



How does fractions knowledge support algebra knowledge?

An interdisciplinary investigation



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Fractions & algebra knowledge are closely related

Fractions Knowledge



$2x + y - 4 = x - 2$
 $2xy = x + 2$
 $2x = x + 2 - y$
 $x = 2 - y$

$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -90 < x < 90$
 $\sin(-a) = -\sin a$

$(12-a) + (4+b) = 20$
 $12-a = 20 - (4+b)$
 $12-a = 16 - (4+b)$
 $12-a = 12 - 4 - b$
 $12-a = 8 - b$
 $12b - ab = 5$
 $12b = 5 - ab$

$y = b^x$
 $x = \log_b y$

$\log_a n = a \neq b^a = n$
 $\log_a(y) = -\log_a(x)$
 $\log_a(y) = \log_a(x^r)$
 $** y = x^r$

$A \cup B \cup C$

- Correlated in many age groups (Hurst & Cordes, 2018; Powell et al., 2019)
- Fraction scores predict algebra scores 5-6 years later, controlling for other math skills, reading, demographics, etc. (Siegler et al., 2012)
- Fraction scores predict how much students learn from algebra instruction (Booth et al., 2014)



Fractions may be a key to the gate

Fractions Knowledge

Why?

The collage contains the following elements:

- Algebra:** The word "ALGEBRA" is written in large, bold letters in the center. To its right, a system of linear equations is solved:
$$\begin{aligned} (12-a) + (4+b) &= 20 \\ 12-a &= 20 - (4+b) \\ 12-a &= 16 - b \\ 12-a &= \frac{16-b}{1} \\ 12b-ab &= 5 \\ 12b &= 5-ab \end{aligned}$$
- Trigonometry:** At the top right, there are notes on trigonometric functions:
$$\frac{\sin}{\cos} = -10 < x < 90$$
$$\sin(-a) = -\sin a$$
- Geometry:** On the left, there are notes on linear equations:
$$\begin{aligned} 2x+y-4 &= x-2 \\ 2xy &= x+2 \\ 2x &= x+2-y \\ x &= 2-y \end{aligned}$$
- Calculus/Algebra:** Below the linear equations, there are notes on exponential and logarithmic functions:
$$y = b^x$$
$$x = \log_b y$$
- Logarithm Properties:** To the right of the parabola, there are logarithmic identities:
$$\log_a n = a + b^a = n$$
$$\log_a(y) = -\log_a(x)$$
$$\log_a(y) = \log_a(x^r)$$
$$** y = x^r$$
- Diagrams:** A cone is drawn at the top center. A coordinate system with x and y axes is shown. A parabola $y = Ax^2$ is plotted. A right-angled triangle with vertices A, B, and C is shown at the bottom left. A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles A, B, and C is at the bottom right.



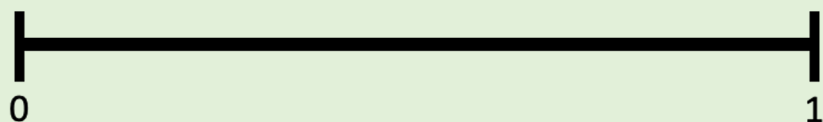
Quantitative studies: Magnitude + Arithmetic

Fractions Knowledge

Algebra Knowledge

Magnitude

Where is $\frac{3}{12}$?



$\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{5}$

Arithmetic

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{7}$$

$$3(2x - 1) + 2x = 21$$

What is the value of x ?

a	b
3	7
2	5
0	1

What is the rule?

Qualitative studies: Fraction schemes

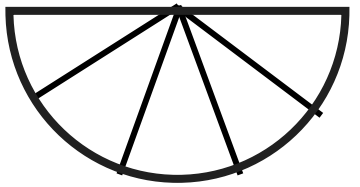
Fractions Knowledge



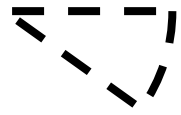
Algebra Knowledge

Your piece of pie is 4/5 as big as the piece shown below. Draw your piece of pie.

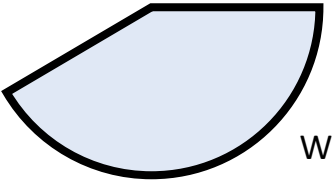
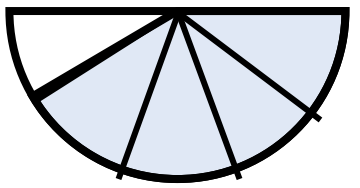
Partition



Disembed



Iterate



Wilkins et al. (2013)

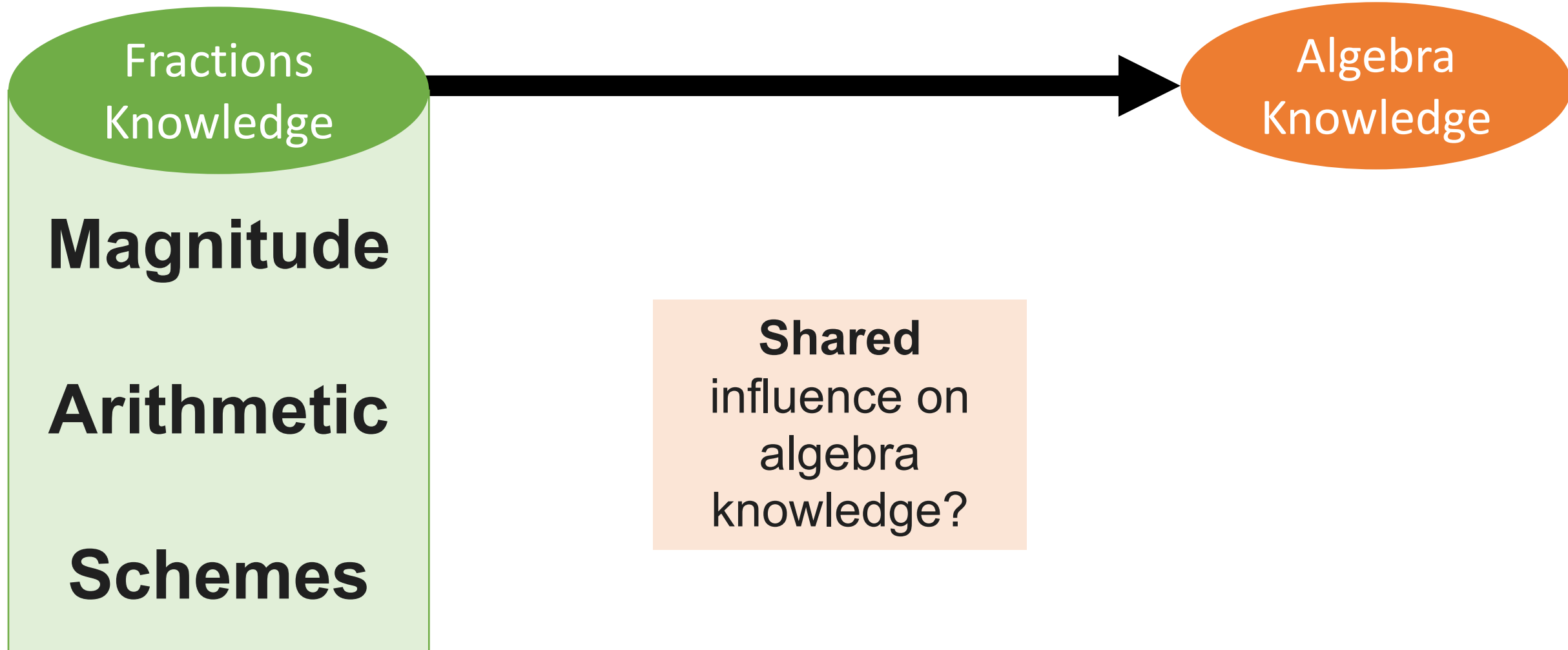
Stephen's cord is five times as long as Rebecca's cord.
Can you write an equation for this situation?

