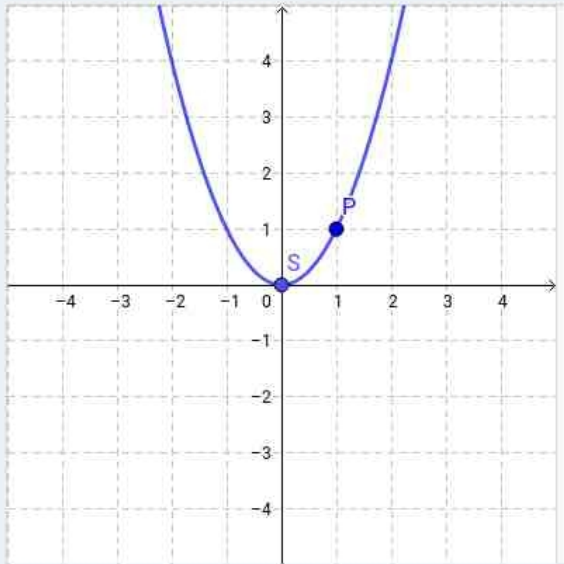


Merging GeoGebra and STACK : Technical advancement and didactic reflection



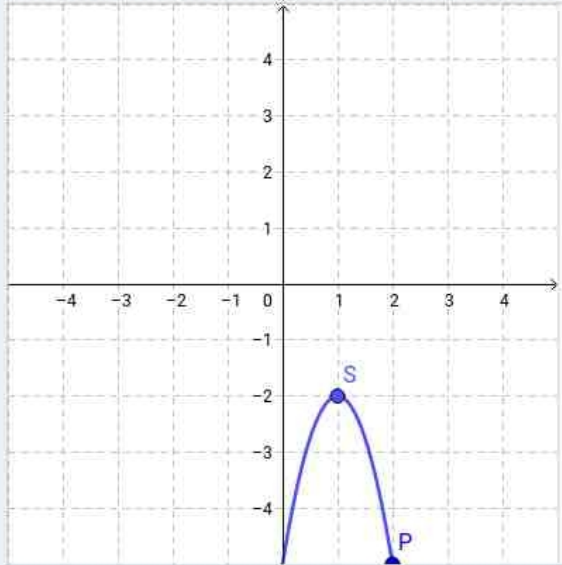
Guido Pinkernell ◦ Pädagogische Hochschule Heidelberg
STACK Community Conference ◦ April 2023

Move the points S und P,
such that the graph fits with
 $f(x) = -3 \cdot (x + 1)^2 - 2$.



Check

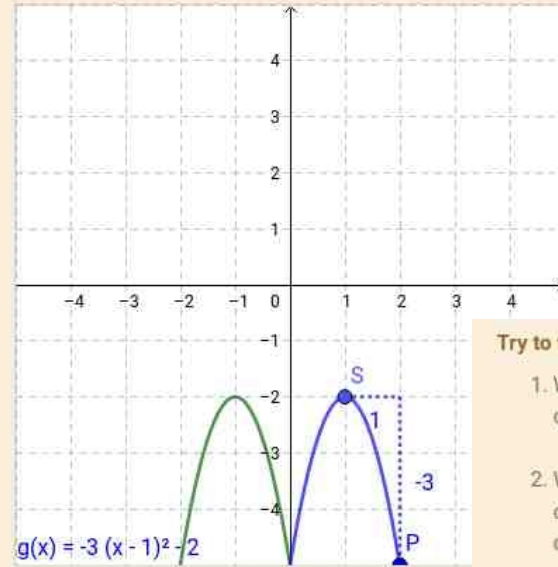
Move the points S und P,
such that the graph fits with
 $f(x) = -3 \cdot (x + 1)^2 - 2$.



Check

Wrong, too bad!

The green graph would be correct.



Why?

You can find out yourself.

Correct your blue graph
and watch how the expression changes.

Try to find answers to the following questions:

1. Where in the expression
can you see the coordinates of the vertex?
2. Where in the expression
can you see a value for the opening
of the parabola?

