變

在疫情初期準備授課階段,老師們大多是一種不安的情緒,包括整個數學科的課程該如何調整,如何設計網上學習方案,甚至使用甚麼網上交流平台、學生要不要交功課這些細節都在考慮之中,當然這時的不安也會包含著對疫情發展不確定的擔心,這段時間的線上教學基本上處在探索期。

經過一段時間的個人摸索、朋輩交流之後,教師們開始忙碌 於需要準備不同類型的電子學習資料,做電子課業、網上實 時教學、設計電子課業等等,開始趨向平靜地對待線上教學, 或者說教師們開始平靜地面對這場疫情。可以說,這段時間 是教師線上教學技能的實驗期,教師結合各自學校的安排, 盡已所能地準備線上教學,從最初的四處摸索搜尋電子教學資源和技術,到各施各法、發揮所長。等到清楚復課的安排,教師們又經歷一次轉變,從電腦前走到課堂中,期待見到自己的學生是大家共同的心聲。不過,也有老師表達出對線上教學的一種不捨「不捨因為學生這部分面向只有在特殊環境才見到,回歸課堂便看不見學生某些面貌」(D教師)。

總的來說,面對新的教學環境,除了學習和提升新知識、新技能之外,教師的情緒也會波動起伏,這亦會從某種程度上影響著教學質素。因此,在今後的學校支援中,除了對教師在知識和技能層面的協助,教師的情意方面也應該得到關注。無論是怎樣的一種情緒狀態下,我們仍然看到在教師們的心中都把學生放在首位,而無論在線教學的做法是否有效,教師們也都在思考著如何能提升教學質素、如何促進學生學習。

#### 五、結語:改變的時代,改變的教學?

疫情時期的教學無論對教師還是學生而言,都是一場改變。 改變最大的便是教學環境從現實課堂環境轉移到虛擬的電 子環境。教師是教學的執行者,是任何教育變革的關鍵。了 解前線教師的教學體驗,能幫助我們對教師線上教學實踐和 改變有更深入地認識,也有助於為當下和將來後疫情時代的 數學教學做好準備。 通過在線的問卷調查,我們發現無論是否有過電子教學經驗,線上教學均給教師帶來了一定的挑戰。整體而言,教學內容、教學活動、教學互動和教學評價是教師在教學中關注的主要方面。在教學內容方面,特別是數學概念的正確性、準確性是教師認為數學教學中重要的要素,因此會盡力在線上教學中保持。在線上教學中,活動形式發生了一定的改變,教師無法讓學生在教學中進行實物操作等具體的活動,只能維持基本的講授。互動性是教師們在疫情教學中最關注的方面之一,教師努力通過運用不同的工具與方式維持與學生在遠距之間的溝通和交流,但仍無法實現面對面交流的效果。最後,評估的有效性和即時性是教師認為線上教學中無法實現的方面。我們可以看到,儘管受限於點在學習平台,無法接觸到學生,教師在追求內容傳遞的同時,亦重視學生的學習情況,包括學習的結果、過程與體驗等等。

在深入的訪談中,受訪教師在疫情期間的前期教學較集中於 適應線上教學的模式、解決教學軟件及平台的應用等技術上 的問題。教師在適應後,在疫情中期開始關注提升網上教學 的品質,例如選擇更合適的教學平台、增加與學生互動的機 會、提升網上教學時的提問及回饋學生的學習。在訪談發現 教師普遍認同需要維持數學教學的整體性,讓學生具備足夠 的知識應付將來的數學學習。因此,有受訪教師表示,部分 數學課題需要配合學生具體操作經驗較為合適,會留待復課 後再以面授方式施教。從研究發現,香港數學教師能運用個 人的數學學科知識選取合適於線上教學的課題,同時他們都能根據學校的情況及學生需要,嘗試一種或更多的教授方式以面對突如其來的網上教學挑戰。然而,我們也知道,教師於網上教學的技巧與能力,需要時間的累積及嘗試,例如網上教學如何照顧不同需要的學生?高效的網上教學模式應該是怎樣?這些都是未來值得探討的方向。

著名的課程專家 R. H. Tyler 曾指出學校課程設計和發展有 四個重要方面:教育目標、學習經驗、學習經驗的組織和教 育目標的達成(Tyler, 1949)。疫情中教學環境的改變所影 響的不僅是授課內容的設計和組織,教學工具的使用和教學 評價的實施,甚至是教學目標也需要作出調整。教學時間不 同,互動方式不同,即使是同樣的學習內容,放在電子學習 平台中,學生也會有不一樣的反應。平時面授課需要達成的 教學目標要在線上教學中做到並非易事。我們或要考慮,平 時課堂中的哪些環節可以省略或者需要調整?線上教學是 否仍需要堅持完整的授課模式?其麼才是教學中核心的成 分?線上教學改變的也不只是教學環境,學生的學習方式也 發生了變化。由於不少學習資源提前放在網上,學生似乎有 更多自主學習的機會。然而,實際情況可能未必如此。不少 教師感到課堂掌控權的喪失,同時也對教學質量感到擔心。 正如有教師提到「在線上教學中,教師的空間變窄,學生的 空間反而更大,教師無從知道學生到底在做甚麼,到底明白 多少」。儘管電子資源使用便捷,學生的學習負擔未見降低。

或許正是因為教師的擔心,學生需要處理不同科的不少電子課業以及花不少的時間查閱各種不同的電子學習資源,學生自學的效果也難以保證,這或許已經偏離了自主學習的初衷。經過這一輪線上教學經歷,我們或許要重新思考培養學生自主學習能力的途徑和方式。

如果我們只是將常規課堂的模式和要求「移植 到線上課堂, 很可能會出現問題。例如,過往常說的某些「滿堂灌」的填 鴨式教學,便很有可能演變成一種「滿網灌」新填鴨教學。 儘管不少研究和學者指出電子學習有助於提升學生的學習 興趣,但線上教學處理不當很可能適得其反。學生對學習的 態度或會導致對網上學習也一樣覺得悶(甚至更悶!因為少 了在課堂中的竊竊私語)。當我們為學生設計「停課不停學」 的教學安排時,或會逐漸變成學生「停課學不停」,其至「停 課不想學」。這顯然不是任何一個教育工作者希望見到的結 果。疫情期間的線上教學是十分重要及寶貴的經驗,無論是 教育研究者還是前線教師,要能對實踐中的經驗進行整理和 分析,做出深入的總結和反思,將這場疫情引起的社會危機 看成是學校教學模式改變的契機,以發展更切合香港教育需 要的教育模式,例如課程的調適剪裁、教學技巧的精進,以 及網上評估的守則及實施平台等方面,也為將來可能的危機 做好準備。

#### 參考文獻:

- [1] 香港特別行政區政府教育局(2020 年 6 月 16 日)。 「停課不停學——電子學習」正面睇。取自 https://www.edb.gov.hk/tc/aboutedb/press/cleartheair/20200402.html
- [2] 張僑平、林智中、黃毅英 (2012)。課程改革中的教師參 與,《全球教育展望》,41(6),頁 39-46。
- [3] Dhawan S. (2020). Online learning: A panacea in the time of COVID-19 crisis. *Journal of Educational Technology Systems*, 49(1), 5-22.
- [4] Richardson, V. (1996). The role of attitudes and beliefs in learning to teach. In J. Sikula (Ed.), *Handbook of research on teacher education* (2nd ed., pp. 102–119). New York: Macmillan.
- [5] Tyler, R. W. (1949). *Basic principles of curriculum and instruction*. Chicago, USA: Chicago University of Press.

#### 2. 淺談 Facet 理論結合課程綱要編排上的應用

譚克平博士、謝舒琪

國立臺灣師範大學

#### 前言

很多國家或地區都有正式的課程綱要,以規範教科書撰寫時 所應該涵蓋的主題,教師教學的方向與範圍,以及學生需要 習得的相關知識的內容與程度。然而,一般課程綱要對於課 程内容的描述,通常是以逐條陳列的方式來呈現,條列的方 式雖然清楚,但由於學科知識是有關連的,特別是數學科, 僅依賴條列的方式呈現常會隱藏知識之間的連接性,使得閱 讀者僅能看到片片斷斷需要習得的知識,尤其是當課綱列舉 了洋洋灑灑要學習的項目,閱讀者可能會有只看到樹木而看 不見森林的感覺,即使學習了每一條項目的內容,也不見得 能瞭解到課綱在整個組織上的意義。因此,很可能只有教科 書的編者才會小心閱讀課綱,並按各項細節來編寫教科書, 其次是部分教師,他們可能會想瞭解與先前的課綱增加了哪 些主題或刪除了哪些主題,又或者是想要瞭解哪些主題需要 重新備課。至於大部分的學生,他們可能從來不會閱讀課綱, 因為他們看到的是眾多繁雜的能力指標,對他們來說,閱讀 課綱意義不大,他們只需要留意教師對科目所分析的重點。 這樣的情況並不理想,課網通常是由學科課程專家經過長時 間努力整理出來的,但其成品卻少有人問津,相當可惜。本 文的目的是想介紹一套方法,可以適度整合課程綱要中有互

相關聯的能力指標成為有意義的特殊句子,即本文下述的映射語句(mapping sentence),以及層面(Facet)的概念,可以將分散的資訊進行整合,以方便整體上的閱讀理解,希望藉由這樣的處理方式將課綱的內容化繁為簡,讓課綱成為一份比較多人能夠瞭解,甚至成為一份提供關心課綱的人士可以進行討論的文件,讓課綱發揮它溝通的功能,以及它應有的價值。

#### 方法介紹

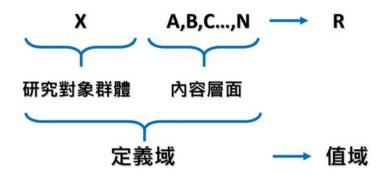
以色列學者 Louis Guttman 發展 Facet 理論的初始目的,是希望協助研究者在比較複雜的領域能夠有系統地發展該學科的理論(Guttman, 1959)。Facet 理論是在上世紀五、六十年代開始提出,在此之前,統計學家 R.A. Fisher 提出了實驗設計的原則,藉以讓學術界能夠比較客觀地建立相關的理論。然而,相較之下,在社會及人文科學的研究當中,由於研究主題的性質相對複雜,因此研究者有必要先澄清研究主題的領域內容,以及研究主題所牽涉到的變因(variable)的意涵,尤其是不同學者對於同一個變因的內容常常會有不同的領會,因此在設計實驗研究之前,有需要對研究主題的相關變因之意涵及範圍做有系統的處理,並且還要思考該收集哪些類型的資料,才能對於理論的建立有所貢獻。因此Guttman 希望能建立一套可以有系統提出研究假設並進而可以有系統地蒐集資料的方法。從宏觀角度而言,層面理論

是嘗試在 Fisher 實驗設計的設想之外,輔以建立一套關於 蒐集觀察值或資料的設計。

該理論主要牽涉到兩個重要概念,分別是層面和映射語句。 我們可以將層面理解為一些質性的變因(qualitative variable),這些變因所取的值可視為是符合該變因性質的分 類類別,而且是要互相不重疊的類別,例如學生學習可以視 為是一個層面,他可以區分為認知面、情意面、技巧面。又 例如將學生在學習後的表現視為是一個層面,並分類為掌握 及尚未掌握兩個類別。一般而言,層面是按某種規則來進行 分類,而層面下所列舉的項目都是符合規則的類別。

至於映射語句,它是指一個牽涉到三類型層面的複雜句子, 而且是一個有數學形式的句子。它最基本的原理是類似數學 中所用到函數的對應關係,函數是要表達一種從某定義域的 每一個元素都能對應到值域中一個元素的關係,與此類似, 映射語句是一個特殊句子,它是要明確刻劃某主題不同層面 之間的關係,如下圖一所示。

圖一、 映射語句的示意圖

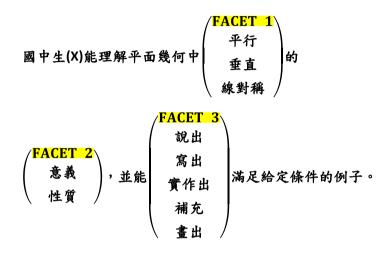


上圖中,映射語句的左邊代表定義域,右邊代表值域,其中定義域裡面牽涉到兩類型的層面,通常會有一個層面是代表一些研究對象,當研究對象是非常明確只有一種,例如是學生,就不需要將這個層面內所有元素都一一列舉,符號上則只會用一個大寫的 X 來做代表。第二個類型層面通常是指一個或多個有具體分類功能的內容層面,透過這些層面的自合,可以較深入刻畫出研究對象表現的類別,例如上圖中有 A 到 N 個相關的內容層面,如果要形成一個句子的話,讓它 一個有意義的句子。換句話說,映射語句是一個比較複雜具結構的句子。換句話說,映射語句是一個比較複雜具結構的句子,將很多不同的層面內的元素做複雜的組合,而透過這些層面的組合,可以較深入及精緻地刻畫出研究對象要學習的數學內容,產生許多不同意義的個別句子。 至於值域通常是指一些研究對象在不同的內容層面組合中

所相對應的表現,Facet理論就是透過映射語句的特殊結構, 引導研究者針對他所要研究的問題中,能注意到所有相關的 層面,並思考其研究對象在這些層面可能會有甚麼的表現, 以及該如何收集他們的觀察值,以免將研究問題過度的簡 化,或者是忽略了應該收集的資料,也藉由這樣全盤的規劃, 希望能夠很正規地去探討學術上的研究問題,並嚴謹地形成 一些理論。

對一般人士而言,數學是比較抽象的科目,如果數學的課綱編寫得很鬆散,外界要瞭解數學科的內容就會更加不易。本文是想借用 Facet 理論全盤思考問題的特色,建議可以考慮用映射語句的概念來呈現數學科的課綱,當要處理及組織數學科廣泛的主題時,可以將有密切關係的內容藉由層面與映射語句使其連結起來,亦即我們建議將課綱內分散在不同之類語的能力指標,可以將它們透過層面的概念予問類的能力指標,可以將它們透過層面的概念予開頭將定義域與值域分隔開來,但在課綱的範疇內,由於管頭將定義域與值域分隔開來,但在課綱的範疇內,由於育頭所代表的意涵並不清楚,而且因為課綱所牽涉到的內容全是與學科概念知識有關,因此為了使閱讀,我們建議直接用相關的文字代替箭頭,兼且為了增加撰寫上的彈性,建議不需要拘泥於先撰寫定義域,然後才撰寫值域,而改以自然通順且方便閱讀的句子來呈現即可。

以下借用台灣九年一貫課綱為例(教育部,2008),在經參考課綱其他相關文件對這兩個能力指標內容的補充說明後, 嘗試將課綱中 S-4-07 與 S-4-08 這兩個能力指標以映射語 句的方式呈現,如下所示:



在上述例子當中,共有三個層面,第一個層面與幾何的性質 有關,它有兩個元素,分別為平行與對稱;第二個層面是學 生被要求理解幾何知識的內容,它有兩個元素,分別為定義 與性質;第三個層面是學生需要表現的內容,它可以有五個 元素,分別為說出、寫出、實作出、補充與書出。

為了要進一步介紹映射語句,示範它可以將很分散的內容整 合在一起的功能,以下我們再以九年一貫課綱中與三角形有 關的能力指標(教育部,2008)為例,其中包括 S-4-05、S-4-06、S-4-09、S-4-11、S-4-12 等能力指標,以一系列的映射語句將它們組織起來,藉以呈現這些分散的能力指標之間其實是有相關性。由於課綱通常都是寫得相當精簡,而且是用條列的方式來去撰寫,因此部份讀者並不容易掌握學生應該學習的內容,為了要讓映射語句通順而且方便閱讀,必須參考課綱相關內容來加以補充,將課綱所涵蓋的概念整理成為幾個連貫的映射語句。接著在映射語句初步完成後,嘗試去增加層面或者是增加層面裡面的元素,藉以讓這些映射語句能夠包含更多的課綱內容,並且將概念之間的結構具體的呈現出來。我們嘗試將前述與三角形有關的課綱內容,整理成如下的映射語句:

大邊對大角 等邊長對應角亦相等 小邊對小角

判斷兩個三角形是否全等,需要檢查 SSS SAS SAS RHS ASA

件。接著,學生能理解三角形的 內心 的外心

質。更進一步來說,學生能理解 (事務三角形 正三角形 等腰三角形



且能求出它們的 面積 周長 別及能依幾何性質判斷

該等四邊形間的包含關係。

#### 討論

從以上的例子可知,映射語句比較能夠將課綱裡面的內容連結在一起,讓讀者能較為全面的瞭解課綱的精神。當我們將課綱分散的資訊結合在一起呈現時,我們會比較容易發現課綱中較為模糊的地方,例如 S-4-11 的能力指標只提及學習者應能理解一般三角形的幾何性質,透過層面與映射語句的方式,我們可以將它擴充成為瞭解三角形的邊與角的關係,甚至是更豐富的內容,這對於讀者而言,比較能夠綜合瞭解課綱中的要求。若有需要,在上述例子中也可以賦予每一個層面一個名稱,以增加句子的可讀性,但如果從上下文的文意已經可以判斷句子所要傳達的意思,則為各層面命名此舉並非必要。

Facet 理論應用在課程領域的優點是能夠將領域所涵蓋的概念結構化,能夠將領域的範圍整理成為有連貫性的句子,改善其在組織上的清晰性,方便閱讀與溝通。其缺點在於比較不容易建構映射語句,在撰寫時常需要蒐集相關的資訊與資料,並要將原來的能力指標彙整成為一些有意義的複雜句子,因此開發會相當耗時。事實上,有些評量方面的工作者,更會利用 Facet 理論作為命題的架構。一般老師命題時,通常不會建立一個題庫,從全面的方式撰寫出涵蓋課綱對於學習內容所有要求的測驗題目,因而導致有些學習內容很少被測量到,但如果能夠採用 Facet 理論作為命題的架構,將會更能顧及各個面向。

相對而言,Facet 理論對於教育工作者可說是十分陌生的一套理論,本文希望介紹這套理論藉以組織課程綱要上的各個面向,讓教育工作者可以更全面的向外界溝通其學科的內容及相關事宜。此外,教育工作者也可以思考此理論是否適合整理課綱以及自己工作的範圍,有興趣的讀者也可以閱讀更多相關的文獻(Canter, 1985; Levy, 1994; Shye & Elizur, 1994)。

#### 參考資料:

- [1] 教育部(2008)。國民中小學九年一貫課程綱要數學學習領域。2020年9月24日取自 https://cirn.moe.edu.tw/Upload/file/738/67259.pdf
- [2] Canter, D. (1985). Facet theory: Approaches to social research (pp. 59-96). New York: Springer Verlag.
- [3] Guttman, L. (1959). Introduction to facet design and analysis. In *Proceedings of the Fifteenth International Congress of Psychology Brussels*–1957 (pp. 130–132). Amsterdam: North Holland.
- [4] Levy, S. (Ed.). (1994). Louis Guttman on theory and methodology: Selected writings. Brookfield, Vt.: Dartmouth.
- [5] Shye, S., & Elizur, D. (1994). *Introduction to facet theory:* Content design and intrinsic data analysis in behavioral research. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

## 3. Experiences Sharing on Primary Mathematics Lessons with Coding

Dr LEUNG King-man, Ms TANG Pui-yuk

To arouse and motivate students to learn mathematics and apply mathematical knowledge and skills to solve problems in different subjects have been teachers' and researchers' longstanding concern. A growing number of studies and reports all over the world refer to the importance of integrating Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), in order to meet the increasing challenges of the 21st Century. STEM education can be an innovative way of learning and teaching mathematics, particularly on how coding can be implemented in the primary classrooms. This paper reports the experiences of teachers and students in the primary mathematics classrooms in the course of how using tasks related to coding to enhance student's computing and mathematical thinking. The focus of this report will be put on student's learning progress and the teachers' experience mainly gained in the primary Mathematics lessons with coding.