$$S = 5 \times R$$
$$R = S \div 5$$

e.g., Hackenberg & Lee (2015)

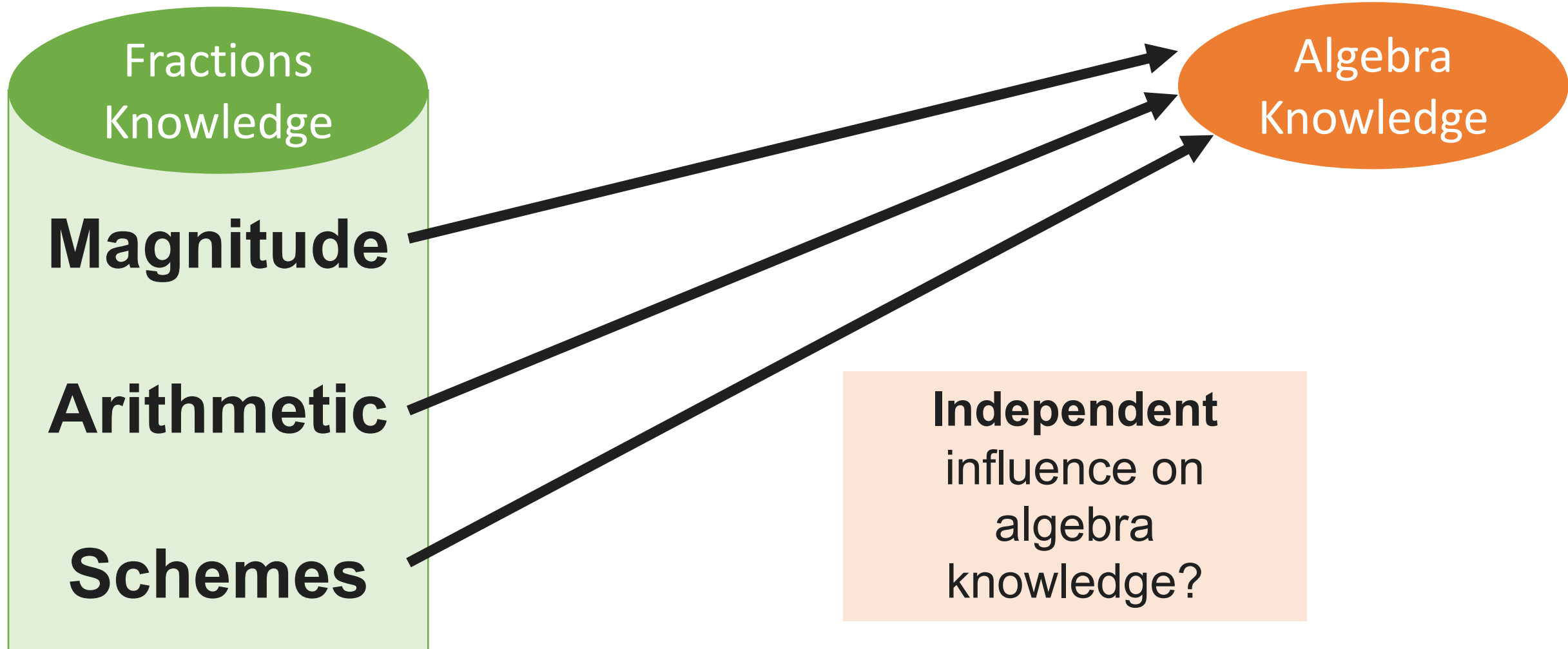


Which aspect(s) of fractions are most important?



