

Description: Early Algebra Ideas Involving One Variable: Clip 3 of 11, Introducing Quadratic Equations and Solving Equation One Parent Tape: Early Algebra Ideas Involving One Variable Date: 1993-09-30 Location: Harding Elementary School Researcher: Robert B. Davis	Transcriber(s): Spang, Kathleen Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline Date Transcribed: Fall 2010 Page: 1 of 4
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Time	Speaker	Transcription
	Davis	Now I want to look at something like this. Okay, thank you very much. [Off camera: Davis writes $(\square \times \square) \square (5 \times \square) + 6 = 0$] and I will tell you that there will be more than one number that might work here, [Off camera: Davis writes $\{ \}$] but remember that whatever number you put in the first box, what do you have to do?
	Jeff	Put it in the rest of them.
	Davis	Put the same number in all of the other boxes, that is exactly right. Hum, we had some paper around here somewhere and I am not sure what has happened to it. I have some here. Yeah. Good.
	Jeff	Oh I got it! Oh I got it!
	Bobby	Oh, I got it.
	Davis	You know already! What?
	Jeff	Six times six.
	Davis	Okay, hum, let's get the paper passed out and let's try that.
	Michelle I	That's not true.
	Jeff	Yes it is. Six times six is thirty-six minus five times six is thirty.
	Brian	No, it's impossible that's wrong.
	Milin	Yeah that's right. That's one of the ways.
	Student	I told you.
	Jeff	Oh shut up.
	Michelle I	It doesn't work.
	Stephanie	Why don't you pass the paper down?
	Davis	So what do we know about six? I want to keep track of the numbers that don't work and I want to keep track of the numbers that do. Which list does six go in? Does work or doesn't work?
	Jeff	Six doesn't work so just kick me in the head.
	Brian	There are two different numbers Jeff. Two different numbers.
	Davis	Doesn't work. Right? Okay. Here is a list of the numbers that don't work. [Off camera: Davis writes a frown face

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and 6 is written under it.] Six doesn't work, okay.

Jeff No two. A couple different can go.

Brian No [inaudible]

Jeff No. Doesn't it have to be all one number have to be in every box.

Davis Yes, the same number has to be [inaudible]

Jeff But there is two different possible answers though.

Michelle I I think I got it. I think I got it but I'm not sure but I think I got it.

Davis Michelle?

Michelle I Two.

Davis Two.

Milin Yeah.

Davis Is that right? Two. Everybody agrees with that?

Jeff Oh, I don't want it to be right.

Davis Can somebody come and show that? Matt can you show that.

Matt I have a different number. I think it might work with three.

Davis You have a different number? Okay, don't say it. Okay. Hum, Ankur can you come and see whether the two really works. [Off camera: Ankur writes a 2 in each of the boxes $(\boxed{2}x\boxed{2}) - (5x\boxed{2}) + 6 = 0$] Yeah, okay and

Milin Yeah. Two and three work that works.

Davis And so this starts out by being what? It starts out by being four minus ten [Off camera: Davis writes $4 - 10 =$]. Let's just do that much first. How much is that?

Milin Negative six.

Davis But that's not the whole thing. The whole thing really says four minus ten plus six. How much is that? [Off camera: Davis writes $4 - 10 + 6$]

Milin Plus the six would be zero.

Michelle I Zero.

Student Zero.

Michelle I Yes. Thank You.

Davis And so when I say that's equal [Off camera: Davis writes $4 - 10 + 6 = 0$] to zero is that true or false?

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Milin Yeah. True. That was three.
Davis True, isn't it? Okay, so how about two? Do I put the two here or here.

Jeff No three wouldn't work.
Milin In the brackets.
Michelle I [Inaudible]
Davis Or here [Off camera: referring to the truth set notation $\{ \}$ or under the frown face he drew on the board] It goes in the truth set that makes it true. [Off camera: Davis writes $\{2, _ \}$]

Milin Let's try three now.
Student Three.
Davis Now various people are saying three
Jeff Three is not going to work.
Davis You say three, you say three [inaudible], it works.
Stephanie It is. It works.
Milin Three is going to work.
Michelle I I'm just thinking, don't [inaudible]
Student No. It works. It works.
Davis Okay I put three in that box. I have to put three in all the boxes [Off camera: Davis writes 3's in the boxes $(\boxed{3}x\boxed{3}) - (5x\boxed{3}) + 6 = 0$] true? So it says [Off camera: Davis writes $9 - 15 =$] nine minus fifteen, how much is that?

Milin Negative six.
Davis That is negative six [Off camera: Davis writes $9 - 15 = -6$] but we are not through then it says plus six [Off camera: Davis writes $9 - 15 + 6$] how much is that?

Milin Zero.
Davis Okay, so when we say that's equal to zero up there [Davis writes $9 - 15 + 6 = 0$], is it true or false?

Milin It's true.
Davis Okay well, I've got some of these that I made up that I am wondering if I can get any of them cause they're so hard that none of you can do them.

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Jeff How about if we make something and have it like be impossible?

Davis Not even Michelle, not anybody, not Ankur not Milin no one not anybody. [Off camera: Davis is passing out papers]

Jeff Like ninety times ninety minus three hundred sixty minus forty-two plus eighteen equals nine.

Milin If it's impossible, forget it. The first one is easy. It's right up there.

Student Do we write both of them?

Davis Okay. What? Yeah. Would you, yeah write both of the numbers, would you? Yeah, put both of the numbers in. Instead of putting them in the boxes which is going to get messy, why don't you make the brackets notation [Off camera: Davis points to {}] and so the first one is certainly 2 and 3. Isn't it? Okay.

Milin Should we go onto the next one?

Davis You may as well.

Jeff Didn't we do this one already?

Davis Yeah talk with one another about it if you want to but it doesn't sound to me like you probably need to. [Off camera: Davis sits down.]