

Overcoming counterexamples in secondary school geometry

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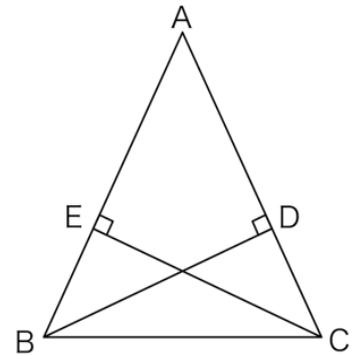
Outline of the workshop

- Example 1
- The main points of the workshop
- Example 2
- Summary

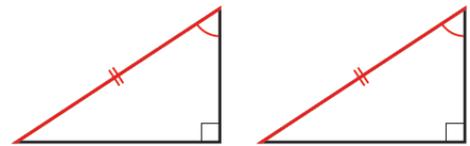
Let's prove it!

A task from textbooks

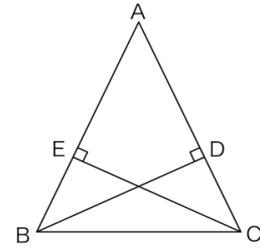
As shown in the diagram on the right, in isosceles triangle ABC where $AB = AC$, line BD is drawn from point B perpendicular to side AC , and line CE is drawn from point C perpendicular to side AB . Prove that $BD = CE$.



Using a congruence condition for right triangles:
two right triangles are congruent if the hypotenuses
and a pair of corresponding angles are equal.



As shown in the diagram on the right, in isosceles triangle ABC where $AB = AC$, line BD is drawn from point B perpendicular to side AC , and line CE is drawn from point C perpendicular to side AB . Prove that $BD = CE$.



By proof, we can establish that the statement is true in general.



However,

- ✓ Is it really true?
- ✓ Let's investigate by drawing various shapes of isosceles triangles ABC .

Classroom Lesson

Obtuse

Right

Acute ○

Modification of the statement
- True when $\angle A \leq 90^\circ$

• 90° より大きい(頂角)とBD, CEが引けない.

Classroom Lesson

$\angle A$ (頂角)が変わったとき
証明はどのように変わりますか?

① $\triangle ABD$ と $\triangle ACE$ 対頂角と共通角

② $\triangle BCE$ と $\triangle CBD$ とくに変わっていない

→ 前の証明が使える

● $\angle A$ が 90° より大きいこと
念のため問題文を修正してみよう。

修正するだけでできるときもある

④ → 直線

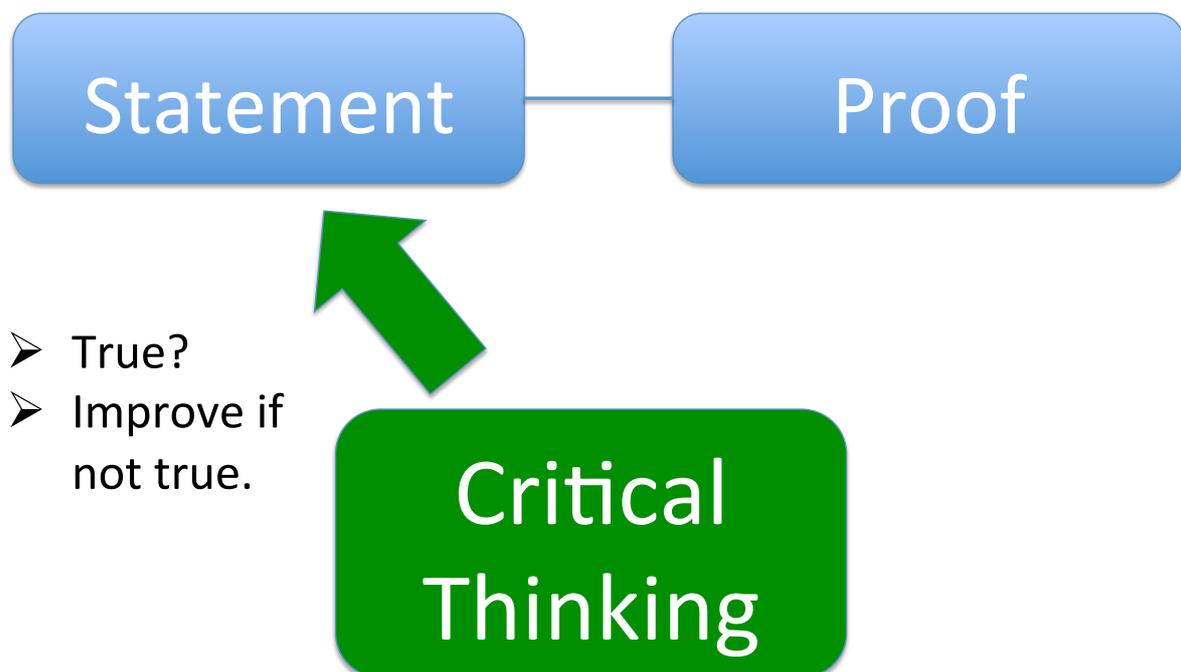
Proof of the generalised statement by using the initial proof