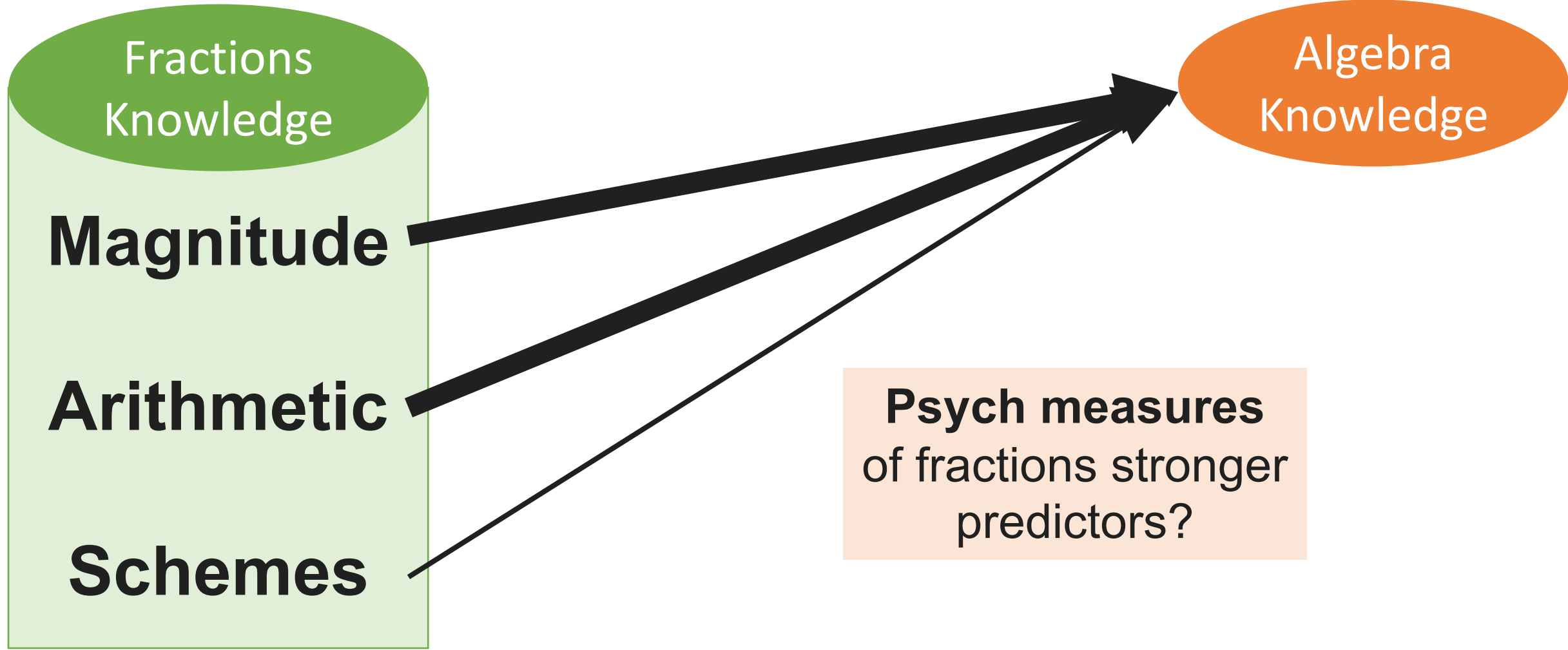


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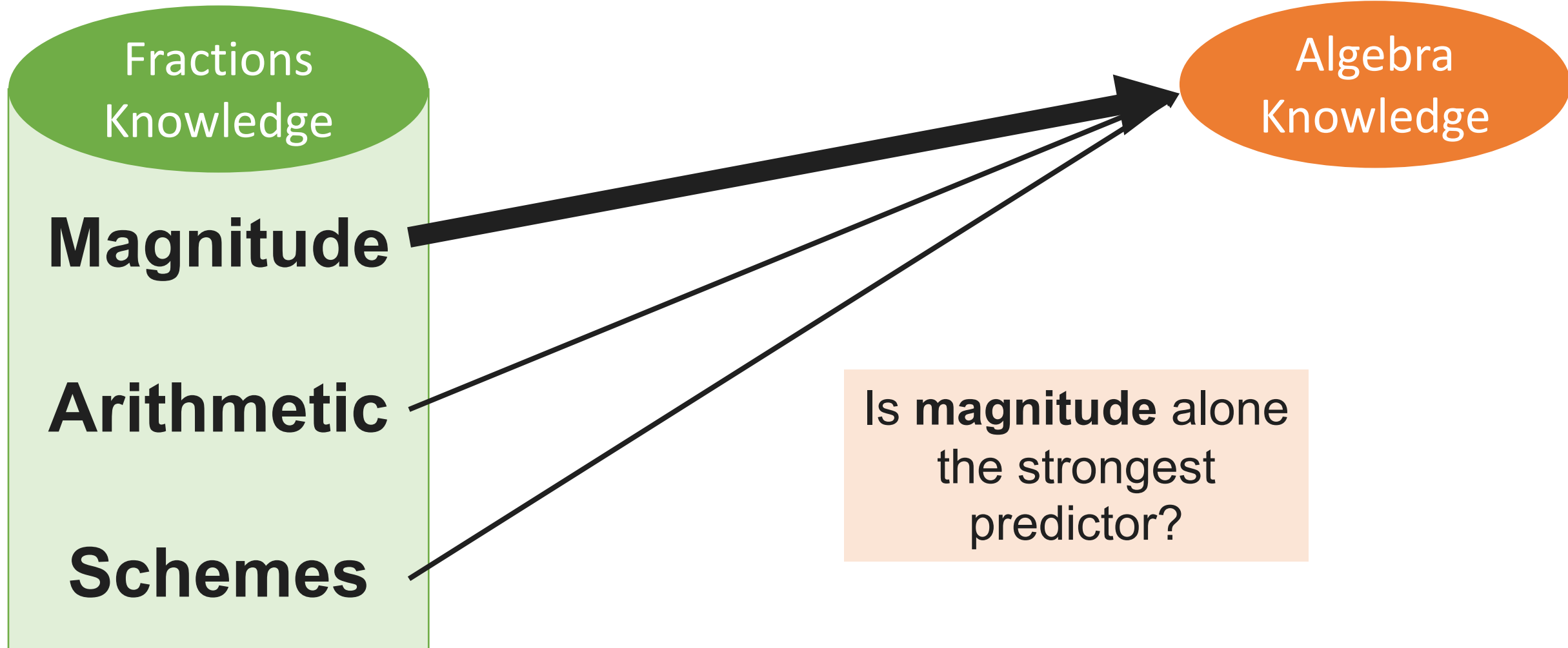