Do you have an idea already?

Then try the task again.

Or wait 30 seconds
after which a full solution will appear:

Musterlösung

STACK

- randomised questions
- differentiated feedback based on automatic answer analysis
- highly adaptable (for experienced in coding)
- large academic community

GeoGebra

- multimodal, dynamic, and interactive information
- pad for creating (defining, sketching,...) mathematical objects
- highly accessible (for noncoders)
- large school community

STACK

- randomised questions
- differentiated feedback based on automatic answer analysis
- highly adaptable (for experienced in coding)
- **large academic community**

GeoGebra

- multimodal, dynamic, and interactive information
- pad for creating (defining, sketching,...) mathematical objects
- highly accessible (for noncoders)
- **large school community**

STACK

- **randomised** questions
- differentiated feedback based on automatic **answer analysis**
- highly adaptable (for experienced in coding)
- large academic community

GeoGebra

- **multimodal, dynamic, and interactive** information
- pad for creating (defining, sketching,...) mathematical objects
- highly accessible (for noncoders)
- large school community

overview

1. introductory review
2. AuthOMath
 - partners and places
 - objectives
3. didactic concept



overview

1. introductory review
2. AuthOMath
 - partners and places
 - objectives
3. didactic concept

AuthOMath (2022-2024)

Authoring Online Material with
Multimodal, Dynamic
and Interactive Applets
and Automated Feedback
for Learning Math



overview

1. introductory review
2. AuthOMath
 - **partners and places**
 - objectives
3. didactic concept



overview

1. introductory review
2. AuthOMath
 - **partners and places**
 - objectives
3. didactic concept

University of Education Heidelberg : Guido Pinkernell
University of Cantabria Santander : Jose Manuel Diego Mantecon
University of Edinburgh : Chris Sangwin
Johann-Kepler-Universität Linz : Zsolt Lavica
Geogebra GmbH (associated)

for more details about
partners, persons, and places
see www.authomath.org



overview

1. introductory review
2. AuthOMath
 - partners and places
 - **objectives**
3. didactic concept



2. AuthOMath

AuTo

- a moodle based authoring tool for randomized interactive and dynamic multimodal mathematical tasks with automatic adaptive feedback

DiCo

- a didactical concept for designing online based interactive learning material for use in mathematics teacher education



2. AuthOMath

AuTo

- a moodle based authoring tool for randomized interactive and dynamic multimodal mathematical tasks with automatic adaptive feedback

which basically means to

extend STACK to facilitate the implementation of GeoGebra applets into task and feedback



This visualization shows how two fractions are added.

Translate into maths:

+

= +

=

```
n1:rand([2,3,4,5]);  
n2:rand_with_prohib(2,5,[n1]);  
z1:rand(n1-1)+1;  
z2:rand(n2-1)+1;
```

Rich text editor toolbar with icons for bold, italic, underline, link, unlink, list, table, image, video, microphone, camera, undo, redo, and other editing functions.

```
1 <br>This visualization shows<br>how two fractions are added.<br><br>Tra  
2 |  
3 <table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 400px;" border="0">  
4   <tbody>  
5     <tr>  
6       <td style="width: 180px; vertical-align: bottom; border-sty  
7  
8         [[geogebra set="n1,n2,z1,z2,x1,y1,x2,y2"]]  
9         params["material_id"] = "yqhjpr2c";  
10        params["width"] = 450;  
11        params["height"] = 550;  
12        params["borderColor"] = "rgba(0, 0, 0, 0)";  
13        params["transparentGraphics"]= true;  
14        params["scale"] = 0.5;  
15        [[/geogebra]]  
16  
17 </td>
```

names of variables in applet, with

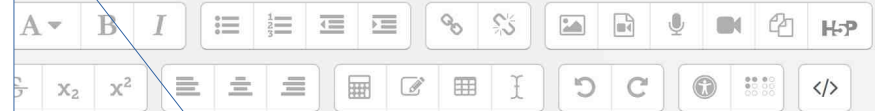
set: transmit values from STACK to applet
watch: read values from applet into STACK on "Check"
remember: remember values for reloading applet

applet ID on geogebra.org

GeoGebra App Parameters

https://wiki.geogebra.org/en/Reference:GeoGebra_App_Parameters

```
n1:rand([2,3,4,5]);  
n2:rand_with_prohib(2,5,[n1]);  
z1:rand(n1-1)+1;  
z2:rand(n2-1)+1;
```



>This visualization shows how two fractions are added.

