

- Mathematica -

2002 8

- Mathematica -

2002 8

2002 6 21

()

()

()

Abstract	1
I.	3
II.	5
2.1.	5
2.2.	7
2.3.	8
2.4.	9
III. Mathematica	12
3.1.	13
3.2.	17
3.3.	20
IV.	23
	25
Mathematica	27

TO HELP STUDENTS TO ENHANCE THEIR MATHEMATICAL CREATIVITY
-mainly using Mathematica 'in studying a definite integral -

Jin-M Kim

Graduate School of Education
Pukyong National University

Abstract

Education in the 21st century should contribute to magnifying the effects of education by practicing differentiating education, creative education, humanistic education, education based on tracking, combined education, etc. These methods of education being far from the uniform education and cramming education in the past.

The newly developed software in mathematics education radically has changed the contents and the methods in teaching and learning mathematics. Because teaching and learning activities using computers can cause students to have high interest and active participation, and enhance their creativity by having them reflect on results produced from that activity, computers are being used as one of tools to renovate contents and methods in teaching and learning mathematics. But, despite the many benefits that we can expect to come from the use of computers, it is doubtful that computers can cover all of mathematics and the methods needed to teach it, however highly they were developed. Furthermore, an excessive use of computers might have students who do not have a solid understanding about previously learned materials depend on them too much, or maybe the entertaining aspect of computers might be hinder the teaching and learning of mathematics. As a result, the use of computers might be detrimental to students.

The role of teachers is critical with the use of computers. Teachers should play a role as the mediator between the unfamiliar software and students. They should be able to know where students are in the aspect of knowledge and understanding and be able to match the learning level of each student. And students should be able to re-discover concepts through enhancing their creativity in learning mathematics.

The use of Mathematica 'in studying a definite integral was mainly introduced in this paper. We expect that students 'creativity can be raised by having them investigate the given materials using Mathematica 'and discuss the results with each other. Also, we expect that students 'understanding will improve based on their deep understanding of mathematical concepts. In addition, we expect that students 'ability to solve problems will be strengthened by giving them the opportunity to improve their cooperative learning skills through group activities. Then, by presenting their findings in front of the whole group of students they will be able to work out any misunderstanding.

I.

21

,
가

.

,

가

⁶⁾.

,

(denkend lernen),

(lernend

denken) 가

,

.

,

.

.

,

Logo , Basic ,

Excel, MatheView, Maple, Mathematica, Matlab, Cabri Geometry, GSP,

TI-92,

.

.

,

가

가

.

Mathematica

,

가

,

,

,

가

¹⁹⁾ .

II

,

,

III

-

,

,

Mathematica

,

.

II.

2.1.

7)

,

1)

가

,

,

,

,

,

,

15)

.

.

.

2.2.

,
Hoyles 가 ,
16)

. , (,)
가 가 가
,

, Cunningham 가 ,
20)
가 ,

,
가 ,

,
가 ,
9)
.

가 ,

가 , 가
가

가

가

¹⁾
.

, ,

2.3.

, 가
가

¹⁰⁾
.

Pestalozzi

, Dewey

,

. ,

. Freudenthal

,

1)

Piaget
가

가

,

.

,

.

,

. Wittmann

,

가

가

18)

.

.

,

가

,

,

,

가

11)

2.4.

‘

’;

‘

가

’

‘

’

. Skemp

‘ 가

’

.

,

,

,

8)
.

7

,

,

,

.

가

.

,

.

,

가

가

.

.

,

.

.

,

,

8)
.

가

.

,

.

,

가?

.

.

.

가?

1)

Treutlein

12)

가

. Piaget

가

12)

가

가

van Hiele ‘

17)

III. Mathematica

Mathematica

Mathematica

, Mathematica
Mathematica

Mathematica

가

Mathemaica

Mathematica

, Mathematica

Mathematica

가

가

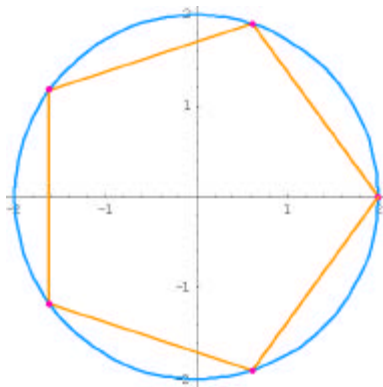
3.1.

