



EMTP 3 - Use and Connect Mathematical Representations

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2 According to NCTM, “effective teaching of mathematics engages students in making connections
3 among mathematical representations to deepen understanding of mathematics concepts and
4 procedures and as tools for problem solving.”

5 A student’s ability to solve math problems often comes down to how well they can move within and
6 between different representations of the mathematics. Good problem solvers can see connections
7 between diagrams, equations, and physical models. Research shows that this ability is crucial for
8 deep understanding and effective problem-solving. Teachers should select or design tasks that
9 allow students choice in how to represent and solve problems, encouraging creativity, flexibility, and
10 ownership of their learning.

11 Students need opportunities to visually explore mathematics in different ways and make
12 connections between those representations. For example, they might start with a diagram to
13 understand a concept and then use an equation to solve the problem. This process strengthens
14 students’ understanding of the concept and can help them justify their reasoning.

15 Teachers need to be intentional about highlighting connections between representations that
16 students may not see on their own. They may do this by asking questions that prompt students to
17 notice similarities and differences when comparing their thinking to another student’s. A teacher
18 might ask: “Where do you see your solution in Manny’s work?” or “Where do you see the tens and
19 hundreds in these two representations?”

20 Teachers can model ways to examine different representations with students. A teacher might pose
21 a problem and then share three different representations and ask, “which of these representations
22 best fits the situation? Why?” This allows students to think critically about the different
23 representations they could choose to solve a given problem. This flexibility in moving within and
24 between representations fosters adaptability and strengthens problem-solving skills.

25 When students are empowered to explore, choose, and move fluidly between different
26 representations they deepen their conceptual understanding and develop the confidence and
27 flexibility needed to tackle new problems.