Addition and Subtraction Problem Types

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Credit goes to work from...

- NCDPI
- Cognitively Guided Instruction researchers and authors
- Colleagues including but not limited to Marta Garcia
- Tools for teachers MSP Grant

Let's do some math...

- There are some students in the cafeteria. Then 18 more students arrive. Ten minutes later a total of 37 students leave. If there are now 56 children in all in the cafeteria how many were first there?
- Show your work in 2 ways and write an equation that helped you solve the problem.
- $\ensuremath{^{\circ}}$ Look at your equation- does it match the context of the problem?

Debriefing Cafeteria Task

- Rigorous'
 - · If so, why
- · Common incorrect answers?
 - Why
- Strategies to support students solving of this problem...

Key words vs. action

- There are some students in the cafeteria. Then 18 more students arrive. Ten minutes later a total of 37 students leave. If there are now 56 children in all in the cafeteria how many were first there?
- What do these words or phrases mean? More, Total, In All
- What does the action of arriving and leaving tell you compared to key words?

Equations to Solve vs. Equations that Match

 There are some students in the cafeteria. Then 18 more students arrive. Ten minutes later a total of 37 students leave. If there are now 56 children in all in the cafeteria how many were first there?

 $56 + 37 - 18 = \overline{75}$ OR $\overline{75} + 18 - 37 = 56$

• Does the equation writing matter?

Standards for Mathematical Practice

- SMP 2- Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects.
- When children leave When children arrive

Problem Types

- What do you know about them?
- Where do students struggle?
- What strategies do you think work?

Goals

- Analyze tasks to identify problem type
- Make connections between tasks, representations, and equations
- Consider *high-leverage* practices to support students
- Look at student work related to problem types



Let's explore

Solve the following using representations and equations.

Max had 3 blocks. He found some more blocks. Then he had 7 blocks. How many blocks did he find?

Max's Blocks Representations? Equations?

Max's Blocks

Is there an action and if so, what is the action of the problem?

What are some possible student errors?



Let's explore

Turn to a partner. How would a student use counters or cubes to solve this task?

Max had 3 blocks. He found some more blocks. Then he had 7 blocks. How many blocks did he find?



Let's explore

Solve the following using representations and equations.

Monique had some blocks. She found 3 more blocks. Now she had 7 blocks. How many blocks did she start with?

Zenobia

I went over to work with Zenobia on a story problem because she looked horribly confused.

Zenobia had 3 cubes and 7 cubes and wasn't sure what to do. She counted all of them and got 10, but she looked at me with confusion and said, "I know that's not the answer."

Zenobia

How did Zenobia think about the problem?

What teacher moves would support Zenobia in productive struggle?

Zenobia's Teacher

Then I wondered if making a connection to something more familiar would help her, so I brought her back to another activity, one at which she is routinely successful.

I said, "Let's put this aside for a moment and solve another problem. Pretend that you and I are playing 'How Many Am I Hiding?' We're playing with 6 cubes. I have some behind my back. You can see 2. You know that there are 6 cubes all together. How many am I hiding?"

Zenobia thought and said, "Four."

I asked, "Does it remind you of anything we've just been doing?"

Zenobia replied, "Not really."

I said, "OK, then let's pretend that Max was playing 'How Many Am I Hiding?' He could see 3. Some were behind his friend's back. He knew the total was 7. How many were hiding?"

Zenobia thought and then said, "Four."

I asked, "OK, so do you see any connections between this problem and the other Max problem?"

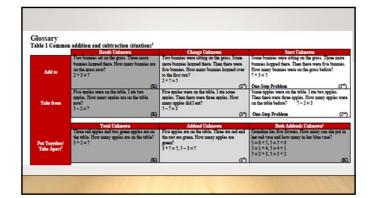
She said, "Yes, there's a 3 and a 7. I just don't get it, still."

Let's reflect with the teacher...

For me, the connection between the story problem and the "How Many Am I Hiding?" game seems so obvious.

What is the connection Zenobia needs to make? And what about her classmates?

I am thinking about how to start a class discussion to see what ideas students might have about the connections between the game and the story problems.



Operations and Algebraic Thinking

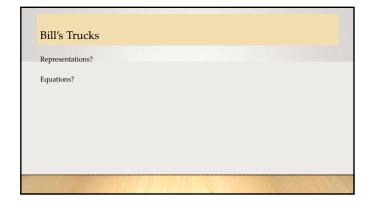
The Progression in Operations and Algebraic Thinking deals with the basic operations—the kinds of quantitative relationships they model and consequently the kinds of problems they can be used to solve as well as their mathematical properties and relationships.

