Elements of Problem-Centred Learning in Mathematics

SETA Talk

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Department of Mathematics, nikesh.solanki@manchester.ac.uk, Office: 2.234 Go to www.menti.com and use the code 5914 4533 1. The problem and context.

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Question

How can we address this balance so that there is more focus on (higher-order) graduate skills such as problem-solving and critical thinking?

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Relation to Problem-Based Learning (PBL) PCL can be thought of a looser version of PBL.

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- motivation and responsibility [Galand and Frenay, 2005, Wu and Hsieh, 2006]
- meta-cognitive and reflective skills [Hmelo-Silver, 2004].
- long-term memory [Yew and Goh, 2016].

Weaknesses and Caveats

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Caveat

Students sometimes just need facts first to develop certain skills [Willingham, 2009].

Description:

- Present a problem at the beginning of the lecture as a *starter*. In fact, this would be up on the board before as they arrived.
- 2. Give the students a moment to work on the problem (individually or in groups as they pleased).
- 3. Discuss the problem as a class.
- 4. From the discussion draw out the objectives and desired outcomes for the session.

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- I generally do not insist that students work on the problems in groups (for practical reasons).

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0B2 2018/19:

Class Size	Lectures	Tutorials	Assessments
~330	2 per week	1 por wook	2 in-class tests (10% each),
/~000	2 per week 1 per we	I per week	an exam at the end (80%).

Exercise (1) Suppose that the population of a country is increasing at a rate of 20,000 a year. Express the population P(t) in year t as a function of t.

Exercise (2) In another country the rate of increase is equal to 0.2 times the current population. Can you express the population P(t) in year t as a function of t?

Exercise (3) In a third country we have:

- 1. the birth rate at time t is equal to 0.03 times the population at that point.
- 2. the death rate at time t is equal to 0.01 times the population at that point.

Can you express/model the population P(t) in year t as a function of t?

Exercise

Consider the following surface:



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- 1. What can you say about the point P and why?
- 2. Given that the surface above is the graph of $f(x, y) = (x^2 + 3y^2)exp(1 x^2 y^2)$, can you find out what P actually is?

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy - y^2}{x^2 + xy}.$$

1. Is this separable?

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Since y is a function in x, so is v. For example, if $y = y(x) = x^2$ then v = v(x) = y/x = x.

Feedback from Peers

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 "I liked that you had a warm-up problem on the slides for students to engage with as they were getting ready for lecture. This led onto a recap of what happened last time, and discussion (and engagement from students) as to where today's lecture is heading."

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- "The student involvement was great good ideas were suggested"
- "This was the right place to outline the objective and aims as they were motivated by the question. They were stated clearly, in relation to the context of the course."

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- "Student engagement, asking questions, encouraging students to try to figure things out themselves".
- "I liked how the lectures were structured, always starting with a Starter..."

Feedback specifically about these "starters" is limited.

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Does it work? I do not think so. No mention of it in the feedback and I am not sure many students I watching them.

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	1) Present questions to students
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Any ideas?

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