

A Study on the Analysis of Errors on the Graph of Quadratic Function
- on the basis of the function unit of the third year middle school -

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- on the basis of the function unit of the third year middle school -

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A.	1
B.	3
C.	3
D.	4
E.	4

.

A.	5
B.	11
C.	14

.

A.	20
B.	20
C.	22
D.	22

.

A.	24
B.	33

.

A.	57
B.	58
	60
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< -1>	(%)	17
< -2>	18
< -3>	19
< -1>	21
< -1>	33
< -2>	33
< -3>	34
< -4>	34
< -5>	35
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PROTOCOL

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<protocol-6>	3	30
<protocol-7>	1	31
<protocol-8>	14	32

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45.9%,

29.5%

24.5% .

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(37.0%)가 가 ,

(31.1%),

(21.7%),

(10.2%)

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가 .

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$$y = a(x - p)^2 + q \quad p =$$

$$0 \quad y = ax^2 + q \quad , \quad q = 0 \quad y = a(x - p)^2$$

가

$x = p$

p

x

가

가 .

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가 .

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(GSP,)

가 .

2000 2

_____ .

A.

(F. Klein)

1997, p.133

)

가

가

(, 1997).

가

, 가

(, 1997).

(, 1994).

NCTM(1989)

,
, , , ,
(, 1992, p.221)

(, 1998).
가

Clayton(1990)

가

가

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B.

3

1. (, ,)

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D.

2 3

252

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E.

1.

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가

A.

20

Klein

. Klein(196

8)

가

Euler

(, 1997, p.133)

(, 1992, pp. 118 129).

1.

17

. Galileo 가 가

가

(M. Kline, 1972).

가 가

2.

18

. Euler “

.”

. (, 1991, p.10)

18

가

. (, 1992, p. 123)

t

. d' Alembert t

Euler

가

가 가

가

가

Euler

. (, 1991, p.11)

가 . 가
가 .

3.

가

(, 1992, p. 124).

Euler Lagrange

가

. Fourier

가

. Cauchy

Cauchy

.(, 1992, p.127)

가 ,

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,

,

Dirichlet (Dirichlet, 1991, p.12)

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} c & :x \text{가} \\ d & :x \text{가} \end{cases}$$

,
 ,
 . (, 1992, p.127)
)

x y , y x

y 가 , x

가 가

19C

20C

Cantor Dedekind가 . 1887

Dedekind (, 1991, p. 13

)

A, B가 A B 가
A B

, A, B가 ' ' .
가 .

1937 Bourbaki .

E, F . E x F y 가 ' x ∈ E
x y ∈ F가 ' .
(, 1991, p.13)

Bourbaki

Dirichlet-Bourbaki

가

가

Dirichlet

-Bourbaki

가

가

, 가 가 가

가
 가
 Freudenthal ' ' ' A B A
 B
 가
 (, 1997, p.142 143)

B.
 가
 (translation) 가 . 9
 12 NCTM standards
 : , , .
 (process)- (interpretation) (modelin
 -g)- . Swan(1985) , 가
 ,
 , " " " , "

“ . Janvier (source)
 (target) source “target”
 . , target
 . “ ”

.(, 1993, p. 24)

, (pointwise)
 (icon) , (across-time)
 가 (Monk, 1992).

. Dreyfus & Eisenberg(199

0)

, 1993, p. 26) .(

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$$y = (x - 2)(x + 3)$$

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$$y = x(a - x)$$

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C.

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Brousseau (1986)

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가

가

Bibbit (1990)

, 4 NAEP

5 6 431

가 .

- (1) (computational errors)
- (2) (operational errors)
- (3) (non-attempt errors)
- (4) (miscellaneous errors)

가 ,

. 5 6 가

4가 - , ,

Radatz (1979) ,

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

가 , 가

Movshovitz-Hadar Orit Zaslavsky

가 Radatz(1979)가

(1)

:

(2)

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(3)

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(4)

:

(5)

:

(6)

:

150 , 280

130 ,

< -1>

< -1> (%)

	22	20
	17	18
	2	1
	34	32
	0	2
	25	27

< -1>

가

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(1990)

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12

가 Hadar

가

<

-2>

가 가 ,

가

< -2>

	(%)
	16.8
	11.8
	4.6
	30.2
	5.5
	11.4
	16.2
	3.5
	100

(1995) “ ”

1, 2, 3 147

7가 , <

-3> .

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4) .

(5)

(6)

(7)

가

< -3>

	(%)
	5.9
	1.0
	13.2
	32.7
	3.1
	25.4
	18.6
	100

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A.

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3 6 (252)

B.

