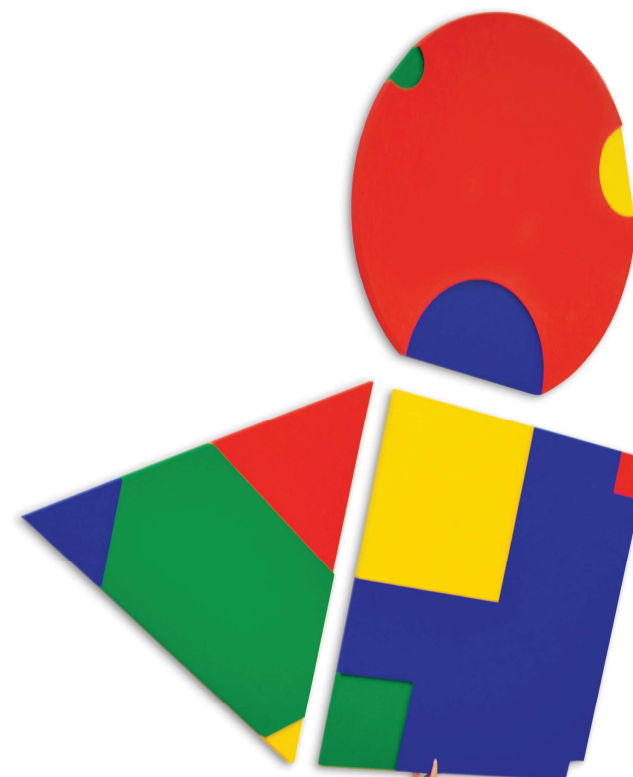




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PUSE (Poly-Universe in School Education) Methodology

Visual Experience Based Mathematics Education

Presented by János Szász SAXON & Zsuzsa Dárdai

Poly-Universe Ltd Szokolya, Hungary

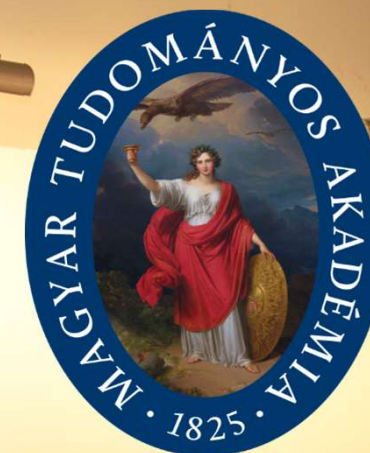
<http://poly-universe.com>

<https://puse.education>



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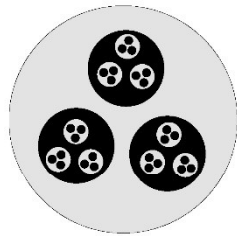
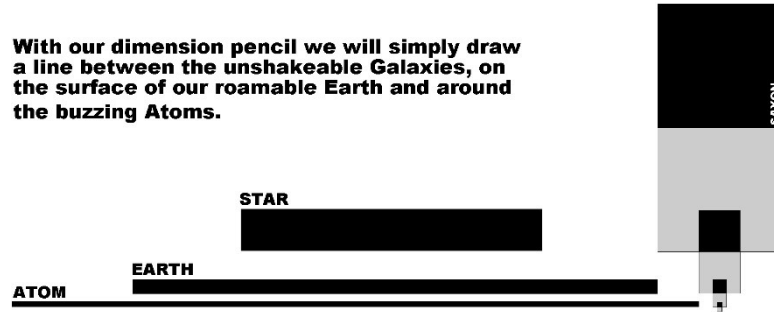
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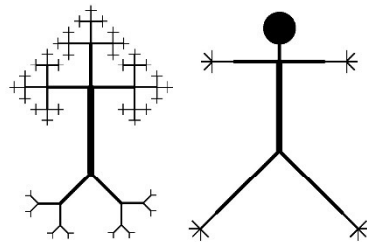
Saxon

Dimension-pencil and the Poly-Univers

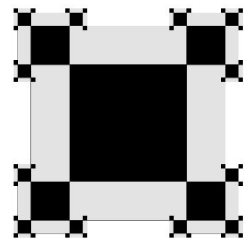
With our dimension pencil we will simply draw a line between the unshakeable Galaxies, on the surface of our roamable Earth and around the buzzing Atoms.



