

Algebra and Geometry for All Students!

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All links are live on my Talks page: <https://www.mathed.page/talks.html>



Relevant Blog Posts

(<https://blog.mathed.page>)

[For Algebra](#)

[In Defense of Algebra 2](#)

[What belongs in Algebra 2](#)

[In Defense of Geometry](#)

[Math as Literacy](#)

[NCTM on Data Science](#)

[Freakonomics Radio on Math Curriculum](#)

Relevant Articles

(<https://www.mathed.page/teaching>)

[Nothing Works](#)

[Big Picture Planning](#)

[Common Core: A Closer Look](#)

Relevant Curriculum Materials

(<https://www.mathed.page>)

[The Bicycle Trip](#) | [Follow-up](#)

[Algebra: Themes, Tools, Concepts](#)

[Making Sense in Algebra 2](#)

[Recognizing Functions](#)

[The Lab Gear](#)

[Completing the Square](#) | [Applet](#)

[Manipulatives](#)

[Geometry Labs](#)

[Geometric Puzzles](#)

[Pentominoes](#) | [Applet](#)

Enrichment: [Tiling](#) | [Symmetry](#)

Relevant Commercial Products

Everything above is free on my website (<https://www.mathed.page>).

Possibly useful, in addition:

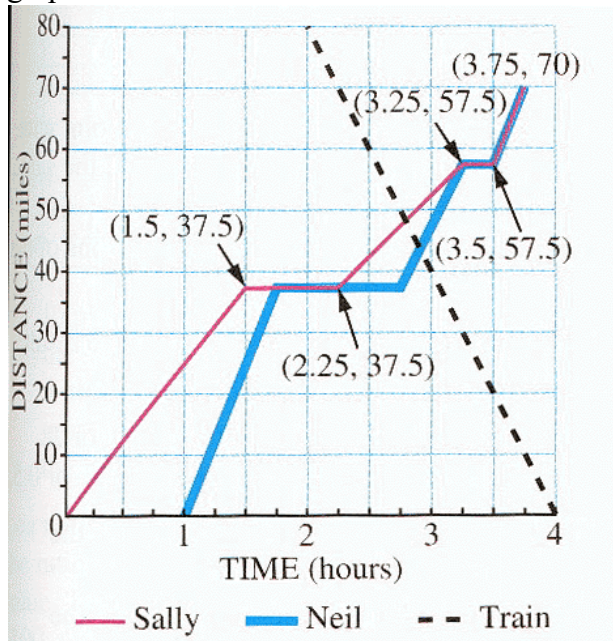
◇ [Lab Gear](#) (blocks and books — far better in my view than algebra tiles)

◇ [Working with Pentominoes](#) (more activities!)

◇ [There Is No One Way to Teach Math: Actionable Ideas for Grades 6-12](#). A book on math pedagogy, co-authored with Robin Pemantle, featuring a philosophical framework and practical suggestions on just about every aspect of the job. ([Table of Contents](#).) “Attends to all the right topics as it practically illuminates the importance of discussion, collaboration, variety, tools, and bridging the unhelpful either-ors with common-sense balance.” —Steve Leinwand
20% off with this code until March 31: 25AFly4 [on the publisher's website](#).

The Bicycle Trip

Sally is riding her bike on a trip with her bicycle club. She left the staging area in Chapley at 10 am, and took a break at a rest area located about half way to the final destination of Berkhill, 70 miles away. Neil is driving the sweep vehicle, a van with food, water, first aid, and a bicycle rack. The distance-time graph below shows their progress. There are train tracks along the road. The progress of a train is also shown on the graph.



- Compare Sally and Neil's progress. Who left first? Where did they stop? What happened at the end? What was the total distance covered?
- Including the origin, the coordinates of six points on Sally's graph are given. Describe her ride between consecutive points.
 - At what time did each leg of her trip start and end? How far did she ride each time? How long did it take? How long were her breaks?
 - How fast was she going during each leg of the trip?
- If you were to guess about which part of the trip was downhill or uphill, what would you guess? Why?
 - How else might one account for the different speeds?
- How fast did Neil drive in each leg of his trip?
- Describe the train's progress. Which way was it going? Where and when did it pass Sally and Neil?
- Where were Sally, Neil, and the train at 12:30pm?
- At what time were Sally, Neil, and the train 20 miles from the staging area?
- The equation of the train's motion is $D = 160 - 40t$.
 - Choose three points on the train's graph, and check that their coordinates satisfy the equation.
 - Do any points in Sally's and Neil's graphs satisfy the train's equation? Which ones?
- Summary.**
 - In a distance-time graph like the one above, what does it mean if two points are on the same horizontal line? on the same vertical line?
 - As you follow someone's progress from left to right on the graph, what is the meaning of a part of a graph that goes up? down? What is the meaning of a horizontal segment? Why is a vertical one impossible?
 - What is the significance of a point that belongs to the motion graphs of two different people?