가 ,

가

3 5

< -1>

가

1

3 6

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< -1 >

$y = ax^2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $y = ax^2$ • x 	4
$y = ax^2 + q$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $y = ax^2$ • $y = ax^2 + q$ • $y = ax^2 + q$ 	4
$y = a(x - p)^2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $y = ax^2$ • $y = a(x - p)^2$ • $y = a(x - p)^2$ • $y = a(x - p)^2$ • $y = a(x - p)^2$ 	4
$y = a(x - p)^2 + q$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $y = ax^2$ • $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$ • $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$ • $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$ 	4
$y = ax^2 + bx + c$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $y = ax^2$ • $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ • $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ • $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 	4

C.

- (1) : 1999. 7. 22 8. 28
- (2) : 9. 1
- (3) , : 9. 3 9. 20
- (4) : 9. 21
- (5) : 9. 23

D.

1.

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193 , 369 , 398 가 .
 , ,
Movshovitz-Hardar
6가 - , , ,
 , , - 4가
가 ,

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

2.

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A.

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가

4가

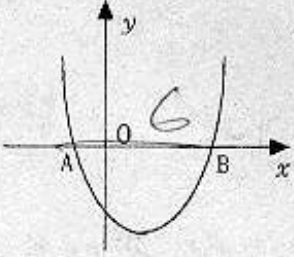
1.

(A)

A1)

< protocol-1 > 20

20. 오른쪽 그림의 포물선
 $y = x^2 - 4x + k$ 에서
 $\overline{AB} = 6$ 일 때,
 k 의 값을 구하시오.



(풀이) $y = x^2 - 4x + k$
 $y = (x - 2)^2 - 4 + k$
 $-4 + k = 6$
 $k = 10$
답) $k = 10$.

<protocol>

A2)

< protocol-2 > 6(2)

(2) 이차함수 $y = -2x^2 + q$ 의 그래프 축의 방정식과 꼭지점의 좌표를 구하시오.

(풀이)

$$y = -2x^2 + q$$
$$y = -2(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}q)$$
$$y = -2(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}q + \frac{1}{16}q - \frac{1}{16}q)$$
$$y = -2(x - \frac{1}{4}q)^2 + \frac{1}{8}q^2$$

답) 축: $\frac{1}{4}q$ 꼭지점: $(\frac{1}{4}q, \frac{1}{8}q^2)$

<protocol>

$$y = -2x^2 + q$$

$$y = a(x - p)^2 + q \quad p = 0$$

2.

(B)

B1)

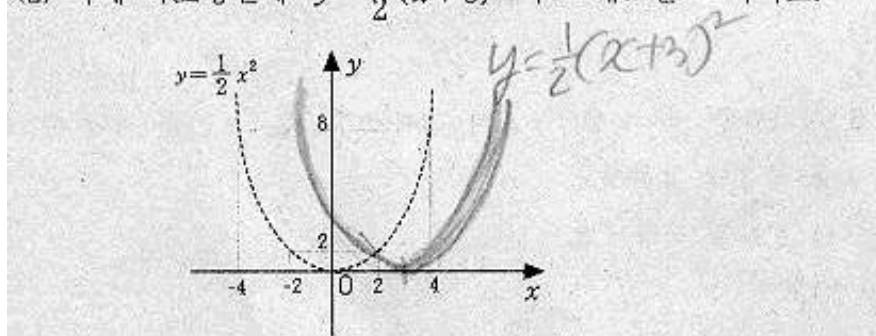
< protocol-3 > 8

3. 이차함수 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 의 그래프를 이용하여 이차함수 $y = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)^2$ 의 그래프를 그릴 때, 다음 물음에 답하시오.

(1) $y = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)^2$ 의 그래프는 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 의 그래프를 (㉠)축으로 (㉡)만큼 평행이동한 것이다. ㉠, ㉡은 ?

답) ㉠ : ~~2~~ 3 ㉡ : ~~0~~ 3

(2) 아래 좌표평면에 $y = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)^2$ 의 그래프를 그리시오.



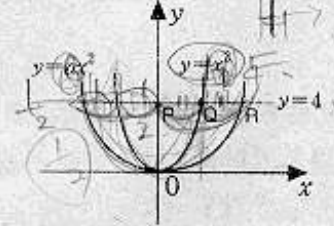
<protocol>

x

B2)

< protocol-4 > 3

3. 오른쪽 그림은 $y=x^2$, $y=ax^2$ 과 $y=4$ 의 그래프를 그려놓은 것이다. $PQ=QR$ 일 때,



(1) 두 점 P, Q의 좌표를 구하면?
(풀이) 그래프에서 $y=4$ 이기에 $P=(0,4)$
그래프에서 $y=4$ 이기에 $4=x^2$
 $\therefore x=2$
답) $P(0,4)$ $Q(2,4)$ $Q(2,4)$ 가 됩니다.