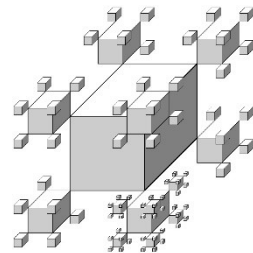
The poly-dimensional point



The poly-dimensional line



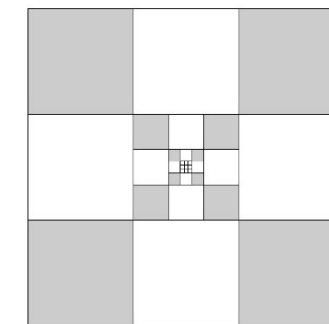
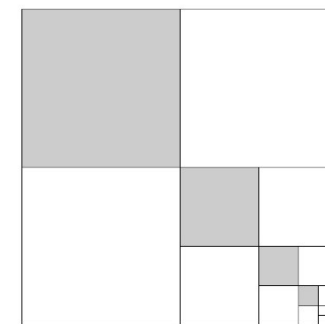
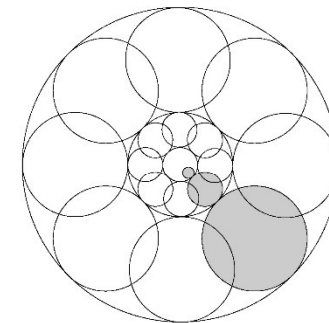
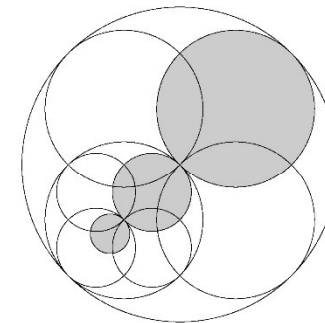
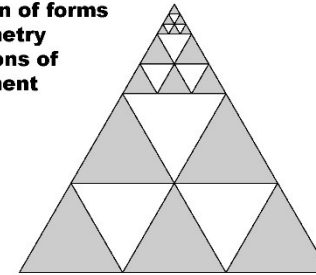
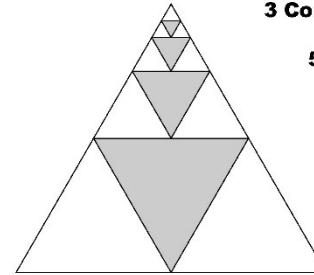
The poly-dimensional field