2

Mathematica

2

```
r=2; x=r*Cos[Pi/4]; y=r*Sin[Pi/4];  
cl=ParametricPlot[{x,y},{t,0,2*Pi},AspectRatio->Automatic,  
PlotRange->{{-2.25,2.25},{-2.25,2.25}},  
PlotStyle->{Red,Thickness[0.007]}]
```

5

Sum S = 2.712127336307178
 Sin[Pi k] 2 Sin[Pi l] -1
 1.7557

2

10

20

Mathematica

2

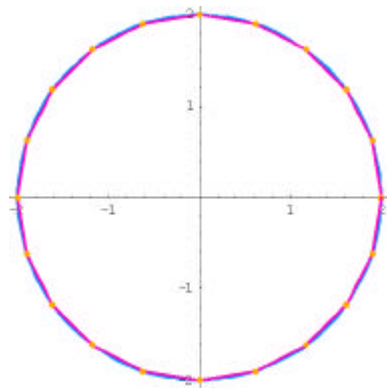
20

2

5

20

Clear "a"
 r=2; x=r*Cos[2t]; y=r*Sin[2t];
 cl=ParametricPlot[x,y,{t,0,6.283185307179586},PlotRange->Automatic,
 PlotStyle->{Red,Thickness[0.007]}]

[illegible][illegible]

$$2 \qquad n$$

$$n$$

가

가

π

3.2.

Mathematica

Mathematica

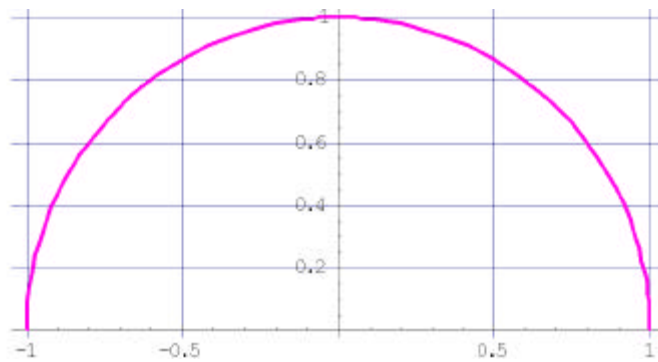
1

1.5708

$f(x) = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$

$r=1$;

```
ft=Plot[f[x],{x,-1,1},GridLines->Automatic,  
Axes->True,AspectRatio->Automatic,ImageSize->350,  
PlotStyle->Thickness[0.007],Line->0.85]
```



N Integrate

1.5708

1

[- 1, 1]