Tra

```
2 |  
3 | <table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 400px;" border="0">  
4 |   <tbody>  
5 |     <tr>  
6 |       <td style="width: 180px; vertical-align: bottom; border-sty  
7 |  
8 |         [[geogebra_set="n1,n2,z1,z2,x1,y1,x2,y2"]]  
9 |         params["material_id"] = "yqhjpr2c";  
10 |        params["width"] = 450;  
11 |        params["height"] = 550;  
        params["borderColor"] = "rgba(0, 0, 0, 0)";  
        params["transparentGraphics"]= true;  
        params["scale"] = 0.5;  
        [[/geogebra]]  
17 |     </td>
```

names of variables in applet, with

set: transmit values from STACK to applet
watch: read values from applet into STACK on "Check"
remember: remember values for reloading applet

applet

for more details
see Tim's Workshop
here on this
Tallinn STACK meeting

GeoGebra App Parameters

https://wiki.geogebra.org/en/Reference:GeoGebra_App_Parameters

```
n1:rand([2,3,4,5]);  
n2:rand_with_prohib(2,5,[n1]);  
z1:rand(n1-1)+1;  
z2:rand(n2-1)+1;
```



shows
how two fractions are added.

Tra

```
llapse: collapse; width: 400px;" border="0">
```

```
width: 180px; vertical-align: bottom; border-sty
```

```
ra_set="n1,n2,z1,z2,x1,y1,x2,y2"]]
```

```
aterial_id" = "yqhjpr2c";
```

```
idth" = 450;
```

```
..height" = 550;
```

```
params["borderColor"] = "rgba(0, 0, 0, 0)";
```

```
params["transparentGraphics"]= true;
```

```
params["scale"] = 0.5;
```

```
[[/geogebra]]
```

</td>

2. AuthOMath

AuTo

- a moodle based authoring tool for randomized interactive and dynamic multimodal mathematical tasks with automatic adaptive feedback

DiCo

- a didactical concept for designing online based interactive learning material for use in mathematics teacher education



STACK

- **randomised** questions
- differentiated feedback based on automatic **answer analysis**
- highly adaptable (for experienced in coding)
- large academic community

GeoGebra

- **multimodal, dynamic, and interactive** information
- pad for creating (defining, sketching,...) mathematical objects
- highly accessible (for noncoders)
- large school community

Pinkernell, G., Diego Mantecón, J. M., Lavicza, Z., Sangwin, C. (2023)

Teacher

education



overview

1. introductory review
2. AuthOMath
 - partners and places
 - objectives
3. **didactic concept**



3. didactic concept : work in pro

- takes up the specific affordances of GeoGebra and STACK

to initiate didactic reflection on the digitalisation of mathematical tasks in teacher education

“You want to use GeoGebra and STACK for creating multimodal and interactive math tasks with adaptive feedback.

What is it that you need to think about before you do the programming (if this is you...)”



focussing variance in mathematical thinking

- ...in question design, enabled by randomisation
 - ...of feedback structure, enabled by adaptive answer analysis
- ⇒ didactic a priori analysis of the potential range of...
- solving strategies for word problems
 - example spaces for tasks asking for giving examples of math concepts
 - misconceptions and errors for basic math tasks

focussing variance in mathematical thinking

randomisation initiates
need to reflect on

- mathematical coherence
of randomization
- contextual coherence
of randomization_n

⇒ didactic a priori analysis
of the potential range of...

