James Tanton's Exploding Dots

Vincent Macri



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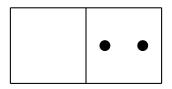


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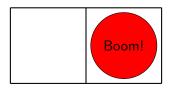
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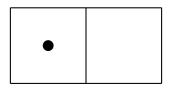








Mechania The $2 \leftarrow 1$ machine





$$1 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$2 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$3 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$4 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$5 \stackrel{2 \leftarrow 1}{\longrightarrow}$$

$$13 \stackrel{2 \leftarrow 1}{-}$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 1$$

$$2 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$3 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$4 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$5 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$13 \stackrel{2 \leftarrow 1}{-}$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{2} & \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} & 10 \end{array}$$

$$3 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$4 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$5 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$13 \stackrel{2 \leftarrow 1}{-}$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{2} & \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} & 10 \end{array}$$

$$3 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 11$$

$$4 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$5 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$13 \stackrel{2 \leftarrow 1}{\longrightarrow}$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{2} & \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} & 10 \end{array}$$

$$3 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 11$$

$$4 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 100$$

$$5 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$13 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{2} & \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} & 10 \end{array}$$

$$4 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 100$$

$$5 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 101$$

$$13 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1}$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 1$$

$$2 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 10$$

$$3 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 11$$

$$4 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 100$$

$$5 \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} 101$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 13 & \xrightarrow{2 \leftarrow 1} & 1101 \end{array}$$

What if...

What if we had a $3 \leftarrow 1$ machine?



What if...

What if we had a $10 \leftarrow 1$ machine?



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Insighto What are these machines?

These machines are another way of handling arithmetic, but they work in any base.

A $b \leftarrow 1$ machine handles numbers in base b.

We'll use a $10 \leftarrow 1$ machine for now.

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Arithmos What next?

We can count with these machines, but what else can we do?



Arithmos What next?

We can count with these machines, but what else can we do?

What's the first thing you learn to do with numbers after counting?



Addition!



What is 234 + 125?



What is 234 + 125?

What is
$$234 + 125$$
?

What is 234 + 187?

What is
$$234 + 125$$
?

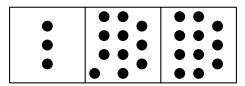
What is 234 + 187?

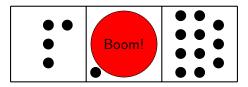
What is 234 + 125?

What is 234 + 187?

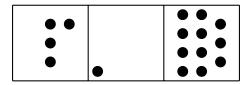
Three hundred eleventy eleven!

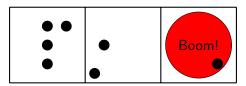
But now society thinks I'm weird. Let's fix that.

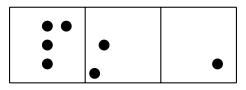












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What do we learn after addition?



Multiplication!



What is 2876×3 ?

Let's fix this one together for society.

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Antidotia Subtraction

Theorem 1

Subtraction does not exist.

Theorem 2

What we call subtraction is just the addition of negative numbers.

Or, subtraction is the addition of the opposite.



Antidotia The antidot

The opposite of a dot is an antidot. I'll call these tods.

This is one tod in one of our machines:



Antidotia How do tods behave?









Antidotia

How do tods behave?





What is 564 - 123?



What is 564 - 123?

What is
$$564 - 123$$
?

What is 441 - 254?

What is
$$564 - 123$$
?

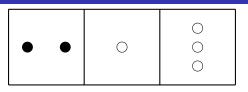
What is 441 - 254?

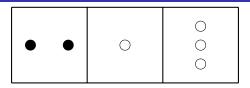
What is 564 - 123?

What is 441 - 254?

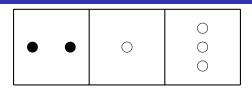
$$\begin{array}{rrrrrr} & 4 & 4 & 1 \\ - & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ \hline & 2 & -1 & -3 \end{array}$$

Let's fix this together on the board for society's sake. We'll use the exploding dots method.





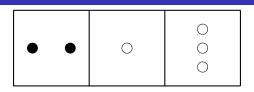
There is another way to fix this which is helpful for doing math mentally.