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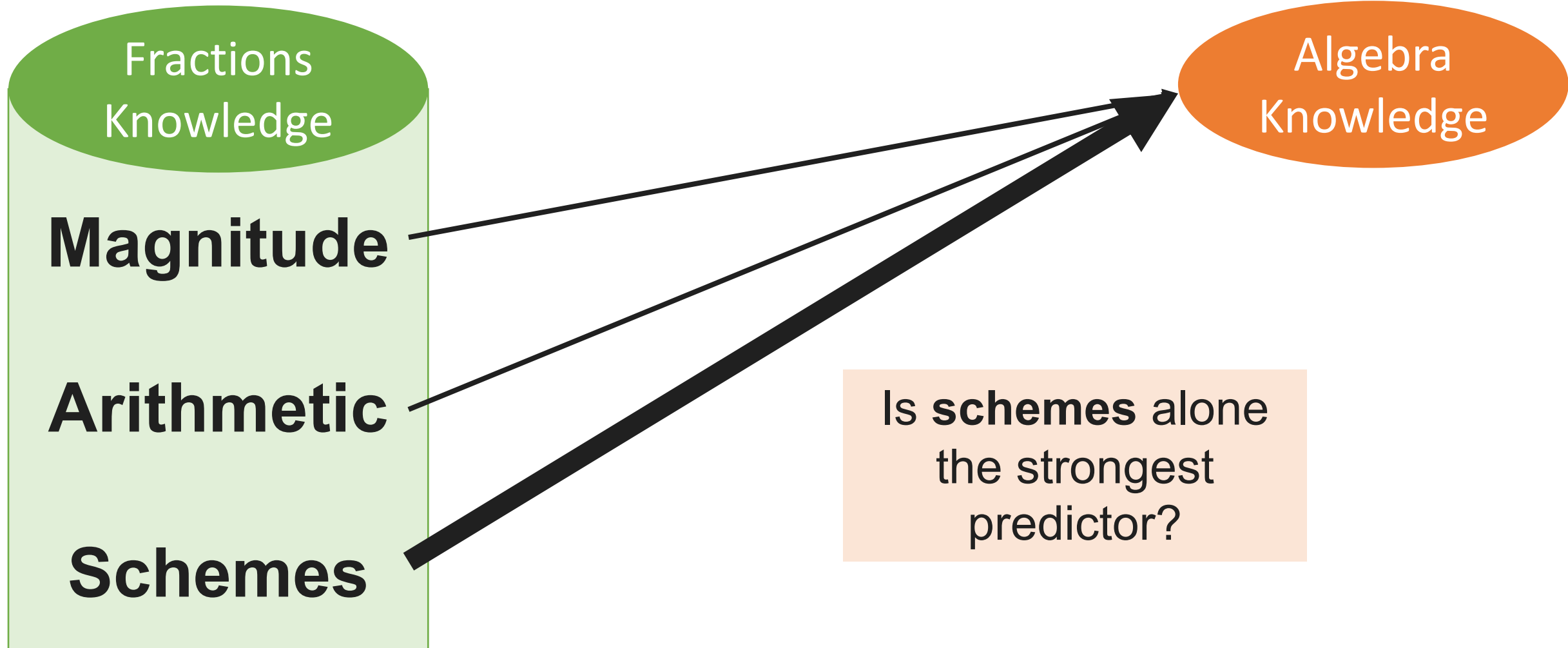


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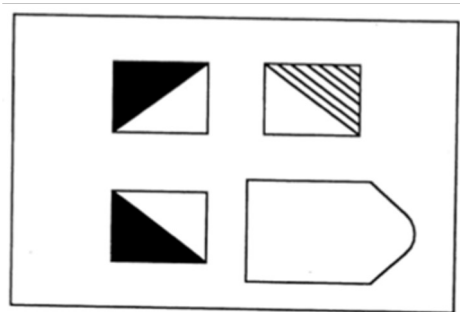
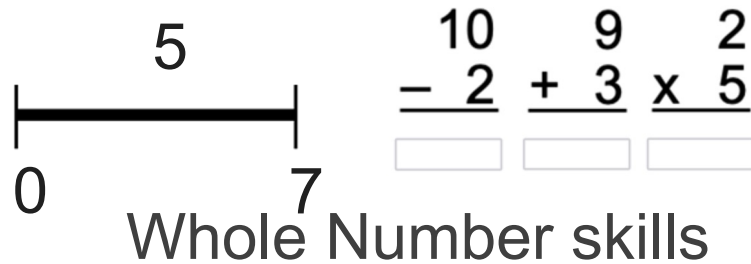
Which aspect(s) of fractions are most important?



Study Design

8th grade students (N = 59) participated in 3 Zoom sessions.

Covariates



General cognitive skills

Math anxiety

Units Coordination

Fractions

- Magnitude
- Arithmetic
- Schemes

Algebra

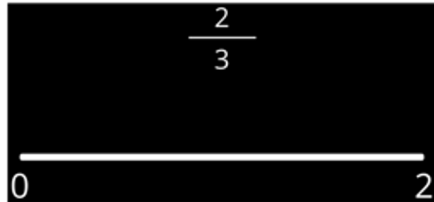
45-minute test,
Mix of multiple
choice & open-
ended



Fractions

Magnitude

$$\frac{8}{17} \quad \frac{2}{15}$$



Arithmetic

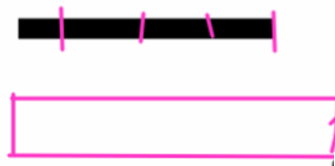
$$\frac{3}{5} + \left(\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{4}{15} \right) =$$

Schemes

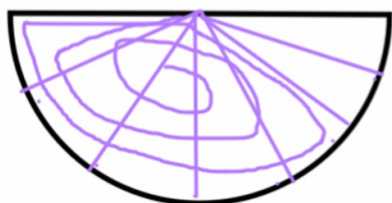
3. The bar shown below is $\frac{7}{3}$ as long as a whole candy bar. Draw the whole candy bar.



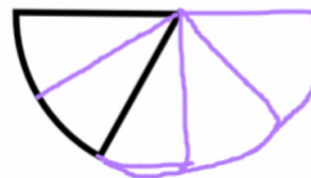
5. The stick shown below is $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as a whole candy bar. Draw the whole candy bar.



2. The piece of pie below is $\frac{7}{5}$ as big as your piece of pie. Draw your piece of pie.



6. The piece of pie below is $\frac{2}{5}$ as big as your piece of pie. Draw your piece of pie.



Algebra

Which example could represent a linear function?

x	-3	0	3
y	4	6	8

$\frac{5}{x} + y = -7$

x	1	3	5	3
y	4	2	0	-2

$x + \frac{2}{y} = 4$

Conceptual Knowledge

Below is the beginning of Gabriella's, Jamal's, and Nadia's work in solving $x + 7 - 3 = 12 - 2x$.