#### INTRODUCTION

In many mathematics classrooms today, students still learn mathematics as acquiring the mastery of a set of predetermined procedures and skills. Teachers perceive their job as transmitting the content of mathematics by demonstrating the correct procedure and making sure students practice the skill of using these procedures (Goos M., 2004). When students are able to provide a correct answer to the question posed by teachers, both teachers and students often appear to feel satisfied and think that they have acquired the kind of mathematical thinking valued by society. In this fashion teachers are likely to continue with this traditional teaching practice. In recent years, a growing number of studies and reports, all over the world, refer to the importance of integrating Science, Technology, Engineering Mathematics (STEM) in order to meet the increasing challenges of the 21st Century (Baker & Galanti, 2017; Rocard et al., 2007).

In addition, integrative approaches among STEM subjects have positive effects on student attainment, with better results in elementary school (Becker & Park, 2011). Recently, it is noted that mathematics lessons with STEM elements can provide students with the context in which they can make meaningful connections between mathematics and STEM subjects (Becker & Park, 2011). As such, the purpose of this study is to examine,

collect and report the experiences of teachers and students in Hong Kong elementary classrooms on how teachers' use of mathematical tasks in the lessons (Stein, M.K., & Smith, M.S., 1998, Stein M K, et al., 2000) to facilitate students to learn coding and how students can apply their mathematical knowledge and skills to solve the STEM activities accordingly.

#### **BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE**

STEM education can be a form of innovation for teaching mathematics (Fitzallen, 2015) and to increase mathematical performance (Stohlmann, 2018). Moreover, task-based approach adopted in the lessons is one of the popular ways primary mathematics recommended teachers to mathematical tasks can be examined from a variety of perspectives including the number and kinds of representations evoked, the variety of ways in which they can be solved, and their requirements for student communication (Stein M K, et al., 2000; Ainley & Pratt, 2002). Regarding the tools adopted in this study, mathematical tasks can be examined from a variety of perspectives including the number and kinds of representations evoked, the variety of ways in which they can be solved, and their requirements for student communication (Stein M K, et al., 2000). For the coding tasks developed and used in this study, students are arranged in groups and discuss how to write codes

to solve the mathematical problems, for examples, by using the Scratch (Scratch 3.0, 2019) to write codes to draw different polygons, by using Micro:bit (Micro:bit, 2015) to write codes to generate symmetrical figures & to generate digits to form multidigit numbers, or by using Python (Python 3.7.4, 2019) to write codes to calculate the area of the trapezium or other planar figures. Through group work in the mathematics lessons, the lesson is more interactive and students can apply their mathematics knowledge and skills to solve the related tasks and their computational skills can be fostered as well.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

The teacher-researcher served an important role and one of her major tasks was responsible to collect the data. Her school (FKLYS School) joined two government STEM projects. One started in 2016 and ended in 2018 and the other one was still an on-going project started in 2018. The teacher researcher served as the key person of these two projects and conducted school visits for the participating primary schools to collaborate with teachers to design, develop and try run the STEM L&T activities including the coding mathematical tasks. For the data collection, they were collected through classroom observation, document analysis, teachers' discussion and students' annotated work collected. The qualitative approach is mainly adopted to conduct

the study. Also, a partnership amongst the participating researcher and school teachers of primary schools was well established to generate and develop different coding examples with the authentic situation on the mathematics lessons. For the past few years, lots of lesson observations and teachers' face-toface discussion were conducted. The participating researcher has got a closer relationship with those teachers involved, understood the processes taking place and what teachers do and think about the mathematical tasks used in the lessons, and how and why. Through helping teachers do the self-reflection on how to improve the quality of the task, the task activities are designed and developed for students in different primary levels to encourage more student-student interaction in the classroom, to enhance students' computational & mathematical thinking and to use diversified learning activities and IT tools for improving learning and teaching of mathematics (Wing, 2006). For the analysis on collected examples or developed coding tasks and the analysis on qualitative data that followed, this study aimed to explore (i) how coding tasks can enhance students' computational & mathematical thinking by task-based teaching as a means to provide an interactive environment for learners to achieve the learning outcomes; and (ii) how students can apply their mathematical knowledge and skills to solve the STEM coding activities in mathematics lessons.

#### DATA ANALYSIS, DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

As teachers know task-based teaching as a means to provide opportunities for developing learners' cognitive skills and mathematical ability, different mathematics topics are selected to develop appropriate tasks for students in different grades. During the teachers' preparation meetings with the researcher, the coding software Scratch, Micro:bit & Python are identified for the study as for the consideration of the factors related to their nature, coding platform and user-friendly interface for students to use. For the first round trial, teachers identify a mathematics topic in primary 6 related to the polygon. Scratch is chosen and it is because students can drag and drop the preset codes to easily form the required instructions to complete the tasks by inputting parameters, said "length=30" & "turn right angle=60" etc. During the lessons, teachers distributed the task sheet to students who had already formed in groups of 3-4 persons. After answering the teacher's guiding questions for the drawing polygon task, students discussed among themselves and attempted to write and run their codes to perform the task. Below (figure 1) was the classroom situation at that time captured.





Figure 1: Scratch sample script and demonstration in the lesson

Students feel easy to complete the task to draw a polygon as they mainly insert the parameters into the blanks. For the second round trial, teachers identify a mathematics topic in primary 5 related to multi-digit numbers. Micro:bit is chosen this time. It is because its "5x5 dots" interface can display a digit randomly through inputting codes. Students can write simple codes to control it. Similar lesson arrangement as the first trial is adopted and during the lessons, teachers distributed the task sheet to students and discussed with them how to perform the task and what the task is required. Then, students tried to write and run their codes. Below (figure 2) was the classroom situation at that time captured.







Figure 2: Micro:bit sample scripts & output and students' outcomes

Students completed the coding task and showed their learning outcomes successfully and satisfactorily. For the third round trial, a mathematics topic in primary 5 related to calculating areas is selected and programming skill is needed. Thus, Python is chosen this time and students try to write simple codes to perform the task including "input" & "print" commands. Similar lesson arrangement as the first two trials is adopted. Below (figure 3) was one student's work captured at that time.

base = float(input('Base of parallelogram is: '))
height = float(input('Height of parallelogram is: '))
area = base \* height
print('Area of parallelogram is: ', area)



Figure 3: Python sample scripts in the task sheet & students' outcome

In sum, teachers' reflection on the above trials is that (1) students show interests in learning codes; (2) students can apply their mathematics knowledge and skills to solve the task problems by writing codes; (3) students take time to familiarise with the IT platform/tools as some syntaxes are strange to them and; (4) the selection of appropriate IT tools (said Scratch, Micro:bit or Python) is a bit difficult as per their cognitive development. On the other hand, students' feedback is positive and consistent that (1) they are glad to learn mathematics in this environment; (2) through task approach, they can connect the mathematics knowledge to daily life problem/situation; and (3) writing codes to solve mathematics problems are very interesting and it makes the lessons more interesting and dynamic.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper aims to share the experiences gained in the STEM "Seed" project and try to contribute issues on coding in the primary mathematics lessons by presenting the 6 development of mathematical tasks with the elements of STEM integration. To face challenges related to STEM integration, it is recommended to develop adequate learning and teaching resources for teachers to implement and use in the lessons for teachers' use and reference. Diversified teaching strategies and learning approaches have also been suggested. As a result, the

following are suggested to enhance the learning and teaching of mathematics with STEM/coding elements: (1) to stimulate and sustain students' internal drive for learning, teachers have to select, adapt, or design materials to suit the range of abilities and interests of their students; (2) task-based teaching as a means to provide opportunities for developing learners' cognitive skills and mathematical ability is encouraged and coding embedded in the task can enhance students' computational skills.

## Acknowledgement

The author would like to specially thank the two coding and mathematics experts P S YIP and M T CHAN for their professional input and views on the development of the coding mathematical tasks of the study.

#### References

- [1] Ainley, J., & Pratt, D. (2002). Purpose and Utility in Pedagogic Task Design. In Anne D. Cockburn & E. Nardi (Eds.), Proceedings of the 26th International Conference for the Psychology of Mathematics Education (Vol. 2, pp.17-24). Norwich, UK: PME.
- [2] Baker C K, Galanti T M. (2017). Integrating STEM in elementary classrooms using model-eliciting activities: responsive professional development for mathematics coaches and teachers. International Journal of STEM Education. 4(1), 1-15.
- [3] Becker, K., & Park, K. (2011). Effects of integrative approaches among science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) subjects on students' learning: A preliminary meta-analysis. Journal of STEM Education, 12(5 & 6), 23-37.
- [4] Fitzallen, N. (2015). STEM Education: What does mathematics have to offer? In M. Marshman (Eds.), Mathematics Education in the Margins. Proceedings of the 38th annual conference of the Mathematics Education

- Research Group of Australasia, Sunshine Coast, pp. 237-244.
- [5] Goos, M. (2004). Learning mathematics in a classroom community of inquiry. Journal for Research in Mathematics Education, 35 (4), 258-291.
- [6] Micro:bit (2015). https://microbit.org/code/
- [7] Python 3.7.4 (2019). https://www.onlinegdb.com/online\_python\_compiler
- [8] Rocard, M., Csermely, P., Jorde, D., Lenzen, D., Walberg-Henriksson, H., & Hemmo, V. (2007). Science education now: A renewed pedagogy for the future of Europe. Bruxelas: Comissão Europeia.
- [9] Scratch 3.0 (2019). <a href="https://scratch.mit.edu/">https://scratch.mit.edu/</a>
- [10] Stein, M.K., & Smith, M.S. (1998). Mathematical tasks as a framework for reflection: From research to practice. Mathematics Teaching in the Middle School, 3(4), 268-275.

- [11] Stohlmann, M. (2018). A vision for future work to focus on the "M" in integrated STEM. School Science and Mathematics, 1-10.
- [12] Wing, J. M. (2006). Computational Thinking. Communications of the ACM, 49(3), 33-35.

#### 4. 發展校本 STEM 教育及初小數學科 STEM 活動經驗分享

#### 陳君駿

## 中華基督教會基法小學

### 引言

STEM 是科學 Science,技術 Technology,工程 Engineering 和數學 Mathematics 的縮寫,學校中的 STEM 教育關注的是系統融合,而不是單一學科的學習。現實生活中,科學是依賴於技術、工程和數學,而工程又依靠科學發現、數學應用和技術手段。國內亦有探索 STEAM 教育、創客教育等新教育模式的內容,可以看到 STEM 教育的重要性與發展的深遠意義。教育局《推動 STEM 教育 — 發揮創意潛能》報告中指出,推動 STEM 教育切合世界發展的趨勢,目的為裝備學生以應對經濟、科學和科技的迅速發展,以及社會和世界各地的轉變和挑戰。故推展 STEM 教育是本校近年在其中一個學校發展的關注事項。

### 本校發展 STEM 教育的目標:

- 提高學生對科學、科技和數學的興趣
- 加強學生綜合和應用知識與技能的能力
- 培養學生的創造力、協作和解決問題的能力

#### 在小學發展 STEM 教育的難處:

- 在小學發展 STEM 教育, 難度在於各科有不同的教學 時數和課程目標,現在須跨學科協作設計不同的 STEM 學習活動,亦須找一些課堂時間進行這些學習活動。
- 需要花不少時間找尋跨學習領域的資源,以加強 STEM 教育相關範疇的學與教效能,也須申請額外資源以支援 校本的需要。

#### 發展校本 STEM 教育涉及的科目:

1. 常識科 2.數學科 3.電腦課

### 本校策略一

電腦課學習內容變革,配合教育局新編訂的發展運算思維的要求,融入校本編程課程,培養學生學習興趣及發展學生創意思維。

#### 目的:

- 發展普及機械人課程、校本編程課程
- 培養學生對編程及機械原理的學習興趣
- 引發學生創意思維

| 年級    |             | 普及機械人課程及校本編程課程發展 (全班式)                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------|-------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 1/2 | <b>20</b> 1 | <b>18/2019</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P.1   | •           | 用電腦書寫 (TYPING / 手寫中文) –<br>WORDPAD / TABLET             |  |  |  |  |  |
|       | •           | 簡單「不插電」編程   |  |  |  |  |  |
| P.2   | •           | 學習 Hour of code 編程學習平台,<br>讓學生對 Block Coding 有初步認識。     |  |  |  |  |  |
| n 2   | •           | 延續運用 Hour of code 平台學習編程,讓學<br>生掌握 Block Coding 編程技巧。   |  |  |  |  |  |
| P.3   | •           | 引入 Scratch junior 平台編程學習,<br>讓學生學習基本編程及故事創作。            |  |  |  |  |  |
|       | •           | 學習 scratch2.0 編程,教導學生認識指令和程式概念。                         |  |  |  |  |  |
| P.4   | •           | 利用 LEGO WEDO 2.0 課件製作機械,<br>並學習以編程操控相關機械,完成簡單任務。        |  |  |  |  |  |
|       | •           | 延續 scratch2.0 編程學習,教導指令和程式概念,製作小遊戲(如迷宮)。                |  |  |  |  |  |
| P.5   | •           | 利用 LEGO WEDO 2.0 課件製作機械,<br>並學習應用不同的感應器,創作不同的機械<br>及編程。 |  |  |  |  |  |

#### 年級 普及機械人課程及校本編程課程發展 (全班式) 2018/2019

• 引入 Micro:bit 元件, 學習運用黑光線感應器等收集及觀察數據。

延續 scratch2.0 編程學習,應用不同的指令和程式製作互動程式。

**P.6** 

• 利用 Micro:bit 元件內不同的元件和感應器, 創作不同的編程解決生活中的難題。



## 本校策略二

積極讓同學參加與 STEM 教育相關校外比賽及活動,增加本校學生對最新科技的認識。2018/2019 學年學生代表參加之比賽及活動包括:

|           | 比賽及活動名稱                                 | 舉辦機構  |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1.        | 創科博覽 2018                               | 團結香港基金  |
| 2.        | 香港工程挑戰賽 2018-19                         | 中文大學工程學院                                      |
| 3.        | 智能機械由我創機械<br>比賽                         | 創意動力教育協會及香<br>港科學館                            |
| 4.        | 創新科技嘉年華 2018                            | 香港科學園   |
| 5.        | 九龍東 VEX 機械人<br>比賽                       | 中文大學工程學院                                      |
| 6.        | VEX IQ 機械人<br>世界賽-香港區選拔賽                | Asian Robotics League                         |
| <b>7.</b> | 青苗獎                                     | 教育局資優教育組、<br>香港數理教育學會、<br>行政長官卓越教學獎教<br>師協會合辦 |
| 8.        | SJACS MILE-<br>「SJACS 萬里通」<br>電動紙飛機飛行比賽 | 聖約瑟英文中學                                       |





## 本校策略三

持續更新 STEM 教育校本課程,透過在常識、電腦及數學 科協作剪裁內容以營造更大的學習空間讓學生進行探究式 學習,培養學生探究的興趣和技巧. 而當中課程設計模式主 要包括:1.專題研習 2.主題式教學

| 年級  | 模式    | 題目                     | 配合之學習範疇                            |
|-----|-------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| P.1 | 主題式教學 | 數學及常識<br>科獨特的我<br>(跨科) | 常識:健康與生活-認識我的身體(人體比例)<br>數學:度量-永備尺 |
| P.2 | 專題研習  | 常識科(課文:玩具)             | 常識:日常生活中的科學與科技數學:度量-厘米             |

| 年級  | 模式        | 題目               | 配合之學習範疇  |
|-----|-----------|------------------|--|
| P.3 | 專題研習      | 常識科 (水耕種植)       | EDB 數學教育組種籽計劃<br>常識:食物供應及環境保護<br>數學:度量毫米及量度架設計 |
| P.4 | 專題研習      | 常識科(魚菜共生)        | 常識:食物供應及環境保護數學:度量毫米                            |
| P.4 | 主題式<br>教學 | 數學科(百<br>變萬花筒)   | 數學:4S3 對稱                                      |
| P.5 | 主題式<br>教學 | 數學科(創<br>作斷橋)    | 數學:5N2 分數(三)                                   |
| P.5 | 主題式教學     | 數學科(直立潛望鏡)       | 數學:5M2 體積(一)製作長方體的摺紙圖樣常識:光的特性                  |
| P.6 | 主題式<br>教學 | 數學科(摩<br>天大廈)    | 數學: 6S1立體圖形(四)頂、棱、面                            |
| P.6 | 主題式教學     | 數學科(環狀<br>飛行器製作) | 數學度量:圓<br>常識:能量的有效轉移                           |
| P.6 | 主題式教學     | 數學科(橡皮<br>筋動力車)  | 數學度量-速率<br>常識-能量的有效轉移及其與<br>物料的相互作用            |