Generalisation of the statement
Side AB → Line AB

Authentic Mathematical Activity

- “[I]nformal, quasi-empirical, mathematics ... grow[s] ... through the incessant improvement of guesses by speculation and criticism, by the logic of proofs and refutations” (Lakatos, 1976, p. 5).
- “[W]e need to explore authentic, exciting and meaningful ways of incorporating experimentation and proof in mathematics education, in order to provide students with a deeper, more holistic insight into the nature of our subject” (De Villiers, 2010, p. 220).

Example 1

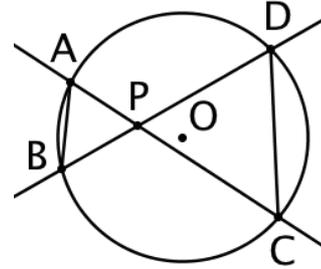


By drawing various diagrams

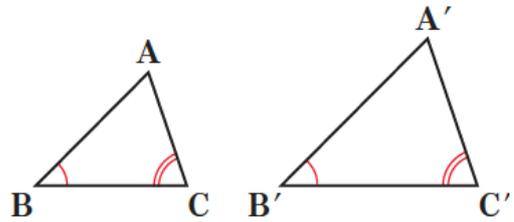
Let's try another example!

A task from textbooks

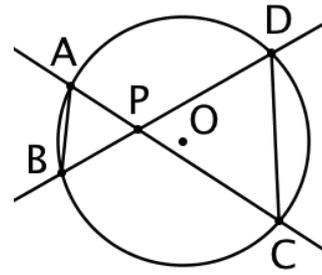
As shown in the right diagram, there are four points A, B, C, and D on circle O. Point P is the intersection point of lines AC and BD. Prove $\triangle PAB \sim \triangle PDC$.



Using a similarity condition for right triangles:
two triangles are similar if two pairs of corresponding angles are equal.



As shown in the right diagram, there are four points A, B, C, and D on circle O. Point P is the intersection point of lines AC and BD. Prove $\triangle PAB \sim \triangle PDC$.

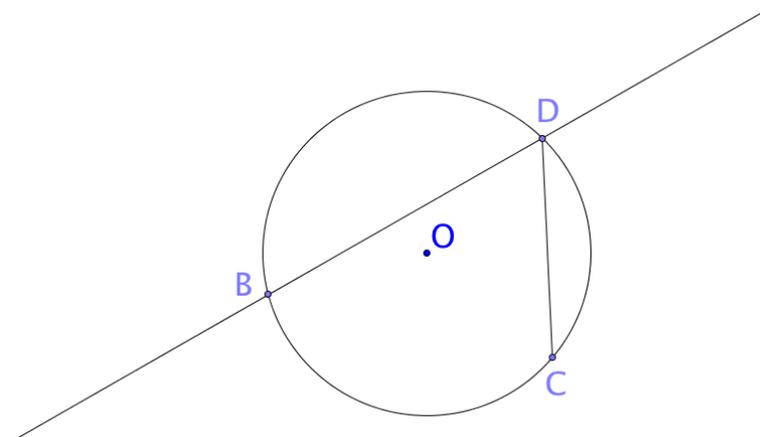
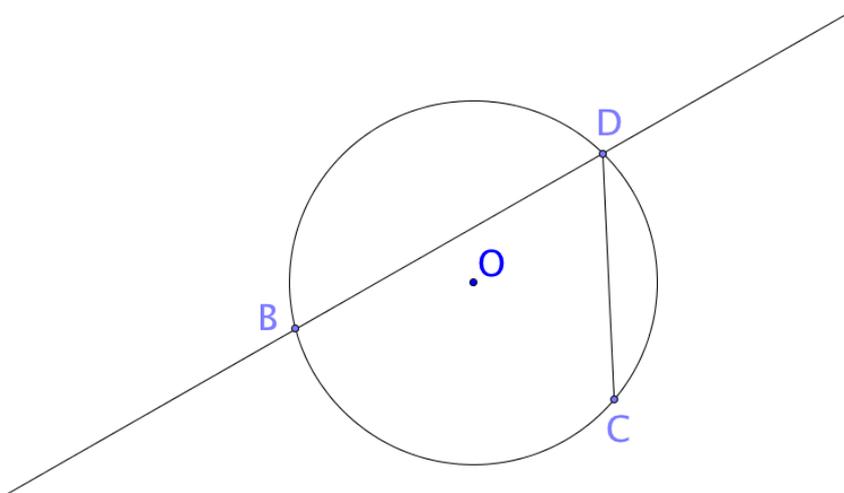


