Description: Early Algebra Ideas About
Binomial Expansion, Stephanie's Interview
Two of Seven: Clip 2 of 6, How could one represent a square geometrically?
Parent Tape: Early Algebra Ideas About Binomial Expansion, Stephanie's Interview
Two of Seven
Date: 1996-01-29
Location: Harding Elementary School
Researcher: Carolyn A. Maher

Transcriber(s): Aboelnaga, Eman
Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline
Date Transcribed: Fall 2010
Page: 1 of 5

| Line | Time | Speaker | Transcript |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  | R1 | Um hm. So. Um. Well, there are a couple of ways <br> directions to go. One direction we went last time was to <br> think of of this as um an area problem. |
| 2 |  | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 3 |  | R1 | You know, if I asked you to represent $a$ squared. |
| 4 |  | Stephanie | With the you mean with the box that we did last time? |\(\left|\begin{array}{l}Yeah. How would you represent a squared? Let's get \\

another piece of paper. Can you draw me a picture of what a \\

squared could be?\end{array}\right|\)| R1 |
| :--- |
| 5 |

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| 26 | Stephanie | So it would be |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | R1 | And the other side is $a$, so the area is? |
| 28 | Stephanie | $a$ squared. |
| 29 | R1 | $a$ squared, right? Remember that? |
| 30 | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 31 | R1 | So when you were in lower grades, you'd be finding area where you had, find the area of square of side, when the length of a side maybe is 5 units. |
| 32 | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 33 | R1 | So what would the area of that square be? |
| 34 | Stephanie | Twenty-five. |
| 35 | R1 | Twenty-five square units. |
| 36 | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 37 | R1 | All right? Does that make sense? |
| 38 | Stephanie | Yeah. |
| 39 | R1 | Uh. I wonder why that works? What that what that means? |
| 40 | Stephanie | Like why $a$ like length times width works? Or? |
| 41 | R1 | Well, I wonder if um if I didn't have an $a$. Suppose I made a three, right? |
| 42 | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 43 | R1 | Okay. One, two, three. [marks off three intervals on the sides of a square] This is - can you imagine these being the same size? |
| 44 | Stephanie | Okay, so all |
| 45 | R1 | So this length of this side is three units. |
| 46 | Stephanie | All the little sections are |
| 47 | R1 | This is three units, right? |
| 48 | Stephanie | In each one is one? Like each of the little sections is one? |
| 49 | R1 | Yeah. Can you tell me what I mean when I talk about the area? What's the area of that square? |
| 50 | Stephanie | Um. Isn't that- |
| 51 | R1 | If this side is three units and this side is three units? |
| 52 | Stephanie | Nine? |

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Page: 3 of 5

| 53 | R1 | Nine what? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54 | Stephanie | Nine square. |
| 55 | R1 | Can you draw me a picture of that? To show that? Nine, you told me, nine square units. So show me those nine square units. |
| 56 | Stephanie | Um. Like if each one of these - oh! You want me to [draws two verticals and then the two horizontal lines which divide the square into nine square units] |
| 57 | R1 | So what's the area? |
| 58 | Stephanie | Nine square units. |
| 59 | R1 | What's a square unit? |
| 60 | Stephanie | One of these little squares. |
| 61 | R1 | Okay. And that little square, right? See that little square there? [colors the top left unit square blue] |
| 62 | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 63 | R1 | What is the length of one of its sides? |
| 64 | Stephanie | One? |
| 65 | R1 | One. So you see, this is really a square unit. It has one, one. It's a one by one square and look how many of them are in here. There are nine of them. |
| 66 | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 67 | R1 | Right? So that square has area nine square units. So - if we were thinking about $a$ squared, |
| 68 | Stephanie | Um. |
| 69 | R1 | How does - what does that have to do with this? It looks like a nine. [indicates the a label on the left side of the square] Maybe an $x$ would have been better. |
| 70 | Stephanie | You want me to show you $a$ squared? Or? |
| 71 | R1 | Yeah. |
| 72 | Stephanie | But you have it, like here. |
| 73 | R1 | Yeah. What would it look like in the picture? [pause] |
| 74 | Stephanie | [noise] Um. [pause] I |
| 75 | R1 | It's a big leap, isn't it? |

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Page: 4 of 5

| 76 | Stephanie | I don't know, 'cause there's no like number to work. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 77 | R1 | Yeah. Right. So. |
| 78 | Stephanie | I can't draw anything 'cause there's no no number to like separate any thing with or to like square it off in like little |
| 79 | R1 | Hm. |
| 80 | Stephanie | sections, you know? |
| 81 | R1 | So if I gave you a number would you be able to do it? Pick a number. And do it. |
| 82 | Stephanie | Well, if it was like four, right? |
| 83 | R1 | Hm. |
| 84 | Stephanie | And I could divide it each into four parts, |
| 85 | R1 | Um hm. Um hm. |
| 86 | Stephanie | then I could show you |
| 87 | R1 | Um hm. |
| 88 | Stephanie | like what four squared looked like. |
| 89 | R1 | Um hm. |
| 90 | Stephanie | But because $a$ has no number |
| 91 | R1 | Um hm. |
| 92 | Stephanie | I can't just like make $a$, like you, 'cause you're asking me what $a$ is. |
| 93 | R1 | Um hm. |
| 94 | Stephanie | You're not asking me what like four is. |
| 95 | R1 | Um hm. |
| 96 | Stephanie | And I can't just like materialize like $a$ is this |
| 97 | R1 | Hm. |
| 98 | Stephanie | is like this |
| 99 | R1 | Yeah. |
| 100 | Stephanie | extra number or something. |
| 101 | R1 | That's the same problem here, isn't it? |
| 102 | Stephanie | It has parts. |
| 103 | R1 | It's sort of the same problem. You're dealing with these these letters here. Right? In the sense, when you have an $a$, it's not a two. Or it's not a three. |


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| 104 | Stephanie | Um hm. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 105 | R1 | Or it's not a five or a seven or a half or a third or whatever? <br> Right? |  |
| 106 |  | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 107 | R1 | It's gotta stand for whatever you want it to be. Isn't that <br> right? |  |
| 108 |  | Stephanie | Yeah. |