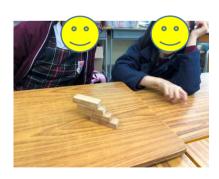
製作硬幣分類器



製作硬幣分類器



度量毫米及量度架設計



P.5 創作斷橋 - 認識分數



P.6 數學動手做仿中國古 代建築

# 舉例:一年級數學科 STEM 活動 1M1 長度和距離

| STEM 元素    | 基本教學流程內容簡介                               |  |  |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Technology | 自製頭尺活動                                   |  |  |
| 技巧與實踐      | 1. 在活動教節前,老師教授及指導,與學                     |  |  |
|            | 生一同製作「頭尺」 2. 由老師派發顏色紙條給學生,學生因應           |  |  |
|            | 自己的頭的長度,製成屬於自己的「頭                        |  |  |
|            | 尺」<br>3. 齊來繪畫全身,學生先在工作紙左方的<br>方格內畫出自己的身體 |  |  |
|            | (老師不用作出任何指示,只著學生畫<br>出頭部、軀幹、手和腳)         |  |  |
|            | 4. 利用自製的「頭尺」來量度身體不同的部分                   |  |  |
|            | 5. 老師在量度前先教授【自訂單位:頭】                     |  |  |
|            | 再教授及示範,並指示同學用「頭尺」<br>來量度,包括:身軀長度、腿的長度、   |  |  |
|            | 全身總長度及雙手展開的長度                            |  |  |

| STEM 元素     | 基本教學流程內容簡介                         |          |      |  |  |  |
|-------------|------------------------------------|----------|------|--|--|--|
|             | (二) 利用【自訂單位:頭】來量度身體不同的部分。用自製的「頭尺」: |          |      |  |  |  |
|             | 来進行量度。。<br>身體部分。 量度數據。             |          |      |  |  |  |
|             |                                    | 與部。      | 1個頻。 |  |  |  |
|             |                                    | 身軀長度。    |      |  |  |  |
|             | Id [                               | 腿的長度。    |      |  |  |  |
|             |                                    | 全身總長度。   |      |  |  |  |
|             |                                    | 雙手展開的長度。 | 個頭。  |  |  |  |
|             |                                    |          |      |  |  |  |
| Science     | 認識身體比例                             |          |      |  |  |  |
|             | 活動後,老師引導學生找出身體有一定的                 |          |      |  |  |  |
|             | 比例                                 |          |      |  |  |  |
| Mathematics | 數據分析 -整理、歸納與分析數據                   |          |      |  |  |  |
| Art         | 再次在工作紙的右方畫出自己的身體                   |          |      |  |  |  |
|             | 提示同學要注意身體的比例                       |          |      |  |  |  |



舉例二: 二年級數學科 STEM 活動 根據香港常見貨幣的大小,學生設計「硬幣分類器」。

## 學習目標:

- 1. 工程(E):應用對長度和硬幣的認識,設計解決問題 的方案。
- 2. 數學 (M): 2M1 長度和距離, 2M2 貨幣

### 已有知識:

- 1. 直觀比較物件的長度(比較硬幣: 闊/窄)(比較分類 器缺口:大於/少於)
- 2. 認識香港流通的硬幣

教學資源:1. LEGO 積木 2. 自評表 3. 直尺和文具

### 評估範疇

| 範疇 | 評估項目                    |
|----|-------------------------|
| 知識 | K1: 直觀比較物件的長度           |
|    | K2: 認識香港流通的硬幣           |
|    | K3: 認識「序列」對設計自動化方案的重要性  |
| 技能 | S1: 確定想要解決的問題           |
|    | S2: 分析解決問題的方案           |
| 態度 | A1: 提出解決問題時,盡量發揮創意想出可行的 |
|    | 方案                      |
|    | A2: 在解決問題時與其他人溝通和合作     |

## 可培養的主要共通能力:

協作能力、溝通能力、明辨性思考能力和解決能力。

#### 小組活動

- 1. 學生參考 Lego 積木模組,老師預先設計了一個空位十 元硬幣的分幣模組,並連接各個模組,裝配成一個簡單 幾個空位大小不同的分幣模組的「硬幣分類器」。
- 2. 老師用顏色分發 Lego 積木,根據香港常見貨幣的大小, 學生設計「硬幣分類器」。

| 時間  | 教學步驟  |  |  |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 5分鐘 | 老師提問:   |  |  |
|     | <ol> <li>在日常生活中,為甚麼要設計硬幣分類器?</li> <li>以前沒有八達通?怎樣把硬幣分類?仿真假貨幣?設計自動裝置來分類硬幣有甚麼好處?</li> <li>老師給予學生充足時間自由作答。</li> </ol> |  |  |
|     | 老師給了学生允及时间自出作合。<br>  例:方便點算硬幣總金額、用人手或銀行自動化  |  |  |
|     | 機器分類、節省時間、減少出錯  |  |  |
| 5分鐘 | 老師把學生分成六組,各組分別製作一個「硬幣分類器」   |  |  |
|     | 第一組:紅色(五元硬幣分類器)   |  |  |
|     | 第二組:黑色(二元硬幣分類器)   |  |  |
|     | 第三組: 黃色 (一元硬幣分類器)   |  |  |
|     | 第四組:白色(五角硬幣分類器)   |  |  |
|     | 第五組:綠色(二角硬幣分類器)   |  |  |
|     | 第六組:藍色(設計一角硬幣過濾器)   |  |  |

| 時間    | 教學步驟  |  |  |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 15 分鐘 | 進行期間老師提問學生:   |  |  |
|       | <ol> <li>缺口是否只可以剛好放入一種硬幣,例:一<br/>角硬幣?如可以放入其他硬幣,即是成功?<br/>失敗?</li> <li>不斷鼓勵學生測試、改良、跟組員溝通合作、<br/>解決問題。</li> </ol> |  |  |
| 5分鐘   | 老師總結  |  |  |
|       | 並派發學生自評表給學生填寫。  |  |  |
|       | 然後安排每組學生下課後,用小息時間測試結  |  |  |
|       | 果。  |  |  |





舉例三: 三年級數學科 STEM 教育活動

## 學習目標:

- 1. 製作量度植物的工具
- 2. 進行量度後,討論如何處理植物高度數據

#### 已有知識:

- 1. 認識「米」和「厘米」。
- 2. 認識「毫米」(mm)。
- 3. 能以厘米作量度單位,進行量度活動。
- 4. 能以毫米作量度單位,進行量度活動。

#### 製作量度植物的工具:

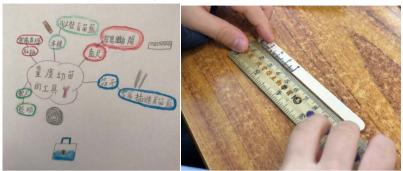
提問學生在進行水耕種植,量度植物高度時,你遇到 甚麼困難或限制須要解決?植物移植到育苗籃,而且尺子 太闊放不入育苗籃進行量度。因為以上的難題,教 師早前請學生思考一下可以怎麼辦?

學生都有不同的建議,教師向學生展示他們所做的概念圖,並舉出部分例子,提問學生他們所建議的用具是否適合用來量度幼苗的高度?教師在學生的建議中,選出飲管、竹筷子、雪條棒,請學生選出一種來製作量度植物的工具。期望學生指出在以上的工具中,雪條棒是最合適的。

自製量度植物的工具時學生須要思考下列問題:

- 如何進行製作量度植物的工具?
- 如何把刻度畫在量度植物的工具雪條棒上?
- 如何確保自製量度植物的工具的刻度是準確的?

 公里、米、厘米,毫米哪一個量度單位較合適量度植物 高度呢?(長度單位要運用)



### 推行STEM 教育的總結

要全面在數學科推展STEM 教育,須透過科組同事之間的合作和努力,參考外間不同的STEM 教育經驗,從而啟發更多可行的校本方案。

學生方面,本校在各級推行不同的STEM學習元素的學習活動,期望學生完成六年校本的學習歷程,讓學生喜歡探索 STEM學習知識,養成喜愛思考的習慣。

#### 5. 探討初小立體圖形的學與教難點

#### 尹穎妍

## 打鼓嶺嶺英公立學校

### 一、引言

學生與教師在學與教上均面對難點。每位學生建構數學學習的階梯各有不同,如果教師忽略這點,便會使學與教落差漸漸擴大。縱使學生的學習表現受眾多因素影響,歸根究底最為關鍵的仍然是教師的教學實踐與策略(Woolfolk,Rosoff,&Hoy,1990),即把學生的學習歸因於教師內在、穩定及可控制的因素。因此,應先從教師專業發展方向着手,才能有效地處理學生的學習難點,提升學與教效能。以下內容以立體圖形這個課題作為事例。

### 二、教師層面

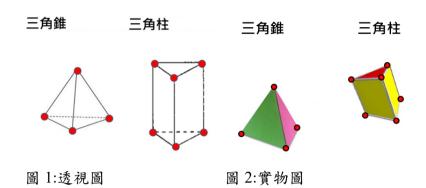
## 教學難點 1: 源於初小學生未具備學習立體圖形的先備知識

立體圖形的性質在高小才引入,初小只是學習立體圖形的直觀概念,所以在沒有圖形性質的幫助下教導學生認識和辨認不同立體是困難的,縱使教師提供不同的立體圖形讓小一的學生觀察和觸摸,若只停留在這些立體圖形的例子是不足夠的,以認識球為例,教師可引入球的非例子(如:欖球、雞蛋),協助學生從觸摸中了解球是「圓圓的」的意思,以解決學生只從直觀認識立體圖形的困難,讓他們較全面認識數學上球

的概念;同樣地小二也須以角柱、角錐、圓柱和圓錐的非例 子協助教導學生認識立體圖形的面的概念,以彌補不足。

## 教學難點 2:源於學生「形」「體」不分

初小學生通常把「形」和「體」視作相同的概念,所以教師 在教導學生分辨不同的立體圖形是困難的, 最常見是把三 角柱和三角錐混淆,在學生眼裏它們同樣有三角形的面,雖 然他們在小二會學習立體圖形面的概念,但不同的擺放位置 會影響學生判斷立體上的三角形是底還是側面,學生看到尖 頂便歸類為三角錐。故此,學生只單純掌握底與側面的概念 也不足讓他們有效分辨立體圖形的平面圖像是三角柱還是 三角錐。教師可把在平面圖上代表立體的頂點用圓點表示便 可幫助學生觀察這些立體圖形的底和側面以作出準確的判 斷(注意:頂點的概念是高小的學習內容,教師在初小不用 引入)。 以下兩圖為透視圖及實物圖, 先看透視圖(見圖 1), 加上圓點的三角錐與三角柱,讓學生更易看出三角錐只有三 角形的面,三角柱有兩個不相連的三角形的底,其餘是四邊 形,它們與三角形相連;雖然實物圖(見圖 2)只能顯示立體 部分的面,但加上圓點後,讓學生更易觀察到三角錐上的三 角形是相連的,三角柱上的三角形與四邊形相連。從柱體底 面和側面的學習,通過圓點的幫助推展出三角形相連和不相 連的結論,相信學生會更易理解及應用有關內容以分辨不同 的立體圖形。



如果讓學生從小組討論中探究出以上兩者之差異,更能引發學生自主學習的動機,亦有助促進表達技巧、同儕中互相學習<sup>1</sup>。然後再延伸討論圓柱與圓錐的特性。教師可讓學生思考,除了以側面和底來分辨兩者的其他方法。透過接觸實體模型,給予觸感刺激,教師充當同學能力發展的鷹架,引導他們得出「滾動」與「堆疊」等方法,從而共同建構學習成果。

-

<sup>1</sup> 林鳳珍(2013)任務的多樣化提供給學生許多參與小組工作的機會。學生可以 照他們自己的才能或過去的經驗,各自選擇自己想要負責的部份,無需老師任 何特殊的教條。藉由「個人操作」、「小組討論」,進行概念的澄清與建構。 在「小組合作競爭」的活動中,以「遊戲」的方式,完成數學的解題任務。

#### 教學難點 3:源於立體形狀多樣化

立體圖形的例子和非例子多如繁星,學生面對大量的例子和非例子,如沒有適當的整理和分類,或會造成學生的認知負擔,數學修訂課程其中一個增潤課題 1E2 分類方法,教師正好教導學生把圖形分類,讓學生從建構中學習,鞏固概念及培養學生明辨性思考能力。例如利用二分法,把立體分為柱體和非柱體,再把柱體分為角柱和非角柱(如圖 3 至圖 7):

| 柱體  |     | 非 | 柱體 |   |
|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| A B |     | С | D  | E |
| 角柱  | 非角柱 |   |    |   |
| A   | В   |   |    |   |

### (A)不是常見的角柱

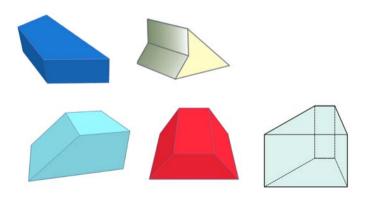
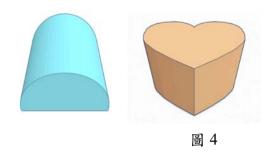


圖 3

# (B) 不是角柱,又不是圓柱,但是屬於柱體。



# (C)由角柱和角錐組成的立體圖形,但不屬柱體。

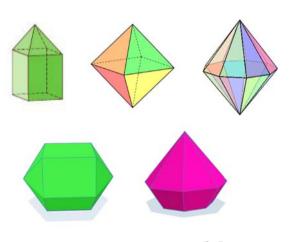


圖 5

#### (D) 台體不屬圓柱、圓錐、角柱或角錐。

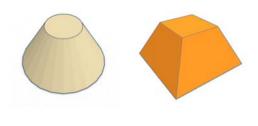


圖 6

## (E) 日常生活中常見到的立體,不屬圓柱、圓錐、角柱或角錐。



圖 7

## 教學難點 4:源於教具不足

小學生學習立體圖形時需要倚賴實物及模型讓概念具體化, 坊間雖然有售立體圖形教具,但大多只是一些常見的立體, 難以全面照顧不同學生的需要。要完善及讓課堂上有多元化 教具,教師可邀請校內的資訊科技人員協助,利用 TINKERCAD(見圖 8)等立體繪圖軟件設計一些不是常見 的立體例子和非例子,利用立體打印機(見圖 9)打印出來 (見圖 10)。教師亦可在網上搜索立體圖形的檔案並自行 列印。假如學校沒有立體打印機裝置,則可向借用教育局藝術與科技教育中心的資源或僱用立體打印公司打印合適的立體圖形。這樣就能解決教材缺乏的問題。教師更可以不同顏色的製作模型為學生帶來感官刺激<sup>2</sup>,Gurian(2006)指出在女學生數理學習的特質方面,提到女學生喜歡多彩多姿的顏色與可觸摸的教材。



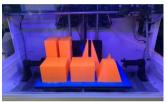


圖 8 TINKERCAD 軟件

圖 9 立體打印機

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 數學教育(特殊教育需要) 教學指引(2003)在教授數學概念方面,教師需利用與兒童日常生活有關的活動和培養他們觸覺技巧的輔助教具,例如教師應特別製造圖形,尤其是立體的圖形,幫助鞏固概念。可以協助學生把握事物的特徵、發現事物間的聯繫、獲得各方面感知的刺激,從而促進對知識及技能的理解、掌握和記憶,並引發思考、思維的發展、記憶力的增進。

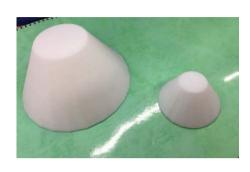


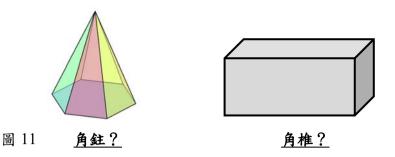


圖 10 製作立體圖形: 梯形/菱形/平行四邊形為底的柱體、台體等

## 三、學生層面

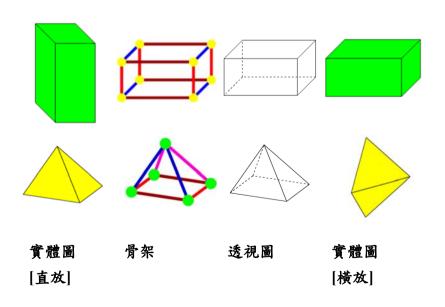
### 學習難點 1:源於學生識字量之不足

小一及小二學生識字量不多,理解力亦有限,往往需要老師 讀出題目後再講解才了解箇中意思。當老師提問學生「以下 是甚麼立體圖形?在橫線填寫正確的答案。」(見圖 11 學生 答案),結果使老師也摸不著頭腦。究竟學生分不清立體圖 形,還是分不清文字呢?為了易於分析學生的難點,學習和 評估必需配合。課業設計應先以英文字母代替寫字,當學生 能分辨立體圖形後,再處理認字寫字部分,循序漸進的評估, 方能讓教師針對性回饋學生。



## 學習難點 2:源於學生缺乏空間想像力

實物和模型能幫助學生具體化、形象化地學習立體圖形,讓他們有效認識和分辨不同的立體圖形,但當學生面對立體圖形的平面圖像時,他們很難會想像到這些平面圖像原來是「立體圖形」,三維與二維空間圖形概念的轉換,是學生較難掌握的地方,試看看以下例子:



要學生從平面圖像看出立體圖形,對學生尤如「瞎子摸象」。 當教師展示一個四角柱體,學生的回應如下:

甲同學:「我看到的立體圖形是□。」 [鳥瞰圖-從上而下觀察]

乙同學:「我看到的立體圖形是 [平面圖-從前面觀察]



丙同學:「我看到的立體圖形是



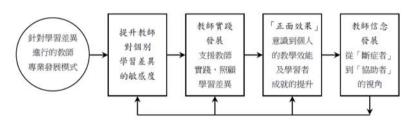
[立體圖-從側面的稜觀察]

其實根據三位學生的觀察角度也是合理的,同一立體有不同 角度的繪圖效果。每位學生建構知識與對概念的理解不盡相 同,既然立體圖形圖樣變化多,因此教師在日常教學時讓學 生多觀察、多觸摸、多實作,教師會更易明白學生為何誤認 立體,針對性幫助學生克服學習難點。其實教師也可讓學生 把實物和二維圖像拼對學習,幫助他們由具體過渡致抽象的 表達方式。

## 四、結論

總括而言,教師團隊必需集思廣益,了解自身及學生的學習情況,奠下因材施教的基石。善用差異化教學以提供多元化的學習模式,配合動手操作引發學生思考與探究。從活動中

學習,以提升學生興趣,才能解決學與教的難點。在教師專業發展的上,由於初小立體圖形的學習貫穿小一及小二,所以須統整縱向的教學策略與目標,兩級科任可透過共同備課會一同設計教學計劃,以加深大家對學習重點的已有知識、學習知識和發展知識的了解,根據教科書內容,進行課程剪裁及理順學習次序。小一和小二科任教師分享教學策略的實施成效,使教師易於掌握學生的學習需要,讓教師可按學生的能力和需要調適教學步伐,也能調整教師的信念,從斷症者轉向協助者的視角3。此外,同儕擬配合修訂課程(2017)目標的分層工作紙及多元化的評估策略。



註:修訂自 Guskey (1985, 2002)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 「斷症者」與「協助者」的分別在於教師自覺對學生學習成果的控制程度, 這取決於教師對於自我教學效能的觀感。

## 參考文獻

- [1] Gurian, M. (2006). Learning and Gender. *American School Board Journal*, Oct 19-22.
- [2] Guskey, T. R. (1985). Staff development and teacher change. *Educational Leadership*, 42(7),57-60.
- [3] Guskey, T. R. (2002). Professional development and teacher change. *Teachers and Teaching: Theoury and Practice*, 8(3/4), 381-391.
- [4] Woolfolk, A.E., Rosoff, B., & Hoy, W.K. (1990).