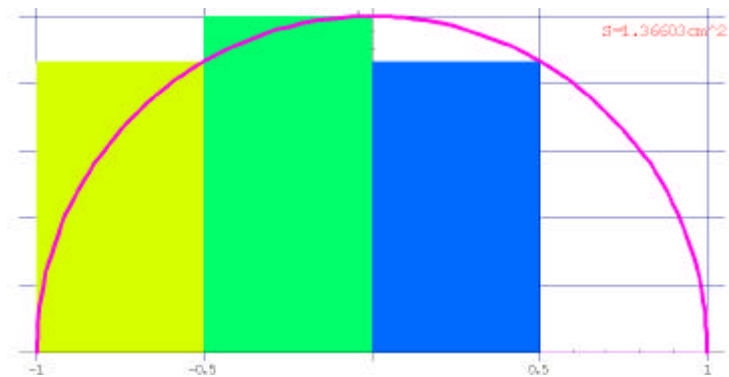
4

가

, 128

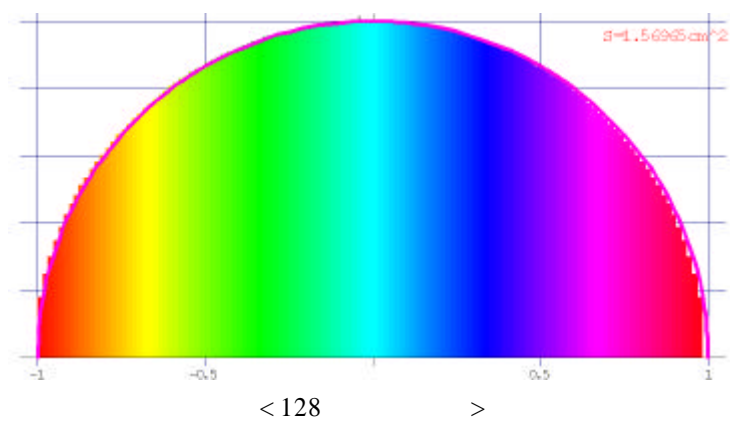
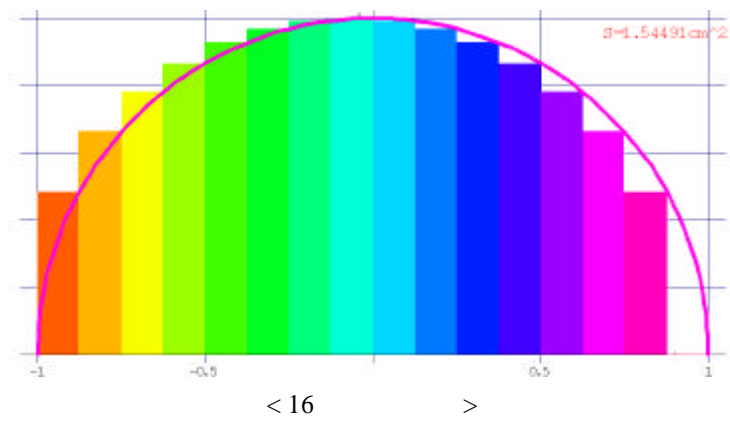
1.56965

m=6;
Table n=; setpoint=1; ...
Show Graphics Table ...
Rectangle ...
i,1 Length ...
AspectRatio ...
Prolog ...
x, -1, 1 ...
FontColor ...



<4

>



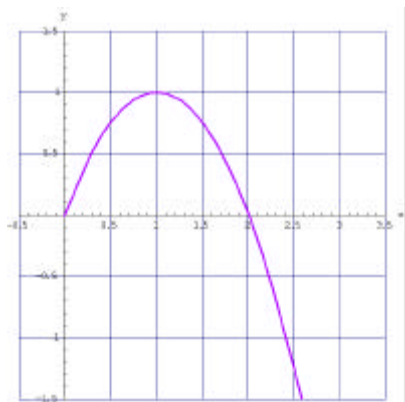
3.3.

$$[0, 3] \quad f(x) = 2x - x^2$$

Mathematica

0

f x_ = 2 x - x^2
 line01 = Plot f x_ , {x, 0, 3}, AspectRatio -> 1, Axes -> Automatic,
 Axes -> True, AxesLabel -> {x, y}, PlotStyle -> {400,
 PlotRange -> {-0.5, 3.5}, PlotStyle -> {Thickness 0.007, Hue 0.58}



Integrate f x_ , {x, 0, 3}

0

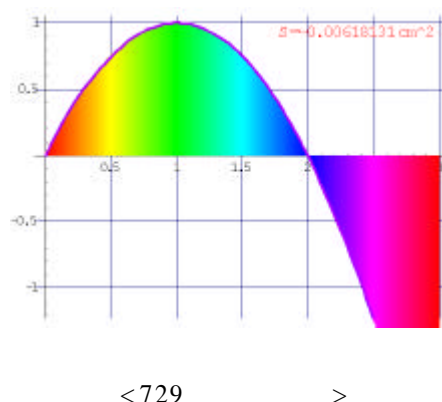
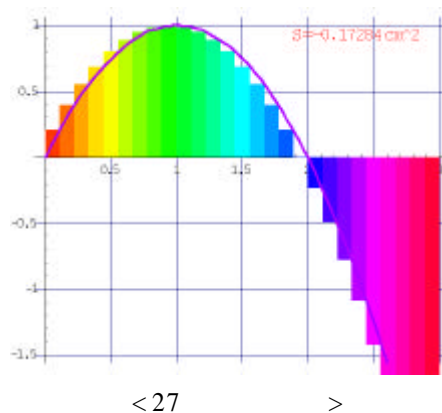
$$[0, 3] \quad 9 \quad 3$$

가

Mathematica

$$[0, 3] \quad 729$$

$$, -0.00618$$

[illegible]

Mathematica

, 가 .

