



Plugging in Potholes while Building New Roads

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Question to Address:

How can developmental mathematics move students through content that must be relearned while simultaneously gaining momentum on more advanced mathematics?

A Tale of 2 Kids



- ❖ Student #1
 - ❖ “Abby”
 - ❖ Graduated from East Side
 - ❖ Took Calculus
 - ❖ 540 on math SAT

- ❖ Student #2
 - ❖ “Felipe”
 - ❖ Also graduated from East Side
 - ❖ Took Calculus
 - ❖ 550 on math SAT

Math at East Side



- ❖ 6 - 12 school
- ❖ Kids come to us with many *math potholes*
- ❖ Our approach: build new roads – while filling in the potholes.
- ❖ Teach new content while spiraling old content.
- ❖ Social Justice issue: expose Title 1 kids to advanced, engaging and rich content.

Math Biography Middle School

- ❖ Both students took 8th grade math.
- ❖ Both students used projects and struggle problems to bridge potholes in old content.
- ❖ Both students got 4's on the Middle School Math Test
 - ❖ Top rating on the test.
 - ❖ 1 is the lowest rating

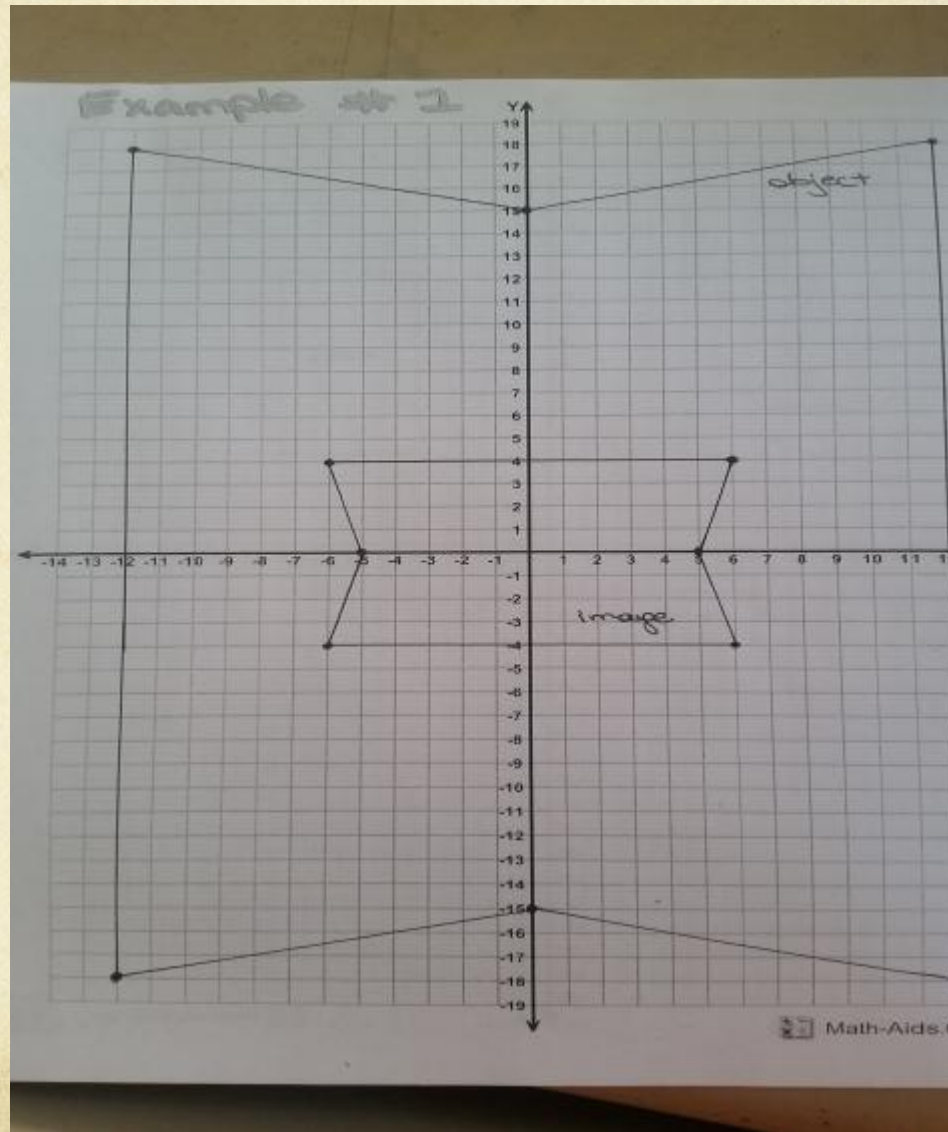
Composition of Transformation

- ❖ Potholes addressed
 - ❖ Fractions
 - ❖ Coordinate Plane
 - ❖ Integers
- ❖ New Roads Built
 - ❖ Transformations
 - ❖ Compositions
 - ❖ Identifying Congruent and Similar Figures

