+ (b squared)?

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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Time	Line	Speaker	Transcript
	1	R1	Okay. – Um. – Let's see. Maybe you can rebuild it. Okay?
			Um. [takes paper and pen. Writes $(a + b)^2$] Do you remember
			what that means?
	2	Stephan	Um. I – this is yeah and didn't we distribute it so that it was
		ie	like [writes $a^2 + b^2$]?
	3	R1	Okay. Do you want to test it? [Stephanie makes a noise.] Tell
		~ .	me what it means and test it.
	4	Stephan	[Stephanie writes $a \cdot a + b \cdot b$; puts down pen] or like two a plus
		ie	two b.
	5	R1	Well. Let's let's try some things. Um. Pick something for a
		G. 1	and pick something for b and
	6	Stephan	Okay.
	7	ie R1	4-4:4
	7 8		test it.
	8	Stephan	[Stephanie writes $2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3$; under $3 \cdot 3$ she writes 9, brings
		ie	down the $+$ and under the $2 \cdot 2$ she writes 4. She follows the 4 $+$
	0	D 1	9 expression with + 13] Now do you want me to?
	9	R1	Okay. So tell me what you did.
	10	Stephan	Well
	11	ie	W/l-+
	11	R1	What were you testing? This fraction as $x^2 + b^2$! Like about 4 do
	12	Stephan	This. [points the pen at $a^2 + b^2$] Like, oh. Wait – should I do it this way too? That would be [writes 2 above the a in $(a + b^2)$]
		ie	b) ² and 3 above the b] – six. Seven. That's twelve. – that's one
			less. [writes 12 to the right of $(a + b)^2$]
	13	R1	Now tell me what you just did.
	14	Stephan	Well. Um. Like from the start? Or what I was testing?
	1-7	ie	Well. Oll. Like from the start: Of what I was testing:
	15	R1	Well. Anything you think you want to tell me.
	16		All right. Well. Um. I put distributed – well you gave me that
		ie	
	-	Stephan	Well. Anything you think you want to tell me. All right. Well. Um. I put distributed – well you gave me and I distributed the um <i>z</i> , I guess, to um <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> .

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17	R1	This is a two. [points to the square of $(a + b)^2$]
18	Stephan	Oh. That's a two. The two to a and b and then um you told me
	ie	to like work it out, so it would be a times a plus b times b. And
		then it was, you told me to put in numbers. Two times two plus
		three times three.
19	R1	Okay. I'm confused now. What number is that? [points to the
		12]
20	Stephan	Twelve.
	ie	
21	R1	And what number's that? [points to the 13]
22	Stephan	Oh! Wait! That's five. [crosses out the 12 and writes 5]
	ie	
23	R1	And how did you get five?
24	Stephan	Well, because two plus three is five. – And then it's five times
	ie	five makes twenty-five. [writes 25 below the crossed out 12]
25	R1	So what's twenty-five?
26	Stephan	This. [draws a line around $(a + b)^2$] Like if you distribute um
	ie	if you put two and three in here.
27	R1	So – you're putting, why are you putting the two and the three
		in there? Tell me again.
28	Stephan	'Cause you asked me to put numbers in-
	ie	
29	R1	So
30	Stephan	-in place of the letters
	ie	
31	R1	So so what so the two is being used for
32	Stephan	a and the three is b.
	ie	
33	R1	Three is for <i>b</i> . And when you did that you have
34	Stephan	Um. Well, this
	ie	
35	R1	This to be twenty-five.

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36	Stephan	Turns out to be five and then five squared is
	ie	
37	R1	Okay. And when you did it, when you, you said, what is this?
		[points to $a \cdot a + b \cdot b$ that Stephanie wrote earlier]
38	_	Oh. You told me um well you said 'what is this?' [the $a^2 + b^2$]
	ie	and I said that it would be like a squared plus b squared.
		Obviously, it's not.
39	1	Ah ha.
40	Stephan	Because it doesn't work out.
	ie	
41	R1	Okay. So. So then in in your testing it
42	Stephan	[Stephanie chuckles.]
	ie	
43	R1	Your conjecture
44	Stephan	Yeah.
	ie	
45	R1	that a plus b in parentheses
46	Stephan	Um hm.
	-	
47	R1	that quantity squared is not the same as a squared plus b
		squared. You've just proved it's not.
48	Stephan	Yes.
	-	
49	R1	By counter-example, haven't you? That's sort of a proof.
50	Stephan	Yeah.
	_	
51	R1	So, so why don't you write down what you just said- that a that
		this $[(a+b)^2]$ is not equal to this [points in the vicinity of a^2 +
		b^2] is something you just found. Why don't you write out what
		you just discovered?
52	Stephan	So like [pause] is not equal to um [writing]
	ie	n 1 1
	37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	ie 37 R1 38 Stephan ie 39 R1 40 Stephan ie 41 R1 42 Stephan ie 43 R1 44 Stephan ie 45 R1 46 Stephan ie 47 R1 48 Stephan ie 49 R1 50 Stephan ie 51 R1

