Learning from Comparison in Algebra

The Harvard community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citable link</td>
<td><a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:12122306">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:12122306</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terms of Use</td>
<td>This article was downloaded from Harvard University’s DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Open Access Policy Articles, as set forth at <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#OAP">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#OAP</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alex and Morgan were asked to solve $45y + 90 = 60y$

**Alex's “combine like terms” way**

1. I first combined like terms on the left side of the equation.
2. $45y + 90 = 60y$
3. $135y = 60y$
4. $75y = 0$
5. $y = 0$

**Morgan's “combine like terms” way**

1. First I subtracted $45y$ on either side; $60y - 45y$ is $15y$.
2. $90 = 15y$
3. $6 = y$
4. Then I divided both sides by 15 to get the answer.
5. $y = 0$

* How did Alex solve the equation?
* How did Morgan solve the equation?
* Why did Alex combine the terms on the left as a first step?
* Why did Morgan subtract $45y$ as a first step?
* Which way is correct, Alex's or Morgan's way? How do you know?
* Can you state a general rule about combining like terms that describes what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways of solving this type of problem?
Alex and Morgan were asked to simplify $16^\frac{3}{4}$

**Alex's “rewrite the exponent” way**

I rewrote the fractional exponent as 3 times $\frac{1}{4}$.

$16^\frac{3}{4}$

I expanded the expression in the parentheses.

$(16^3)^\frac{1}{4}$

I got $4096$. Then I applied the exponent.

$(4096)^\frac{1}{4}$

This is my answer.

How did Alex simplify the expression?

How did Morgan simplify the expression?

What are some similarities and differences between Alex’s and Morgan’s ways?

Which strategy do you think is more efficient for this problem? Why?

Hey Morgan, what did we learn from comparing these two ways?

When deciding which factors to use to rewrite the fractional exponent, be on the lookout for perfect squares.

**Morgan’s “use perfect squares to rewrite the exponent” way**

I rewrote the fractional exponent as $\frac{1}{4}$ times 3.

$16^\frac{3}{4}$

I simplified the expression in the parentheses. Since $2^4$ is 16, I know that $16^{\frac{1}{4}}$ is 2.

$(16^4)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

This is my answer.

I got 4096. Then I applied the exponent.

$(4096)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

This is my answer.
Alex and Morgan were asked to simplify the expression

\[3x(5x + 2) + 4(5x + 2)\]

**Alex's way**

1. First I expanded the expression using the distributive property.
   
   \[3x(5x + 2) + 4(5x + 2)\]
   
   \[15x^2 + 6x + 20x + 8\]
   
   \[15x^2 + 26x + 8\]

2. Then I simplified the expression.
   
   \[15x^2 + 26x + 8\]

**Morgan's way**

1. First I factored the expression.
   
   \[3x(5x + 2) + 4(5x + 2)\]
   
   \[(3x + 4)(5x + 2)\]
   
   \[15x^2 + 6x + 20x + 8\]
   
   \[15x^2 + 26x + 8\]

2. Then I simplified the expression.
   
   \[15x^2 + 26x + 8\]

* How did Alex simplify the expression? How did Morgan simplify the expression?
* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
* Is Morgan's way OK to do? Why or why not?

Hey Alex, what did we learn from comparing these two ways?

Like expressions enclosed by grouping symbols, such as parentheses, can be combined as like terms are combined.

* How did Alex simplify the expression? How did Morgan simplify the expression?
* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
* Is Morgan's way OK to do? Why or why not?
How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation \( y = 2x \)
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation \( y = -2x \).

Alex's "graph \( y = 2x \)" way

\[
\begin{align*}
y &= 2x \\
y &= mx + b \\
y &= 2x + 0 \\
\end{align*}
\]

I rewrote the equation in \( y = mx + b \) form.

I graphed the y-intercept, \((0,0)\) and counted up 2, right 1 and down 2, left 1 to plot other points on the line. I connected the points to draw the graph of the line.

Morgan's "graph \( y = -2x \)" way

\[
\begin{align*}
y &= -2x \\
y &= mx + b \\
y &= -2x + 0 \\
\end{align*}
\]

I rewrote the equation in \( y = mx + b \) form.

I graphed the y-intercept, \((0,0)\) and counted down 2, left 1 and up 2, right 1 to plot other points on the line. I connected the points to draw the graph of the line.

I rewrote the equation in \( y = mx + b \) form.

I graphed the y-intercept, \((0,0)\) and counted up 2, right 1 and down 2, left 1 to plot other points on the line. I connected the points to draw the graph of the line.

Changing the sign of \( m \) changes the slope, or the steepness, of the line. When a line has a positive slope, its height increases from left to right. When a line has a negative slope, its height decreases from left to right.

In the slope-intercept form of a line \( (y = mx + b) \), the coefficient of \( x \), which is \( m \), indicates the slope.

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation \( y = \phantom{2}2x \)
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation \( y' = \phantom{-2}2x \).

Alex's "graph \( y = 2x \)" way

\[
\begin{align*}
y &= 2x \\
y &= mx + b \\
y &= 2x + 0 \\
\end{align*}
\]

I rewrote the equation in \( y = mx + b \) form.

I graphed the y-intercept, \((0,0)\) and counted up 2, right 1 and down 2, left 1 to plot other points on the line. I connected the points to draw the graph of the line.

Morgan's "graph \( y = -2x \)" way

\[
\begin{align*}
y &= -2x \\
y &= mx + b \\
y &= -2x + 0 \\
\end{align*}
\]

I rewrote the equation in \( y = mx + b \) form.

I graphed the y-intercept, \((0,0)\) and counted down 2, left 1 and up 2, right 1 to plot other points on the line. I connected the points to draw the graph of the line.

I rewrote the equation in \( y = mx + b \) form.

I graphed the y-intercept, \((0,0)\) and counted up 2, right 1 and down 2, left 1 to plot other points on the line. I connected the points to draw the graph of the line.

In the slope-intercept form of a line \( (y = mx + b) \), the coefficient of \( x \), which is \( m \), indicates the slope.

Changing the sign of \( m \) changes the slope, or the steepness, of the line. When a line has a positive slope, its height increases from left to right. When a line has a negative slope, its height decreases from left to right.

* How did Alex graph the line given by his equation? How did Morgan graph the line given by her equation?
* Can you think of another way that Alex and Morgan could have used to find the graphs of their lines?
* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
* How does changing the sign of \( m \) affect the graph of a line?