,
,
.

.

. , 가

,

.

.

Mathematica

가

가

Mathematica

, ,

,

.

, Mathematica

가

.

IV.

21

， ， ， ，

·

·

，

가

·

，

·

，

，

·

，

， 가

·

，

가

，

·

，

·

-

，

·

.

.

Mathematica

-

. Mathematica

가

,

.

,

,

가

가

.

가

,

.

,

.

,

,

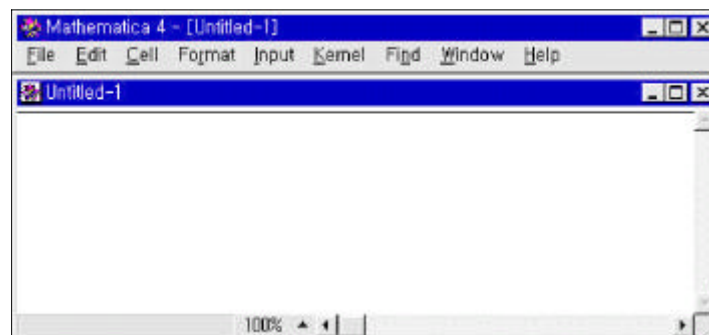
.

- 1) (2001), 가 , : .
- 2) (1997), . , 1997- 15 .
- 3) . (2001), “ ”,
 $<$ $>$, 3 1 , pp. 45- 74.
- 4) , , , , , (2000), Mathe-
 matica , : .
- 5) (2001), “ Mathematica -
 ”, A, $<$ $>$, 40 1 , pp.
 93- 102.
- 6) (2002), “ ”, , , pp.
 84 85.
- 7) (2002), “ ”, , ,
 pp. 88 90.
- 8) (2002), “ ”, , 82 , pp.
 20- 28.
- 9) . (1998), , : .
- 10) (1998), , : .
- 11) (2001), “ - ”, :
- 12) . . (1997), , :
 .
- 13) , (2000), “Cabri II - ”,
 $<$ $>$ 2 , 1 , pp. 165- 181.

- 14) (2001), “ - ‘2-가’ ‘3-가’
-”, , <
> 3 2 , pp. 355-371.
- 15) Alessi, S. M. and Trollip, S. R.(1985), “Computer-based instruction :
methods and development”, Englewood cliffs, NJ : Printice Hall.
- 16) Hoyles, C.(1998), “Steering between skills and creativity : A Role for
the Computer?”, Proc. of ICMI-EARCOME, Vol. 1, 211-226.
- 17) van Hiele, P. M.(1986), Structure and insight : A theory of mathe-
matic education, Academic Press.
- 18) Wittmann, E.(1978), Grundfragen des Mathematikunterrichts, Vieweg.
- 19) Wolfram, S.(2000), Mathematica(4th ed.), Cambridge Univ. Press.
- 20) Zimmermann, W. and Cunningham, S.(1991), Visualization in teaching
and learning mathematics. A project sponsored by the Committee
on Computers in Mathematics Education of the Mathematical
Association of America.

Mathematica

Mathematica, Maple, Matlab
(Mathematica) 1988
6 Stephen Wolfram 1
Wolfram Research
Window Mathematica
4.0 Mathematica
Mathematica
Mathematica



(notebook) (nb

), 가 (Shift +

Enter), 가 .

, “1+1” , , In[],

Out[] “2” .

In[1]:=1+1

Out[1]:=2

, In[], Out[] (1+1)

(Shift+Enter) , .

In[] 가 ()

, Out[]

. Mathematica ,

.

(1) Mathematica , .

(2) , .

(3)

.

(4)

Clear[]

가 .