Increasing Communication and Problem-Solving Skills in a Liberal Arts Probability Course

Chester Ismay

Ripon College ismayc@ripon.edu

January 15, 2014



- Introduction
 - Why teach this way?
- Course Design
 - Attendance/Participation
 - Homework/Portfolio
 - Individual Research Paper Project
- Conclusion



Conclusion

Why teach this way?

Mathematics is dynamic and exciting!

 As mathematicians and statisticians, we all see mathematics and statistics as fun, challenging, and something we deeply want others to be passionate about.



Introduction

Mathematics is dynamic and exciting!

- As mathematicians and statisticians, we all see mathematics and statistics as fun, challenging, and something we deeply want others to be passionate about.
- Oftentimes, students are exposed to advanced undergraduate mathematics courses (even in the liberal arts setting) in the form of watching a professor lecture at a blackboard.



Introduction

Mathematics is dynamic and exciting!

- As mathematicians and statisticians, we all see mathematics and statistics as fun, challenging, and something we deeply want others to be passionate about.
- Oftentimes, students are exposed to advanced undergraduate mathematics courses (even in the liberal arts setting) in the form of watching a professor lecture at a blackboard.
- Students rarely speak in class, are not given opportunities to work with other students and the professor at the same time, and are passively engaged for long periods of time.



 In order to better show the creativity and joy that can be found in solving challenging mathematical problems, I decided to avoid the traditional lecture-based style of the course.



- In order to better show the creativity and joy that can be found in solving challenging mathematical problems, I decided to avoid the traditional lecture-based style of the course.
- Instead, I focused on students
 - doing problems in class using cooperative learning,



- In order to better show the creativity and joy that can be found in solving challenging mathematical problems, I decided to avoid the traditional lecture-based style of the course.
- Instead, I focused on students
 - doing problems in class using cooperative learning,
 - writing solutions to all problems in LATEX,



Introduction

- In order to better show the creativity and joy that can be found in solving challenging mathematical problems, I decided to avoid the traditional lecture-based style of the course.
- Instead, I focused on students
 - doing problems in class using cooperative learning,
 - writing solutions to all problems in LATEX,
 - presenting solutions to homework problems in class on the blackboard and leading discussions, and

Introduction

- In order to better show the creativity and joy that can be found in solving challenging mathematical problems, I decided to avoid the traditional lecture-based style of the course.
- Instead, I focused on students
 - doing problems in class using cooperative learning,
 - writing solutions to all problems in LATEX,
 - presenting solutions to homework problems in class on the blackboard and leading discussions, and
 - working on individual research projects.



- In order to better show the creativity and joy that can be found in solving challenging mathematical problems, I decided to avoid the traditional lecture-based style of the course.
- Instead, I focused on students
 - doing problems in class using cooperative learning,
 - writing solutions to all problems in LATEX,
 - presenting solutions to homework problems in class on the blackboard and leading discussions, and
 - working on individual research projects.
- This focus was done as my attempt to improve student engagement, develop stronger critical thinking skills, and improve collaboration and communication skills via written and oral work.



Why teach this way?

Student Make-up

• Large class of



Why teach this way?

- Large class of three students
 - A sophomore mathematics/economics double major
 - A junior chemistry/physics double major
 - A senior studio art major/mathematics minor



Why teach this way?

- Large class of three students
 - A sophomore mathematics/economics double major
 - A junior chemistry/physics double major
 - A senior studio art major/mathematics minor
- All students had little to no experience with LATEX.



Introduction

- Large class of three students
 - A sophomore mathematics/economics double major
 - A junior chemistry/physics double major
 - A senior studio art major/mathematics minor
- All students had little to no experience with LATEX.
- All students had taken Calculus I with minor knowledge of integration.



Introduction

- Large class of three students
 - A sophomore mathematics/economics double major
 - A junior chemistry/physics double major
 - A senior studio art major/mathematics minor
- All students had little to no experience with LATEX.
- All students had taken Calculus I with minor knowledge of integration.
- Their only previous probability knowledge came from brief introductions in Elementary Statistics, Pre-Calculus, and advanced physics courses.



- Attendance/Participation 10%
- Homework/Portfolio 60%
- Individual Research Paper Project 30%

Attendance/Participation

Usual weekly schedule

• Class met three times a week, 70 minutes per meeting.



Usual weekly schedule

- Class met three times a week, 70 minutes per meeting.
- To begin class each week, each student rolled a ten-sided die twice to determine which two of the ten problems assigned in that week they would present on Friday.



Usual weekly schedule

- Class met three times a week, 70 minutes per meeting.
- To begin class each week, each student rolled a ten-sided die twice to determine which two of the ten problems assigned in that week they would present on Friday.
- Mondays and Wednesdays acted as work days on homework problems for that week. Discussions of how the current week's material tied into previous work was also done here.

Usual weekly schedule

- Class met three times a week, 70 minutes per meeting.
- To begin class each week, each student rolled a ten-sided die twice to determine which two of the ten problems assigned in that week they would present on Friday.
- Mondays and Wednesdays acted as work days on homework problems for that week. Discussions of how the current week's material tied into previous work was also done here.
- Fridays consisted of student presentations of two homework problems for that week and a discussion of the struggles and interesting findings of the week's content.