(2) a 의 값을 구하시오.
(풀이) 문제에서 $PQ=QR$ 이고 $y=x^2$ 일때 $x=2$ 이므로 $y=ax^2$ 은 1보다 작아야 합니다. 그러므로
답) $\frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{2}$

<protocol>

2

가 $\frac{1}{2}$

3. (C)

C1)

< protocol-5 > 15

15. 다음과 같은 세 이차함수 $2x^2 - 12x + 18$

$y=2x^2 \dots ①$, $y=2x^2 - 4 \dots ②$, $y=2(x-3)^2 \dots ③$ 에서

①, ②, ③의 그래프에 대해 다음의 물음에 대한 공통점과 차이점을 1가지 이상 쓰시오.

(1) 이차함수 ①과 ②에서

- 공통점 : 그래프의 기울기가 같다. 축의 방정식이 같다.
- 차이점 : ②의 그래프가 ①보다 y 축으로 -4만큼 평행이동 되어있다. 꼭지점이 다르다.

(2) 이차함수 ②와 ③에서

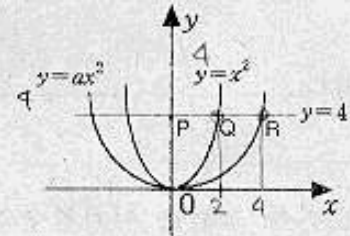
- 공통점 : 그래프의 기울기가 같다.
- 차이점 : 그래프의 위치가 다르다. 꼭지점이 다르다. 축의 방정식이 다르다.

<protocol> ()

C2)

< protocol-6 > 3

3. 오른쪽 그림은 $y=x^2$, $y=ax^2$ 과 $y=4$ 의 그래프를 그려놓은 것이다. $PQ=QR$ 일 때,



(1) 두 점 P, Q의 좌표를 구하면?
(풀이) $y=4$ $\begin{cases} 4=x^2 \\ x=2 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y=ax^2 \\ 4=2^2 \times a \\ a=1 \end{cases}$

답) $P(0, 4)$ $Q(2, 4)$

(2) a의 값을 구하시오.
(풀이) $y=ax^2$ $(2, 4)$ 대입 $4=2^2 \times a$

답) $a=1$

<protocol> 가

C3)

< protocol-7 > 1

1. 다음 함수에서 그래프의 폭이 가장 큰 것은 ?

① $y = -2x^2$ ② $y = 3x^2$ ③ $y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2$

④ $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ⑤ $y = -\frac{2}{3}x^2$

(이 유) 간단히 쓰시오
그래프에서 a 의 크기가 폭이 더 크다. 그중에서 수가 큰 것이 폭이 더 넓기 때문...

답) ①

<protocol>

$$y = ax^2$$

a

4. (D)

x, y

< protocol -8 > 14

14. 이차함수 $y=2x^2-8x+3$ 의 그래프에서 축의 방정식과 꼭지점의 좌표를 구하시오.

(풀이)

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 2(x^2-4x) + 3 \\ &= 2(x^2-4x+4) - 4 + 3 \\ &= 2\left(x-\frac{2}{2}\right)^2 - 1\end{aligned}$$

답) 축: $y=2(x-2)^2-1$ 꼭지점: $(2, -1)$

<protocol>

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y = a(x - p)^2 + q$$

B.

1. 1

1 : (, ,) 3

a) $y = ax^2$

< -1>

	(%)	A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)	
$y = ax^2$	82.4	1 0.7	6 4.4	13 9.5	0 0.0	20 14.6
	55.3	5 3.6	15 10.9	24 17.5	3 2.2	47 32.1
	35.7	7 5.1	20 14.6	38 27.7	5 3.6	70 47.4
	(%) 57.8	13 9.5	41 29.9	75 54.7	8 5.8	137

< -1> , $y = ax^2$

82.4%, 55.3%,
35.7% . 14.6% C 9.5%, 32.1%
C 17.5%, 47.4% C 27.7%

b) $y = ax^2 + q$

< -2>

	(%)	A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)	
$y = ax^2 + q$	76.8	8 4.1	6 3.1	15 7.8	8 4.1	37 19.2
	51.6	17 8.8	18 9.3	26 13.5	10 5.2	71 36.8
	32.1	20 10.4	23 11.9	30 15.5	12 6.2	85 44.0
	(%) 53.5	45 23.3	47 24.4	71 36.8	30 15.5	193

< -2>

$$, y = ax^2 + q$$

32.1% . 19.2% 76.8%, 51.6%,
 36.8% C 13.5%, 44.0% C 7.8%,
 C 15.5%

c) $y = a(x - p)^2$

< -3>

		(%)	A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)	
$y = a(x - p)^2$		70.0	6 2.8	12 5.7	17 8.1	0 0.0	35 16.6
		48.4	22 10.4	30 14.2	25 11.8	0 0.0	77 36.5
		29.6	25 11.8	42 19.9	32 15.2	0 0.0	99 46.9
	(%)	49.3	53 25.1	84 39.8	74 35.1	0 0.0	211