By proof, we can establish that the statement is true in general.

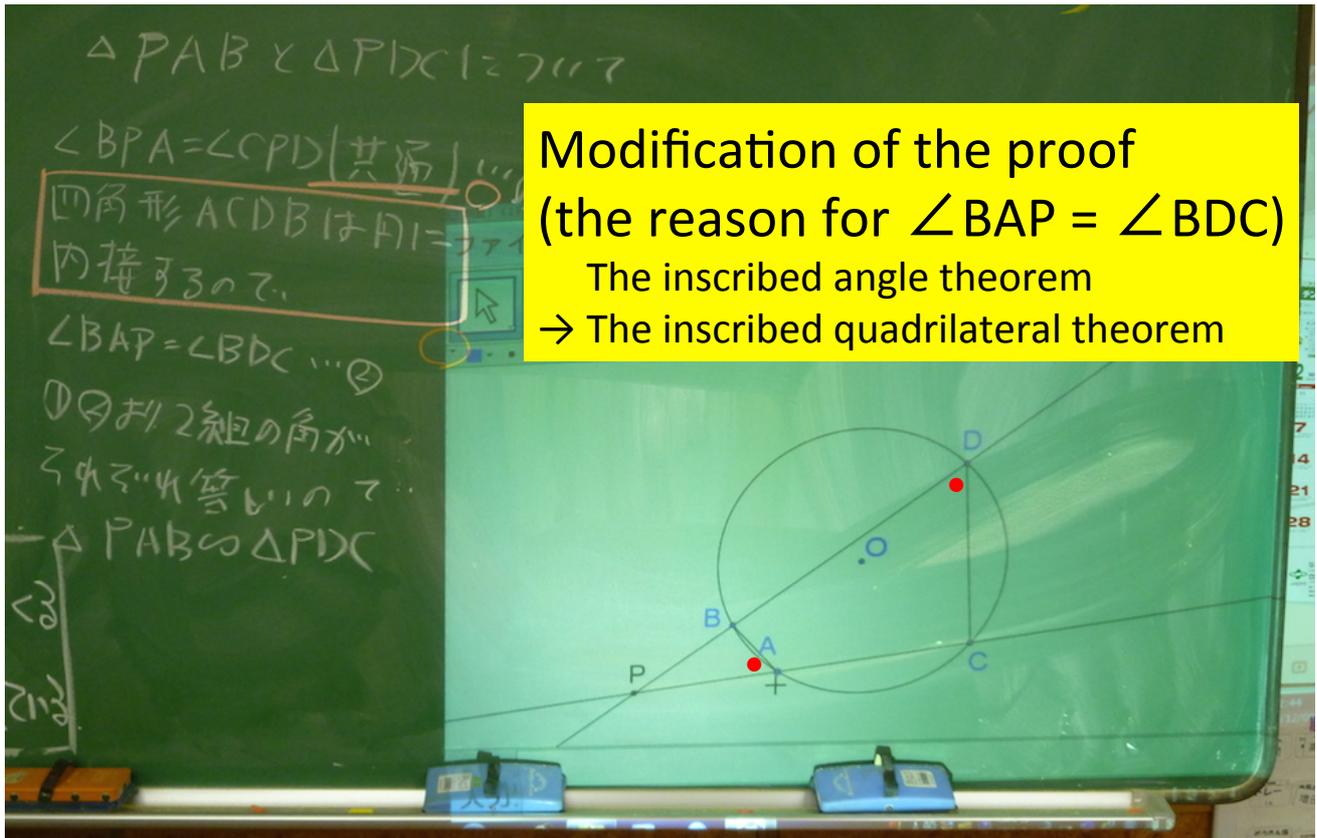


However,

- ✓ Is your proof valid for all cases?
- ✓ Let's investigate by moving point A on various places on circle O.



Classroom Lesson



Summary