- **solving strategies
for word problems**
- example spaces
for tasks asking for giving
examples of math concepts
- misconceptions and errors
for basic math tasks

focussing variance in mathematical thinking

⇒ didactic a priori analysis
of the potential range of...

answer analysis for feedback
initiates need to reflect on

- range of possible solution strategies
- hierarchy of strategies_s

- **solving strategies for word problems**
- example spaces for tasks asking for giving examples of math concepts
- misconceptions and errors for basic math tasks

focussing variance in mathematical thinking

- ⇒ didactic a priori analysis of the potential range of...
 - solving strategies for word problems
 - **example spaces for tasks asking for giving examples of math concepts**
 - misconceptions and errors for basic math tasks

focussing variance in mathematical thinking

Tidy STACK

Give an example of a set of vectors that span \mathbb{R}^3

✓ Correct answer, well done.
This set spans \mathbb{R}^3

Give another example of a set of vectors that span \mathbb{R}^3 , that does not contain the standard basis vectors.

✓ Correct answer, well done.
This set spans \mathbb{R}^3

Give an example of a set of more than 3 vectors that span \mathbb{R}^3 . If no such example exists enter none.

lysis
e of...

S
S

for giving
th concepts

nd errors
ks

focussing activity and flexibility in mathematical thinking

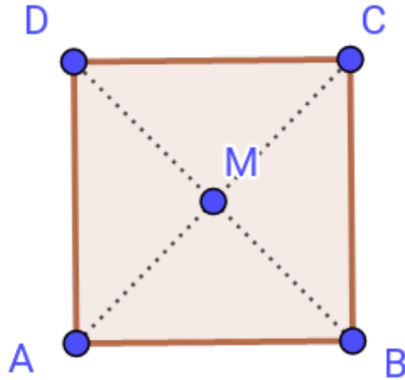
focussing activity and flexibility in mathematical thinking

- ...in question and feedback design enabled by interactive applets
 - ⇒ didactic a priori analysis of media use for fostering mathematical understanding
 - representational flexibility for accessing a mathematical concept, which is abstract by nature
 - interactivity for a manipulative access to the mathematical concept
 - dynamic representation for accessing a mathematical concept as a class of examples

focussing activity and flexibility in mathematical thinking

- ⇒ didactic a priori analysis of media use for fostering mathematical understanding
 - **representational flexibility for accessing a mathematical concept, which is abstract by nature**
 - interactivity for a manipulative access to the mathematical concept
 - dynamic representation for accessing a mathematical concept as a class of examples

focussing activity and flexibility in mathematical thinking

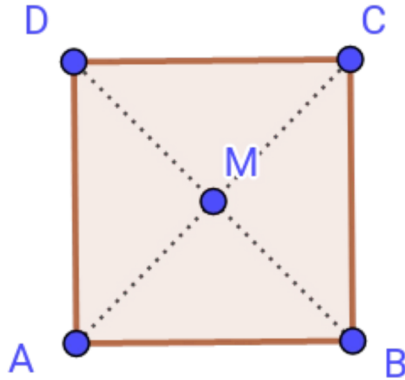


This is not a square.

Move points
to explore the range of appearances,
and then decide on what this quadrangle really is.

- ⇒ didactic a priori analysis
of media use for fostering
mathematical understanding
 - **representational flexibility for
accessing a mathematical concept,
which is abstract by nature**
 - interactivity for a
manipulative access
to the mathematical concept
 - dynamic representation for
accessing a mathematical concept
as a class of examples

focussing activity and flexibility in mathematical thinking

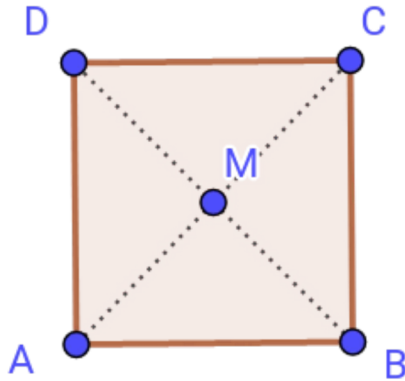


This is not a square.