  Teachers' sense of efficacy and their beliefs about managing students. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 6(2), 137-148.
- [5] 課程發展議會(2017)。《數學教育學習領域課程指引補充文件:小學數學科學習內容》。香港,教育局。
- [6] 張僑平、黃毅英(2014)。數學教學的幾個最基本問題:做數、概念與理解《學校數學通訊》,第18期(頁1-18)香港,教育局。

[7] 張僑平、黃毅英、許世紅、蘇紅雨、陳鎮民、張家麟、 黃麗珍、謝明初、蔡勁航(2013)。《數學教師不怕被 學生難倒了!-中小學數學教師所需的數學知識-數學百子 櫃系列(十四)》(頁 143-150)香港,教育局數學教育 組。

## 網上參考資料

- [1] 林鳳珍(2013)遊戲式數學教學應用於國小低年級之實驗研究論文。台灣。 http://ntcuir.ntcu.edu.tw/bitstream/987654321/2427/1/101 NTCTC576013-001.pdf
- [2] 黃顯華、李文浩等(2011):學習差異的理解及處理:教師的視覺。《教育學報》第39卷第1-2期,頁67-94。香港,香港中文大學。 https://www.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/~cthk/paper/issue2011/02.pdf
- [3] 郭文金、梁惠珍等(2015)數學動手做活動對六七年級女學生數學學習自我效能影響之初探 http://www.dsc.nptu.edu.tw/ezfiles/113/1113/img/2395/1 19220193.pdf
- [4] 數學教育(特殊教育需要)教學指引(2003) https://cd.edb.gov.hk/la 03/chi/study guide/maths/menu.htm

## 6. 從繡曲線到包絡線

## 李健深

在小學數學修訂課程(課程發展議會,2009,頁44)中的增 潤課題學習單位 3E1 繡曲線中,學生須認識及欣賞繡曲線 和製作繡曲線。一般來說,教師多以下列的例子作為起點, 向學生講解甚麼是繡曲線,或讓學生根據指定規律製作繡曲 線。本文嘗試從這例子出發,解釋如何找出有關繡曲線的方 程。我們亦會引入包絡線 Envelope 的概念,作為繡曲線更 嚴謹的數學定義,並運用偏微分方程,從另一角度計算該繡 曲線的方程。

## 例1

將兩互相垂直線段  $OA_0$ 和  $OB_0$  各等分為 10 份。分別標記其中的點為  $A_1$ 、 $A_2$ 、...  $A_9$  和  $B_1$ 、 $B_2$ 、...  $B_9$  (圖 1)。用線段將  $A_1$  和  $B_9$  連接、將  $A_2$  和  $B_8$  連接,如此類推,便可形成如圖 1 的繡曲線。若將原來的兩線段再細分為更多等分,則可進一步製作更細緻的繡曲線。

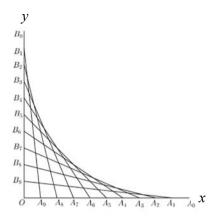


圖 1

當然,兩線段未必需要等長及互相垂直,同時不一定要有共同交點,即圖 1 中的 O 點。從此角度來考慮,可製作不同的繡曲線,詳見《繡曲線—令人賞心悅目的數學》(梁,2011,頁 13-30)。以下我們引入直角坐標系及利用繪圖軟件,作更詳細的討論。

開啟繪圖軟件 GeoGebra,分別繪畫(0,0)與(1,0)的線段, (0,0.1)與(0.9,0)的線段, (0,0.2)與(0.8,0)的線段, ……直至(0,1)與(0,0)的線段。同樣可製作如圖 1 的繡曲線(圖 2)。

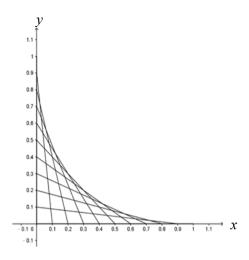


圖 2

若教師以此為例子引入繡曲線,可討論上述線段端點的坐標有甚麼關係等問題。又或者若一線段的端點為(0,0.25),則另一端點的坐標是甚麼?學生不難發現要製作繡曲線時,若A(a,0) 為一線段的端點(其中 $0 \le a \le 1$ ),則該線段的另一端點B的坐標應是(0,1-a)。利用 GeoGebra 中的 Slider 和 Trace 功能,可製作如圖 3 和圖 4 更精細的繡曲線。

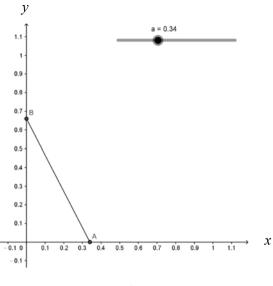


圖 3

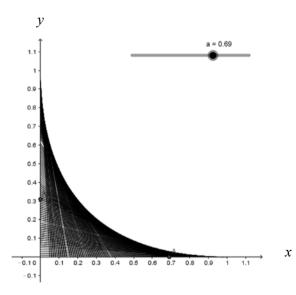


圖 4

在上述繪圖軟件的協助下,學生會體會到製作繡曲線並不一定要將線段等分,重點反而在於線段端點須滿足某些關係。 換句話說,若A(s,0)和B(0,t)為線段兩端點的坐標(其中 $0 \le s \le 1$ 及 $0 \le t \le 1$ ),s和t須滿足s+t=1的條件。

另一點須留意的,以上述方法是「製作」繡曲線,而非「繪畫」繡曲線。上述的繡曲線是因線段移動後所形成的軌跡(圖4的黑色部分)的曲線邊界部分。直觀而言,這些線段正是繡曲線的切線。

## 繡曲線的方程

究竟上述繡曲線的方程是甚麼?如何求得?我們可利用線 段是繡曲線的切線的概念,求出繡曲線的方程。

圖 5 中線段 AB 的端點分別在 x 軸和 y 軸上,其中 A=(t,0)、 B=(0,1-t)且  $0 \le t \le 1$ 。線段 AB 可被看為直線族。

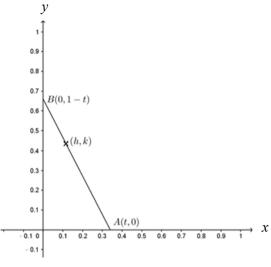


圖 5

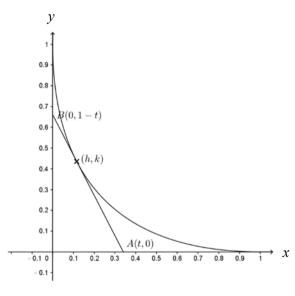


圖 6

直線族 
$$AB$$
 方程為  $(1-t)x+ty=t(1-t)$  ...(1)  
其中  $0 \le t \le 1$   
化簡,可得  $t^2+(y-x-1)t+x=0$  ...(2)

設 (h,k) 為曲線上的一點 (圖 6)。

對於每一點 
$$(h,k)$$
 , 均滿足 $(2)$  。   
所以  $t^2 + (k-h-1)t + h = 0$  ...(3)

因為曲線與直線族只相交於一點,以 t 為未知數的二次方程(3)只有一個解,所以  $\Delta=0$ 。

因此 
$$(k-h-1)^2-4(1)(h)=0$$

以 (x,y) 代替 (h,k), 繡曲線方程為

$$(y-x-1)^2-4x=0$$

展開得繡曲線的方程

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 1 = 0$$
 ...(4)

上述的方法<sup>4</sup>需要考慮某二次方程的判別式,對於修讀高中數學必修部分的學生是可以理解。但有其局限性,因為對於一般情況並不適用。我們將會在此引入另一個數學概念以協助解決問題。

 $^4$  參閱網址 http://11235813.wikidot.com/geometry:20150927-envelope

-

## 包絡線 Envelope

根據 Penguin Dictionary of Mathematics, 包絡線 Envelope 的定義如下:

"A curve that touches (is tangent to) every number of a given family of curves." (Nelson, D., 2008, p. 146)

"In general, a family of curves is defined by a parameter m, and members that differ by a small amount  $\delta m$  will interest. The locus of these points of intersection as  $\delta m$  tends to zero becomes the envelope. The equation of the envelope can be found by equating to zero the partial derivative with respect to m of the equation of the family." (Nelson, D., 2008, p. 146)

若曲線族<sup>5</sup>方程為 F(m,x,y)=0,則其包絡線方程同時滿足  $F(m,x,y)=0 \ \text{和} \ \frac{\partial F}{\partial m}(m,x,y)=0 \ \dots (5)$ 

换句話說,包絡線是繡曲線在數學上一個更準確的描述。

# 例 2

已知直線族  $y = 2mx - m^2$ , 其中  $m \in \mathbb{R}$  ...(6) 對於 m 求 (6) 的偏微分(求導數時當 x 和 y 為常數),得 0 = 2x - 2m

\_

<sup>5</sup> 包括直線族

$$m=x$$
 ...(7)  
將 (7) 代入 (6) 以消除  $m$  , 
$$y=2(x)x-(x)^2=x^2$$

直線族(6)的包絡線方程:

$$y = x^2$$
 ( **3** 7 )

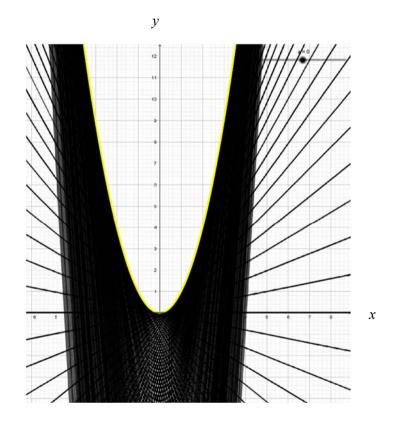


圖 7

現在我們可以用同樣方法,求例1的包絡線的方程。

由(1), 
$$(1-t)x + ty = t(1-t)$$
, 其中  $0 \le t \le 1$   
設  $F(t,x,y) = t^2 + t(y-x-1) + x = 0$  ...(8)  

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t,x,y) = 2t + y - x - 1 = 0$$

將(9)代入(8),得

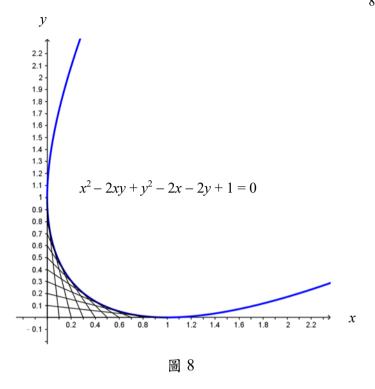
$$\left(\frac{x-y+1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-y+1}{2}\right)(y-x-1) + x = 0$$

化簡後,得

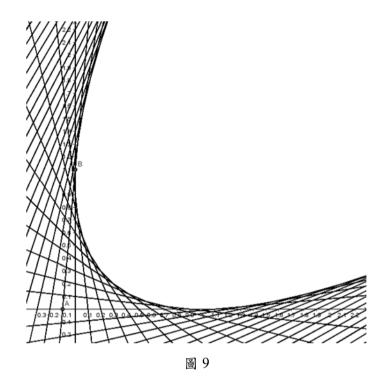
$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 1 = 0$$

這方程與上述方程(4)吻合。

利用 GeoGebra 可繪畫方程(4)的圖像(圖8)。



讀者不難發現,圖 8 所繪畫的曲線範圍與圖 4 不同。這是因為我們在方程(1)中的直線族加入限制條件  $0 \le t \le 1$  作考慮。若不限定 t 的範圍,便可得到圖 9(與圖 8 的曲線一致)。

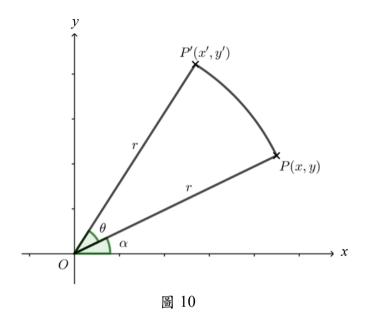


## 例1的繡曲線是甚麼圖形?

對於圖 8 這二次曲線(或稱圓錐曲線),究竟是甚麼圖形? 拋物線?雙曲線?我們可以將方程(4)的圖像旋轉成為一標 準圖形,從而知悉原來是甚麼圖形。

設P為坐標上的一點,O為原點。OP = r,OP 與正x 軸的 夾角為  $\alpha$ 。

P(x,y) 點繞原點逆時針旋轉  $\theta \subseteq P'(x',y')$  (圖 10)。



$$\begin{cases} x' = r \cos(\theta + \alpha) \\ y' = r \sin(\theta + \alpha) \end{cases} \mathcal{B} \qquad \dots (10)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \alpha \\ y = r \sin \alpha \end{cases} \dots (11)$$

$$由(10), \begin{cases} x' = r \cos \theta \cos \alpha - r \sin \theta \sin \alpha \\ y' = r \sin \theta \cos \alpha + r \cos \theta \sin \alpha \end{cases} ...(12)$$

將(11)代入(12),

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ y' = x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \end{cases} \dots (13)$$

由(4) 
$$x^{2} - 2xy + y^{2} - 2x - 2y + 1 = 0$$
可改寫為 
$$(x - y)^{2} - 2(x + y) + 1 = 0$$
或 
$$\left(\frac{x - y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} - \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{x + y}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \qquad \dots (14)$$

在(13)中,設 $\theta = 45^{\circ}$ ,得

$$\begin{cases} x' = \frac{x - y}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y' = \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \dots (15)$$

將(15)代入(14), 得  $(x')^2 - \sqrt{2}y' + \frac{1}{2} = 0$ 

或 
$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x')^2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$
 ...(16)

由於(16)是拋物線  $y = ax^2 + b$  的形式,可理解為將拋物線  $y = x^2$  擴大  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  倍,再沿y轴向上移  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$  單位。我們可先 繪畫方程(4)的圖像。在圖像上選取一動點 X, X 沿原點逆時 針旋轉  $45^{\circ}$ 至 X'。選擇 Trace on X',便會得出如圖 11 的拋物線。

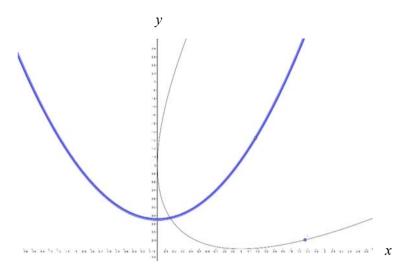


圖 11

## 參考文獻

- [1] 課程發展委員會(2017)。《數學教育學習領域課程指 引補充文件:小學數學科學習內容》。香港:課程發展 委員會。
- [2] 梁潔英(2011)。〈繡曲線—令人賞心悅目的數學〉,《學校數學通訊第十七期》香港:香港特別行政區政府教育局課程發展處數學教育組。
- [3] Nelson, D. (Ed.). (2008). Penguin Dictionary of Mathematics (4th ed.). London: Penguin Books.

## 7. The Easter Eggs in the Examinations

## WONG Hang-chi

International Christian Quality Music Secondary and Primary School

#### Dr CHEUNG Ka-luen

The Education University of Hong Kong

#### Introduction

The Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination (HKDSE) is organized by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority (HKEAA) every year. The examination is set for the Secondary 6 students and is considered as the entrance examination of the universities. Over the years, there are quite a lot of interesting problems in the HKDSE, some of which have very elegant solutions. These solutions are like the hidden "Easter Eggs" for students. In this article, we aim to discuss and investigate some of those problems in the HKDSE this year.

#### **2020-DSE-MATH-CP 1 No. 16**

The 3rd term and the 6th term of a geometric sequence are 144 and 486 respectively.

(a) Find the 1st term of the sequence.

(b) Find the least value of n such that the sum of the first n terms of the sequence is greater than  $8 \times 10^{18}$ .

The solution of (a) involves some standard techniques of geometric sequences. Let a and r be the 1st term and the common ratio respectively. According to the question, we have two equations  $ar^2 = 144$  and  $ar^5 = 486$ . After solving, we have r = 1.5 and a = 64, provided that the terms in the given sequence are all real. Since the calculations are quite simple, we omit the detailed steps here.

Part (b) of the question deserves our attention. The question called for "the sum of the first *n* terms", which gave us the clue to apply the summation formula of a geometric sequence. We then set up an inequality

$$\frac{64(1.5^n - 1)}{1.5 - 1} > 8 \times 10^{18}$$

Therefore, we have

$$1.5^n > 6.25 \times 10^{16} + 1$$

Since the common logarithmic function is increasing, we have

$$\log 1.5^n > \log(6.25 \times 10^{16} + 1)$$

which implies

$$n \log 1.5 > \log(6.25 \times 10^{16} + 1)$$

Using a calculator, we obtain n > 95.38167941, and so the required least value should be 96.

Everything seems to be fine, except for the step that we apply the logarithm. According to the examination regulations, only calculators that are "HKEAA Approved" may be used in the HKDSE. However, these calculators, such as Casio fx-50FH II, usually do not support high-precision arithmetic (HPA). In fact, Casio fx-50FH II can handle at most 15 significant figures in its memory. In other words, the expression

$$6.25 \times 10^{16} + 1 = 62\ 500\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 001$$

will be rounded off to 62 500 000 000 000 000, correct to 15 significant figures in the calculator memory. For this question, the round off error is tolerable. It is because we can later verify that

$$\frac{64(1.5^{95}-1)}{1.5-1}\approx 6.852981824\times 10^{18} < 8\times 10^{18}$$

while

$$\frac{64(1.5^{96}-1)}{1.5-1}\approx 1.027947274\times 10^{19} > 8\times 10^{18}$$

Unfortunately, this method does not always work. It might fail in some situations where the round off error cannot be ignored.

Let us approach this problem in the general situation. Suppose that we have a geometric sequence with the 1st term a > 0 and common ratio r > 1. We aim to find the least value of n such that the sum of the first n terms of the sequence is greater than

some constant b > 0 . Using the method suggested above, we have

$$\frac{a(r^{n}-1)}{r-1} > b$$

$$r^{n} > \frac{b(r-1)}{a} + 1$$

and so

Using logarithm, we have  $n \log r > \log \left( \frac{b(r-1)}{a} + 1 \right)$ 

Thus, the least value of *n* is  $\frac{\log\left(\frac{b(r-1)}{a}+1\right)}{\log r}$ .

We observe that if  $\frac{b(r-1)}{a}$  is very large, say, over the order of  $10^{15}$ , then adding 1 to it becomes virtually negligible in the calculator. We may get into trouble if it happens that

$$\frac{b(r-1)}{a} < r^n \le \frac{b(r-1)}{a} + 1$$

It is because when we compute the value of  $\frac{\log \left(\frac{b(r-1)}{a}+1\right)}{\log r}$ 

using the calculator, the "approximate" value of  $\frac{\log\left(\frac{b(r-1)}{a}\right)}{\log r}$  might be returned instead.

To demonstrate this situation of the round off error, let us consider the following example.