The poly-dimensional space

BASIC GEOMETRICAL FORMS

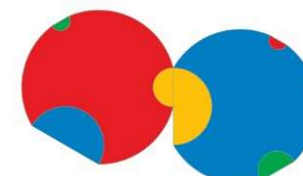
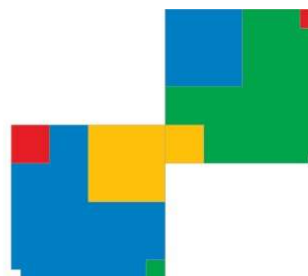
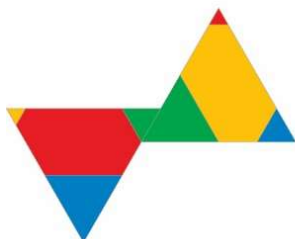
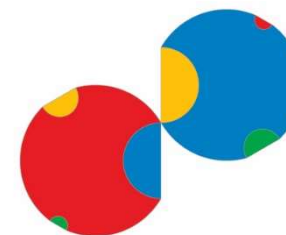
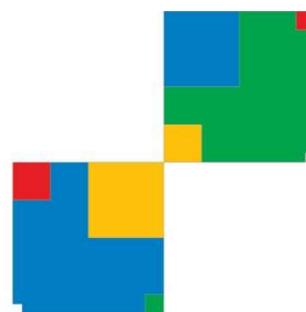
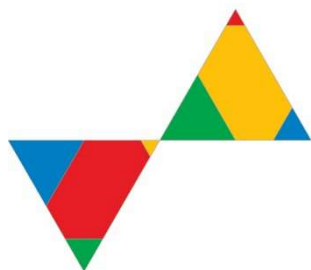
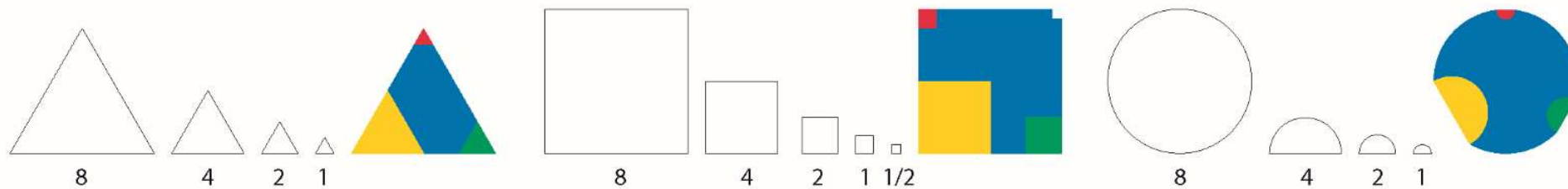
- 1 Seeking proportions
- 2 Compositional borders
- 3 Combination of forms
- 4 Symmetry
- 5 Directions of movement





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PUSE (Poly-Universe in School Education) **Methodology**

Visual Experience Based Mathematics Education; ISBN 978-615-81267-1-7

Edited by János Szász SAXON & Dr Eleonóra Stettner PhD

Free downloadable electronic version [PDF]: www.poly-universe.com





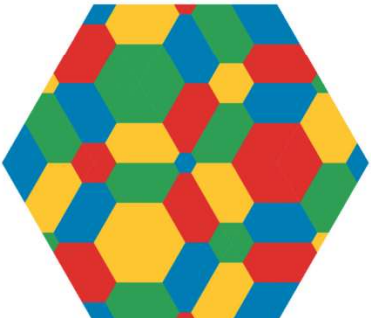
The **PUSE Methodology** book consists of five main thematic units:


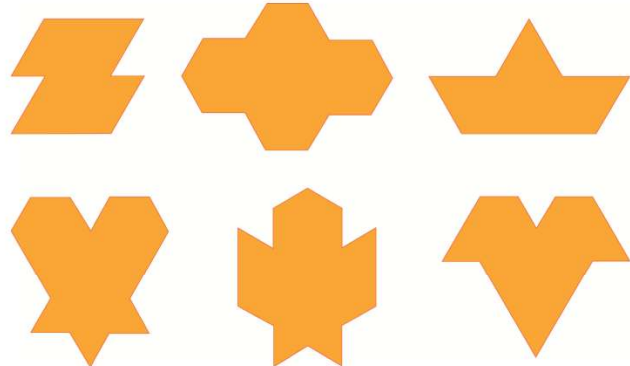
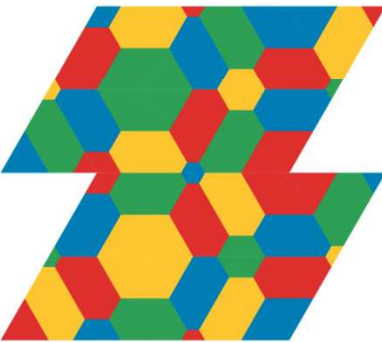
- 1 Geometry & Measurement**
- 2 Combinatorics & Probability**
- 3 Sets & Logic**
- 4 Graphs & Algorithms**
- 5 Complex & Visuality**