Move points
to explore the range of appearances,
and then decide on what this quadrangle really is.

- ⇒ didactic a priori analysis
of media use for fostering
mathematical understanding
 - representational flexibility for
accessing a mathematical concept,
which is abstract by nature
 - **interactivity for a
manipulative access
to the mathematical concept**
 - dynamic representation for
accessing a mathematical concept
as a class of examples

focussing activity and flexibility in mathematical thinking



This is not a square.

Move points
to explore the range of appearances,
and then decide on what this quadrangle really is.

- ⇒ didactic a priori analysis
of media use for fostering
mathematical understanding
 - representational flexibility for
accessing a mathematical concept,
which is abstract by nature
 - interactivity for a
manipulative access
to the mathematical concept
 - **dynamic representation for
accessing a mathematical concept
as a class of examples**

DiCo : organisational frame



DiCo : organisational frame

1. how to address the object of learning
2. how to address the subjects of learning
3. how to use the available media

DiCo : organisational frame

1. how to address the object of learning

2. how to address the subjects of learning

3. how to use the available media

- mathematical definitions
- explanatory models which are both didactically and mathematically sound (“Grundvorstellungen”)
- range of desirable examples or solving strategies
- ...

DiCo : organisational frame

Conceptualising knowledge of mathematical concepts or procedures
for diagnostic and supporting measures at university entry level

Guido Pinkernell, Heidelberg, Germany

1. how to address the object of learning
2. how to address the subjects of learning
3. how to use the available media

knowledge at
university level

- math. content orientation
- transdisciplinary models (Bloom, Anderson, Krathwohl 2001)
- the procedural-conceptual dichotomy (Star & Stylianides 2013)

The *WiGORA* framework

- Declarative Knowledge** ability to recall rules, definitions and characteristic properties
- Explanatory Models** ability to recall explanatory models that make sense of a mathematical concept
- Operational Flexibility** ability to apply, adapt and modify mathematical procedures for situational needs
- Representational Flexibility** ability to switch within and between representational forms
- Knowledge Application** ability to identify a concept or procedure as suitable for a given problem

characteristics
and use

- math. content orientation
- detailed mathematical educational view on math. knowledge
- model of reference for task construction at transition level

DiCo : organisational frame

1. how to address the object of learning

2. **how to address the subjects of learning**

3. how to use the available media

- forms of understanding (range of strategies, example space, ...)
- typical misconceptions and errors
- suitable feedback, e.g.
 - **informing** the learner about how to work out the answer along a given procedure
 - **activating** the learner to work out the basis of understanding by her/himself

also:
“activating the learner to have her/him actually working with the feedback...”
(cp. discussion of Juma, Jones et al. yesterday)

DiCo : organisational frame

1. how to address the object of learning
 2. how to address the subjects of learning
 - 3. how to use the available media**
- the actual content, structure and design of
- textual information
 - pictorial information
- in question and feedback

DiCo : organisational frame

This visualization shows how two fractions are added.

Translate into maths:

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$

$= \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$

$= \frac{10}{8}$

the actual content, structure and design of

- textual information
- pictorial information

in question and feedback

Too bad, not fully correct.

Why is that?

Maybe this translation of the second line gives you an idea?

$= \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$

Do you know what to do now?

Then reload another question and try again.

Or wait for 15 seconds for a full solution:

[Click here for a full solution.](#)

That's how to do it:

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$

$= \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$

$= \frac{10}{8}$

DiCo : organisational frame

the actual content,
structure and design
of

- textual
information
- pictorial
information

in question
and feedback

Too bad, not fully correct.

Why is that?

Maybe this translation of the second line
gives you an idea?

$$= \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$$

Do you know what to do now?

Then reload another question
and try again.