Gabriella's way: Subtract 3 from 7: $x + 4 = 12 - 2x$	Jamal's way: Add $2x$ to both sides: $3x + 7 - 3 = 12$	Nadia's way: Subtract $(7 - 3)$ from both sides: $x = 8 - 2x$
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To start solving this problem, which way(s) may be used?

Flexibility

Overall score
% Accuracy

Solve the equation for y . Show your work on paper and type your answer here.

$5(y - 2) = -3(y - 2) + 4$

Procedural Knowledge

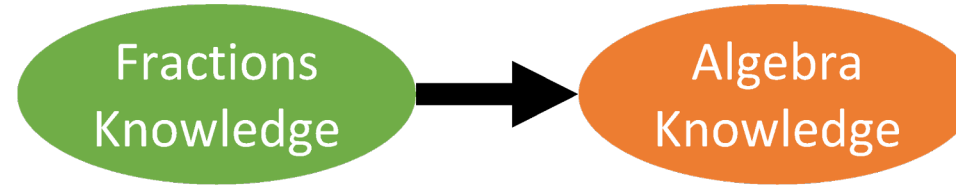


A class needs 5 leaves each day to feed its 2 caterpillars. How many leaves would they need each day for 12 caterpillars?

Proportional Reasoning

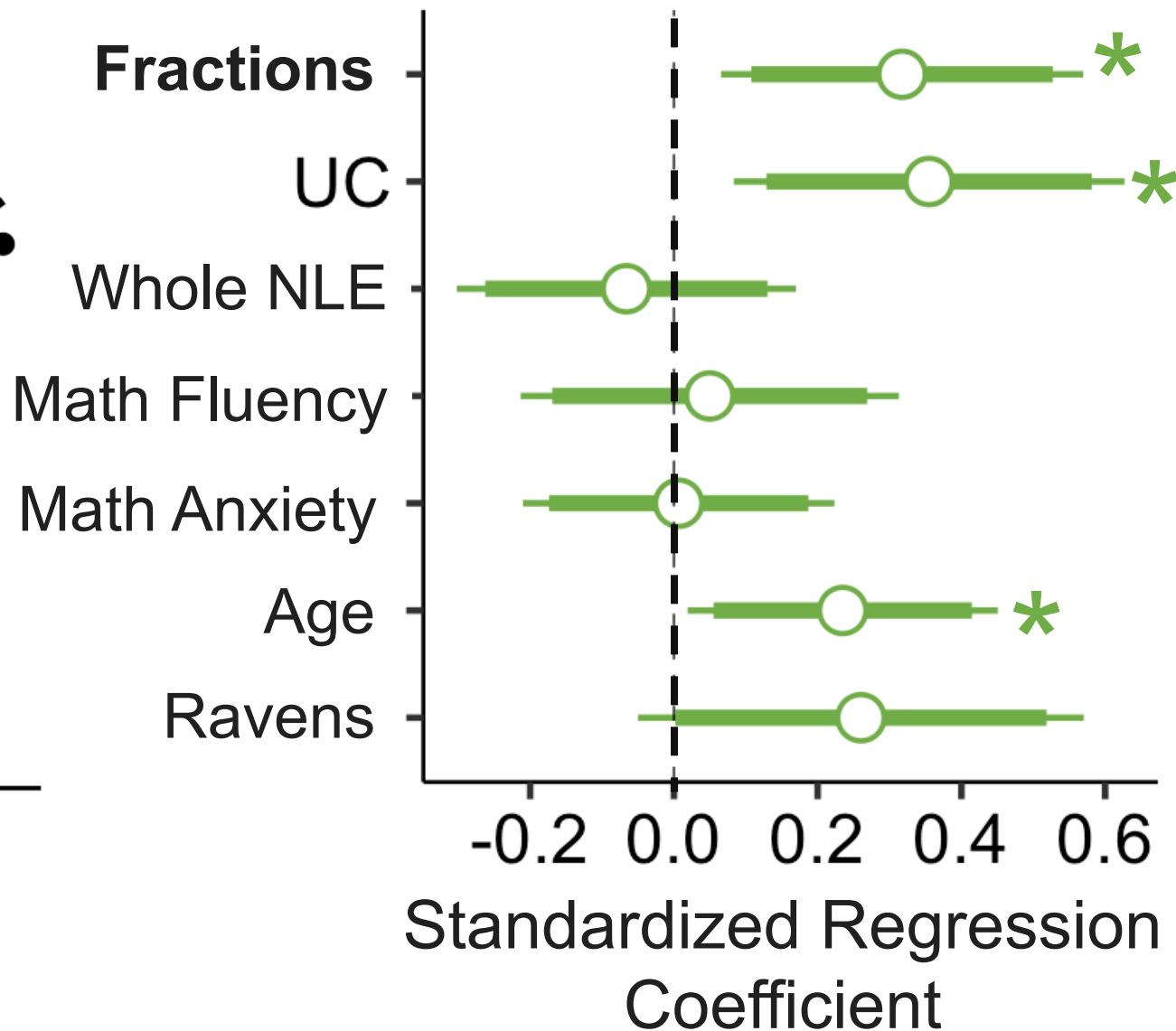
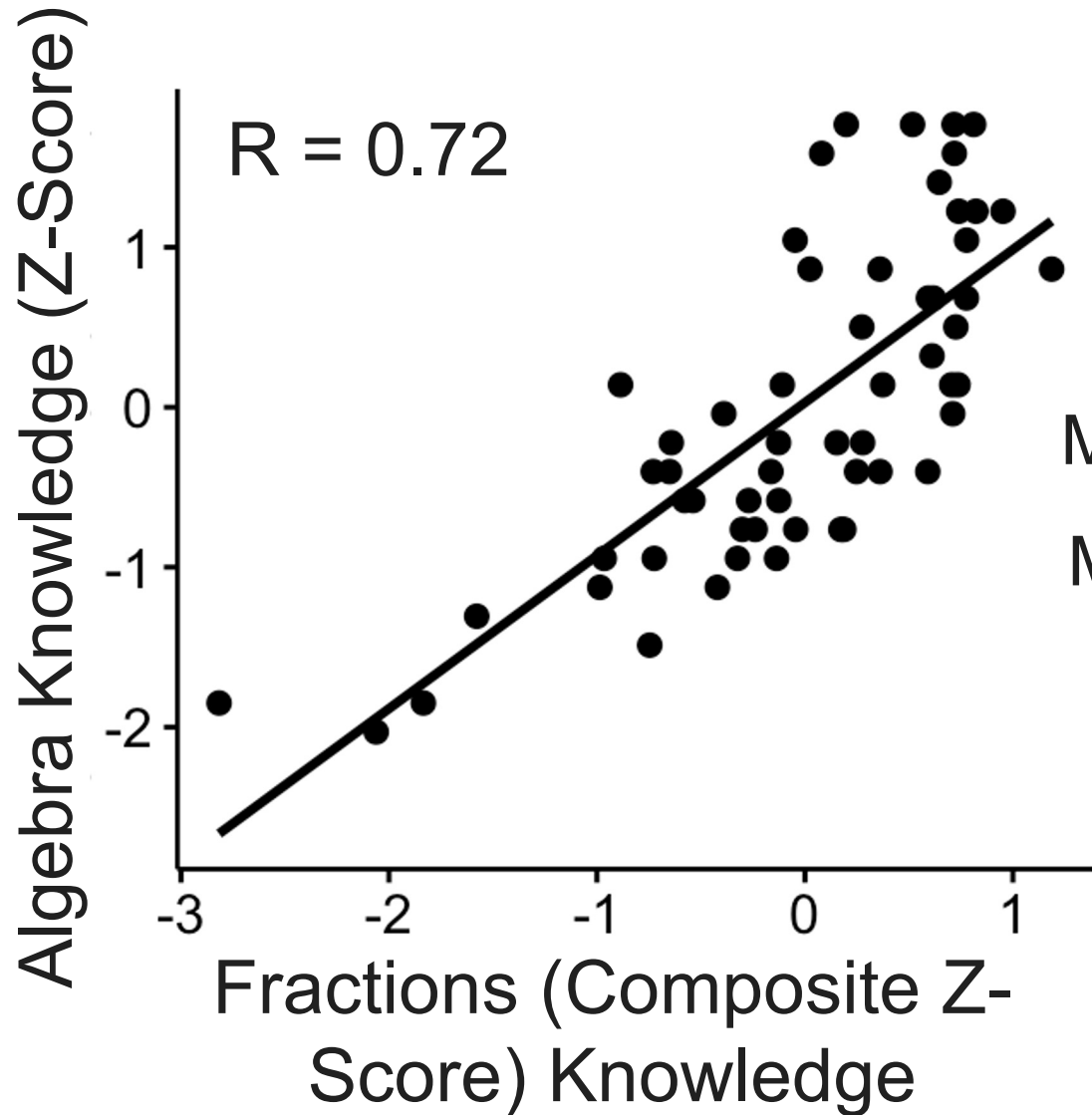
Hypotheses