In the geometric sequence 9, 90, 900, ..., find the least value of n such that the sum of the first n terms of the sequence is at least  $10^{16}$ .

The question is equivalent to finding the smallest positive integer n such that

$$9 + 90 + 900 + ... + 9(10)^{n-1} \ge 10^{16}$$

It is obvious that the common ratio of the geometric sequence is 10, we can then establish the inequality

$$\frac{9(10^n - 1)}{10 - 1} \ge 10^{16}$$

Therefore, we have

$$10^n \ge 10^{16} + 1$$

By trial and error, we can easily see that

$$10^{16} < 10^{16} + 1$$

and

$$10^{17} > 10^{16} + 1$$

Since the sequence  $10^n$  is monotonic increasing, we conclude that the required least value of n is 17.

We shall see an interesting phenomenon if we try to solve

$$10^n \ge 10^{16} + 1$$

using a calculator instead. Since

$$\log 10^n \ge \log(10^{16} + 1)$$

$$n \log 10 \ge \log(10^{16} + 1)$$

Astonishingly, we arrive at the result  $n \ge 16$ , which gives the least value of 16. How come we have two different solutions to the same question? It seems that we have done each step under logical deduction, but why the calculator returns an obviously erroneous answer? Recall that the HKEAA approved Casio fx-50FH II can handle at most 15 significant figures. The problem here is that  $10^{16}$  is far larger than  $10^{15}$ . To be precise, we know that

$$10^{16} + 1 = 10\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 001$$

To store this exact value into the calculator, at least 16 significant figures are required, which exceed the memory capacity of Casio fx-50FH II. Therefore, the calculator will automatically round off the number to  $10^{16}$ , and thus give rise to an incorrect result. In fact, we can use computer programs that support HPA to find the approximate value of  $\log(10^{16} + 1)$ . The following value is found by Wolfram Alpha, an online computational knowledge engine developed by the company Wolfram Research.

$$\log(10^{16} + 1)$$

 $\approx 16.0000000000000000043429448190325180593640482375$  401514738622407081

Interested readers might visit the Wolfram Alpha website (<u>https://www.wolframalpha.com/</u>) to explore the engine. We thus find that  $\log(10^{16} + 1)$  is slightly larger than 16, but a calculator just do not have enough significant figures to display this value to a higher precision.

The moral of this question is that checking the answer is always important. A calculator is a merely an aid when solving problems. Not only should we make suitable use of the calculator, but also justify our answers by appropriate logical reasoning.

## 2020-DSE-MATH-CP 1 No. 19

*PQRS* is a quadrilateral paper card, where PQ = 60 cm, PS = 40 cm,  $\angle PQR = 30^{\circ}$ ,  $\angle PRQ = 55^{\circ}$  and  $\angle QPS = 120^{\circ}$ . The paper card is held with QR lying on the horizontal ground as shown in Figure 1.

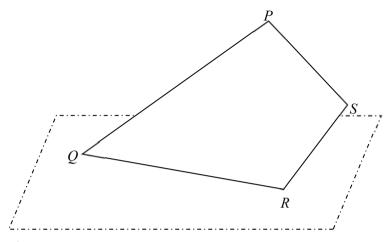


Figure 1

- (a) Find the length of RS.
- (b) Find the area of the paper card.
- (c) It is given that the angle between the paper card and the horizontal ground is 32°.
  - (i) Find the shortest distance from P to the horizontal ground.
  - (ii) A student claims that the angle between *RS* and the horizontal ground is at most 20°. Is the claim correct? Explain your answer.

Parts (a) and (b) merely involved some relatively simple techniques in trigonometry and mensuration, and so we shall omit the detailed calculations here. But note that the result of (a),

 $RS \approx 16.90879944$  cm  $\approx 16.9$  cm will be used in the later parts of the question.

Concerning (c)(i), it is helpful for us to draw some auxiliary lines in the figure in order to help us understand the situation. It is clear that the point G on the horizontal ground closest to P must be vertically below P. In other words, G is the projection of P onto the horizontal ground. We then join G and P. Now, the required distance is GP. It is given that the angle between the paper card and the horizontal ground is  $32^{\circ}$ . This information lead us to think of the angle between the two planes PQRS and GQR, with the line of intersection QR. It is natural to drop the foot of perpendicular H from P to QR, and draw the lines GH and HP, as shown in Figure 2 below.

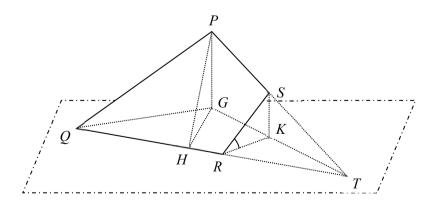


Figure 2

Thus, we have  $\angle GHP = 32^{\circ}$ . As we know that  $HP = 60 \sin 30^{\circ}$  = 30 cm, we have  $GP = HP \sin 32^{\circ} = 30 \sin 32^{\circ} \approx 15.9 \text{ cm}$ .

But wait! In Mathematics, it is crucial to justify that our answer is correct. By definition, the two arms of the angle between the planes PQRS and GQR must be both perpendicular to QR. By construction, we can make sure that  $\angle PHQ = 90^{\circ}$ . Nevertheless, how do we know that  $\angle GHQ$  also equals  $90^{\circ}$ ?

Actually there is a little trick here, namely, the theorem of three perpendiculars, which will be added into the revised curriculum, as mentioned in Learning Objective 14.8 in the *Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Secondary 4 - 6)*. It is recommended that the schools should implement the revised senior secondary Mathematics curriculum for the Compulsory Part at Secondary 4 to 6 progressively from Secondary 4 with effect from the school year 2023/24.

The theorem of three perpendiculars states that if GP is perpendicular to the plane GHQ and  $\angle PHQ = 90^{\circ}$ , then  $\angle GHQ = 90^{\circ}$ . The marking scheme produced by the HKEAA took this theorem for granted in this question, and did not include a proof of this fact. However, we found it beneficial for teachers and students to understand the theorem more

thoroughly. Two different proofs of this theorem will be presented here, the first using the elementary geometric approach, and the second using vectors.

Let us investigate the first method. As GP is perpendicular to the plane GHQ, GP must also be perpendicular to any straight line on plane GHQ, in particular GQ and GH. By Pythagoras' Theorem, we have

$$GP^2 + GQ^2 = PQ^2$$
 ..... (1)

and

$$GP^2 + GH^2 = HP^2$$
 ..... (2)

Also, since  $\angle PHQ = 90^{\circ}$ , we deduce that

$$HP^2 + HQ^2 = PQ^2$$
 ..... (3)

Substituting equations (1) and (2) into (3), we get

$$(GP^2 + GH^2) + HQ^2 = GP^2 + GQ^2$$
  
 $GH^2 + HQ^2 = GQ^2$ 

The  $GP^2$  term amazingly canceled out, and using the converse of Pythagoras' Theorem, we conclude that  $\angle GHQ = 90^{\circ}$ .

The second proof is very elegant and it involves the techniques of vectors in the Extended Part Module 2. In the foregoing arguments, the dot product of any two vectors  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  is denoted by  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ . The term "inner product" or "scalar product" are also sometimes used interchangeably in some textbooks, with the

notation  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle$  standing for  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ . It is well known that  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$  if and only if  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are orthogonal, that is, either  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are perpendicular to each other, or at least one of the vectors  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  equals  $\mathbf{0}$ .

We know that GP is perpendicular to the plane GHQ, and so

$$\overrightarrow{GP} \cdot \overrightarrow{GH} = \overrightarrow{GP} \cdot \overrightarrow{GQ} = 0$$

By hypothesis,  $\angle PHQ = 90^{\circ}$  implies that

$$\overrightarrow{HP} \cdot \overrightarrow{HQ} = 0$$

Next, we consider the product

$$\overrightarrow{GP} \cdot \overrightarrow{HQ} = (\overrightarrow{GH} + \overrightarrow{HP}) \cdot \overrightarrow{HQ} = \overrightarrow{GP} \cdot (\overrightarrow{GQ} - \overrightarrow{GH})$$

Using the associative law of the dot product, we expand the parentheses and obtain

$$\overrightarrow{GH} \cdot \overrightarrow{HQ} + \overrightarrow{HP} \cdot \overrightarrow{HQ} = \overrightarrow{GP} \cdot \overrightarrow{GQ} - \overrightarrow{GP} \cdot \overrightarrow{GH}$$

Hence, we have  $\overrightarrow{GH} \cdot \overrightarrow{HQ} = 0$  and the result follows.

Finally, we come to the most intriguing part (c)(ii). The question called for the angle between RS and the horizontal ground. This angle is also known as the "inclination" of the straight line RS.

We know that the inclination of RS is defined as the angle between RS and it projection RK onto the horizontal ground, as shown in Figure 2. We aim to determine the measure of  $\angle KRS$  to check whether it is indeed less than or equal to  $20^{\circ}$ .

What makes this problem so challenging is the fact that RS itself is lying on an inclined plane. Besides its length found in part (a), we have very little information about its position. The solution to this problem is quite extraordinary, and it requires us to "think outside the box." The idea is to produce PS and QR to intersect at point T. It is evident that G, K and T are collinear. Note that

$$\angle PTQ = 180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} = 30^{\circ} = \angle PQT$$

Therefore, by using sides opposite equal angles, we can verify that  $\Delta PQT$  must be isosceles, with PT = PQ = 60 cm. This is the key observation that guides us to find the way to solve the problem. Using similar triangles  $\Delta GPT \sim \Delta KST$ , we know that

$$\frac{KS}{GP} = \frac{ST}{PT} = \frac{60 - 40}{60} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Simplifying the expressions, we get

$$KS = \frac{GP}{3} = \frac{30 \sin 32^{\circ}}{3} = 10 \sin 32^{\circ} \text{ cm}$$

By (a), the required inclination is given by

$$\sin \angle KRS = \frac{KS}{RS} \approx \frac{10 \sin 32^{\circ}}{16.90879944}$$

We ultimately find that  $\angle KRS \approx 18.3^{\circ} < 20^{\circ}$ , and hence the claim is correct.

The method presented above relies very much on the perpendicular distance from S to the horizontal ground. If a candidate failed to solve (c)(i), it is very likely that he/she would lose most of the marks in (c)(ii). However, the question (c)(ii) called for an angle. It seemed to us that the inclination of RS is not directly related to the length of KS, and there should be some workarounds that enable us to solve it without finding KS.

This is indeed the case. Let us try to approach the problem in an alternative way. From S, we drop the foot of perpendicular M to QR produced. By the theorem of three perpendiculars, we know that KM and MQ are also perpendicular to each other. Therefore,  $\angle KMS = 32^{\circ}$  is the angle between the paper card and the horizontal ground, as shown in Figure 3.

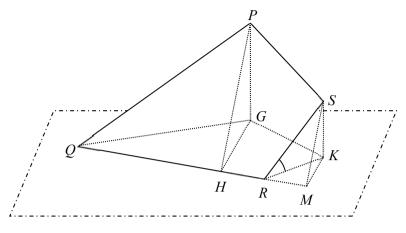


Figure 3

In  $\Delta KMS$  and  $\Delta KRS$ , we have

$$\frac{KS}{MS} = \sin 32^{\circ}$$

and

$$\frac{KS}{RS} = \sin \angle KRS$$

By dividing these two quantities, we obtain

$$\frac{\sin \angle KRS}{\sin 32^{\circ}} = \frac{MS}{RS} = \sin \angle MRS \quad \text{for } KS \neq 0$$

Since the sine function is increasing in the first quadrant, it suffices to show that

$$\sin \angle MRS < \frac{\sin 20^{\circ}}{\sin 32^{\circ}} \approx 0.645$$

With the help of part (a), it is surprisingly easier than one would expect. We know that

$$\angle QPR = 180^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} - 55^{\circ} = 95^{\circ}$$

and

$$\angle RPS = 120^{\circ} - 95^{\circ} = 25^{\circ}$$

Using sine theorem in  $\triangle PRS$ , we have

$$\frac{RS}{\sin \angle RPS} = \frac{PS}{\sin \angle PRS}$$

Hence,

$$\frac{16.90879944}{\sin 25^{\circ}} \approx \frac{40}{\sin \angle PRS}$$

which implies  $\angle PRS \approx 88.74300895^{\circ}$  or  $91.25699105^{\circ}$  (rejected). Thus, we have  $\sin \angle MRS \approx \sin(180^{\circ} - 55^{\circ} - 88.74300895^{\circ}) \approx 0.591 < 0.645$ , and we are done.

This problem encapsulated many important Mathematical concepts, such as trigonometry, 3-dimensional (3-D) figures and mensuration. The use of multiple solutions to the question could help students to build up the connections between various realms of Mathematics. Nonetheless, the teaching and learning of these principles have been quite challenging for most teachers and students. It is usually quite difficult to visualize the figures in the questions, especially for 3-D geometry. Fortunately, we can make use of information technology to help students understand the problems. For instance, there are some Dynamic Geometry

Software (DGS), such as GeoGebra, that can support 3-D figures. The DGS can allow the user to change the angles in the figure and show the results automatically. Figure 4 shows one of such projects to visualize the above mentioned question (Chik, 2020). One can adjust the slider to modify the measure of  $\angle GHP$  and observe the behavior of  $\angle KRS$  accordingly.

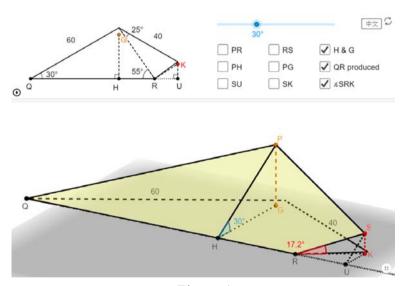
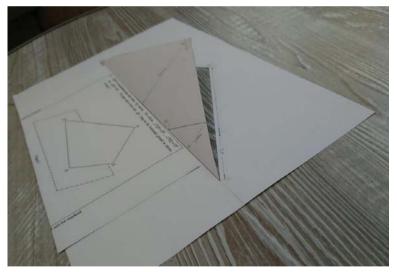


Figure 4

Besides using DGS, some teachers also like to make paper models to help explain the concepts to students. Figure 5 shows a paper model demonstrating the above problem. The advantage of using these models is that they are more authentic to students. Researchers have found that making sense of Mathematics problems in the real world situations is important in enhancing the learning motivation of students (Boaler, 2015). The paper models can be constructed at a relatively low cost. The students can actually touch it, move it, and observe the change of the angles. They also help students appreciate that Mathematics can be fun and approachable.



Paper model is created by Yeung Chi Keung, Yuen Long Lutheran Secondary School Figure 5

#### Conclusion

The HKDSE Mathematics Examination may be a nightmare for many secondary students. Some schools use the "traditional approach" which emphasise on the memorization of theorems and formulas. We indeed have some reservation to this approach. In the previous examples, we have seen that just following the procedures blindly might not be the wisest way of tackling a problem. We may also miss a lot of fascinating "Easter Eggs" hidden in Mathematics. Through innovative teaching strategies and learning activities, teachers can guide their students to investigate and discover the joy of problem solving. We hope that the above discussions of the problems could help shed some light on both Mathematics educators and students in the preparation of the HKDSE.

#### References

- [1] Boaler, Jo. (2015). The Elephant in the Classroom: Helping Children Learn and Love Maths. London: Souvenir Press.
- [2] Chik, Alex Man Fung. (2020). HKDSE 2020 Paper I #19. Retrieved from https://www.geogebra.org/m/zvbhqfcn
- [3] Curriculum Development Council and The Hong Kong Examination and Assessment Authority. (2017). Mathematics: Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Secondary 4 - 6). Hong Kong: Education Bureau.
- [4] Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority. (2020). HKDSE Subject Examination Report and Question Papers (with Marking Schemes) 2020: Mathematics (Compulsory Part). Hong Kong: Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority.

## 8. Exploration and Development of Effective Strategies for Implementing STEM Elements in Secondary Mathematics

IP Ka-fai, Gavin
Kwun Tong Government Secondary School
gavinip@edb.gov.hk

STEM education has been promoting in Hong Kong for several years. As a proactive senior form Mathematics teacher, I am always keen on visiting different seminars, workshops and Expos to acquire its latest information of development and innovative ideas for brainstorming. Their integration of relatively low-grade Mathematics, however, is commonly seen. Mathematics is used as the means in the calculation for scientific findings but throughout the process, there is little motivation on student's interest in learning Mathematics and pursuing advanced subject knowledge.

In my observation and assessment, I would summarise a few reasons why our Mathematics elements cannot play the major roles in STEM education in Hong Kong for the time being.

- 1. Teachers are too busy to allocate sufficient lesson time in analysing and devising some tailor-made STEM exemplars.
- 2. Most Mathematics teachers may not have sufficient knowledge of other Science, Technology and Engineering

- subjects for designing some qualified, subject-based exemplars.
- 3. Textbook publishers have certain ready-made and user-friendly teaching resources, but they are often some small-scaled Mathematics instead of STEM-natured projects.

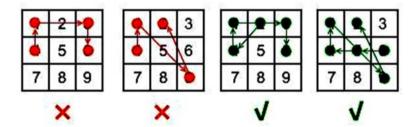
It would thus be the best if we can investigate and refine some learning and teaching activities in the enhancement of students' ability on integrating and applying knowledge and skills of STEM-related subjects, as well as working out the creative solutions to strive for excellence.

I would like to share here a practical, user-friendly and low-cost topic which can integrate STEM elements well into even our senior form curriculum. This is about the Android Mobile Secret Screen Lock. Android accounts for approximately 85 % of all smartphones sales to end users worldwide, so the majority of our students should be familiar with its operations, which is much helpful in drawing their attention and stimulating their interest in-class participation.

We can apply the concept of setting Secret Screen Lock to Permutation and Combination, which is a relatively new topic after launching the revised senior secondary school curriculum in 2009. The whole activity lasts one double-lesson of around 80 minutes.

First of all, the teachers should introduce to their students the unique lock pattern of Android mobile using nine dots 1 to 9. We can only use horizontal, vertical or diagonal straight lines to connect the dots continuously. If we try to connect two dots directly via a third unconnected dot in between, then this third dot will also be connected and counted in our PIN.

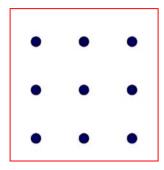
Under the above rules, the students should identify that 4136 is invalid because the line connecting 1 and 3 also passes throughout an unconnected 2. The correct PIN is thus 41236 which consists of five dots instead of four. Similarly, there is no 4192 but only 41592. On the other hand, 24136 and 654192 are two valid Secret Screen Locks. We can refer to the given figure for better illustrations.



This is a common-sense that the security level is upgraded if more dots are used in the lock, as the thief would find it hard to guess the correct Secret Screen Lock by trial and errors and to unlock the Android Mobile. Nevertheless, there is one "Mathematics in Life" question that the people often overlook in real-life: How many locking patterns are there for a different number of dots the users select? Is your own Secret Screen Lock secured in avoiding loss of private data if it is stolen? This is the main theme of the double-lesson, counting the number of valid ways in lock setting.