< -3>

$$, y = a(x - p)^2$$

29.6% . 16.6% 70.0%, 48.4%,
 36.5% B 14.2%, 46.9% B 8.1%,
 B 19.9%

d) $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$

< -4>

		(%)	A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)	
$y = a(x - p)^2 + q$		64.3	10 4.3	15 6.5	21 9.1	0 0.0	46 19.9
		42.9	23 10.0	28 12.1	36 15.6	0 0.0	87 37.7
		26.7	26 11.3	30 13.0	42 18.2	0 0.0	98 42.4
	(%)	44.6	59 25.5	73 31.6	99 42.9	0 0.0	231

< -4> , $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$

42.9%, 26.7% . 19.9% 64.3%,
 37.7% C 15.6%, 42.4% C 9.1%,
 C 18.2%

e) $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

< -5>

	(%)	A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)	
$y = ax^2 + bx + c$	35.4	13 6.9	18 9.6	12 6.4	12 6.4	55 29.3
	21.6	15 8.0	24 12.8	18 9.6	30 16.0	87 46.3
	17.2	10 5.3	12 6.4	6 3.2	18 9.6	46 24.5
	(%) 24.7	38 20.2	54 28.7	36 19.1	60 31.9	188

< -5> , $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

17.2% . 29.3 35.4%, 21.6,
 46.3% B 12.8%, 24.5% B 9.6%,
 B 6.4%

가 가

가

가 . < < -6> . < -6>

	38 (19.7%)	82 (22.2%)	88 (22.1%)	208 (21.7%)
	57 (29.5%)	115 (31.2%)	127 (31.9%)	299 (31.1%)
	78 (40.4%)	129 (35.0%)	148 (37.2%)	355 (37.0%)
	20 (10.4%)	43 (11.7%)	35 (8.8%)	98 (10.2%)
	193	369	398	960

2. 2

2 :

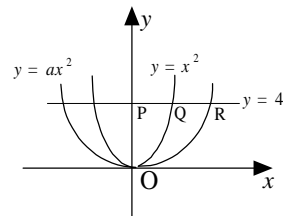
a) $y = ax^2$

(1)

3 (2) :

$y = x^2, y = ax^2, y = 4$

$\overline{PQ} = \overline{QR}$, a



(1) $y = ax^2$ (2, 4) $4 = a \times 2^2$
 $a = 1$

[] $y = 4$, $x^2 = 4$ $x = 2$ (2, 4) $y = ax^2$
 .

(2) R (x, 4) $\overline{PQ} = 2$ \overline{QR} $\overline{PR} = 4$.
 (4, 4) $y = ax^2$ $4 = a \times 4$

[] (4, 4) $y = ax^2$.

[] $y = ax^2$ 가

가

[]

$y = ax^2$ a $y = ax^2$

(2)

1 : 가 ?

$y = -2x^2$ $y = 3x^2$ $y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \qquad y = -\frac{2}{3}x^2$$

(1) . a 가 가

[] a .

(2) 가 가 가

[] a 가 , 가

y 가 ?

[] 「 $y = x$ 」 2

$$y = ax^2 \qquad a$$

[] $y = x^2, y = 2x^2, y = \frac{1}{2}x^2, y$

$$= -2x^2, y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad x \quad 2, \quad y$$

가 (y , GSP

$$) \quad y = ax^2 \quad a$$

$$y = 2x \quad (\quad) \quad y = 2x^2 \quad (\quad)$$

$$y = 2x \quad x \quad y$$

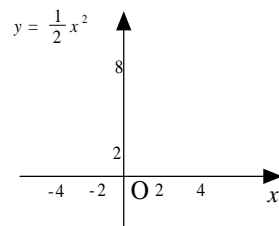
$$x \quad 2, \quad y = 2x^2 \quad x$$

$$y \quad x^2 \quad 2$$

(3)

4 : $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ x

(1) : $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$



[] $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 가

?

[] $y = -\frac{1}{2}$

x^2 ,

[] $x = 2$, $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ y

$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2$ y x

, $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$ x

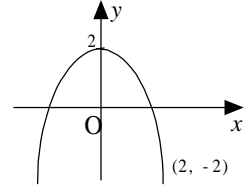
. $y = ax^2$ x

$y = -ax^2$.

b) $y = ax^2 + q$

(1)

7 :



(1) $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ (0, 2) $c = 2$

(2, - 2) $- 2 = 4a + 2b + 2 \dots$

(- 2, 2) $- 2 = 4a - 2b + 2 \dots$,

$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$

$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 2$

[] $y = ax^2 + bx + c$.

a, b, c ?