The **PUSE student workbook** target three different age groups:

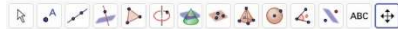
- A/lower grades**
- B/upper grades**
- C/high school students**



	Grade B / Age: 10-14 Topic: combinatorics Sets: triangle, one set Further tools: paper, pencil Language: English	TEACHER PUSE Task Number B 212
	<p>Description of the task:</p> <p>a) Construct the smallest possible regular hexagon with same colour and size connections. How many such hexagons can be built from a triangle set? (They don't have to be set out simultaneously; you can deconstruct them if you don't have enough elements. Two constructions are different if there is at least one element that has different neighbours in the constructions.)</p> <p>b) Use the entire set to construct a regular hexagon with same colour and size connections. How many different constructions are possible this time?</p> <p>Solution(s) of the task:</p> <p>a) Due to the same colour connections, we will have a monochrome hexagon in the middle. There is only one way of constructing each of those central hexagons. Thus, for each colour and size, there is one solution, so we have $4 \text{ colours} \times 3 \text{ sizes} = 12$ different constructions. Some examples:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">  </div> <p>b) As seen in Task a) we can start building hexagons in 12 ways. But after we have our hexagon in Task a), there is only one way of continuing it as there is only one suitable element to be connected to each side of the triangle elements. (Two colours are defined by the connecting triangle elements, and the other two colours can only be changed among each other. The latter two can only be the triangle we are connecting with and the triangle we are connecting to.) By constructing them, we can check the fact that all 12 solutions can be finished. Some examples:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	

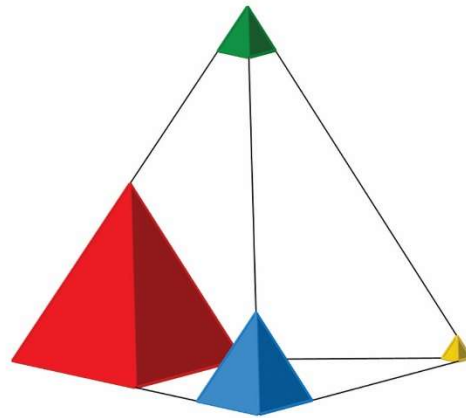
	Grade B / Age: 10-14 Topics: combinatorics, geometry, Tangram Sets: triangle (one set) Further tools: Language: English	TEACHER PUSE Task Number B 509
	<p>Description of the task:</p> <p>a) Use triangles to construct this shape. Use up the entire set. b) Construct the shape with connections of the same size. c) Construct the shape with connections of the same colour. d) Construct the shape with connections of the same size and colour.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Solution(s) of the task:</p> <p>Tasks a), b) and c) have several possible solutions, but d) might cause difficulties. (This one has several solutions as well, below we show one of each)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	

https://www.geogebra.org/classic/w3yp4swr



Pont

- Szakasz
 - #IAB = 5.18
 - #IAC = 5.18
 - #IAD = 5.18
 - #IBC = 5.18
 - #IBD = 5.18
 - #ICD = 5.18
- Tetraéder
 - a = 16.37
 - a' = 2.05
 - a₁ = 0.26
 - a₂ = 0.03
 - a₃ = 0
- Háromszög
 - felületABC = 11.61
 - felületABD = 11.61
 - felületACD = 11.61
 - felületBCD = 11.61