The above introduction needs approximately 5-7 minutes to complete. How can the teachers make use of this mobile lock to organize the meaningful learning and teaching activity about Counting: Permutation and Combination? From my observation in the tryout lessons, I would suggest three completely different tactics to cater to teacher's characteristics and students' learning diversities. You can compare their pros and cons and decide which one is most suitable for yours.

## <u>First Lesson Plan – Suitable for Students having Higher</u> <u>Ability (Suggestion)</u>



The teachers can distribute a paper sheet consisting of twelve such  $3 \times 3$  grids which are identical to the appearance of Android Mobile Lock Pattern to each student. For convenience, any two students who are sitting together will be asked to

form a group for the upcoming activity.

Starting from two digits, each student is asked to decide his/her own Secret Screen Lock and draw the design on the paper provided. He/She will then let the partner of the group to guess the Secret Screen Lock at most 3 times. Record the results of success/failure in guessing.

Predictably, the students would hardly guess the correct pattern. This would then be a good introduction to ask for their explanation mathematically why the guess is so difficult even with just 2 dots chosen. The students are then asked to investigate the number of possible pairs of secret codes that can be formed with 2 digits before reporting.

It is believable that some groups would offer the answer  ${}_{9}P_{2} = 72$ . The teachers should explain to the students that the actual

number of possible patterns is less than 72 due to some straight lines connecting 3 points. Using Dot 1 as an example, the pairs 13, 17 and 19 are impossible because they would pass through the dots 2, 4 and 5 respectively. The students may use simple counting or other methods to identify there are totally 16 illegal patterns. The real number of patterns that could be formed was thus 72 - 16 = 56.

After completion of the trials with 2 digits, the students are guided to proceed to 3 digits and the working procedures are similar to that before except the students are allowed to raise 5 YES or NO questions to get some hints for the guess. Students are encouraged to raise creative questions like "Did your pattern contain one axis of symmetry?", "Did your pattern contain a triangle?", "Did your pattern contain a cross?", "Did your pattern pass through the central dot 5?", etc.

As the number of ways involved is much more than that of 2 digits, the students would find them extremely difficult to guess the answers even hints can be provided from their questions arisen. Teachers can again help the students to explore and to identify that it has 320 different ways to set the Mobile Secret Screen Lock in Android. The methodology is as follows:

#### Correct Number of ways

= Number of ways selecting 3 dots at random without restriction

– (Number of Ways that the first connection is invalid by having
Any Corner connected to the other 3 Corners or any 4 dots
between the Corners connected to its opposite dot) – (Number
of Ways that the first connection is valid but the second
connection is invalid having Any Corner connected to the other
3 Corners or any 4 dots between the Corners connected to its
opposite dot)

$$= {}_{9}P_{3} - (4 \times 3 + 4 \times 1) \times 7 - [(5 \times 3 + 7 \times 1) \times 4 - (4 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 \times 4)]$$

$$= 504 - 112 - (88 - 8 - 8)$$

$$= 504 - 112 - 72$$

$$= 320$$

If the time permits and the student's ability are relatively high, teacher colleagues can proceed to the secret mode using 4 digits and the students can ask 10 YES or NO questions to get more hints. No matter whether the students are wise enough to guess the pattern or not, the teachers can teach them mathematically how to obtain 1,624 as the correct number of ways in this lock set.

As an extended activity, teachers can ask students to use the mathematical patterns they inquired from above to induce how many possible locks can be built using 5 to 9 dots and discuss in the next lesson should they have the interest to pursue advanced knowledge of Combination and Permutation.

### <u>Second Lesson Plan – Suitable for Students having Average</u> <u>Ability or Above (Suggestion)</u>

If the students are of average ability with fair learning motivation, it would be better for the teachers using another approach to conduct the lessons because the students might lose interest quickly by failure in guessing the right patterns a few times if we still adopt the first lesson plan.

For instance, the teachers may start the lesson using a few Apps, like local Public Bicycle Systems on streets or those Meal Ordering Systems in restaurants, to pinpoint the essence of security in data transfer. As they can be used regularly in the real-life by the students, this is hopeful we can draw student's attention concerning Smartphone security and can successfully stimulate their interest to engage in the coming STEM activities.

The teachers can then divide the students into 9 to 10 groups with each group consisting of 3 to 4 students. In the first warm-

up activity, each group is asked to design the Smartphone pattern using one digit only and kept it secret. They are then requested to calculate the number of possibilities, which is  ${}_{9}C_{1}$  = 9. It is believed they can work out the answer easily for some senses of success.

The teacher can then choose one digit by himself/herself as own secret code and let the students guess it. The students are allowed to raise creative "YES or NO" questions as hints for guessing the randomly set pattern, like "Did your selected dot lie above the middle horizontal line?", "Did your selected dot lie on L.H.S. of the middle vertical line?", etc. It is expected this simple activity can develop an engaging atmosphere that the students would maintain high-level participation and develop their generic skills by raising some meaningful questions throughout the process.

After the relatively simple warm-up activity, each group is told to design its Smartphone pattern using 2 digits this time and keep it secret. Teachers can ask the students to evaluate the number of patterns formed by selecting 2 out of 9 dots at random without restrictions, which is  ${}_{9}C_{2} \times 2!$  or  ${}_{9}P_{2} = 72$ . The students are allowed again to raise some creative "YES or NO" questions to guess the pattern like "Did your pattern contains

an axis of symmetry?", "Did your pattern passes through the middle dot?", etc. The answer should be guessed correctly after about 5 to 6 trials.

After successful identification of the pattern in this second activity, the teachers need to illustrate that the actual number of possible patterns is less than 72 due to some straight lines connecting 3 points. The teachers can give their students 3 to 4 minutes to analyze and to identify there are 8 straight lines (3 horizontal, 3 vertical and 2 diagonals) which contribute  $8 \times 2 = 16$  illegal patterns. The real number of patterns that could be formed using 2 digits is thus 72 - 16 = 56.

After the student gets familiar with the rules of setting the lock pattern, the teachers can introduce the third activity in which each group will be asked to design the Smartphone pattern using 3 digits and again the "YES or NO" questions could be raised to guess the pattern. After two activities that the students have warm—up already, it is believed the discussion will be fiercer among students but no group may be able to guess the right answer due to too many possible choices.

The teachers can draw accordingly different figures on the board to teach the students how to find the correct number of patterns that could be formed by using 3 digits. The teachers need to state that  ${}_{9}P_{n}$  for n > 1 ( i.e.  ${}_{9}P_{3} = 504$  in this activity ), is not the correct answer. It is because there are illegal patterns generated, like 128, 537, 482, etc. which passes through either more than 3 points or some previously connected points that violated the principles. Teachers can apply a simple application of the Inclusion-Exclusion Theorem in Combinatorics to teach the students patiently in a step-by-step that

Correct Number of ways = 
$${}_{9}P_{3} - 8 \times (2 \times 2 \times 6 + 2) + 12 \times 2$$
  
=  $504 - 8 \times 26 + 24$   
=  $504 - 208 + 24$   
=  $320$ 

The three components of the first step above can be carefully explained to students as follows:

- I. The first term <sub>9</sub>P<sub>3</sub> is the number of ways selecting 3 digits among nine possible choices at random without restriction, which is the same as that appeared in the First Lesson Plan.
- II. For the second term  $8 \times (2 \times 2 \times 6 + 2)$ , we have

- (a) The digit 8 refers to 8 invalid straight lines (i.e. 13, 17, 39, 79, 19, 37, 28 and 46) with 2 points just counted but they have an intermediate uncounted point.
- (b) The first 2 refers to the two orientations of the same invalid line, for instance, 136 and 631 are counted as 2 different ways even their appearance is the same.
- (c) The second 2 refers to the flowing positions of an invalid line. For example, if it has three points 1, 5 and 7 chosen, it can be drawn either by 1475 or 5147.
- (d) The digit 6 refers to the remaining 6 dots on the grid that can be chosen to draw the line.
- (e) The last 2 refers to the number of invalid straight lines formed by 3 collinear points. For example, we consider the invalid line formed by three digits 1, 5 and 9. There are 3! = 6 different arrangements in which four (159, 951, 519 and 591) are valid while the other two (195 and 591) are invalid.
- III. For  $12 \times 2$ , we have to aware that in II we have some invalid patterns double–counted that we need to deal with and take them out. There are 12 such patterns concerned (139, 317, 179, 397, 137, 319, 197, 379, 173, 391, 719, 739), all involve any 2 of the 8 invalid straight lines in II. (a) above

that are adherent to each other, while  $\times$  2 is to consider the two orientations of the same pattern.

As the conclusion, the teachers can briefly discuss with the students how this STEM exemplar can integrate the theoretical calculation and real-life application of Smartphone security effectively, and let them see how the advanced Counting skills can be used in reality.

An extended after-lesson activity may be arranged that the teachers can write down the number of Android Mobile Lock patterns which can be constructed using 4 and 5 digits. In the meanwhile, all students are asked to think whether they can develop any mathematical pattern if the number of patterns is unlimited for an increasing number of dots available on the mobile phone.

### <u>Third Lesson Plan – Suitable for Students having Average</u> or Below Ability (Suggestion)

For this Lesson Plan, the students are assumed to have only fundamental counting techniques and they do not know much (or any) on Permutation nPr and Combination nCr. We can see how this exemplar can still be workable by using simple counting method in the double lessons.

Like our Second Lesson Plan, the teachers are suggested to begin from less number of dots like one or two only, to enhance the chance of success and the confidence of students in forthcoming challenges when the number of dots is increased to 3 or more. This can also enhance the opportunity for building up more proactive and constructive student participation.

The teachers can start the lesson by emphasising the security importance in online data transfer for the protection of personal data. Besides, a brief introduction of the Enigma machine, an encryption device invented by Alan Turing in the mid-20th century to protect the commercial, diplomatic and military communication, can be used to discuss with students on the selection of best security method (PIN, Pattern or Fingerprint) to protect the valuable data in their mobile phones. This introduction can help to relate this essential real-life problem to the upcoming activities for students' attention.

In the first part of the lesson, the teachers introduce the principles of setting Secret Screen Lock in Android Smartphone so the students understand what kinds of codes are valid or invalid. Each student has to find out the number of security patterns starting from 1 and 2 dots. A few students are

then asked to present his/her findings of each case on the board in details for class discussion.

When the students know only some simple counting principles, the most foreseeable approach for 2-dot case should be  $9 \times 8 - 8 \times 2 = 56$ . But from what I observed in the tryout lessons some students could give other innovative and creative approaches. One example is as shown below:

- For digit 1, there are 5 valid connections: 12, 14, 15, 16 and 18. Applying the concept of rotational symmetry, digit 3, 7 and 9 should construct 5 valid connections.
- II. For digit 2, there are 7 valid connections: 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29. Applying the concept of rotational symmetry, digit 4, 6 and 8 should construct 7 valid connections.
- III. For digit 5, it can be joined to all other 8 remaining digits as valid connections.
- IV. Correct Number of ways =  $4 \times 5 + 4 \times 7 + 8 = 56$

The students can relate an S.1 concept: Rotational Symmetry to facilitate their simple Counting!

With carefulness and effort, it is believed that many students could understand how to find the right answer 56 patterns with the help of ideas brainstormed from class discussion.

After the students get familiar with the locking patterns, the teachers can classify the students of 3 to 4 students and ask each group to find the number of Smartphone

| C | S | C |
|---|---|---|
| S | 0 | S |
| С | S | C |

security patterns using 3 dots. The teachers can help the students by dividing the 9 dots of the pattern into 3 groups: 4 pieces of corner C (i.e. 1, 3, 7 and 9), 4 pieces of side S (i.e. 2, 4, 6, 8) and 1 central dot O (5) and each group is required to think about the corresponding number of combination case by case.

The teachers can then assist the students using the easiest 3 corners (3C) to explain its invalidity. The other cases like 2 corners and 1 side, (2C 1S), 1 corner and 2 sides (1C 2S), etc., are also introduced and the students are brought to see various possibilities in each case and its number of patterns available. The teachers can use a few diagrams drawn on the board to illustrate that

| Case     | Connection Patterns  | Number of Patterns<br>Formed |  |
|----------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 3C       | None                 | 0                            |  |
| 2C 1S    | CSC                  | $4 \times 4 \times 3 = 48$   |  |
| 20 13    | SCC                  | $4 \times 2 \times 1 = 8$    |  |
| 2C 1O    | COC                  | $4 \times 1 \times 3 = 12$   |  |
| 20 10    | OCC                  | $1 \times 4 \times 1 = 4$    |  |
|          | CSS                  | $4 \times 4 \times 2 = 32$   |  |
| 1C 2S    | SCS                  | $4 \times 4 \times 3 = 48$   |  |
|          | SSC                  | $4 \times 4 \times 2 = 32$   |  |
|          | CSO                  | $4 \times 4 \times 1 = 16$   |  |
|          | COS                  | $4 \times 1 \times 4 = 16$   |  |
| 1C 1S 1O | SCO                  | $4 \times 4 \times 1 = 16$   |  |
| 10 13 10 | SOC                  | $4 \times 1 \times 4 = 16$   |  |
|          | OCS                  | $1 \times 4 \times 4 = 16$   |  |
|          | OSC                  | $1 \times 4 \times 4 = 16$   |  |
| 3S       | SSS                  | $4 \times 2 \times 1 = 8$    |  |
| 2S 1O    | SSO                  | $4 \times 2 \times 1 = 8$    |  |
|          | SOS                  | $4 \times 1 \times 3 = 12$   |  |
|          | OSS                  | $1 \times 41 \times 3 = 12$  |  |
|          | Total Number of Ways | 320                          |  |

The students are guided to identify the number of patterns formed in different cases above and see if their work can be combined to generate the final answer 320 patterns correctly.

If time permits, the teachers can ask each group to design the Smartphone pattern using 4 dots and kept it secret. In each series, when a group is selected at random, the other groups could ask their members "YES" or "NO" questions to clarify the unknowns and to guess the pattern. The number of questions is unlimited. The group which can offer the right answer wins the series. The students should be active in discussion and can guess some patterns correctly with hinted questions raised.

The teachers can ask them to use advanced approaches in finding the above answers should they have learnt Permutation and Combination later.

Using the "Android Mobile Secret Screen Lock" exemplar above, as an illustration, we find that an exemplar can be used on the students of various levels if we could slightly adjust the teaching approach to cater for student diversity. Its introduction serves as an objective of "throwing a sprat minnow to catch a whale", putting a sample here for colleagues' reference so they

can also prepare their exemplars for different topics of various levels themselves confidently. Through sharing hands-on experiences by our frontline teachers, hopefully, we can turn out not only the curriculum leaders but also life-long learners to strive for academic excellence in Hong Kong.

# Reference Material 1 – 320 Different Secret Lock Patterns using 3 Digits

Please find below 320 patterns of Android Mobile Secret Lock that can be formed with 3 digits out of 9. Upon student's inquiry, the teachers can show them these data for convenience and reference.

```
      123
      124
      125
      126
      127
      129
      142
      143
      145
      147

      148
      149
      152
      153
      154
      156
      157
      158
      159
      162

      163
      165
      167
      168
      169
      183
      184
      185
      186
      187

      189
      213
      214
      215
      216
      218
      231
      234
      235
      236

      238
      241
      243
      245
      247
      248
      249
      251
      253
      254

      256
      257
      258
      259
      261
      263
      265
      267
      268
      269

      274
      275
      276
      278
      294
      295
      296
      298
      321
      324

      325
      326
      327
      329
      341
      342
      345
      347
      348
      349

      351
      352
      354
      356
      357
      358
      359
      361
      362
      365

      367
      368
      369
      381
      384
      385
      386
      3
```

#### Reference Material 2 – Python Program

The Python program below can help to show all the number of ways that the Secret Screen Lock can be formed for different number of digits the user adopts, from one digit to all nine digits.

```
from itertools import permutations
from Queue import *
lines = \{'13':2, '46':5, '79':8,
'17':4,'28':5,'39':6,'19':5,'37':5}
 #flip ab to ba.
def switch(s):
     return s[1]+s[0]
#adding flipped lines into the checking list
e = []
for line in lines:
     e.append(switch(line))
for i in e:
     lines[i] = lines[switch(i)]
#checking if the middle number appears AFTER the line is filled
#which is invalid
def check(s,lines):
     for line in lines:
          pos = s.find(line)
          if pos > -1 and str(lines[line]) not in s[:pos]:
```

#### return False

```
return True
#main program returning all possibilities for every number
def f():
    now = 0
    q = Queue()
    for i in range(1,10):
         q.put(str(i))
    #while not q.empty():
    while now \leq = 8:
         a = q.get()
         if len(a) > now:
              print now+1, q.qsize()+1
              now += 1
         for i in '123456789':
              new = a+i
              if i not in a and check(new,lines):
                   q.put(new)
               1. 9 2. 56 3. 320
```

Results:

- 4. 1624 5. 7152 6. 26016

- 7. 72912 8. 140704 9. 140704

#### 9. 物體中的表面面積、體積與散熱程度的關係

#### 程國基

你有沒有想過松鼠的體型和它進食食物的種類有著甚麼的關係?原來動物的表面面積與體積的比會影響該動物的散熱程度而導致其進食食物的種類有所改變。在這文章中,嘗試運用中學數學知識探討物體中的表面面積、體積與散熱程度之間的關係。

動物體內產生的熱量是維持生命的一個重要的因素。但動物 身體內的熱量會經它的表面流失一定數量,稱「散熱量」。 所以,動物的散熱量和動物身體內的熱量比的大小對動物生 存在不同環境有著極其重要的影響。

為方便我們探討動物的表面面積與體積的比會如何影響該 動物的散熱程度,可將情況簡化,先假設:

- (i) 對同一類動物,動物體內的熱量和該動物的體積成正比;
- (ii) 對同一類動物,動物的散熱量和該動物的表面面積成正 比;和
- (iii) 動物的體型為正立方體。

依據以上有關的假設, 你認為

問題一:同一類動物在沙漠中,體型較大或較小的動物會較 有優勢?為甚麼?

問題二:同一類動物在北極中,體型較大或較小的動物會較 有優勢?為甚麼?

問題三:小松鼠或大松鼠進食食物的種類會較多?