[] (0, 2) $y = ax^2 + q$ a, q

. $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ a, b, c

(2) $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ (0, 2) $c = 2$

(2, 0) $0 = 4a + 2b + 2 \dots$

(- 2, 0) $0 = 4a - 2b + 2 \dots$,

$a = - \frac{1}{2}, b = 0, c = 2$

$y = - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2$

[] $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ (0, 2), (2, 0), (-2, 0)

?

[] 가 (2, 0), (-2, 0) .

[] (0, q) $y = ax^2 + q$ a, q

가

(2)

6 : $y = -2x^2 + q$ 가 (2, -1) , q

$$(\quad) - 1 = -2 \times 4^2 + q \quad - 1 = 16 + q \quad - 1 - 16 = q$$

$$q = -17$$

[] $y = -2x^2 + q$ (2, -1) q .

[] ,

[] $y = -2x^2 + q$ 가 (2, -1)

$$(-1) = -2 \times (2)^2 + q \quad (\quad)$$

(3)

5 : (1) $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ()

() . , ?

(1) $\frac{(\quad) \dots x \quad \dots}{\quad} - \frac{3}{2}$

[] 가 1 ,
?

(2) $\frac{(\quad) \dots x \quad \dots}{\quad} - 3$

[] $x \dots - 3$, $y \dots - 3$

[] $y = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - \frac{3}{2} \right)$ $y = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{3}{2} \right)^2$

$y = ax^2$ $y \dots q$

$y = ax^2 + q$

[] $x \dots y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3$ $y \dots y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ y

3 . 가

$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3$

(0, 0), (0, - 3)

$y = ax^2 + q$ $y = ax^2$ $y \dots q$

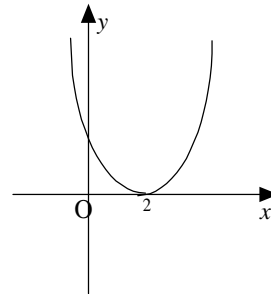
c) $y = a(x - p)^2$

(1)

10 :

$$y = 2x^2$$

x



(1) $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$ $y = 2(x - p)^2 + q$ (2, 0)

$$0 = 2(2 - p)^2 + q$$

$$0 = 2(4 - 4p + p^2) + q$$

$$8 - 8p + 2p^2 + q = 0 \dots$$

[] $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$ (2, 0)

[] (p, q) $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$.

$$y = a(x - p)^2 + q$$

(2) x 2

$$y = 2x^2 - 2$$

[] $y = 2x^2$ x 2 $y = 2x^2 - 2$

[] $y = 2x^2$ x 2 y 2

[] $y = 2x^2$ $y = 2(x - 2)^2$ y 2 , $y = 2x^2$ x = 3 ,

$$y = 2(x - 2)^2$$
 x = 1 (1, 2), (3, 2) $y = 2(x$

$$- 2)^2$$
 $y = 2x^2$ x 2

$$y = a(x - p)^2 \qquad y = ax^2 \qquad x$$

p .

(2)

9 : $y = a(x - p)^2$ $x = -2$

(1) $y = a(x - p)^2$: $x = -p$ $p = 2$

[] $y = a(x - p)^2$ $-p$ 가 ?

[] $y = a(x - p)^2$ $x = p$ $x = -p$
가 .

(2) $y = a(x - p)^2$ $y = a(x^2 - 2px + p^2)$
 $= ax^2 - 2px + ap^2$

[] $y = a(x - p)^2$...

[] $y = a(x - p)^2$ $(p, 0)$
 a $x = p$ $y = a(x -$
 $- p)^2 + q$ p, q .

[] $y = 2(x - 2)^2$, $y = -(x + 3)^2$

「 $x =$ x 」
 $y = a(x - p)^2$ $(p, 0)$, $x = p$.

(3)

8 : $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$, $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2$.

(1) $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ () ()
) , ?

[] $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ x 3
 ?

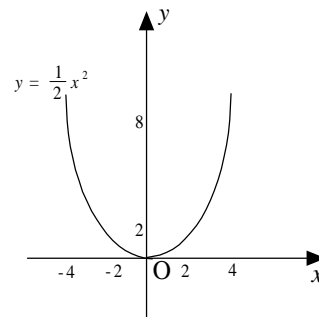
(2) $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2$.

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 6x + 9)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 6x + 9$$

$$y \quad 9$$



[] y 가 ?