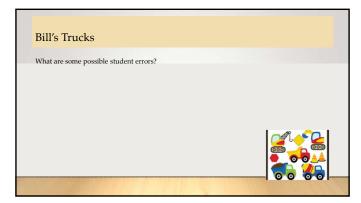
Let's explore:

Solve the following using representations and equations:

Bill has some trucks. He gave 7 away. Now Bill has 8 trucks. How many trucks did Bill have?







Bill's Teacher

When I approached Bill's desk he had a pile of 8 counters total. I asked him, "How are you going to solve the task?" he counted out 7 counters and put them in a pile so he had a pile of 7 and a pile of 1.

Bill's Teacher

What is Bill's misconception?

What teacher moves would support Bill in productive struggle?

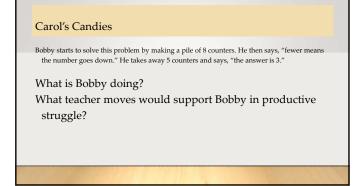
Carol's Candies

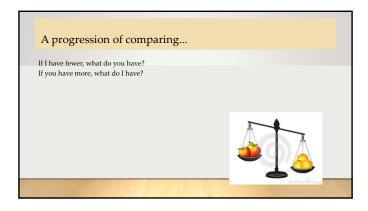
Carol had 8 pieces of candy. She had 5 pieces of candy fewer than Steve. How many pieces of candy did Steve have?

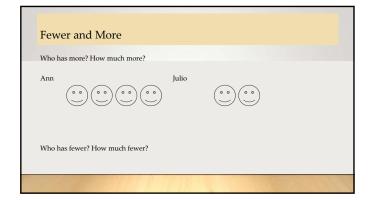
Carol's Candies

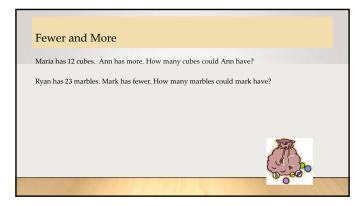
Representations?

Actions?









Unpacking a problem...

→ What do we know?

→ What is the language related to comparing?

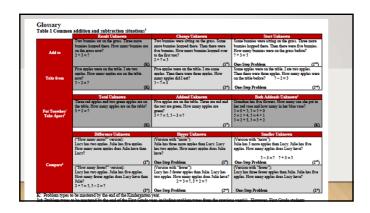
→ What relationship is present between quantities?

→ How might students use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate a solution strategy?

Explore these!

Samuel has 5 more pencils than Nancy. Nancy has 6 pencils. How many pencils does Samuel have?

Ike has 4 fewer erasers than Gina. Ike has 5 erasers. How many erasers does Gina have?





Tieing it All Together-- similarities and differences?

Change Unknown
Start Unknown
Both Addends Unknown
Compare- Bigger Unknown/More Version
Compare- Fewer Unknown/Fewer Version
Compare- Bigger Unknown/Fewer Version
Compare- Fewer Unknown/More Version

Addition and subtraction are the first operations studied.

Initially, the meaning of addition is separate from the meaning of subtraction, and students build relationships between addition and subtraction over time.

Subtraction comes to be understood as reversing the actions involved in addition and as finding an unknown addend.

What we know from research...

Not all tasks are created equal

Rigor increases as we move from the left to the middle to the right

Grade level expectations are explicit (since Common Core)

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What we also know from research...

- · Strategies vary widely
- * Strategies that are appropriate may include things that look like addition or subtraction
- $^{\circ}\,$ Algebraic reasoning is thoroughly embedded in these tasks and possible discussion points

Resources for New Standards

- Tools for Teachers Project
 Develop PD (6 full days) for K-5 teachers on mathematics teaching and learning with focus on new mathematics standards
 - Collaborate with NCDPI to update and create resources (NC Lessons for Learning, Formative assessment tasks, Parent letters, other resources)
- NC Math Collaborative
 - Putting together pacing on new math standards
 - · Contact is Katie Schwartz (East Carolina)

Continue your learning...

- State-wide math add-on license
 - $^{\circ}$ UNC Charlotte, 100% online with not online meetings
 - NC State, face-to-face cohorts
 - UNC/ECU/UNC-W- 100% online with some online meetings
- NCCTM- Greensboro in early November
- Drew.Polly@uncc.edu
- http://elemath.pbworks.com

Evaluation http://tinyurl.com/2017MathSummit