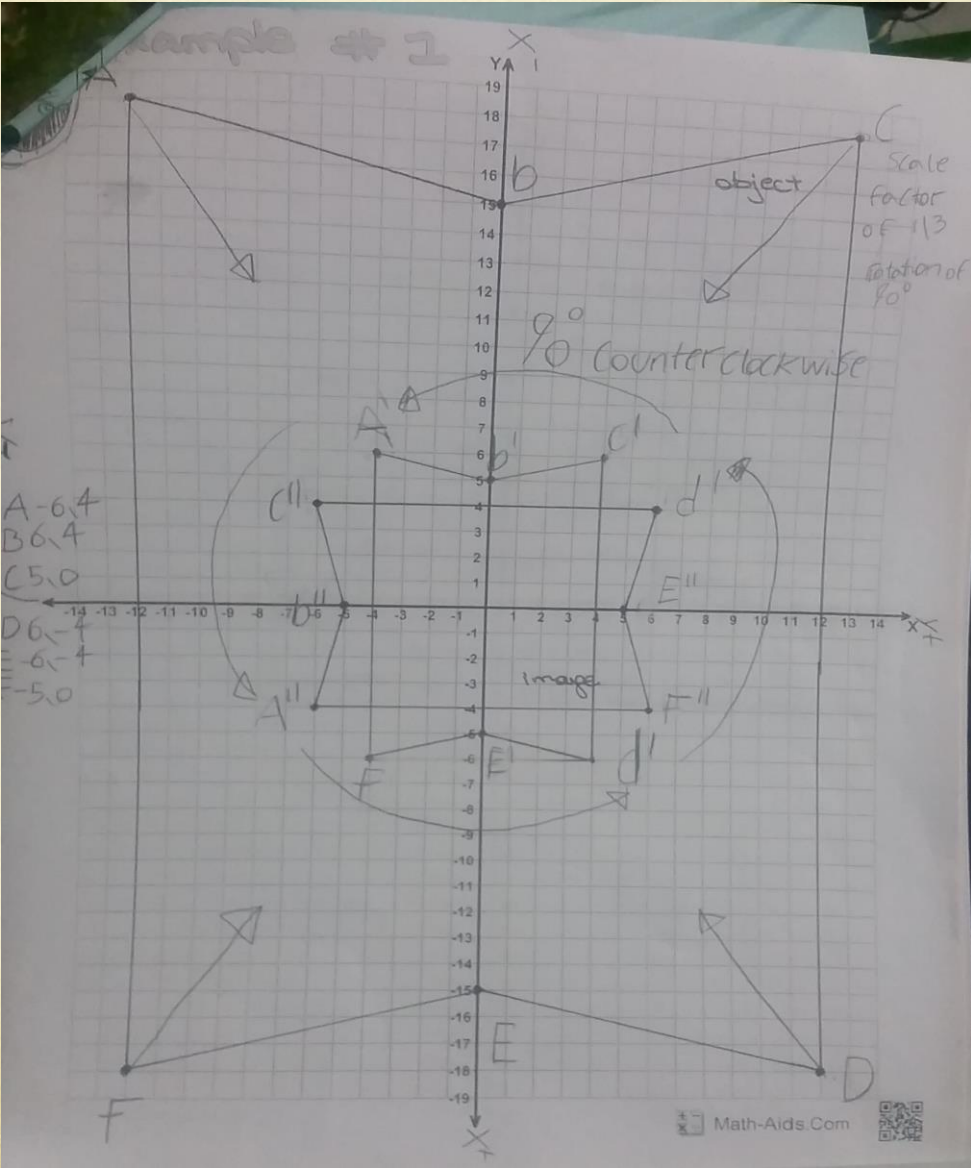
8th Grade Common Core Standards

- ❖ Understand that a two-dimensional figure is *congruent* to another, if the second can be obtained from the first, by a *sequence of rotations, reflections and translations*; given two congruent figures describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them.
- ❖ Understand that a two-dimensional figure is *similar* to another, if the second can be obtained from the first, by a *sequence of rotations, reflections, translations and dilations*; given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the similarity between them.