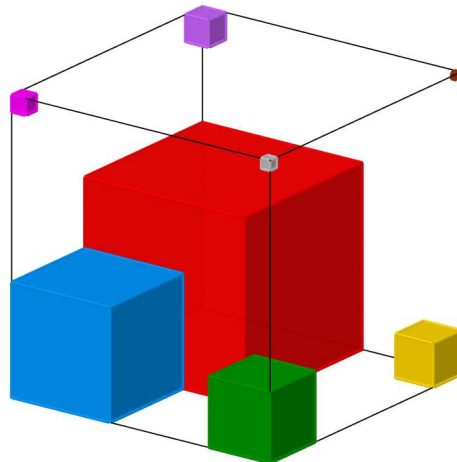


https://www.geogebra.org/classic/v4hkYxx2



Kocka

- a = 279.37
- a' = 65.71
- a₁ = 15.46
- a₂ = 3.64
- a₃ = 0.86
- a₄ = 0.2
- a₅ = 0.05
- a₆ = 0.01
- a₇ = 0
- Pont
 - A = (-2.56, -2.32, 0)
 - B = (3.85, -3.62, 0)
 - C = (5.14, 2.79, 0)
- Négyszög
 - felületABCD = 42.73
 - felületABFE = 42.73
 - felületADHE = 42.73
 - felületBCGF = 42.73



	Grade B / Age: 10-14	TEACHER
	Topics: classification, graphs	PUSE Task Number
	Sets: triangle, circle, square	B
	Further tools: paper, coloured pencil	406
Language: English		

Description of the task:

Let's check how many and what kind of elements are there in each set.
 Sets: T-triangle, C-circle, S-square
 Colours: **R-RED; G-GREEN; B-BLUE; Y-YELLOW**
 Example of labelling elements:



TGYRB

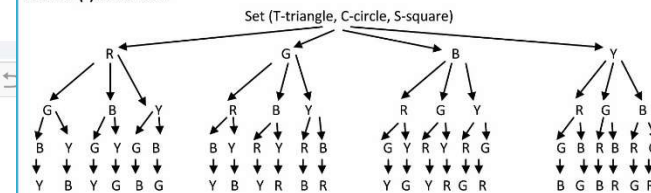


CBGRY



SRBYG

Solution(s) of the task:



Name of element: ... RGBY ; ...RGYB ; ...RBGY ; ...RBYG ; ...RYGB ; ...RYBG
 ... GRBY ; ...GRYB ; ...GBRY ; ...GBYR ; ...GYRB ; ...GYBR
 ... BRGY ; ...BRYG ; ...BGRY ; ...BGYR ; ...BYRG ; ...BYGR
 ... YRGB ; ...YRBG ; ...YGRB ; ...YGBR ; ...YBRG ; ...YBGR

Missing triangle elements: Red: TRBYG, TRGBY / Yellow: TYRBG, TYBRG / Blue: TBGYR, TBYRG
 Missing circle elements: Red: CRGBY, CRBYG / Yellow: CYRGB, CYGBR / Blue: CBYZR, TBGYR
 Missing square elements: Red: SRBYG, SRBGY / Yellow: SYRGB, SYBRG / Blue: SBYGR, SBGYR

Recommendations for teachers:

Many tasks can be assigned to children relating to the classification of Poly-Universe elements. First, they should try solving these tasks without laying out the sets. In this case, it is best to motivate students to use a tree graph. The term *tree graph* can be accounted for the similar structure of trees, thus we can refer to root or leaf elements. The tree graph can be associated with other similar patterns in nature, for example our circulatory system, lungs, etc. In connection with the task, we can talk about fractals, keeping students' age in mind. After solving the task, they can come up with new tasks (which can be illustrated with a tree diagram) and assign them to each other.





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Erasmus+ PUNTE

(Poly-University in Teacher Training Education)