H1. Overall fractions knowledge will predict algebra scores, even accounting for covariates.



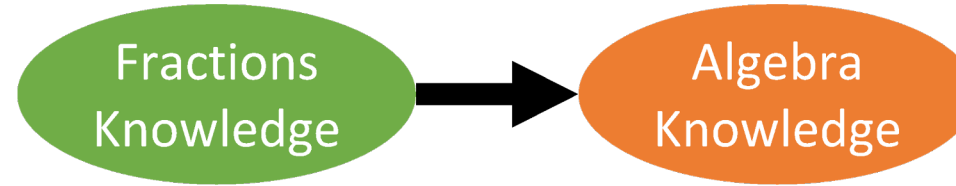


Overall fractions knowledge predicted algebra.

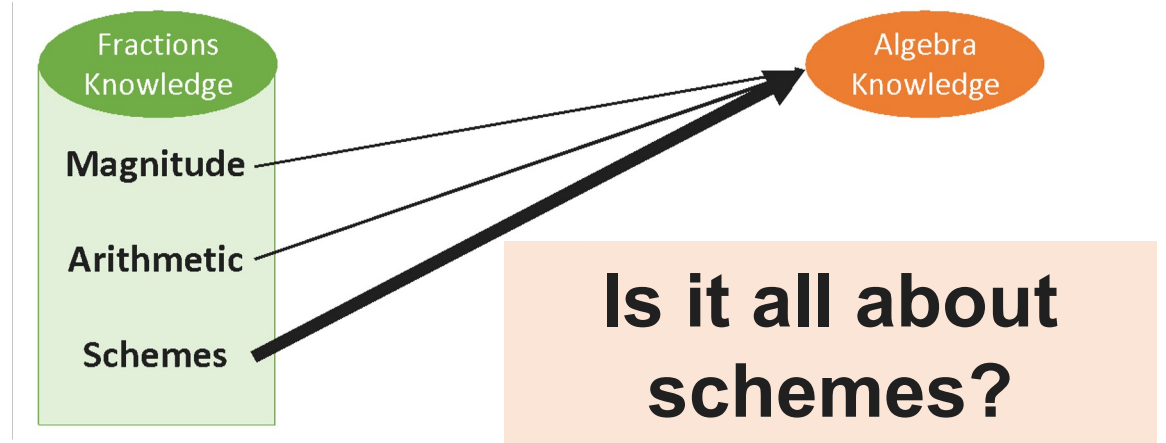
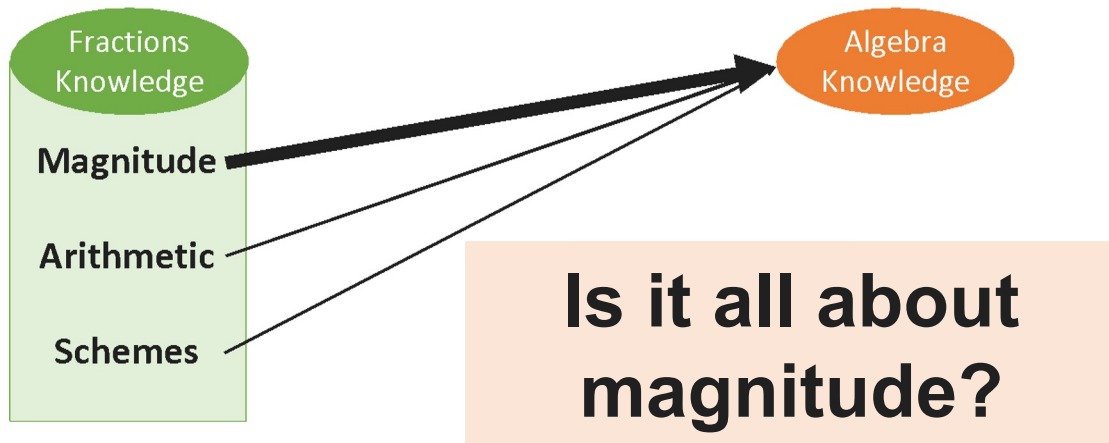


