Launching SCHEMaTC: South Carolina High Energy Mathematics **Teachers Circle**

Debra Geddings² George McNulty² Nieves McNulty¹ Douglas Meade²

¹Columbia College

²University of South Carolina

MathFest 2012 Madison, Wisconsin

Getting Started

American Institute

We participated in the June 2011 Math Teachers Circle Workshop at the American Institute of Mathematics in Palo Alto. Thanks for the ideas and support! Our special thanks to Brianna Donaldson, Brian Conrey, and all the facilitators at that workshop. There we laid out a preliminary plan. During 2011–2012 we prepared a grant proposal to the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education for federal ITQ funding to support our circle.

We created a partnership between the arts and science divisions at Columbia College and the University of South Carolina, the College of Education at the University of South Carolina and two high need school districts in our area. We also recruited middle school math teachers from other schools in the Columbia area.

Getting Started

We selected Dr. Diana White to be the evaluator of our project.

Our Circle is funded by a grant from the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education and the U.S. Department of Education under the auspices of the Improving Teacher Quality Higher Education Grant Program We appreciate this support! Our Summer Immersion Workshop was held last week at Hickory Knob State Resort Park in South Carolina. 16 middle school teachers and 7 college faculty members participated. Several others could not attend but plan to participate during the coming academic year.

Getting Started





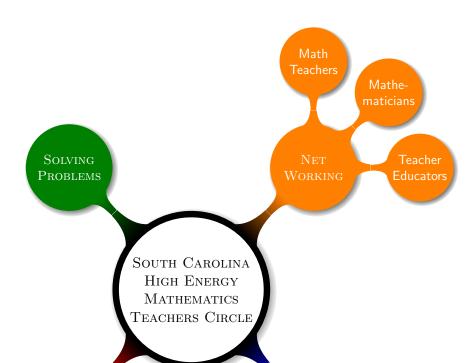


A Problem of Vladimir Arnold



Suppose we have a barrel of wine and a cup of tea. A teaspoon of wine is taken from the barrel and poured into the cup. After stirring, a teaspoon of the mixture is taken from the cup and poured into the barrel. Now the barrel contains some tea and the cup contains some wine. Which volume is larger—that of the tea in the wine or of the wine in the tea?

> From Problems for Kids from 5 to 15 V. Arnold 2004

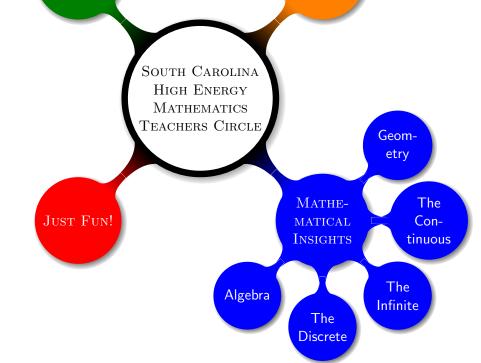








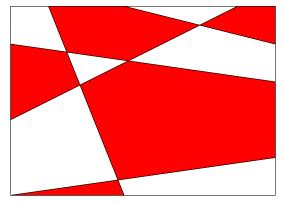




Coloring Maps Led to Induction

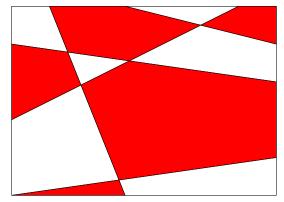


Maps with Straight Line Boundaries



These can always be colored with just two colors!

Maps with Straight Line Boundaries



These can always be colored with just two colors! We convinced ourselves with Mathematical Induction.

This got us to



This got us to

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2.$$

An easier formula to compute this sum would be nice!

This got us to

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2.$$

An easier formula to compute this sum would be nice! A mathematician knew the formula:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{2 \cdot 3},$$

This got us to

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2.$$

An easier formula to compute this sum would be nice! A mathematician knew the formula:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{2 \cdot 3},$$

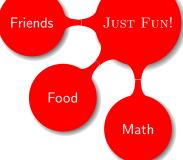
but how can anyone be sure of it?

We saw induction earlier. We used it to prove that every map on the plane with (infinite) straight line boundaries could be colored by two colors!

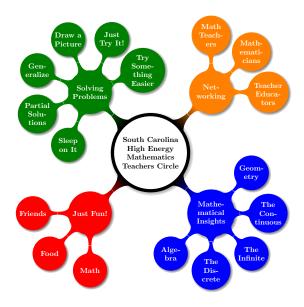
We tried it on that formula, working in groups on the base step and the induction step.

We were convinced that the formula was true BUT had no idea where the formula came from (apart from some mathematician's mind).

South Carolina HIGH ENERGY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS CIRCLE MATHE-JUST FUN! MATICAL INSIGHTS







What's Next

- We will meet three times this fall and four times in the spring.
- Our meetings will be on Saturday from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
- In June 2013 we have scheduled an Emergence Circle Workshop.
- We will explore the possibilities of launching a second Math Teachers Circle in the Columbia area.

It's a Circle!