為了回答以上三個問題,原來中學數學的知識正好大派用場。 首先,容易得知正立方體的表面面積與體積比 =  $\frac{6}{\ell}$ ,其中  $\ell$ 為該正立方體的邊長。因此,當正立方體的邊長 $\ell$ 越大,其表面面積與體積的比會越小。

其次,對於同一類動物,我們已假設動物體內的熱量和該動物的體積成正比;動物的散熱量和該動物的表面面積成正比。設 V為動物的體積、A為動物的表面面積、H為動物體內的熱量和L為動物的散熱量。得  $H=k_2V$  和  $L=k_1A$ ,

其中 $k_1 > 0$ 、 $k_2 > 0$  及  $k_1$ 、 $k_2$  為常數。因此, $\frac{L}{H} = \frac{k_1 A}{k_2 V}$ 。

已假設動物的體型為正立方體,可得  $\frac{L}{H} = \frac{k_1 A}{k_2 V} = \frac{6k_1}{k_2 \ell}$ ,其中

 $\ell$  為正立方體的邊長。所以,動物的散熱量和動物身體內的熱量比,即  $\frac{L}{H}$  和長度  $\ell$  成反比。

對於問題一,體型較小的動物因長度  $\ell$  較小,  $\frac{L}{H}$  變得較大,即每單位熱量中的散熱量較大而導致身體的散熱能力越好。我們知道,在沙漠中的動物須保持體內的熱量不要太高。因此,對同一類動物,在沙漠中體型較小的該類動物會比較有優勢。

對於問題二,因體型較大的動物的長度  $\ell$  較大,  $\frac{L}{H}$  變得較小,即每單位熱量中的散熱量較小而導致身體保存熱量能力越好。我們知道,在北極中的動物須保持體內的高熱量。因此,對同一類動物、在北極中體型較大的該類動物會比較有優勢。

對於問題三,因小松鼠的體形小,它的表面面積與體積比會較大松鼠的表面面積與體積比為大。依據 $\frac{L}{H} = \frac{k_1 A}{k_2 V}$ ,小松鼠的熱量散失會較大。所以,小松鼠要吃很多少不同種類的食物以提供較大的熱量。反觀大松鼠的表面面積與體積的比較

小,所以熱量散失會較小。因此,大松鼠只須吃樹葉或其他 蔬菜類的食物來提供身體足夠的熱量。

下表是三種體積相同的正四面體、正立方體和球體有關表面面積、體積和表面面積與體積比的資料:

設V為每個立體的體積。圖形

|    | 形狀   | 表面面積   | 體積 | 表面面積與 體積比   |
|----|------|--|----|---|
| 1. | 正四面體 | $2(3)^{\frac{7}{6}}V^{\frac{2}{3}}$                    | V  | $\frac{2(3)^{\frac{7}{6}}}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}}$                  |
| 2. | 正立方體 | $6V^{\frac{2}{3}}$                                     | V  | $\frac{6}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}}$                                   |
| 3. | 球體   | $3^{\frac{2}{3}} (4\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}}$ | V  | $\frac{3^{\frac{2}{3}}(4\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ |

依據上表,對正四面體、正立方體或球體形狀的動物,我們

知,
$$\frac{2(3)^{\frac{7}{6}}}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}} > \frac{6}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}} > \frac{3^{\frac{2}{3}}(4\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$
,所以球體形狀的動物有較

小的表面面積與體積的比。因 $\frac{L}{H} = \frac{k_1 A}{k_2 V}$ ,故此,球體形狀的

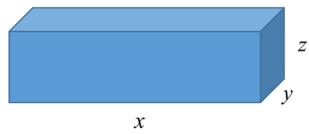
動物的散熱量和體內的熱量比較小。

這正好可解釋為何天氣寒冷的時候,人們會比較容易瑟縮一團?因為人們瑟縮一團時的形狀近似球體而動物的散熱量和體內的熱量比會較少而這正好在天氣寒冷的時候可較易保存身體的熱量。

最後,若假設動物的形狀是長立方體,甚麼形狀的長立方體 的動物的散熱能力最小?試試運用微積分!(註一)

#### 註一:

設長立方體形狀的動物的長、闊、高、表面面積和體積為x、y、z, A 和 V。



- (a) 以x、x和z表示A 和 V。
- (b) 設P = yz。
  - (i) 以y、P和V表示A。
  - (ii) 設P和V為常數。運用求導法,證明當 $\frac{A}{V}$ 為最小,v=z。
- (c) 設V為常數。運用求導法,證明當 $\frac{A}{V}$ 為最小,x=y=z。
- (d) 當長立方體形狀的動物的體積不變,判斷那類長立方體 形狀的動物的散熱能力最小。

#### 建議答案:

(a) 
$$\begin{cases} V = xyz \\ A = 2(xy + yz + zx) \end{cases}$$

$$V = Px$$

$$x = \frac{V}{P}$$

$$A = 2 \left\lceil \frac{V}{P} \left( y + \frac{P}{y} \right) + P \right\rceil$$

$$A = \frac{2Vy}{P} + \frac{2V}{v} + 2P$$

(c) 為考慮  $\frac{A}{V}$  為最小的情況,可運用(b) 先設 y=z。

$$V = xyz = xy^{2}$$

$$x = \frac{V}{y^{2}}$$

$$A = 2(xy + yz + zx) = 2(xy + y^{2} + yx) = 2\left[2\left(\frac{V}{y^{2}}\right)y + y^{2}\right] = \frac{4V}{y} + 2y^{2}$$

$$A = A + 2y^{2}$$

$$\frac{A}{V} = \frac{4}{v} + \frac{2y^2}{V}$$

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{A}{V}\right)}{dx} = \frac{-4}{y^2} + \frac{4y}{V}$$

$$\frac{4}{y^2} = \frac{4y}{V}$$

$$V = y^3$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{V} \ \left(\because y > 0\right)$$

$$\frac{d^{2}\left(\frac{A}{V}\right)}{dv^{2}} = \frac{8}{v^{3}} + \frac{4}{V} > 0 \quad (\because y > 0)$$

當
$$y = \sqrt[3]{V}$$
 ,  $\frac{A}{V}$  為最小。

因 
$$V = xy^2$$

$$x = y = z$$

所以,當
$$\frac{A}{V}$$
為最小, $x=y=z$ 。

(d) 因(c) ,當
$$\frac{A}{V}$$
為最小, $x=y=z$ 。所以,當動物的形狀為

正立方體時,表面面積與體積比最小。因
$$\frac{L}{H} = \frac{k_1 A}{k_2 V}$$
,故此,

當動物的形狀為正立方體時,散熱能力最小。

#### 網上參考資料

- [1] <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surface-area-to-volume ratio">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surface-area-to-volume ratio</a>
- [2] https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/education/resources/hi ghschool/chemmatters/past-issues/archive-2013-2014/animal-survival-in-extreme-temperatures.html
- [3] <a href="https://alevelbiology.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/dlm\_uploads/2017/06/AQA-AS-Biology-3.3.1-Surface-area-to-volume-ratio.pdf">https://alevelbiology.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/dlm\_uploads/2017/06/AQA-AS-Biology-3.3.1-Surface-area-to-volume-ratio.pdf</a>

#### 10. 數學科的「STEM 教育」活動

#### 王兆雄

#### 佛教黃鳳翎中學

#### 一. 前言

自 2017 年起,本校參加了由教育局數學教育組所推行有關 STEM 教育的「種籽」計劃,其間設計一些 STEM 教育活動。現在,我與各位分享兩個數學科 STEM 教育活動。

# 二. 活動內容 --- 蒙提霍爾問題/三門問題 (Monty Hall Problem)

#### 活動簡介

蒙提霍爾問題源自美國的電視遊戲節目,該遊戲的玩法是參賽者看見三扇關閉了的門,其中一扇門的後面有一輛汽車,而另外兩扇門後面則各藏有一隻山羊,最後選中後面有車的那扇門就可以贏得該汽車。當參賽者選定了一扇門,但未去開門前,知道門後情況的節目主持人會開啟剩下兩扇門的其中一扇,露出其中一隻山羊。主持人其後會問參賽者要不要換另一扇仍然關上的門。問題是:換另一扇門會否增加參賽者贏得汽車的概率呢?

本校要求學生利用邏輯閘(Logic Gate)模擬該遊戲節目,以實驗概率測試這問題,該數學 STEM 活動的課堂設計如下:

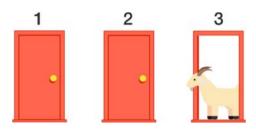
#### 基本資料

涉及數學課題:續概率

課堂對象:中五級學生

預備知識: 邏輯閘基礎知識、概率的乘法及加法定律

**需用課節:**3節(每節40分鐘)



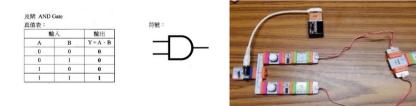
#### STEM 活動元素

若要製作此遊戲節目,從前需要利用邏輯閘集成電路晶片配以單面電木萬用底板製作電路,但這做法既耗時,亦要求學生有相關的知識,學生難以完成。不過現在可以用 Littlebits 零件,以砌積木的方法完成其電路。



#### 課堂設計(第1節)

學生須學習不同的邏輯閘及對應的真值表,繪畫相關的電路圖。由於時間有限,我們只教授 AND、OR、NOT 和 XOR 這 4 個邏輯閘。接著,我們要求學生利用 Littlebits 製作簡單電路,把邏輯閘及真值表的結果,以實物呈現,加深學生對邏輯閘的認識。



邏輯閘及真值表 (AND GATE)

利用 Littlebits 測試邏輯閘 (AND GATE)





學生利用 Littlebits 進行 測試

學生在黑版展示測試結果

# 課堂設計(第2節及第3節)

首先,老師介紹蒙提霍爾問題,讓學生對問題有初步的認識。接著學生分成7組,並利用網上程式每組測試50次。其中3組指定換門,另外4組指定不換門,讓學生找出換門及不換門成功獲獎的概率。結果,學生發現換門成功獲獎的概率較大。

網上有不少的模擬程式,測試該問題的結果,但同學會質疑程式的「隨機性」。因此,老師要求學生分組並利用 Littlebits的邏輯閘模擬蒙提霍爾問題,由學生隨機放置有車的門,若學生能力稍遜,老師可預先製作部分組件,讓學生較容易製作,增加課堂效率。然後,老師指定 3 組換門,另外 4 組指定不換門,讓學生找出換門及不換門成功獲獎的概率。同樣地,學生發現換門成功獲獎的概率較大。

最後,學生利用樹形圖,分析換門及不換門的概率,並解釋 為何換門有較大概率獲獎。



學生利用網上程式測試 换門/不换門的情況



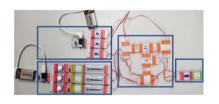
分組得出換門及不換門的 實驗概率



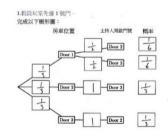
學生利用 Littlebits 測試 學生製作樹形圖 换門/不换門的情況



當日學生的記錄 (利用網上程式)



利用 Littlebits 模擬 蒙提霍爾問題



### 三. 活動內容 --- 四驅車

# 活動簡介

本校定期舉辦四驅車活動,期間曾有學生問我:「老師,此四驅車的摩打轉速是多少呢?」。一般情況,購買摩打是會標明轉速的範圍,不過隨車附送的普通摩打則沒有標明。因此,本校設計一個數學 STEM 活動解答此問題,現向大家講解此數學 STEM 活動的課堂設計。

# 基本資料

涉及數學課題:率和比

課堂對象:中二級學生

預備知識:速率、齒輪比及四

驅車原理

需用課節:3 節(每節 40 分

鐘)



# 課堂安排(第1節)

利用 STEM 課節,向學生講解四驅車原理,讓學生知道影響四驅車的因素是摩打、齒輪比及輪胎大小。此外,這課節亦會教學生換四驅車的齒輪,並讓學生實踐。

# 課堂安排(第2節及第3節)

此課節學生是分組進行活動,並引導學生計算四驅車摩打的轉速。首先老師向學生說明齒輪比跟轉動圈數比是相反的, 其次透過學生數齒輪的齒數活動,讓學生明白齒輪比的意義。例如,齒輪比是 5:1,即代表摩打轉 5 個圈,輪胎才轉 1 個圈。接著,當已知四驅車速度、輪胎大小及齒輪比,老師引導學生計算四驅車摩打的轉速。最後,每組會分配一架四驅車、一個測速器及三套不同的齒輪。每組學生先量度四驅車連速,然後根據已知的齒輪比,計算摩打的轉速。每組學生均需要按不同的齒輪比計算摩打轉速,因此每組學生均需計算三次,過程中學生需換四驅車的齒輪。

結果,學生經此活動後,他們計算摩打的轉速與標示的轉速 是相近的。



學生試換四驅車零件



數齒輪齒數活動



|    | 反商檢 | 直截翰 | 麻輪比   | 輪胎大小<br>(直径) | 速率      | 摩打轉速     |
|----|-----|-----|-------|--------------|---------|----------|
| 1. | 滋胜色 | 黄色  | 3.5:1 | 2.5 cm       | 33hk/L  | 17082 rp |
| 2  | 紅色  | 沙色  | 4.2:1 | 2.5 cm       | 23 km/h | 20448191 |
| 3. | 整色  | 输色  | 5:1   | 2.5 cm       | rlhah   | 2228/19  |

利用測速器量度四驅車速度 學生計算摩打轉速結果

# 活動反思

此活動要求學生更換四驅車零件技術 較高,宜與其他科協作進行。若時間 許可,可以讓學生以相同的摩打,選 擇不同的齒輪比和輪胎大小,製作一 架極速四驅車,並進行比賽,可增添 學生的課堂樂趣。



# 四. 總結及未來發展

在未推行數學科 STEM 活動前,我會反問自己數學科為何需要推行 STEM 活動,對提升成績似乎關係不大吧。有同事更戲言,數學在 STEM 中排列最後,因此數學科在 STEM 角色並不重要。

不過,因緣際遇參加了教育局 STEM 種籽計劃,和教育局 同工交流,一起協作設計以上 2 個數學科 STEM 教育活動, 並成功於本校推行。以上 STEM 活動除了涉及跨科元素外, 亦能培養學生共同能力,例如協作能力、解難能力等,更重 要的是能讓學生應用數學理論解決問題,培養學生對數學的 興趣。

經過數學科推行 STEM 教育活動後,本校數學學會竟獲得由同學投票得出的最受歡迎學會。其次,當年曾參與數學科 STEM 活動的中二學生,當那一屆學生升中四時,選擇修讀數學延伸部分單元一/二的人數較以往有所上升。由此可見,推行 STEM 教育活動後,對數學感興趣的學生人數有所增加。

未來,我會繼續推動數學科 STEM 教育活動,既可培養學生對數學的興趣,亦可培養學生的共通能力。此外,學校方面應推動跨學科學習(STEM 教育),協調科組合作,發揮協同效應,讓學生享受 STEM 教育的樂趣。

# 網上參考資料

- [1] 香港教育局課程發展處 (2015)。<<「推動 STEM 教育
   發揮創意潛能」概覽>>,取自
  https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/tc/curriculumdevelopment/renewal/STEM/STEM%20Overview\_c.pdf
- [2] 蒙提霍爾問題(維基百科),取自 https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%92%99%E6%8F%90% E9%9C%8D%E7%88%BE%E5%95%8F%E9%A1%8C
- [3] 以下 QR code 是本文 2 個 STEM 活動的花絮,歡迎同工細看。



STEM 活動花絮

### 11. A4 摺紙

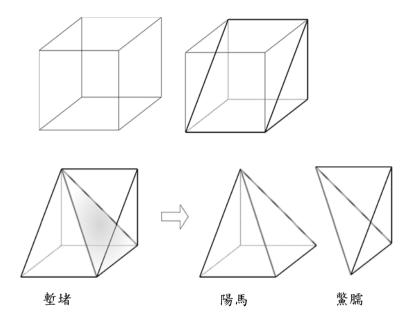
#### 潘昭廉

#### 保良局胡忠中學

摺紙與數學,一直有著密切的關係。如何把摺紙運用到數學教學,一直是喜歡摺紙的筆者費煞思量的問題。現在資料科技盛行,電子學習和教學成大趨勢,筆者不會否定其好處但同時間也認為,一些傳統實物教具學具依然是無可取締的。就以摺紙為例,過程中能讓學生體現不少幾何概念,亦能激發探索能力、培養動手操作能力,形成趣味化與形象化等的數學觀。這些應該都不是平板電腦所能「觸摸」得到的。以下,筆者將集中以隨手可得的 A4 紙(白銀比√2:1)提供一些摺圖與展開圖,另加上一些延伸問題,願能為老師們提供少許課堂點子。

# (I) 摺出陽馬、鱉臑、塹堵

《九章算術》中,劉徽求取體積的方法,是以基驗術為基礎的。他把立方打斜分開兩等分,得到塹堵,塹堵又再能分成陽馬和鱉臑。所謂陽馬,是一個底面為方形,一側棱與底垂直的四棱錐;所謂鱉臑,是四面皆為直角三角形的四面體。如下圖。



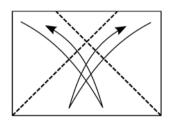
劉徽在注文中說:「假令廣袤各一尺,高一尺,相乘之,得立方積一尺。邪解立方得兩塹堵;邪解塹堵,其一篇陽馬,一為鱉臑。陽馬居二,鱉臑居一,不易之率也。合兩鱉臑成一陽馬,合三陽馬而成一立方,故三而一。驗之以基,其形露矣。悉割陽馬,凡為六鱉臑。觀其割分,則體勢互通,蓋易了也。」

劉徽注意到,由立方割成的陽馬只有一種,由三個全等的陽 馬可併合成一個立方;另外分解立方也可得六個鱉臑,當中 雖有相互對稱而不全等的兩種鱉臑,但其等高處截面相等, 因而體積相等。此外,他的證明是先考慮特殊(立方體)再 到一般(長方體)的情況,進而再嚴格證明的。現在,就讓 我們先摺出陽馬和鱉臑吧。

### 陽馬

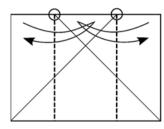
 $\sqrt{2}$ : 1紙 (A4 紙)

1.



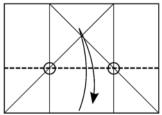
摺出角平分線

2.



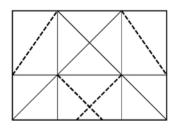
依圓圈位置摺出鉛垂線

3.



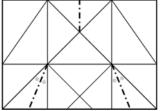
依圓圈位置摺出水平 線

4.

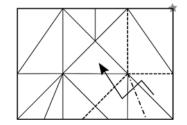


摺出角平分線及對角 線

5.



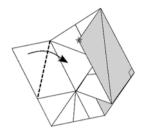
6.



### 摺出角平分線

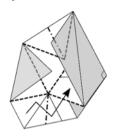
沿山谷線摺變成立體, 留意星號位置,可參閱 下一步驟

7.



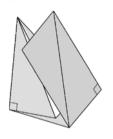
完成步驟6的<u>立體圖</u>, 然後如圖谷摺

8.



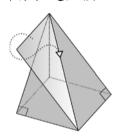
沿山谷線摺,把左手面的部分拉起並楔入內

9.



(<u>過程圖</u>)

10.