Hypotheses

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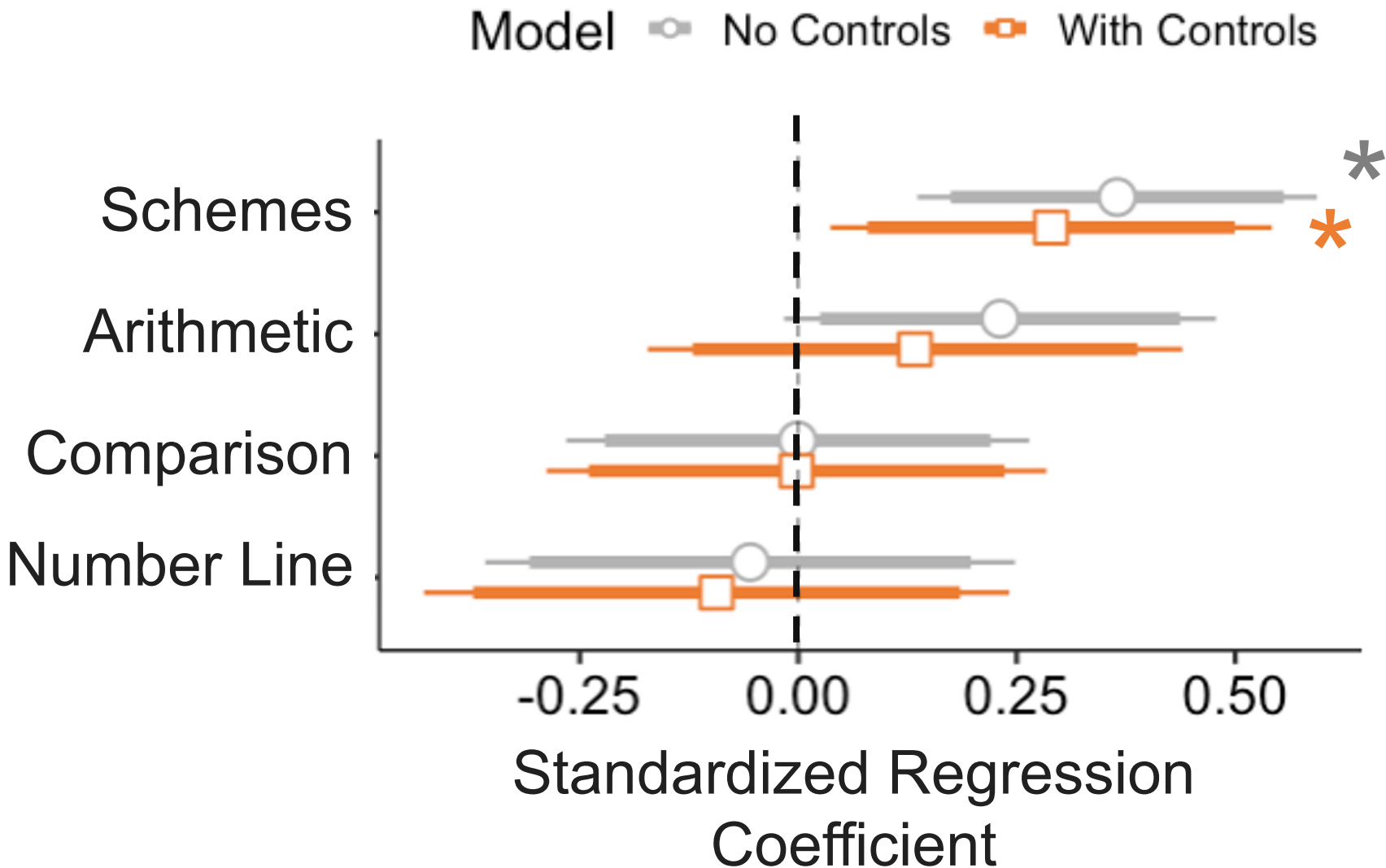


H2. Competing hypotheses about which aspect of fractions will be most important...





