

EquatIO Digital maths on your device.

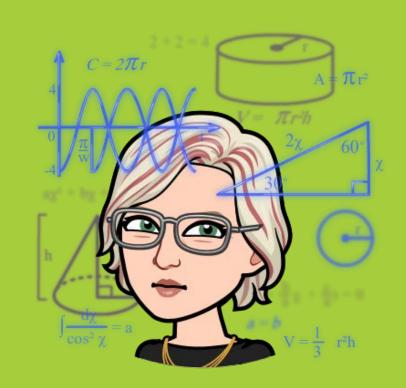
Round Table Conference Texthelp



Hello, I'm Fiona

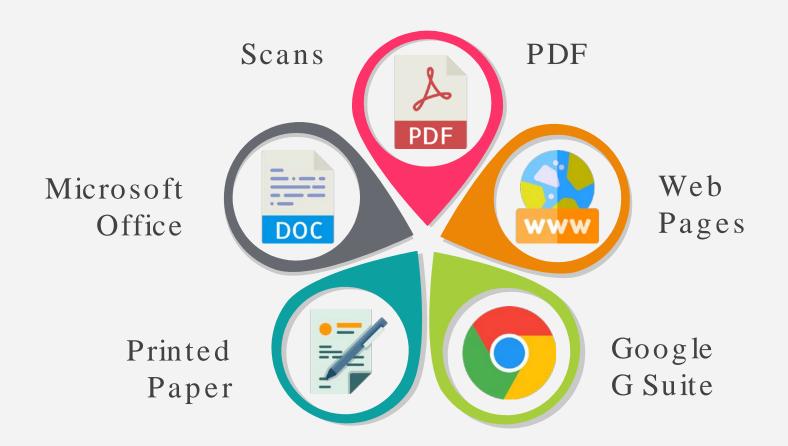
Learning and Teaching Specialist f.thomas@texthelp.com

@fionamci





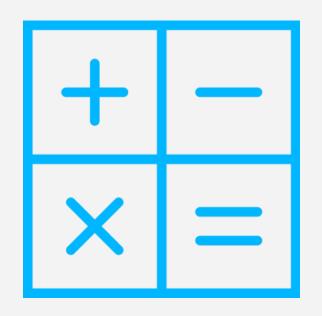
What can technology make more accessible?







Language



Maths

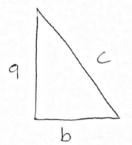
Four Key Principles - POUR





An intuitive toolbar enabling maths to be digital and accessible. Providing an opportunity to engage, explore, express and assess.





$$a=3$$
 $b=4$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = c^{2}$$
 $3^{2} + 4^{2} = c^{2}$
 $9 + 16 = c^{2}$
 $c^{2} = 25$
 $c = 5$

pen & paper and

digital?



Equations "4 C's of Maths"

- Creation
- Consumption
- Collaboration
- Conversion (Production)



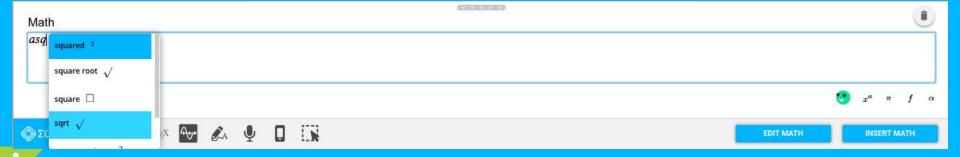
create & consume maths

empower students to
communicate, create and
consume maths in the method
they prefer!











Make maths digital and accessible Input with

- handwriting
- typing
- Speech
- LaTeX (maths language)
- any mobile device



Make maths digital and accessible

• Smart prediction and equation library

• Integrated graphing

• Maths workspaces with manipulatives

PC, Mac, Chrome, PDF, Web and Paper support



Collaborate during maths

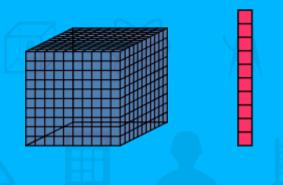
empower students to
communicate their thought
process with teachers & peers in
the method they prefer!

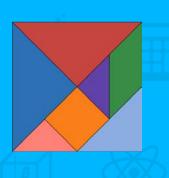


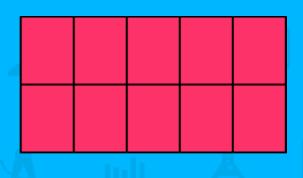




Mathspace Manipulatives









Conversion of inaccessible maths

empower students by providing accessible maths to ensure their participation in all maths tasks...