[] x

, 「 y 」

$$y = ax^2 + q$$

[]

가

$$y = ax^2 \qquad (0, 0), y = a(x - p)^2$$

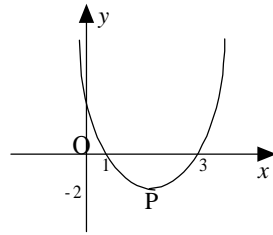
$$ax^2 \qquad (p, 0) \qquad y = a(x - p)^2 \qquad y =$$

d) $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$

(1)

16 :

(, P)



(1) $y = a(x - 1)(x - 3)$

$y = a(x^2 - 4x + 3)$ $y = ax^2 - 4ax + 3a$ (1, 0)

$a = 1$

$y = x^2 - 4x + 3$

[] x 1, 3 $y = a(x - 1)(x - 3)$, (1, 0)

[] x x

(p, q) $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$

(2) $y = a(x - 2)^2 - 2$ (1, 0)

$$0 = 3a - 2 \quad a = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}(x - 2)^2 - 2$$

[] (2, - 2) $y = a(x - 2)^2 - 2$ (1, 0)

a ...

[] (1, 0) ,

가 .

[] (p, q) $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$

가 가

(2)

15 :

$$y = 2x^2 \dots, y = 2x^2 - 4 \dots, y = 2(x - 3)^2 \dots$$

, ,

1가 .

(1)

· : 가 .

· : y . y 4

[] x ...
 [] 2 $y = ax + b$ a
 $y = ax^2$ a
 [] $y = 2x$ $y = 2x^2$

(3)

13 : $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^2 + 3$,

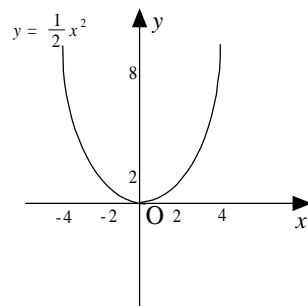
$y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^2 + 3$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ()

() , () ()

· , , , ?

(1) x 2 , y 3 .

(2) x - 2 , y $\frac{3}{2}$.



[] $(x + 2)^2$ x + 2 y , ...

[] $y = a(x + p)^2 + q$ $y = ax^2$
 x p, y

가

[] 가

x, y 가 y

$= \frac{1}{2}x^2$ $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^2 + 3$,

$(0, 0), (-2, 3)$ $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^2 + 3$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

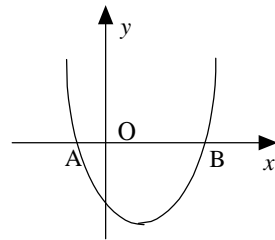
x -2, y 3 .

e) $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

(1)

20 :

$y = x^2 - 4x + k$
 $\overline{AB} = 6$,
 k



(1) $y = x^2 - 4x + k$ $y = (x - 2)^2 - 4 + k$ $- 4 + k = 6$

$k = 10$

[]

[] 1 가

(4, 0)

k .

(2)

19 : .

(1) $y = -3x^2 + 6x - 1$

(2) $y = -3x^2 + 6x - 1$ 가 x 가 , y 가 x .

(1) $y = -3(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3$ $y = -3(x - 1)^2 + 6$

: (1, 6)

$x > 1$

[]

(2) $y = -3(x^2 - 2x) - 1$

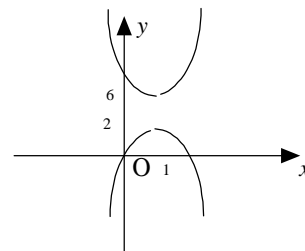
$y = -3(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 1$

$y = -3(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 2$

$y = -3(x - 1)^2 + 2$

: (1, 2)

$x > 0$



[] y 가 $y > 0$.

[]

·

$$, y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (\quad) \quad y = a(x - p)^2 + q \quad ($$

)
x 가 가

가 가 가 (y)

(3)

14 : $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 3$

(1) $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 3$ $y = 2(x^2 - 4x + 4) + 3$ $y = 2(x - 2)^2 + 3$

(2, 3)

(2) $y = 2(x^2 - 4x) + 3$ $y = 2(x^2 - 4x + 4) - 4 + 3$

$y = 2(x - 2)^2 - 1$

(2, - 1)

[]

[] $y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (\quad) \quad y = a(x - p)^2 + q \quad ($
)

$$y = a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x\right) + c \quad y = a\left\{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2\right\} + c$$

$$y = \left(x + \frac{a}{2b}\right)^2 - a \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + c$$

가

(1) 가

(2) 가

가

(3) $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$ (p, q)

$$y = ax^2 + q, y = a(x - p)^2 \quad p = 0, q =$$

0

p, q

가

(4) $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ $y = a(x$

$- p)^2 + q$

가

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$y =$

$a(x - p)^2 + q$

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가

y

$= ax^2 + bx + c$

가

(5) , 가
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(1) 가
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(2) $x = p$ 가 p 가 x 가
가 .

(3) $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$ (p, q)
 $y = ax^2 + q, y = a(x - p)^2$ $p = 0, q =$
0 p, q 가

(4) 가 , x
가 .

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(7) (x) , (y) 가

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(4) .