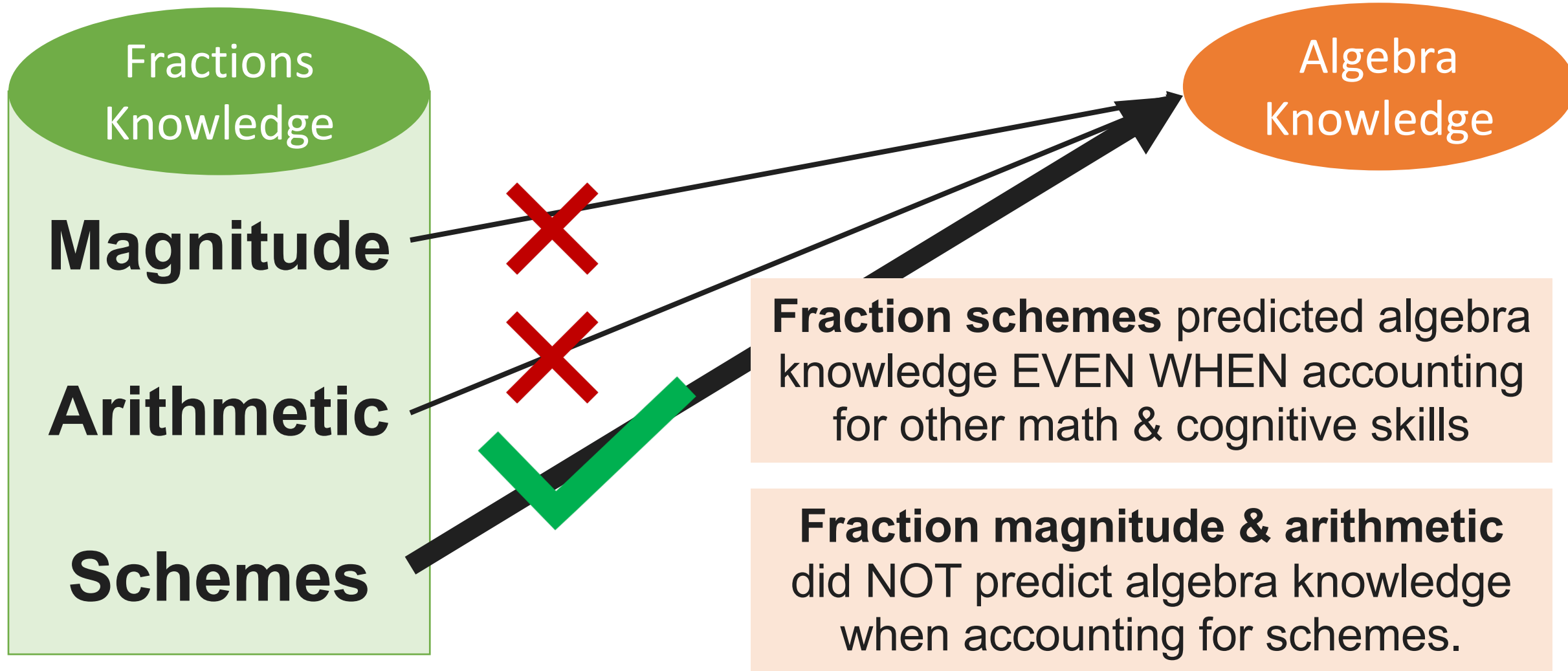
Which aspect(s) of fractions were **UNIQUELY** associated with algebra knowledge?



Only **fraction schemes** uniquely predicted students' algebra scores!



Summary of Study 2 Results



Future Directions

Further investigate mechanisms

3. The bar shown below is $\frac{7}{3}$ as long as a whole candy bar.
Draw the whole candy bar.



$$5(y-2) = -3(y-2) + 4$$

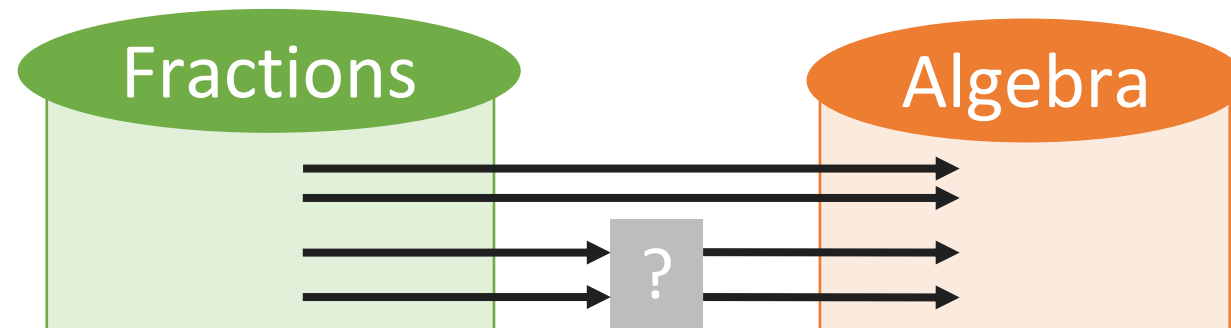
Replicate in different contexts



Moving Forward: Our Interdisciplinary Approach

1. Develop more comprehensive assessments of both fractions and algebra knowledge.
2. Track relations between multiple aspects of fractions and algebra longitudinally with 7th-9th grade students.

Move toward **specific & actionable** fractions-algebra models.





Thank you!



Percival Matthews



Ana Stephens



Allison Monday

Thank you to all participating students and families!

MELD Mathematics Education Learning & Development Lab



UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
EDUCATION & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
Nancy Jordan's Fraction Lab

Undergraduate Research Assistants:

Valerie Buroker

Rose Eisenmenger

Amelia Jensen

Phoebe Miller

Yining Zhang





Mechanisms: Fraction magnitude knowledge

$$2 = \frac{1}{4}x$$

Estimation and
error checking

(Siegler et al., 2011)

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{10}{30}$$

Covariational and
functional thinking

(DeWolf et al., 2015
Matthews & Ellis, 2018)

$$4b = 3$$

Flexible view of
variables

(Christou & Vosniadou, 2012)

Mechanisms: Fraction arithmetic

$$7. \begin{array}{r} 2+9z=1-6z \\ +6z \quad +6z \\ \hline 2+15z=1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2+15z=1 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 15z=-1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15z=-1 \\ \hline 15 \quad 15 \\ \hline z=-\frac{1}{15} \end{array}$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{15}$$

Solve each equation:

$$1. \frac{9-6x}{4} = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9-6x=4 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline 5-6x=0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5-6x=0 \\ -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline -6x=-5 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6}$$

Fewer fraction-related errors in problem-solving

(Booth et al., 2014, *Journal of Problem Solving*)

$$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 =$$

$$40 + 18 - 8 = x + 3$$

More flexible or efficient strategies

(Marghetis et al., 2016; Schneider et al., 2012; Silla et al., under review)

Mechanisms: Fraction schemes

3. The bar shown below is $\frac{7}{3}$ as long as a whole candy bar. Draw the whole candy bar.



Children's **multiplicative reasoning** improves as they build increasingly complex fraction schemes.

(e.g., Boyce & Norton, 2016; Hackenberg, 2007; 2010; Hackenberg & Tillema, 2009; Steffe et al., 2010)

Theo has a stack of CDs some number of cm tall. Sam's stack is two-fifths of that height. Write an expression for how tall Sam's stack is.

$$S = \frac{2}{5} \times T \quad T = \frac{5}{2} \times S$$

Multiplicative reasoning is crucial for understanding **relations between unknowns** in algebra.

(e.g., Eriksson & Sumpter, 2021; Hackenberg, 2013; Hackenberg & Lee, 2015)