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Let's look the place values:

$$200 + -10 + -3$$



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Let's look the place values:

$$200 + -10 + -3$$

This is very easy to do mentally.

$$200 + -10 = 190 + -3$$
$$190 + -3 = 187$$



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Obelus Division

Fun fact before we get started on division, did you know that the ÷ sign is called an obelus?



Obelus Long division method

What is $276 \div 12$?

Don't use a calculator!

Obelus

Long division method

What is $276 \div 12$?

Don't use a calculator!

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \\
 12 \overline{\smash{\big)}\,276} \\
 \underline{240} \\
 \underline{36} \\
 \underline{36} \\
 0
\end{array}$$

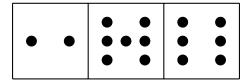
This is stupid and convoluted. Let's use exploding dots instead.

Obelus

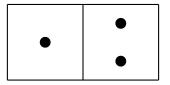
Exploding dots method

 $276 \div 12$

276:

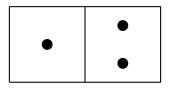


12:

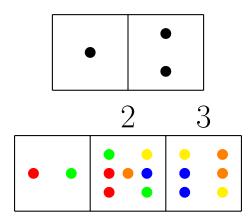




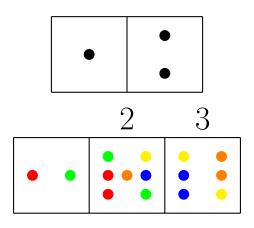
Obelus Exploding dots solution



Obelus Exploding dots solution







 $273 \div 12 = 23$



What is $2783 \div 23$?



What is $2783 \div 23? 121$



What is $2783 \div 23? 121$

What is $2785 \div 23$?



What is $2783 \div 23? 121$

What is $2785 \div 23$? 121 R2 or $121 + \frac{2}{23}$



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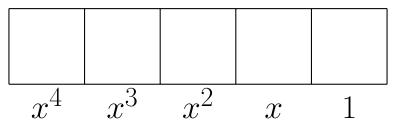


What if...

What if we had a $1 \leftarrow x$ machine? What would it look like?

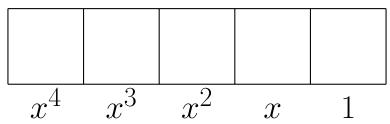
What if...

What if we had a $1 \leftarrow x$ machine? What would it look like?



What if...

What if we had a $1 \leftarrow x$ machine? What would it look like?



With this knowledge, we can now manipulate polynomials just like we do regular numbers.

What is
$$\frac{2x^2 + 7x + 6}{x + 2}$$
?

What is
$$\frac{2x^2 + 7x + 6}{x + 2}$$
? $2x + 3$



What is
$$\frac{2x^2+7x+6}{x+2}$$
? $2x+3$ What is $\frac{x^4+2x^3+4x^2+6x+3}{x^2+3}$?

What is
$$\frac{2x^2 + 7x + 6}{x + 2}$$
? $2x + 3$
What is $\frac{x^4 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 6x + 3}{x^2 + 3}$? $x^2 + 2x + 1$

What is
$$\frac{2x^2+7x+6}{x+2}$$
? $2x+3$ What is $\frac{x^4+2x^3+4x^2+6x+3}{x^2+3}$? x^2+2x+1 What is $\frac{x^3-3x+2}{x+2}$?

What is
$$\frac{2x^2+7x+6}{x+2}$$
? $2x+3$ What is $\frac{x^4+2x^3+4x^2+6x+3}{x^2+3}$? x^2+2x+1 What is $\frac{x^3-3x+2}{x+2}$? x^2-2x+1

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$$\frac{1}{1-x}$$



Infinitia Geometric series formula

Using dots and boxes, we get what is knows at the geometric series formula:



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$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7 + x^8 + x^9 \dots$$

Using dots and boxes, we get what is knows at the geometric series formula:

$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7 + x^8 + x^9 \dots$$

In calculus, we would call this the Taylor series of $\frac{1}{1-x}$.

Using the dots and boxes method, find the Taylor series of:

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



Congratulations!

We just went from kindergarten arithmetic to advanced calculus in 40 minutes!