Original Problem



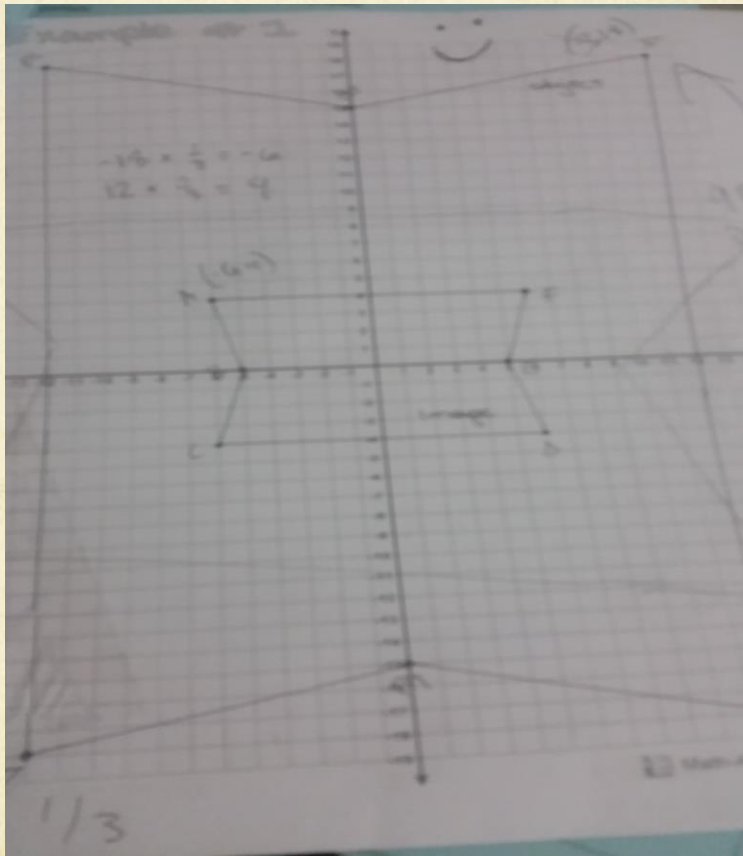
Student Work



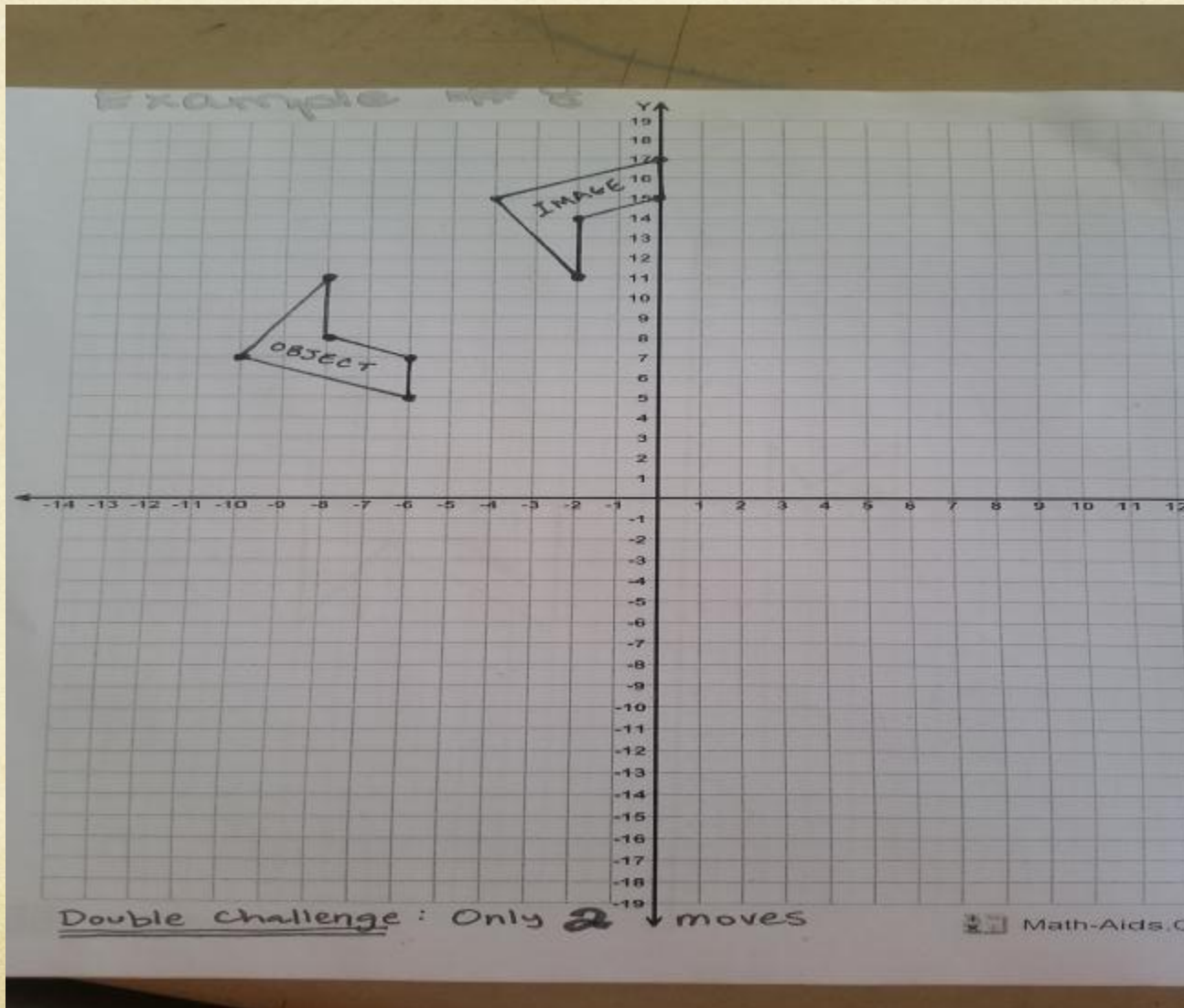
Student Work

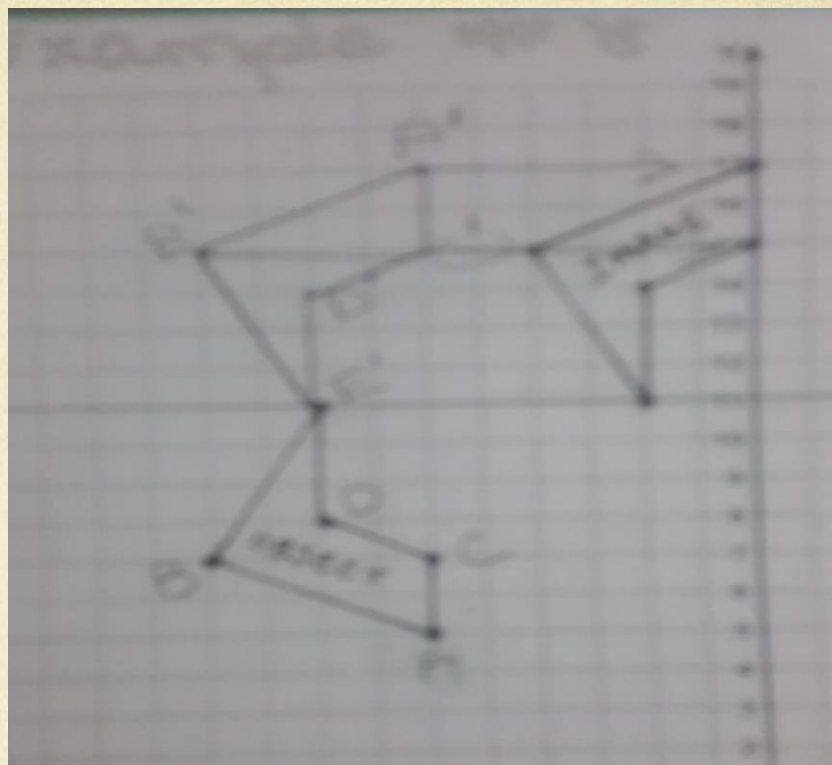
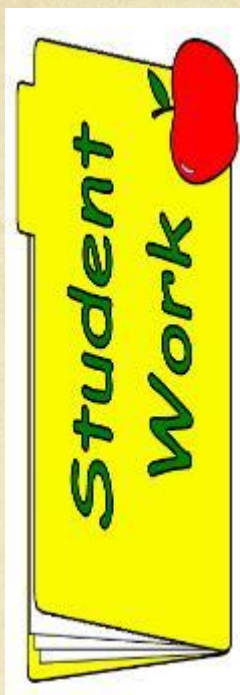
Series of transformations to be performed. Details.	Congruent or Similar. Why?
<p>There is a dilation first, with a scale factor of $\frac{1}{3}$. Then, there is a 90° rotation around the origin, and it doesn't matter if it's clockwise or counter clockwise.</p>	<p>Similar, because the size changed.</p>