Homework/Portfolio

Homework

 Homework problems were generally taken from A First Course in Probability, 9th edition by Ross or from Mathematical Statistics with Applications, 7th edition by Wackerly, Mendenhall, and Scheaffer. •0

Homework

- Homework problems were generally taken from A First Course in Probability, 9th edition by Ross or from Mathematical Statistics with Applications, 7th edition by Wackerly, Mendenhall, and Scheaffer.
- Students were either presented with no background information and allowed to develop the theory themselves or with basic definitions and theorems with which to guide them.

•0

Homework

- Homework problems were generally taken from A First Course in Probability, 9th edition by Ross or from Mathematical Statistics with Applications, 7th edition by Wackerly, Mendenhall, and Scheaffer.
- Students were either presented with no background information and allowed to develop the theory themselves or with basic definitions and theorems with which to guide them.
- Homework was due electronically via email to me in .TEX and .PDF forms each Monday at the beginning of class.



End

Homework

- Homework problems were generally taken from A First Course in Probability, 9th edition by Ross or from Mathematical Statistics with Applications, 7th edition by Wackerly, Mendenhall, and Scheaffer.
- Students were either presented with no background information and allowed to develop the theory themselves or with basic definitions and theorems with which to guide them.
- Homework was due electronically via email to me in .TEX and .PDF forms each Monday at the beginning of class.
- All homework assignments were corrected by me and revisions were suggested.



Homework/Portfolio

Portfolio

 In order to take something meaningful from the course, all students were expected to create an electronic portfolio in .TEX and .PDF forms composed of

0

- In order to take something meaningful from the course, all students were expected to create an electronic portfolio in .TEX and .PDF forms composed of
 - a description of their ability to meet each of the learning objectives I set out for the course,



- In order to take something meaningful from the course, all students were expected to create an electronic portfolio in .TEX and .PDF forms composed of
 - a description of their ability to meet each of the learning objectives I set out for the course,
 - a written argument as to how they developed as students in the course and the types of problems that they particularly struggled with and enjoyed,



- In order to take something meaningful from the course, all students were expected to create an electronic portfolio in .TEX and .PDF forms composed of
 - a description of their ability to meet each of the learning objectives I set out for the course,
 - a written argument as to how they developed as students in the course and the types of problems that they particularly struggled with and enjoyed,
 - correct solutions to all homework problems assigned throughout the course, and



- In order to take something meaningful from the course, all students were expected to create an electronic portfolio in .TEX and .PDF forms composed of
 - a description of their ability to meet each of the learning objectives I set out for the course,
 - a written argument as to how they developed as students in the course and the types of problems that they particularly struggled with and enjoyed,
 - correct solutions to all homework problems assigned throughout the course, and
 - a cover page, table of contents, and index referring to particular concepts and where they could be found in the portfolio.



Components

 An important part of being a well-rounded liberal arts student is the capability to analyze, critique, and summarize research papers in the student's field of interest.



Components

- An important part of being a well-rounded liberal arts student is the capability to analyze, critique, and summarize research papers in the student's field of interest.
- Students chose a research paper from their interest areas that in some way used probability.



Individual Research Paper Project

Components

- An important part of being a well-rounded liberal arts student is the capability to analyze, critique, and summarize research papers in the student's field of interest.
- Students chose a research paper from their interest areas that in some way used probability.
- Students summarized the research paper and described how skills and content knowledge gained in the course helped them understand particular aspects of the paper.

Components

- An important part of being a well-rounded liberal arts student is the capability to analyze, critique, and summarize research papers in the student's field of interest.
- Students chose a research paper from their interest areas that in some way used probability.
- Students summarized the research paper and described how skills and content knowledge gained in the course helped them understand particular aspects of the paper.
- At the end of the semester, students presented a project overview to the class that summarized the article and their paper.



Papers Chosen

The particular papers chosen by the students were

- Chen, Shiu-Sheng. (2007) Does Monetary Policy Have Asymmetric Effects on Stock Returns? Journal of Money, Credit and Banking, Vol. 39, 667-688.
- Newell, G.F. (1959) A Theory of Platoon Formation in Tunnel Traffic. Operations Research, Vol. 7, No. 5, 589-598.
- Tversky, Amos, and Gilovich, Thomas. (2005) The Cold Facts About the "Hot Hand" in Basketball. Anthology of Statistics in Sports, 16:169.



• Students initially were hesitant in working problems without being given much guidance.

- Students initially were hesitant in working problems without being given much guidance.
- After a couple weeks, the students were excited for the next set of problems and for actually having chance (rolling the die) determine which problems they would present.

- Students initially were hesitant in working problems without being given much guidance.
- After a couple weeks, the students were excited for the next set of problems and for actually having chance (rolling the die) determine which problems they would present.
- All three students appreciated the style of the course and said that their problem-solving skills and willingness to speak in front of the class improved as the semester progressed.

being given much guidance.

Students initially were hesitant in working problems without

- After a couple weeks, the students were excited for the next set of problems and for actually having chance (rolling the die) determine which problems they would present.
- All three students appreciated the style of the course and said that their problem-solving skills and willingness to speak in front of the class improved as the semester progressed.
- Their initial annoyances with LATEX turned into appreciation.



Students initially were hesitant in working problems without being given much guidance.

- After a couple weeks, the students were excited for the next set of problems and for actually having chance (rolling the die) determine which problems they would present.
- All three students appreciated the style of the course and said that their problem-solving skills and willingness to speak in front of the class improved as the semester progressed.
- Their initial annoyances with LATEX turned into appreciation.
- It was very rewarding as the professor to see breakthroughs in understanding of concepts happen in class as I answered student guestions and watched them interact with each other.



Thank you for attending!

Questions or comments?