(5)

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(x)

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(y)

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$$(y = a(x - p)^2 + q)$$

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$$(y = ax^2 + bx + c)$$

$$(y = a(x - p)^2$$

+ q)

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가

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x p, y q

$$x (x - p), y (y - q)$$

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(4) x

가

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(1) $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$ p q
 0 $y = ax^2, y = ax^2 + q, y = a(x - p)^2$

(2)

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(4) x 가 , y

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(4) x 가 , y

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45.9%,

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, (37.0%)가 가 , (31.1%), (21.7%), (10.2%) .
 , 가 , 가 , ' , 가 .

$$y = a(x - p)^2 + q$$

$$(p, q) \quad y = ax^2 + q, \quad y = a(x - p)^2$$

$$p = 0 \quad q = 0, \quad y = a(x - p)^2 + q$$

$$y = ax^2 + q, \quad y = a(x - p)^2 \quad p, q$$
 가 . $x = p$ 가 p 가
 x 가 가 .

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Abstract

A Study on the Analysis of Errors on the Graph of Quadratic Function

- on the basis of the function unit of the third year middle school -

Sung, Jong Gi

**Major in Mathematics Education
Graduate School of Education
Korea National University of Education
Chung-Buk, Korea**

Supervised by Professor Kim, Won Kyung Ph. D.

The main purpose of this study is to research the types of errors on the graphs of quadratic function in mathematics textbook of the third year middle school students, and to analyze the reasons of those errors, then to show possible answers.

For this purpose, two questions were set as follows;

- (1) To analyze the types of errors according to the learners' capability divided three groups such as high, middle, and low achievers in solving the quadratic function of the middle school mathematics textbook.
- (2) To analyze the reasons of those errors and to suggest the better solutions.

For performing this research, 252 students of two middle schools in Kimchon were selected as subjects. And they were divided into three groups such as high, middle, and low group on the basis of their mathematics grades at the final examination of the first semester in 1999. The research paper for error types was

designed by considering the degree of difficulty of 5 textbooks used in the middle school. It consisted of 5 types of quadratic function graphs, and each type has 4 questions. After the students were tested those questions, the types and reasons of errors were analyzed in detail on their answer sheets.

Error models fall into four divisions- the fallacy of not using given materials, that of not interpreting question correctly, that of not using properly definitions or principles, and that of technical skill. The rate of the correct answers and the errors on each type of quadratic function were shown as percentage

The results of this research are as follows :

First, the rates of fallacies that happened in the process of solving the quadratic function graph are shown as follows; the fallacy of not using definitions or principle properly took the highest 37 percentage, and that of interpreting improperly took 31.1 percentage. The fallacy of not using the given information properly took 21.7 percentage. At last, that of technical skill took 10.2 percentage.

Second, it was shown that students generally made mistakes most frequently in the case of how to use definition or theorem properly and how to interpret questions correctly. The errors which came from the lack of technical skill also happened frequently.

Third, the students who had low grades showed the tendency not being able to solve the next level because of their poor reasoning ability.

Fourth, it is desirable to use 'algebra' and 'function' together though we explain one of them. For example, it is also so useful to explain the graph of function by using algebra or using both of them together, because many students had the lack of capability to interpret a graph, signal, and equation. In the case of explaining algebra, it is also very useful to teach students by using a graph to make them understood algebra from the graphic view.

Fifth, when we teach students about the graph of quadratic function it is also desirable to explain and interpret it focusing an apex.

* A thesis submitted to the Committee of the Graduate School of Education Korea National University of Education in Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Education in February, 2000

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가

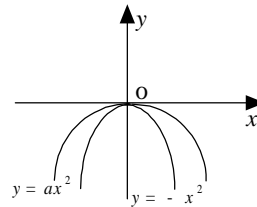
1. 가 ?

$$y = -2x^2 \quad y = 3x^2 \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad y = -\frac{2}{3}x^2$$

()

2. $y = ax^2$

x $y = -x^2$



(1) a ?

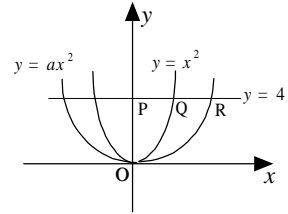
(2) a

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3.

$$y = x^2, y = ax^2 \quad y = 4$$

$$\cdot \overline{PQ} = \overline{QR} \quad ,$$



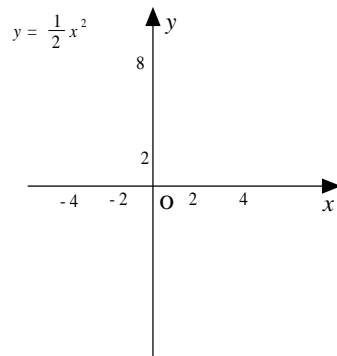
(1) P, Q ?
()

(2) a .
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4. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 가 .

(1) $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ x .

(2) .



5. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3$

(1) $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3$

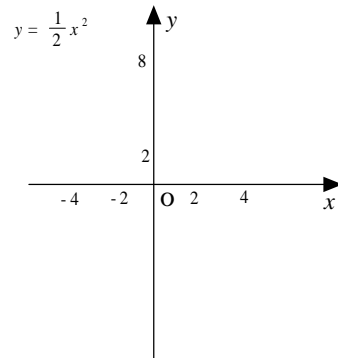
$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

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· · , ?

(2) $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3$

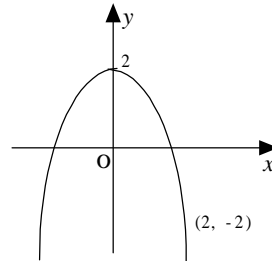


6. $y = -2x^2 + q$ 가 $(2, -1)$,

(1) q
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(2) $y = -2x^2 + q$
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7.



(1)

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(2)

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8.

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2$$

(1) $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

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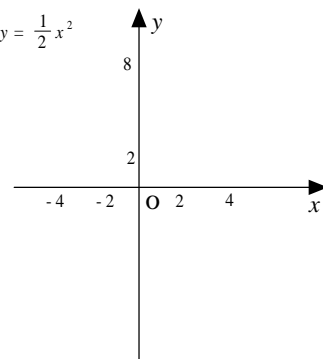
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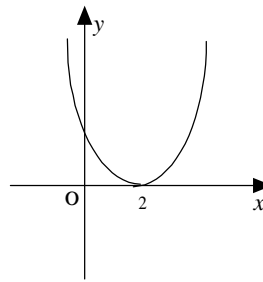
$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$



9. $y = a(x - p)^2$ $x = -2$,
 ()

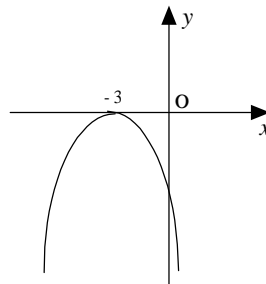
10. $y = 2x^2$
 x .



(1) $y = 2x^2$ x
 가 ?

(2)
 ()

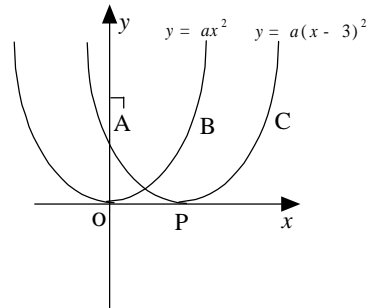
11. x 가 , y
 x
 ()



12.

$$y = ax^2 \quad y = a(x - 3)^2$$

AB AC



()

13. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

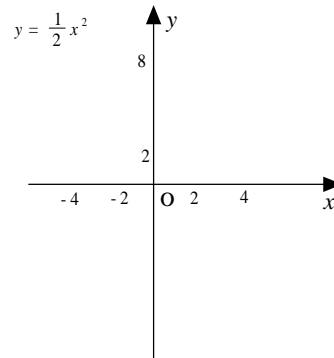
$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^2 + 3$$

(1) $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^2 + 3$
() ()

$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ () () ,
 , , , ?

(2)

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^2 + 3$$



14. $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 3$

()

15.

$$y = 2x^2 \dots, \quad y = 2x^2 - 4 \dots, \quad y = 2(x - 3)^2 \dots$$

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(1)

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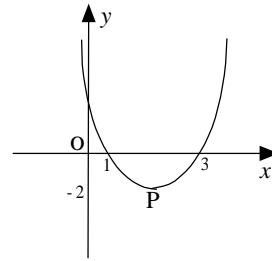
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16.

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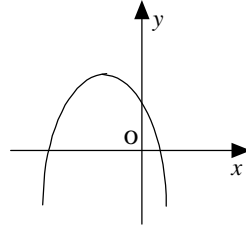
(1)

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17. $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$ 가 a, p, q .



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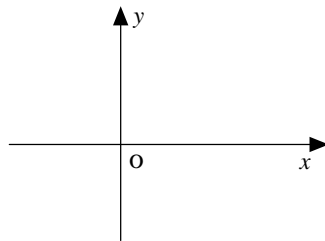
18. $y = -2x^2$ x p, y q
 $y = -2x^2 - 8x - 5$, p, q .

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19. .

(1)

$$y = -3x^2 + 6x - 1$$



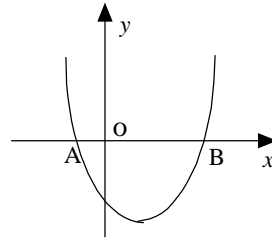
(2) $y = -3x^2 + 6x - 1$ x 가 , y 가 x .

20.

$$y = x^2 - 4x + k$$

$$\overline{AB} = 6$$

k



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