Screenshot Reader
(OCR for Math)



Screen Capture (MathML output)







Pearson Correlation - Formula



If we want to inspect correlations, we'll have a comp screenshot Reader them for us. You'll rarely (probably never) need the actual formula. However, for the sake of completeness, a Pearson correlation between variables X and Y is calculated by

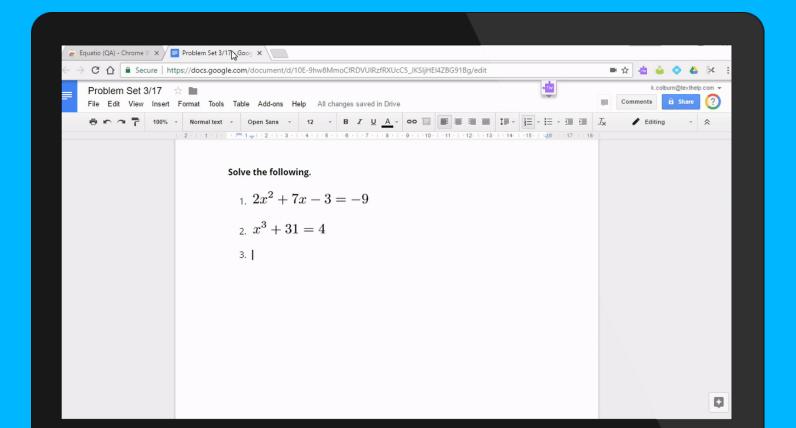
$$r_{XY} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})(Y_i - \overline{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_i - \overline{Y})^2}}$$

The formula basically comes down to dividing the covariance by the product of the standard deviations. Since a coefficient is a number divided by some other number our formula shows why we speak of a correlation *coefficient*.



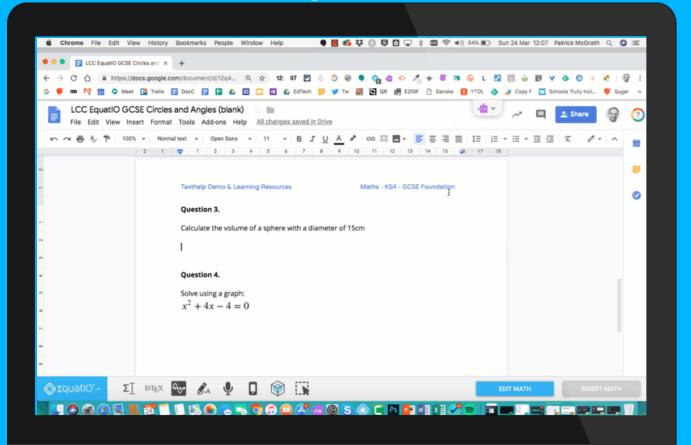


Integrate



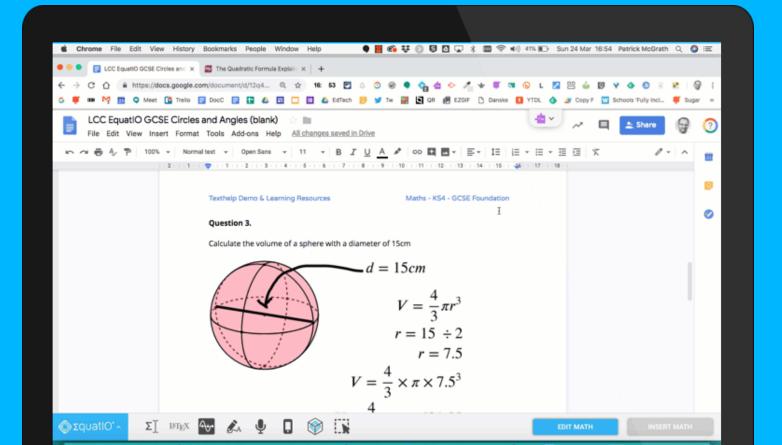


Express



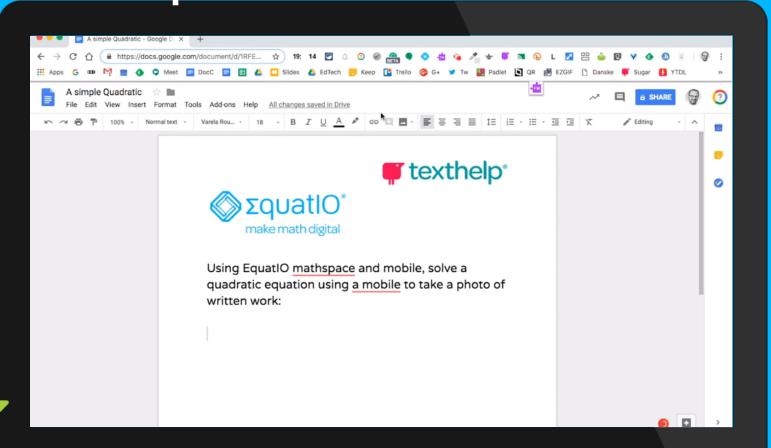


Access



EquatIO Mobile















Reach out. We'll help.

f.thomas@texthelp.com

asiapac@texthelp.com







text.help/freeforteachers





ANZ Facebook Group

www.facebook.com/groups/TexthelpANZ

