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Representation

Lawrence Mark Lesser
Armstrong State University

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APPLICATION OF THE MODEL

$\lambda(PQ)$ means

start at vertex P and move along the edge to vertex Q and "turn to the right" to vertex R

$$\text{so } \lambda(PQ) = QR ; \lambda^5(PQ) = (PQ)$$

$\mu(PQ)$ means

start at vertex P and move along the edge to vertex Q and "turn to the left" to vertex I

$$\text{so } \mu(PQ) = QI ; \mu^5(PQ) = (PQ)$$

So the *circuit* may start at any vertex and be completed by following the "directions" of the last theorem:

right, right, right, left, left, left, right, left, right, left right, right, right, left, left, left, right, left, right, left

Of course, a mirror image is obtained if "right" is interchanged with "left." Another circuit is obtained if transversed in the opposite order—it is not *different*, however.

$\iota(PQ)$ means

"reverse direction" $\iota(PQ) = QP ; \iota^2(PQ) = PQ$

$\kappa(PQ)$ means

"rotate counter clockwise about Q"

$$\text{so } \kappa(PQ) = RQ ; \kappa^2(PQ) = IQ ; \kappa^3(PQ) = PQ$$

To illustrate the axiom, $\lambda = \iota\kappa$ we use the symmetric property of equality and

$$\iota\kappa(PQ) = \iota(RQ)$$

$$= (QR)$$

$$= \lambda(PQ)$$

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Representation

Lawrence Mark Lesser
 Armstrong Atlantic State University
 Savannah, GA
 lesserla@mail.armstrong.edu

In honor of the newest standard of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics' Principles and Standards for School Mathematics (2000).

(may be sung to the tune of "Anticipation" by Carly Simon and Jacob Brackman)

We...can never know a phenomenon
 If we...view it only one way.
 What if we...supplement our formula
 With words or a graph or tabular display?

Chorus:

Representations, representations
 Are helping me to see...are helping my learning...

And I tell you...the more ways I model this
 And the more...I translate back and forth,
 Then the more...I understand conceptu'ly
 And that helps me when I report!

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