Or wait for 15 seconds for a full solution:

[Click here for a full solution.](#)

That's how to do it:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \\ = & \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8} \\ = & \frac{10}{8} \end{aligned}$$

DiCo : organisational frame

worked solution

Sorry, wrong
(KR)

Correct would be...
(KCR)

This is
how to do it
correctly:
...
(KH)

and feedback


Try again?
Click here:

*appears
without delay*


Too bad, not fully correct.

Why is that?

Maybe this translation of the second line gives you an idea?



+


$$\frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$$


Now what to do now?

Had another question
again.


15 seconds for a full solution:


for a full solution.

to do it:





+


$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$$




+

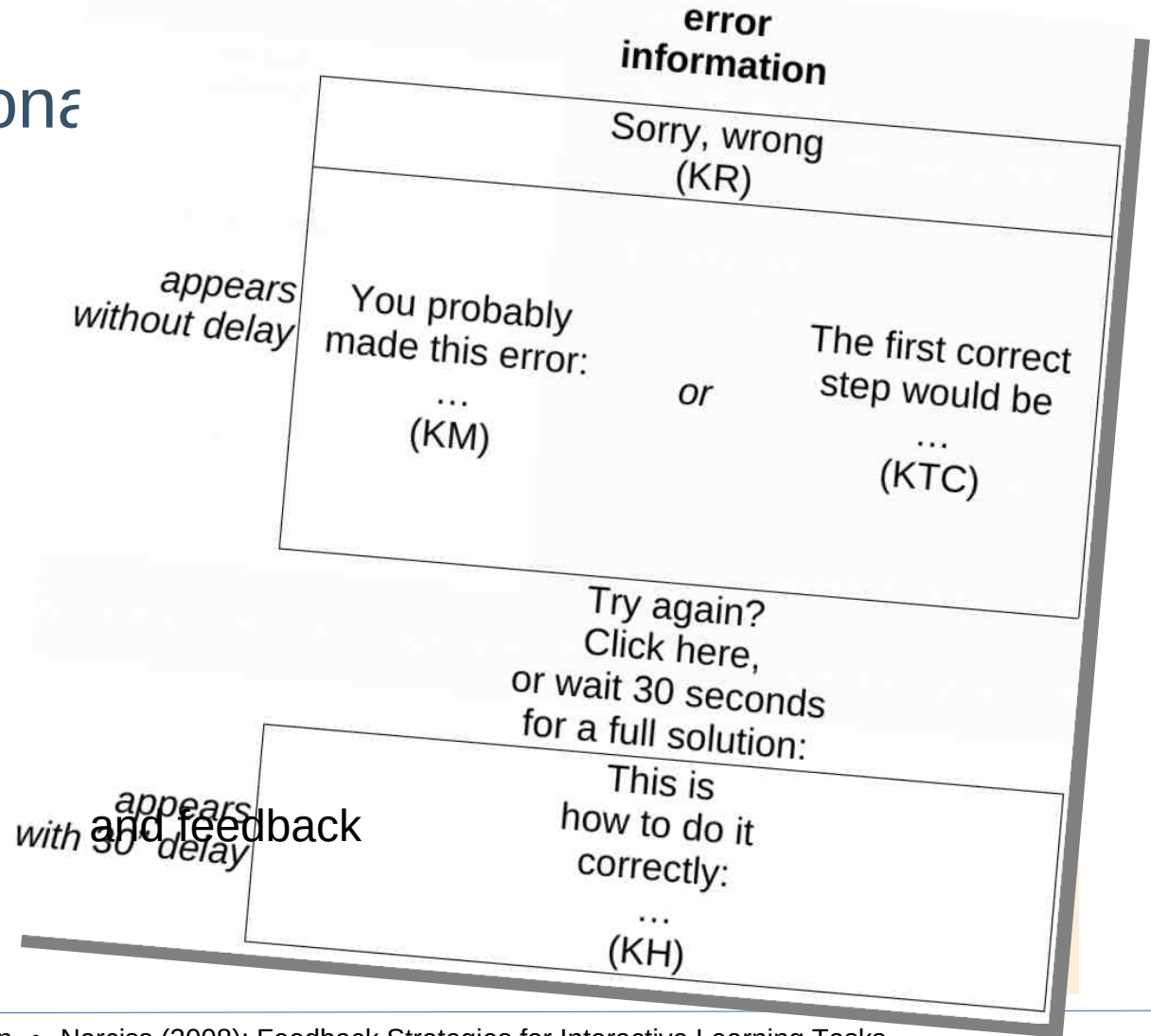
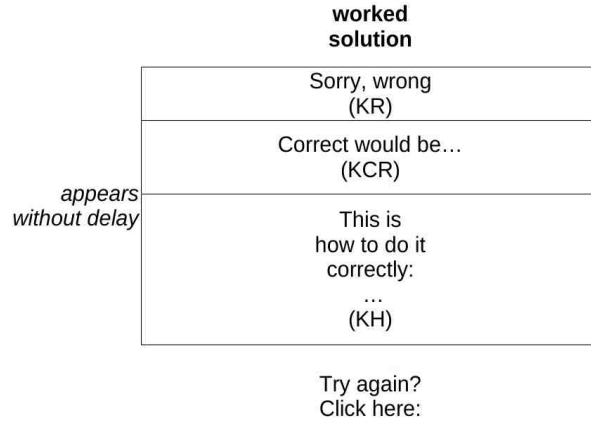