STEAM educational system

2020-1-HU01-KA203-078810 Project, 2020-2023





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PRIZES of Poly-Universe

2021 ISAS, STEAM Academic Achievement Award (Korean)

2021 Top100 Media, Hungary

2018 Hungary Emerging - Magyar Foundation of North America (USA)

2019 Pollock-Krasner Grant, New York (USA)

2010 Prize of ScienTile, Bridges Pécs 2010

2010 Special Award of the Innovation – Pannon Novum, (Hungary)

2009 Prize of POLIUNIVERSE - knowledge produc – Innoreg, Gábor Baross, (Hungary)

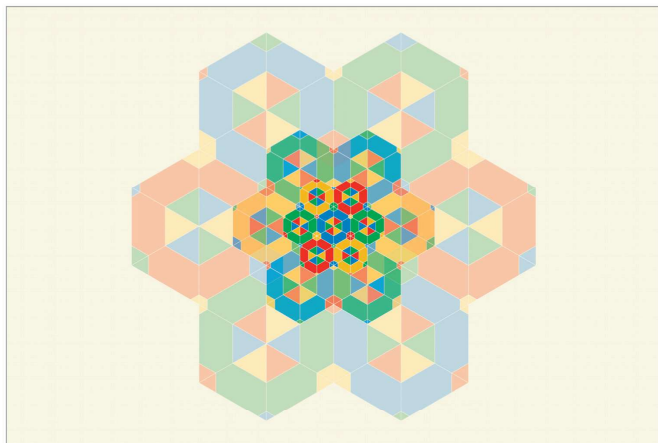
PARTNERS of Poly-Universe





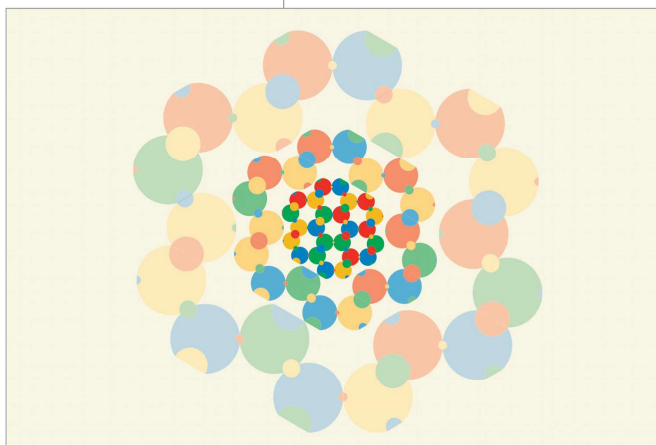
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Symmetry: Culture and Science • Vol. 31, No. 1, 2020

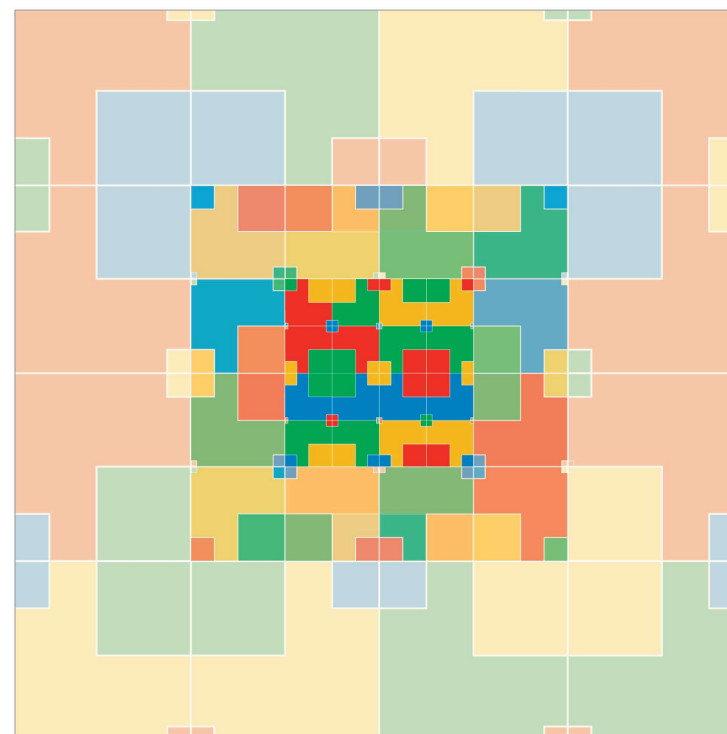
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Poly-Universe in School Education

The journal of the
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Editor: György Darvas
Volume 31, Number 1, 2020





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PUSE

E-learning trial version available

<https://puse.education>



saxon@poly-universe.com



CODECLUSTER

