| Description: Clip 3 of 5: Alan and Erik | Transcriber(s): Yankelewitz, Dina |
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| compare one half and two thirds | Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline |
| Parent Tape: Discovering equivalent fractions | Date Transcribed: Spring 2009 |
| and introducing fraction Notation | Page: 1 of 2 |
| Date: 1993-10-04 |  |
| Location:Colts Neck Elementary School |  |
| Researcher: Professor Carolyn Maher |  |

7.0.115 T/R 1: Does anybody want to add to that? Sarah, Beth, okay, well it's something to think about isn't it, as we make, uh, different models. Um I remember that you wrote about the models that you worked on and I, I'm looking forward to reading them and, um, knowing more about they way you think about them. Let's try a different one. Ok, let's try a different one. Let's see what happens here. So this is the problem I would like you to think about. I'm wondering which is bigger, one half or two thirds. [pauses] Now before you model it you might think in your head, before you begin to model it what you is bigger and if so, if one is bigger, by how much. Why don't you work with your partner and see if you can figure it out.
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Erik: One half, where's the dark green, one half or two thirds.
Alan: This time you [inaudible]
Erik: This time I what?
Alan: Two thirds are bigger. Look
Erik: Exactly
Alan: Two thirds are bigger by one sixth. And one half is one bigger than one third by one sixth. But also, making a train model,
Erik: Oh no
Alan: Create a chain reaction using the theory of relativities
Erik: Ok, it's bigger by
Alan: Who's using up all the twosies?
Erik: It can't be done. Can't be done.
Alan: A half is not bigger than two thirds.
Erik: Oh this is the exact-
Alan: This is one half
Erik: This is the exact same problem we had before except it's one third, remember?
Alan: It's only one sixth [Alan's second model -Figure F-26-10]
Erik: This is easy. One half is larger than one third but smaller
Alan: It's still one sixth
Erik: Of course. It's larger by
Erik: Two thirds is bigger.
Alan: Ok. Look. These are two thirds. Which is bigger? See? This is bigger [uses train model].
Erik: Well, one half...
Alan: Erik,
Erik: Yeah?
Alan: Look. This is two thirds.
Erik: Yeah, I know.
Alan: That is one half. Which is bigger, the two thirds or the half?
Erik: Two thirds. Of course!

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| Page: 2 of 2 |  |
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7.0.269 Alan: You're right!
7.0.270 Erik: Now I can easily make a train model.
7.0.271 Alan: You can easily quarter it.
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7.0.272 Erik: Could I have the purples? Thank you, three purples, that's all I needed.
Alan: We still haven't [inaudible]
Erik: What? Dark green! Oh no, that's a black. Let's see, where's another dark green, where's another dark green, ah! There we go!
T/R 1: Gentlemen? What do you think?
Alan: He used up my example.
Erik: I have it right here!
T/R 1: Ok, is it possible to make another example, Alan?
Alan: Yeah I guess.
T/R 1: Would it still work?
Alan: Yeah.
T/R 1: You're sure it would work?
Erik: Just like we did! Two after the other can be third-
T/R 1: By the way, which is bigger?
Alan: Ok. We figured out by taking out
Erik: Because if you have, we figured that, well, let me just see, right here, both models we have the halves and the thirds. Like, it was like the other problem, it was one half and one third. And we explained it, we said that one half was bigger than one third but smaller than two thirds. Like up here, there's one half right there, and there's the thirds, there's the second third
T/R 1: By how much?
Erik: One sixth.
T/R 1: But about one half and two thirds.
Erik: One- oh that's exactly, that's exactly what we meant. These are two thirds and that's one half
Alan: With one of the thirds, it would be a sixth. But if you added one, it would still be one sixth.
T/R 1: Ok, could you write it up and any others you can find, gentlemen? And be ready-