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53	R1	Would you have to test something else to prove it's not equal?
	~ .	If if you show it doesn't work once is that- is that okay?
54	Stephan	Well, yeah. Because if it doesn't work once then it can't like be
	ie	true.
55	R1	Okay. So so you proved in essence then that this is not true. So
		the question was, I go back to my original question.
56	Stephan	[chuckling] What is that?
	ie	
57	R1	What is it, right?
58	Stephan	Yeah.
	ie	
59	R1	Okay. So I'll let you struggle a little bit and think about that.
60	Stephan	Um.
	ie	
61	R1	That about- you know- what it means. Think about meaning.
62	Stephan	[Stephanie inaudible]
02	ie	
63	R1	And maybe maybe what might help you – think about what
		what you know about meaning in the simplest way, to think
		about what this could be in meaning. What does a plus b, that
		quantity squared, mean?
64	Stephan	It means that you [chuckles] it means like – well – I
	ie	in the many that you terminous in the many that it
65	R1	What does something squared mean?
66	Stephan	It means that
	ie	To mound that
67	R1	Try something.
68	Stephan	you're multiplying it by itself.
	ie	you re muniprying it by itself.
69	R1	Oh. Okay. So what is being
70	Stephan	a plus b.
/ 0	ie	u piuo o.
 	10	

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71	R1	So so tell me what you just – let's number these pages.
		Because I know what will happen. This is number one and
		today's date is the twenty-ninth.
72	Stephan	Twenty-ninth.
	ie	
73	R1	Okay. This is for my benefit.
74	Stephan	Um hm.
	ie	
75	R1	'Cause I – This is what we know. So this - you can be
		numbering them now. Um. So so you know what a plus b
		quantity squared means.
76	Stephan	Yeah.
	ie	
77	R1	So moving from meaning
78	Stephan	Oh. What does it like
, 0	ie	
79	R1	So write down what you think it means. You know what <i>a</i>
, ,	101	squared means. You clearly know what a squared means.
80	Stephan	Well, yeah.
00	ie	Well, years.
81	R1	You believe that a squared, if a is two, is the same as two times
01	IXI	two?
82	Stephan	Yes.
02	ie	TCS.
83	R1	You know that. Right? And <i>b</i> squared here is the same as three
63	KI	times three. That you believe?
0.4	Ctarlean	Yes.
84	Stephan	Tes.
0.5	ie	
85	R1	Okay. So what does a plus b , that quantity squared, what does
		that mean?
86	Stephan	a plus b times a plus b?
	ie	

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R1	So why don't you write that down? What that means: a plus b
	quantity squared. [pause] Okay.
Stephan	Oh! Okay.
ie	
R1	Right?
Stephan	This is this is what we did last time (inaudible).
ie	
R1	I don't know. Does it look familiar to you?
Stephan	Yeah, but we used x and y.
ie	
R1	Oh! Does it matter?
Stephan	No.
ie	
R1	Okay. Could we use w and r ?
Stephan	Yeah.
ie	
R1	Do you prefer to use <i>x</i> and <i>y</i> ?
Stephan	No. This is fine. [chuckling]
ie	
R1	Is a and b okay? Okay. I didn't really do that deliberately to
Ct 1	throw you off.
-	No. I just – that's what I remembered.
	Observed and the second
KI	Okay. So. Uh. It might be useful, um, Stephanie to write
	down that this $[(a + b)(a + b)]$ equals this thing [it appears that
	the researcher is pointing to the $(a + b)^2$] or you know – not to
C4 1	lose sight of what this is supposed to represent.
Stepnan ie	Oh.
R1	You know what I'm saying. As a as a whole sentence.
	Because that you absolutely believe, right?
Stephan	Um hm.
	Stephan ie R1

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	ie	
105	R1	You believe that?
106	Stephan	Yes.
	ie	
107	R1	And why do you believe that? Why is that true?
108	Stephan	Because um when you square something it's like multiplying it
	ie	by like itself? And so it would be like <i>a</i> plus <i>b</i> times <i>a</i> plus <i>b</i> .
109	R1	Okay. So. Um. Here you have squared.
110	Stephan	Um hm.
	ie	
111	R1	And you have two factors of what you're squaring. You have a
		plus b as a factor two times. Right?
112	Stephan	Um hm.
	ie	
113	R1	'Cause it's squared.
114	1	Yes.
	ie	
115		And if I had a three here? [indicates the exponent]
116	1	You'd do it three times.
115	ie	
117	R1	What would you do three times?
118	. 1	a plus b times a plus b times a plus b.
110	ie	
119	R1	times a plus b [simultaneously with Stephanie's last 'a plus b']
120	C4 1	Okay. And you get twenty-five times?
120	. 1	It would be a plus b twenty-five times. Like times a plus b .
121	R1	Wa wa'ra gaing to get there—twenty five times. That's cert of
121	Λ1	We we're going to get there – twenty-five times. That's sort of our vision.
122	Stephan	Okay.
122	ie	Okay.
123	R1	All right. But I want you to build this for yourself so that um if
123	17.1	Thi right. But I want you to build this for yourself so that this if

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		we get to come together next time and I ask you what <i>a</i> plus <i>b</i> quantity squared, you may not remember what that is, but you're going to tell me what it's not.
124	Stephan	Okay.
	ie	