Student Work



Original Problem





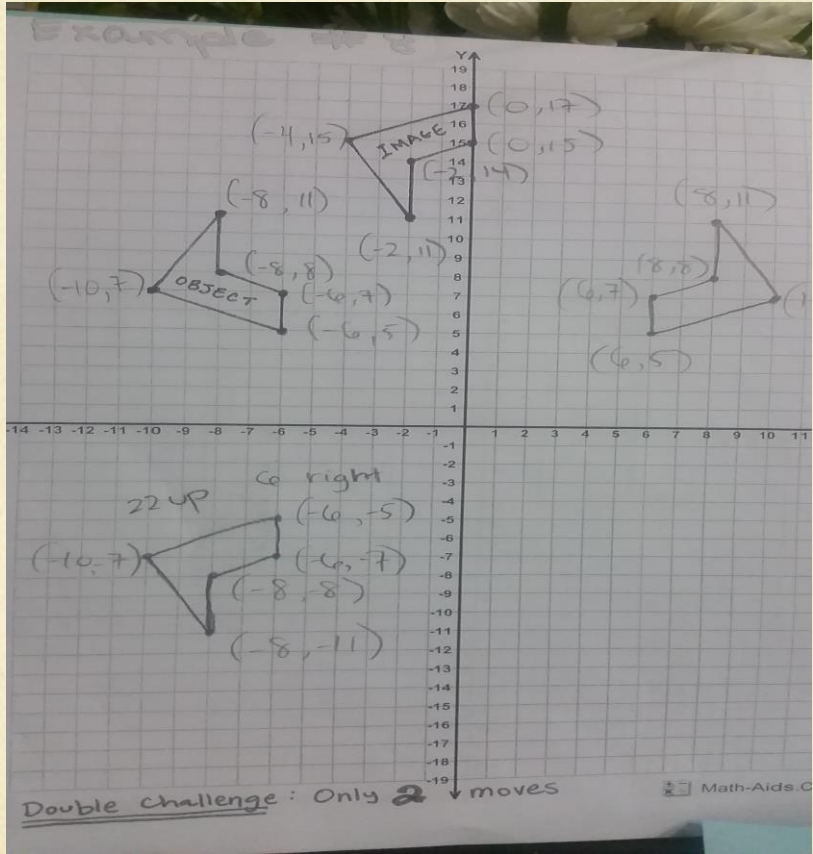
① Reflect object over line

$$Y = 11$$

② translate the object 6 units to the right

They are congruent because same size and same shape

Student Work

Math Biography

High School

- ❖ 12th Grade: All students who have passed math take either Calculus or Pre-Calculus. (Those who failed take Algebra 2 again).
- ❖ Both classes are project based with a focus on understanding the theory behind the content
- ❖ Both classes provide opportunities to fill in past potholes (piecewise functions review graphing, integers are reviewed during exponent rules, etc.)

Limit Exhibition

- ❖ Potholes Addressed:
 - ❖ Rate has a fractional slope
 - ❖ Range and Domain
 - ❖ Review of Graphing

- ❖ New Content
 - ❖ Definition of a limit
 - ❖ Piecewise functions
 - ❖ Step Discontinuities

Babysitting the Little Limits

You have a fantastic career as a babysitter. Rich people all over the Upper West Side want YOU to babysit their children.

Here is your rate.

It costs 5 bucks for you to show up. This includes the first hour. After that your rate is 9 dollars for every two hours (prorated—this means that if you are only there for part of an hour, you only charge for part of an hour). unless you are there for longer than 8 hours, in which case your rate goes up to 6 dollars an hour (NOT PRORATED) Also, if you cook a meal for the children, that costs an extra 7 dollars.

PART I

1) Please graph the following situation. Your x axis is time and your y axis is total money earned.

You arrive at noon to babysit the Little Limit family, the children are a boy named efofex, a girl named Continuitina. Perhaps someday the limits will have another child, but for now, that baby Doesn't Exist (ba dum bum ching!) Anyway, you hang out with the kids until 6 pm. At exactly 6 pm, you cook them dinner. Then you stay until 10 pm.

2) Find the equation of the piecewise function that represents your time with the little limit babies.

3) What is the range and domain of this function?

4) Answer the following questions thoughtfully about your graph. You must provide an explanation for EVERY answer.

a) Find the right, left, and overall limit at $c=0$. Find $f(0)$. Explain the reason for

EACH of your answers.