$$= \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$$



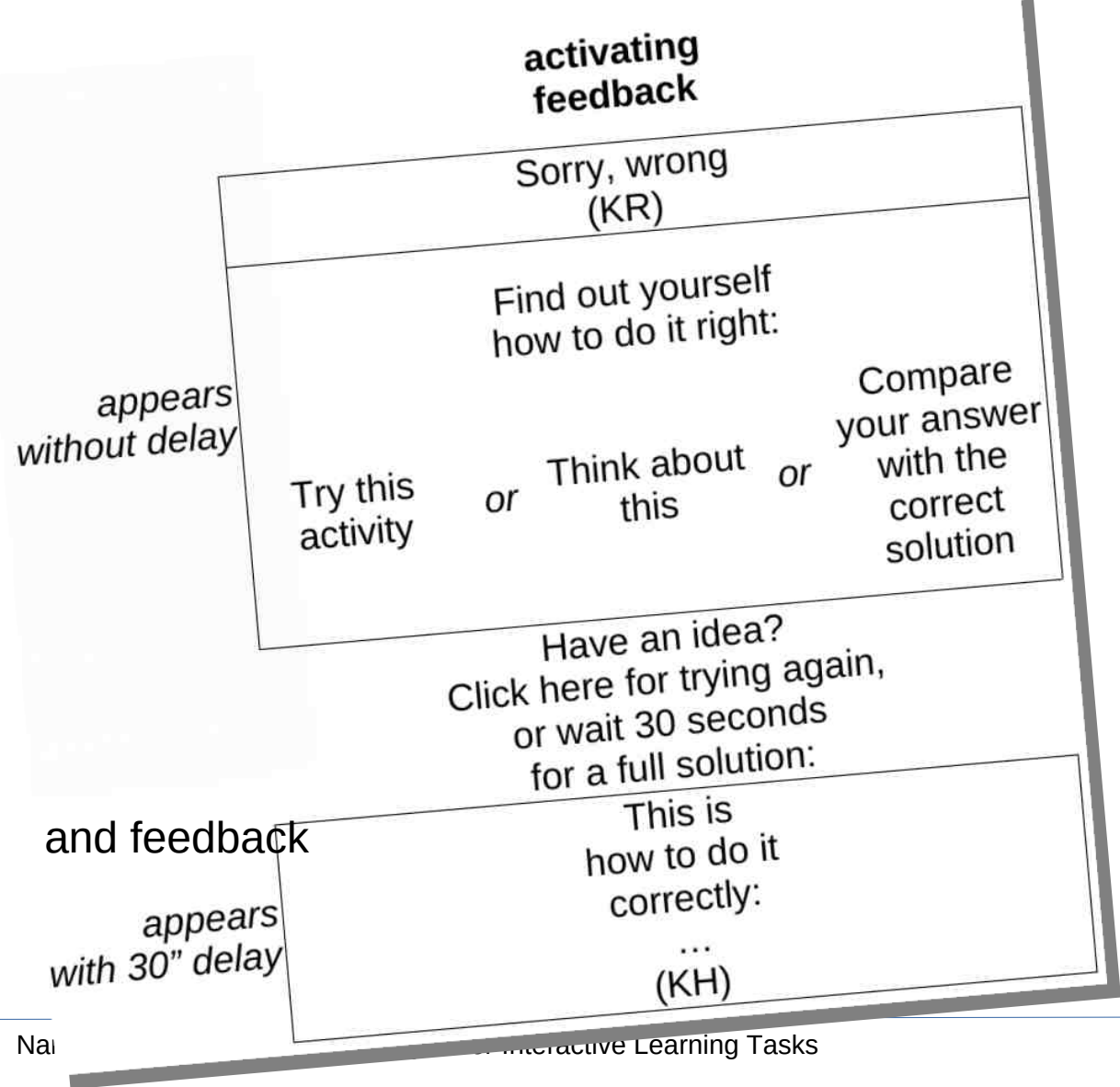
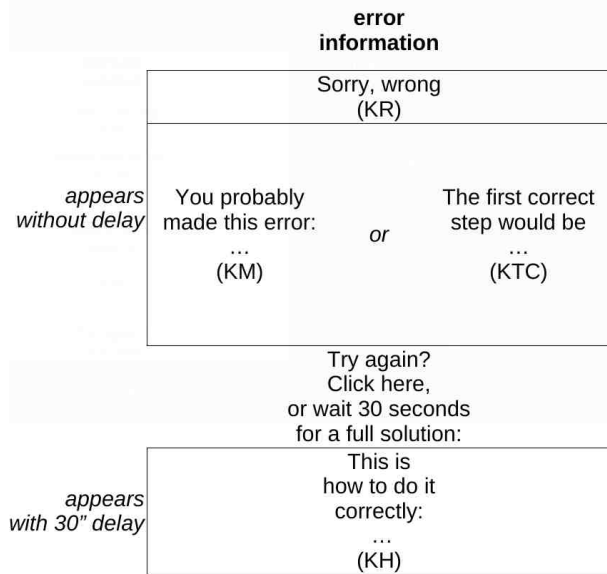
+


$$= \frac{10}{8}$$

DiCo : organisations



DiCo : organisatio



summary

1. introductory review

2. AuthOMath

- partners and places
- objectives

3. didactic concept

ad 1.: “merging” means that
by extending STACK code to facilitate implementation of
GeoGebra applets in STACK questions,
the specific strengths of both can come together in one
authoring platform

ad 2.: two objectives, which are technical (code)
and didactic (didactic concept)

ad 3.: the didactic concept takes up
the specific affordances of STACK and GeoGebra for initiating
didactic reflection in teacher education,

hence focussing students’ didactic reflection on

the variance in forms of
conceptualisations of mathematical concepts
or strategies of solving given problems,

activity and flexibility for
building a better understanding
of math concepts



summary

1. introductory review
2. AuthOMath

Thank you
for your
kind attention!

- ad 1.: “merging” means that
by extending STACK code to facilitate implementation of
GeoGebra applets in STACK questions,
the specific strengths of both can come together in one
authoring platform
- ad 2.: two objectives, which are technical (code)
and didactic (didactic concept)
- ad 3.: the didactic concept takes up
the specific affordances of STACK and GeoGebra for initiating
didactic reflection in teacher education,

hence focussing students’ didactic reflection on

the variance in forms of
understanding math concepts
or strategies of solving given problems,

activity and flexibility for
building a better understanding
of math concepts

