Description: Early Algebra Ideas About
Binomial Expansion, Stephanie's Interview
Two of Seven: Clip 5 of 6, Testing the
Geometric Solution for the square of (a+b)
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
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| Line | Time | Speaker | Transcript |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | R1 | Um. Is this what we started with? You said $a$ plus $b$ quantity squared does not equal $a$ squared plus $b$ squared. |
| 2 |  | Stephanie | Yes. |
| 3 |  | R1 | Okay. Now you, using some geometry and things about area of a square |
| 4 |  | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 5 |  | R1 | you told me that $a$ plus $b$ quantity square equals $a$ squared plus two $a b$ plus $b$ squared. |
| 6 |  | Stephanie | Yes. |
| 7 |  | R1 | That's what you, I believe, were working on for this last hour and fifteen minutes. |
| 8 |  | Stephanie | Yes. |
| 9 |  | R1 | Okay. So if your arithmetic work is correct, I, you should be able to test some numbers - at least to see if you don't get a counter example right away. |
| 10 |  | Stephanie | So you want me to test numbers? |
| 11 |  | R1 | What do you think? Wouldn't you be inclined to test |
| 12 |  | Stephanie | Oh. Well, yeah |
| 13 |  | R1 | some numbers. |
| 14 |  | Stephanie | I didn't know |
| 15 |  | R1 | for $a$ 's and $b$ 's and see what happens? |
| 16 |  | Stephanie | All right. So let me do some really easy numbers. Um. If |
| 17 |  | R1 | Try a very try a easy number. That's a good idea. |
| 18 |  | Stephanie | Yeah. So |
| 19 |  | R1 | Especially this time of day. |
| 20 |  | Stephanie | $a$ is two and $b$ is three. |
| 21 |  | R1 | That's what you did before. |
| 22 |  | Stephanie | Yeah. So it would be |
| 23 |  | R1 | You've got half of it done already. |
| 24 |  | Stephanie | [talking under her breath as she writes] Two is four, plus two times two time three plus three squared, that's a nine (inaudible) [Stephanie has written: $2^{2}+(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)+3^{2}$; beneath that she wrote: $4+12+9$; beside her work she |

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|  |  | added $16+9$ and got 25] [pause] Twenty-five. It works. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | R1 | It worked for that example. |
| 26 | Stephanie | Yeah. |
| 27 | R1 | But when you claim it's true, how many does it have to work for? |
| 28 | Stephanie | All of them? |
| 29 | R1 | All of them. Yeah. |
| 30 | Stephanie | (inaudible) |
| 31 | R1 | Could you possibly test all of them? |
| 32 | Stephanie | No-o! [laughs] There's too many numbers. Um. Do you want me to try again? |
| 33 | R1 | Well, you might want to convince yourself with something else. |
| 34 | Stephanie | All right. |
| 35 | R1 | Does it work for zero? |
| 36 | Stephanie | Well, zero you'd just get zero. |
| 37 | R1 | Maybe that will give you some insight why zero worked here and why it |
| 38 | Stephanie | Well, zero would work anywhere 'cause it's always gonna be zero. |
| 39 | R1 | Um hm. Okay. Now, do you believe this? What you just built? That $a$ plus $b$ quantity squared is $a$ squared plus two $a b$ plus $b$ squared, by that geometry you've just done? You've just done some geometry. |
| 40 | Stephanie | Yeah. |
| 41 | R1 | Now the question is: How can we take what we know about arithmetic and algebra to convince us that's true, because we can't test every number to prove it. Right? You just said that there are infinitely many of them. |
| 42 | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 43 | R1 | Isn't that true? |
| 44 | Stephanie | Yes. |
| 45 | R1 | And we impossibly can't - you you tried one. You might want to try a few more. |


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| 46 | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 47 | R1 | The problem is with when students try a couple and they make a mistake in computation, |
| 48 | Stephanie | Um hm. |
| 49 | R1 | they they might discard something that they worked real hard to build because they've made a computation mistake. So you've got to be real careful with your computation. It might not be a bad idea to try another one. |
| 50 | Stephanie | Okay. |
| 51 | R1 | (inaudible) another piece of paper. Just to convince yourself and then |
| 52 | Stephanie | And what should I use? Four and five? |
| 53 | R1 | Whatever you think. |
| 54 | Stephanie | Okay. Four squared |
| 55 | R1 | It depends on how much you want to do arithmetic. |
| 56 | Stephanie | [laughs] plus four times four times five plus five squared. [writes: $4^{2}+(4 \cdot 4 \cdot 5)+5^{2}$ ] Twenty-five. [writes 25 under the $5^{2}$; brings down the + to the left of 25 ; writes 80 below the $(4 \cdot 4 \cdot 5)$; brings down the + to the left of 80 ; writes 16 under the $4^{2}$. To the right of this, Stephanie adds $96+25$ and obtains 121] And what was the original? $a$ plus $b$ squared? |
| 57 | R1 | Tell me what you're doing. [taps near the 4 ${ }^{2}$ ] |
| 58 | Stephanie | Four times four. |
| 59 | R1 | No. What's what's this first sentence? |
| 60 | Stephanie | Oh. Four squared plus four times four times five |
| 61 | R1 | Where did that four come from? I don't see the four |
| 62 | Stephanie | Oh! It's two! |
| 63 | R1 | Okay. |
| 64 | Stephanie | Okay. [corrects her work; writes 2 over the first 4 of the middle term; scribbles out the 80 and writes 40 in its place] Forty. [crosses out the previous addition; adds $56+25$ and gets 81] Um. (inaudible) [writes: $\left.(4+5)^{2}\right]$ Nine squared. That's eighty-one. Yeah. It works. |


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| 65 |  | R1 | Just a lucky two numbers. [Stephanie laughs] We're gonna <br> try again. If you don't make a computation mistake. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 66 |  | Stephanie | Yeah. If I don't make a mistake. Yeah. |
| 67 |  | R1 | You sort of inclined to believe this? |
| 68 |  | Stephanie | Yeah. |
| 69 |  | R1 | Does this make sense to you? What you did here? |
| 70 |  | Stephanie | Well, after I kinda knew what I was like doing, yeah. |