Student Work



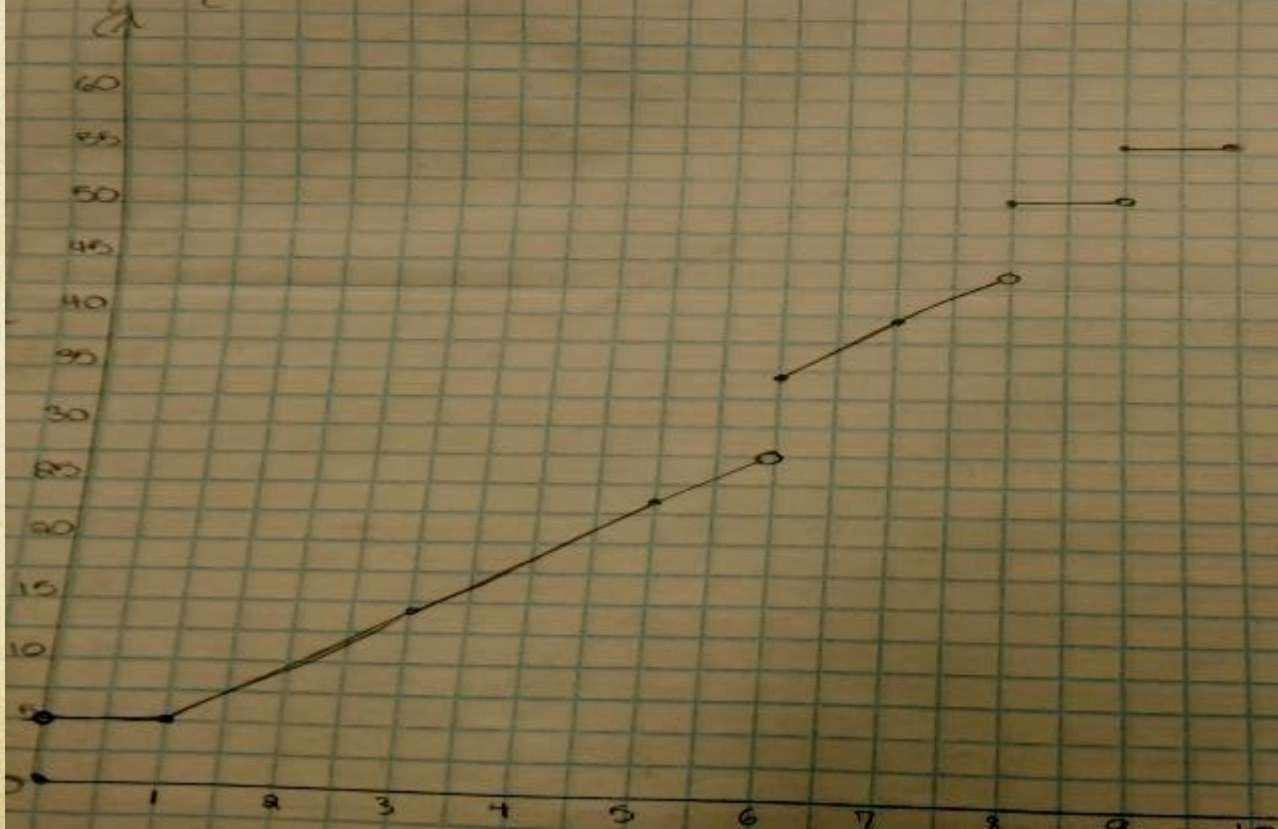
Baby Sitting the Limits

Equations

- $y = 5$ $(0, 1]$
- $y = 4.5x + 1.5$ $(1, 6]$
- $y = 4.5x + .75$ $(6, 8]$
- $y = 49.5$ $(8, 9]$
- $y = 55.5$ $(9, 10]$

Domain and Range

- Domain = $(0, 10]$
- Range = $(5, 07.5)$
- $[31.5, 43.5)$
- $[49.5]$
- $[55.5]$





Student Work

for a part of an hour, the sitter will get paid as if he/she was there for the full hour. Visually on a graph it looks like it jumps. That's why on 9pm there is a step discontinuity, because at 9pm the sitter will no longer earn 49.5 (open circle) but 55.5 (closed).

The limit for the right at $c=0$ is 5 because as the x value gets infinitesimally smaller to 0 the y value is getting closer to 5. The limit for the left at $c=0$ does not exist because the baby sitter has a negative cost. Moreover the overall limit for $c=0$ is 5. When $f(0)$ the answer does not exist it is an open circle at 0. The limit for the right when $c=1$ is 5. The limit for the left at $c=1$ is 5 because as the x value gets closer to 5 the y value also approaches 5. The overall limit when $c=1$ is 5 because the left and right side approaches 5. When $C(1)$ the y value is also 5 because it is a closed



sitter's payment is prorated meaning even if she worked half an hour then she still get a full hour pay.

By looking at the graph, as the limit for $c=0$ on the right is 5 because as the x gets infinitesimally closer to 0, the y value is getting closer to 5. The limit for $c=0$ on the left does not exist because the graph is starting at zero. When $f(0)$ the function does not exist because there is an open circle meaning the function gets infinitesimally close to zero but never touching. The overall limit when $c=1$ is 5 because the left and right side approaches 5. When $c=(1)$, the y value is also 5 because the point is being

Final Outcomes for the Students

- ❖ Abby – Small Prestigious Private College
 - ❖ No placement exam, Abby enrolled in Freshman Calculus where she got a 92.

- ❖ Felipe – Business-Focused 4-year CUNY
 - ❖ Due to Compass exam, Felipe had to take remedial math and could not enroll immediately in college.

*Are my students college
ready?*