

ESM 1: Problems used in the study group grouped into the activities of school algebra

| Activity         | Problem (P #)   | Content   |
|------------------|---|---|
| Representational | <p><i>P #1:</i> A farmer had 19 animals on his farm - some chickens and some cows. He also knew that there was a total of 62 legs on the animals on the farm. How many of each kind of animal did he have?</p> <p><i>P #2:</i> Die A and Die B are twelve sides each. Suppose that you roll die A and die B at the same time. When do the dice satisfy the following two conditions?</p> <p>(i) The sum of 2 times A plus B equals 15.<br/>(ii) 3 times A minus B equals 5.</p> <p><i>P #3:</i> You have some teen and young adult books. You gave one-half of the books plus one to a friend, one-half of the remaining books plus one to another friend, and one-half of the remaining books plus one to another friend. If you have one book left for you, how many books did you have at the start?</p> | <p>Simultaneous linear equations with two variables in a concrete context.</p> <p>Linear equations with one variable in a concrete context.</p> |
|                  | <p><i>P #4:</i> Solve the equations below for <math>x</math>:</p> <p>(a) <math>4 \times (x + 3) = 16x</math><br/>(b) <math>2 \cdot \left(\frac{3(2x-1)}{7} + 6\right) + 7 = 25</math></p> <p><i>P #5:</i> Solve the equations below for <math>x</math>:</p> <p>(a) <math>2(x + 1) + 3(x + 1) = 10</math><br/>(b) <math>4(x - 2) + 2x + 10 = 2(3x + 1) + 4x + 8</math></p>   | <p>Linear equations with one variable in an abstract context.</p>   |
|                  | <p><i>P #6:</i> If you are given the sum and difference of any two numbers, show that you can always find out what the numbers are.</p> <p><i>P #7 (a)</i> A girl multiplies a number by 5 and then adds 12. She then subtracts the original number and divides the result by 4. She notices that the answer she gets is 3 more than the number she started with. She says, "I think that would happen, whatever number I started with." Using algebra, show that she is right.</p> <p><i>P #7 (b)</i> Show, using algebra, that the sum of two consecutive numbers is always an odd number.</p>  | <p>The use of letters to express generality.</p>  |

*Note:* Items were sourced from Tripathi (2008) (P #1), Ito-Hino (1995) (P #2), Musser et al. (2008) (P #3), Star and Seifert (2006) (P #4 and P #5), and Kieran (1992) (P #6 and P#7).

## References

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