立體如圖,應有一塊紙 突出在外,把它楔入中 間位,應可扣實

11. 完成



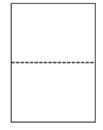
影片連結: https://youtu.be/aKlWdveEYLU



# 鱉臑

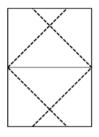
 $\sqrt{2}$ :1 紙(A4 紙)

1



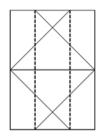
平分

2



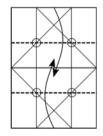
摺出角平分線

3



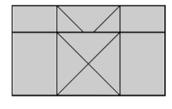
依位置摺出鉛垂線

4

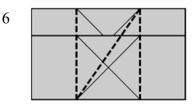


依圓圈位置摺

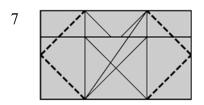
5



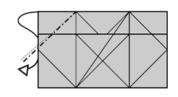
如圖



摺出對角線及重摺兩 條鉛垂線

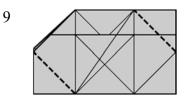


運用後面已有摺痕,摺 出角平分線

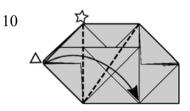


8

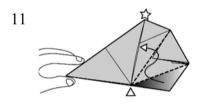
把這個角位向內翻 摺,形成一個「袋口」



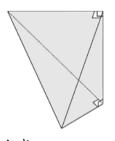
把這兩個角位摺上



沿虛線摺,形成立體 (可對比下一步,留 意符號位置)



最後,也沿虛線摺,把 深色三角形部分楔入 「袋口」位,應可扣實



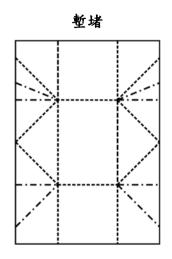
完成

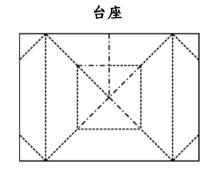
12

影片連結: https://youtu.be/E6g0Gst5TG8



塹堵與陽馬的台座均可用相同比例的紙張摺出來,篇幅所 限,給予展開圖讓有興趣的讀者摺出來吧。





陽馬與鱉臑可放入塹堵內收藏





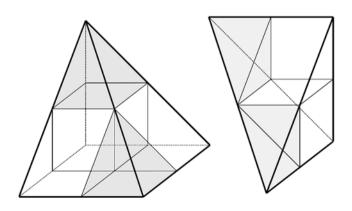


如剛才所述,分割陽馬後可得出相互對稱而不全等的兩種鱉臑,我們可運用上頁的摺法作鏡像反射就能得出該兩款鱉臑。有興趣的讀者可試摺一下。

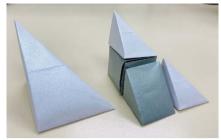
應用上,老師可於課前自行摺出有關立體,帶上課堂作為教具(可使用較大的 A3 紙摺)。若時間許可的話,也可使用環保紙,於課堂上帶領學生一同摺疊,籍此讓學生動手操作,增強空間感,感受從平面到立體的過程。透過摺紙,拼合不同立體,期望能加深學生對體積公式及其由來的印象,欣賞其中的數學史。

進深一步,去到長方體的情況,劉徽運用了無窮小來做出「陽馬居二,鱉臑居一」的嚴格證明。其過程就是把陽馬和鱉臑不斷於中點進行分割,透過極限來推論陽馬和鱉臑的體積必為2:1。

教學上,老師們可試用四分一張紙,讓學生摺出較小的立體 去模擬劉徽的證明方法,再加以引導和推論。詳細的證明方 法已有同工們表述過,在此不贅。

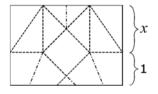






#### 教學延伸:

- 1. 運用四分一張紙所摺出來的立體的邊長為原有立體的 多少?這個邊長比與面積比有何關係?體積比又如 何?這方面是否可以作為相似立體的教材?
- 2. A4 紙的比例是多少?能證明嗎?
- 3. 参考陽馬展開圖的設計,你能求出 x 的值嗎?是否 A4 紙才能有這樣的設計?



- 4. 考慮陽馬和鱉臑的摺紙圖樣,運用正方形紙可以摺出來 嗎?應如何擺放?
- 鱉臑擁有四個直角三角形,應該有助教授「三垂線定理」。

# (II) 正四面體、正八面體

運用一張 A4 紙和半張 A4 紙就可分別摺出正四面體和正八面體。

這個尺寸的正八面體可放入正四面體內,其餘四個位置剛好為較小的正四面體。



# 教學活動:

可動手和學生一起摺出來,引導學生求出該立體的體積,也 可讓他們觀察該立體的反射和旋轉對稱性質。

延伸提問1: 試求正八面體及正四面體的體積。

延伸提問2:正八面體及正四面體的側面合起來真的是共 面嗎?如何證明?

延伸提問 3: 設正八面體及正四面體的邊長均為 k, 求它們的體積比。

# ▶ 一般計算方法:

先運用畢氏定理,計算出正八面體中,

正方錐體部分的高度 = 
$$\sqrt{1^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} \cdot k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}k$$

因此,正八面體體積=
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
× $(k)(k)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}k)$ × $(2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}k^3$ 

其後,運用畢氏定理及三角比,

計算出正四面體的高度 = 
$$\sqrt{1^2 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} \cdot k = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} k$$

而正四面體的底面積=
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
× $(k)$  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k\right)$ = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}k^2$ 

因此,正四面體體積=
$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} k^2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} k = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} k^3$$

結論,所求的比例為4:1。

### ▶ 摺紙立體方法:

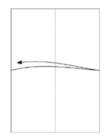
從上述的圖當中,得知邊長兩倍的正四面體可收納4個 正四面體和1個正八面體;

而根據相似立體,大小正四面體的體積比為8:1,因此所求的比例為4:1。

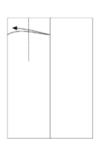
# (空心) 正四面體

 $\sqrt{2}$ :1 紙(A4 紙)

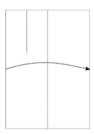
1



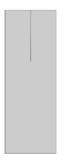
2



3



4



5



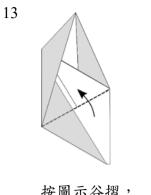
6

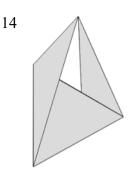


驟 2 的摺痕 三角形摺痕

把右上方的 再沿上述的 角位摺上步 線摺出等邊 7 8 9 攤開, 按圖示山谷 完成步驟 8 按圖示谷摺 摺,開始成 後的立體圖 為立體 10 11 12 按圖示山谷 完成步驟 11 按圖谷摺後, 摺,把左方收 後的立體圖 應可輕扣著

入內





按圖示谷摺, 把紙張摺入內

完成

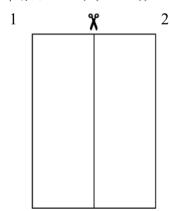
影片連結:https://youtu.be/Miqz\_IBwYOU

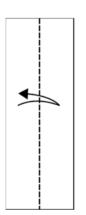


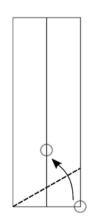
3

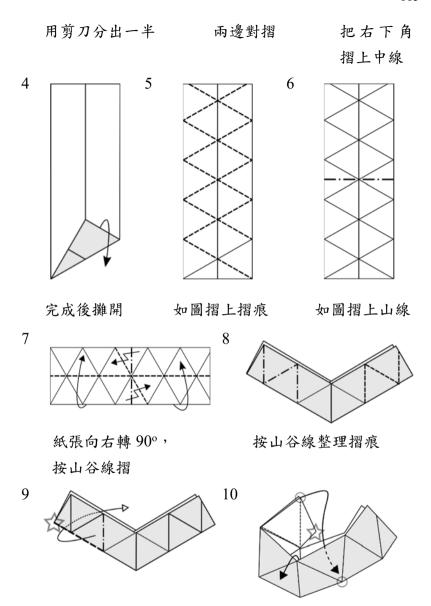
# 正八面體

半張√2:1紙(A4 紙)





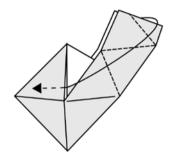




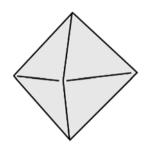
按山谷線摺,留意星形 如圖,按谷線,把圓形 符號的位置,詳見下一 步

符號的位置接合上,變 成立體

11



12



按谷線,把剩餘的紙張 收入該立體內

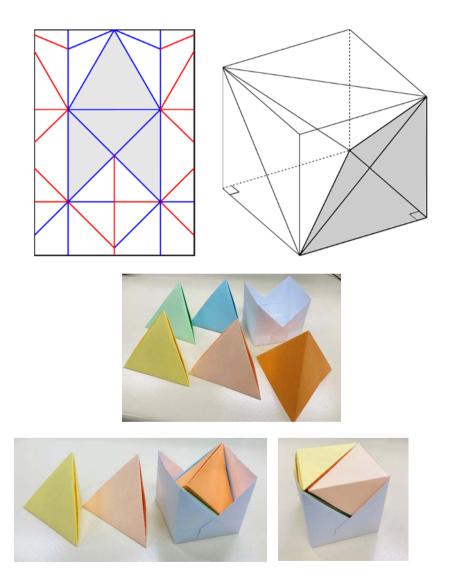
完成!

影片連結: https://youtu.be/NHZG6M9qciM



# (III) 三角錐體及半切正四面體

運用一張 A4 紙也可以摺出底為直角三角形的錐體,此三角 錐體和剛才那正四面體剛好可合成一個立方!而正四面體 也可切為兩個完全相等的立體,簡稱為半切正四面體,兩個 半切正四面體也是剛好能放入正四面體內收藏!篇幅所限, 也是給予展開圖讓有興趣的讀者摺出來吧。



School Mathematics Newsletter Issue No. 24

教學提問:如何計算正四面體的體積? (假設正方體的邊長為1)

# ▶ 一般計算方法:

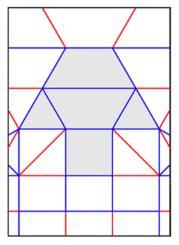
計算出正四面體的高度 = 
$$\sqrt{\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$
 而正四面體的底面積 =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\sqrt{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \sqrt{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  因此,正四面體體積 =  $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

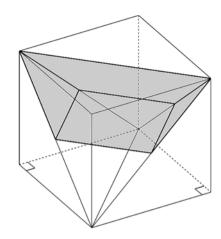
### ▶ 摺紙立體方法:

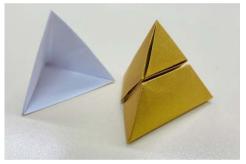
從上述的圖當中,得知 4 個三角錐體(底為三角形) 及 1 個正四面體可完美地放入正方體內。

因此,正四面體體積為正方體體積減去 4 個三角錐體 體積。

正四面體體積= 
$$(1)^3 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{(1)(1)}{2} \times (4) = \frac{1}{3}$$







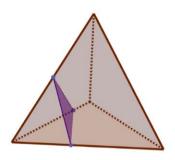
教學提問:從正四面體中,能找到甚麼形狀的截面?能找 到等邊、直角三角形的截面嗎?

# 教學活動:

- 一、運用實物教具,先探討截面的形狀,四邊形?三角形?
- 二、能夠出現甚麼樣的四邊形?
- 三、截面為三角形又如何?能找到等邊、直角三角形嗎?

四、GeoGebra 探究時間,透過移動線上的點,量度角度和長度以觀察其形狀(需要時可運用題目輔助,讓學生運算)。



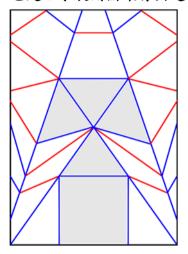


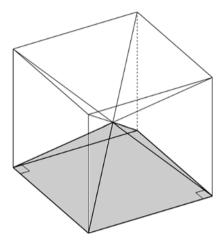
五、會出現特殊的四邊形嗎?菱形、長方形、正方形? 六、運用半切正四面體來表示截面可以為正方形,並且 兩個半切正四面體可合成一個正四面體。

七、進一步,教師可提問,這個截面是反射對稱面嗎? 又如何證明此截面為正方形?

# (IV) 六錐合一及菱形十二面體

運用 A4 紙摺出六分之一立體,即是六錐合一。篇幅所限, 也是給予展開圖讓有興趣的讀者摺出來吧。(難度高!!)







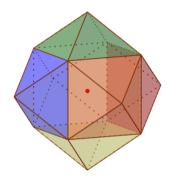
這個摺法可變化出有「口袋」,幾個錐體可互扣成一立體, 尺寸也是剛好的,可放在先前的台座上。





再進一步,可反轉相扣,形成菱形十二面體,就是把六個錐 體向外翻般所形成的。





教學提問1:如何計算這個錐體的不同長度?

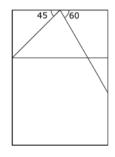
教學提問 2: 建構出來的真的是菱形十二面體嗎?如何證明?兩個錐體的側面所成的是否共面?

教學提問3:這個菱形十二面體的體積是多少?

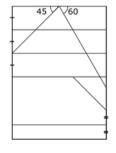
### 後記

不撕不剪、不用尺規和膠水,運用隨手可得的 A4 紙(白銀比√2:1)就能摺出一眾尺寸精準的立體,這正正就是摺紙世界神奇而有趣的地方。以上所述的也只是這個世界的冰山一角,內裡還有很多不同摺法和成品,大家可探索一下。願以上所寫的能為大家帶來一些教學上的靈感,感受到摺紙的奇妙,更能讓學生化抽象為具體,動手操作理解數學。

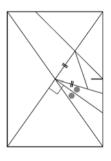
#### 展開圖提示:



三角錐體



半切正四面體



六錐合一

# 參考文獻

- [1] 前川淳(2016)。《折る幾何学 約60のちょっと変わった折り紙》。東京:日本評論社。
- [2] 布施知子(2011)。《みんなで楽しむ多面体おりがみ》。 東京:日本ヴォーグ社。

### 12. 三分鐘立體紙模型 用 STEM 的角度去設計和改進

### 譚志良

### 香港大學教育學院

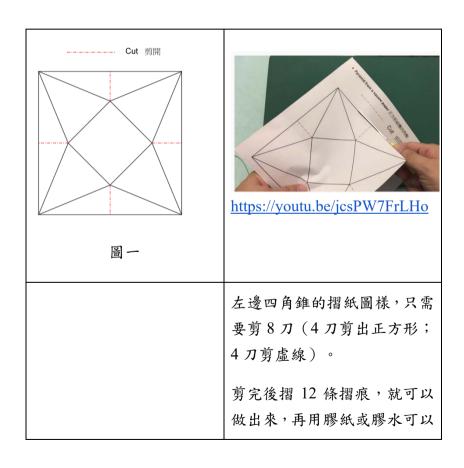
我十分喜歡製作立體模型去幫自已或學生去觀察和思考三 角或幾何問題。

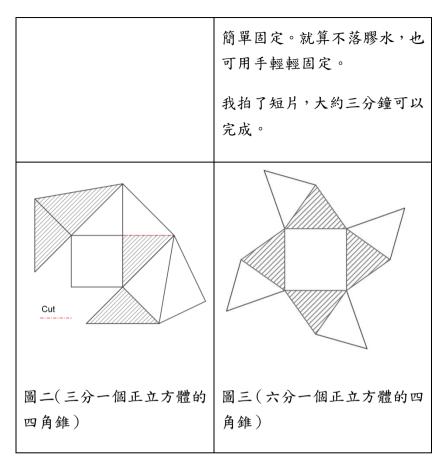
有模型在手,學生便可以用不同的角度去看,和書本上的圖形作對照,以加深對不同概念的理解。但一般教科書附上的立體摺紙圖,(從要花的時間和對手工的要求的角度來看)製作並不容易,因此未能普遍用在課堂上。此外,常見的紙模型也未能完全針對學生的理解上的一些難點。例如錐體的內部隱藏的不同三角形就很少在模型中找到。

立體幾何軟件的普及,確實令很多學生終於看見立體內的結構。但學生在電腦上看到的始終是三維立體在二維平面上的投影,不少學生仍是有點想不通。

多年前數學教育組曾製作一套立體的教材給中學使用,使用方便,能幫助學生理解相關概念。受到相關教材的啟發,我也斷斷續續的思考如何改進立體摺紙圖樣,也思考如何設計一些有助學生理解立體內部結構的紙模型。STEM教育中有「工程」的元素,我的設計也考慮了工程上一個必須考慮的效率問題:我希望減少把紙樣剪出來要花的時間,也要減低

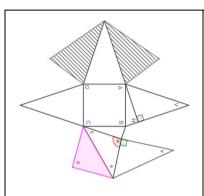
紙樣摺起來的難度。 首先,傳統的摺紙圖樣,部分的相鄰的面大多是利用一個窄長的梯形面作為上膠水黏合之用,對小朋友來說,難度不少,對童年時較少砌模型的教師,也有一定難度。於是我在設計時就把梯形黏合位改成和鄰面重覆的黏合位,這樣雖然用多了紙和膠水,但剪起來少了轉折位,黏合時對位容易多了,令在課堂即時製作和探究變得可行。



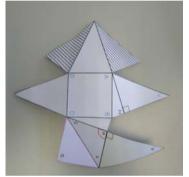


用相同的想法,一些較不常見但值得給學生觀察的錐體也可以做出來。(如圖二和圖三)運用整塊面的重疊去重新設計立體圖形的摺紙圖樣,既減少剪的時間,也有利對位,此外,因為立體模型有幾塊面會有兩張紙的厚度,堅固程度也略為提高了。

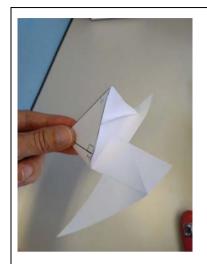
由於現在可用 GeoGebra 軟件畫圖,只要運用軟件中不同功能(如尺規作圖、幾何變換等),可能會做到出一些以前想做又不易做到的摺紙圖樣。想到一些學生在解決三角學應用在立體的問題時,往往不易理解立體內部的情況,於是做了一些協助學生觀察立體內部的圖樣。



圖四(四角錐內兩個三角 面的夾角)



圖五(剪開並初步按摺痕摺)



圖六 (摺起來)



圖七是一個有助學生了解錐體內部的立體,也可以在幾分鐘內合成。學生能較清楚觀察四角錐兩塊相鄰三角面的夾角是怎樣的,並有助了解要運用哪些三角形去解題,過程中要計算哪些線的長度。

以下是另一些圖樣,分享給大家,作為拋塼引玉。

教師除了可以自行設計不同的圖樣作為教學用途外,其實也可以讓學生自行設計他們認為能幫助同儕更有效學習的摺紙圖樣,這是一個有豐富 STEM 元素的學習歷程呢。

