

Reflections on an Introductory Computational Mathematics Course

Jillian Cannons

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

- 1 **Course Motivation**
- 2 **Course Structure and Logistics**
- 3 **Math Content**
- 4 **Reflections**
- 5 **Conclusions**

- Goal is to introduce *all* math and stats majors to computational mathematics
- Benefits include
 - building problem solving skills
 - building programming skills for use in
 - making math fun and approachable for young students
 - upper division applied / stats courses
 - industry
- Traditional introductory programming courses are designed for computer science students, not math and stats students
- Introduced MAT 2010/L in Fall 2018

- Weekly contact hours: 2 hours lecture, 3 hours lab
- First CPP math and stats class with a lab
- Lab facilitates CPP's "Learn by Doing" philosophy
- Scheduled for two days a week, e.g., Wednesdays and Fridays
 - Lecture 2:00pm - 2:50pm
 - Lab 3:00pm - 4:15pm
- Lecture can occur the first meeting of the week for the needed time (variable but often about 1.5 hours) then flow immediately into lab time

- Requires a room that can easily convert between a standard whiteboard lecture room and a computer lab
- Renovated a lab with a standard setup to use Smartdesks flipITlift desks



www.smartdesks.com

Assignment Feedback and Grading

- Original Approach
 - Manually reading every line of code submitted for each weekly assignment is very time consuming
 - Wrote scripts to run student code with various input and check the output
 - Sample input and output is provided for each question on each weekly assignment
 - Students were expected to devise and verify other test cases
 - Students were disheartened when their code failed cases tested in my scripts
- Refined Approach
 - Desired a means for the students to test their code using my scripts before final submission
 - Gradescope facilitates an autograder that uses my scripts to provide near-instant feedback
 - Significant increase in student engagement as they were motivated to find and fix their mistakes
 - Manual grading is performed for good programming practices

- Lectures are organized weekly by programming content with math interspersed
- Math content is selected to coincide with weekly programming content
- Sample topics and problems
 - Stats: Min / max / mean / standard deviation, Markov processes
 - Probabilistic Algorithms: Primality testing, Monte Carlo methods
 - Number Theory: Factors, Euclidean algorithm, cryptography
 - Combinatorics: Balls and urns
 - Linear Algebra: Matrix multiplication, eigenvalue and eigenvectors
 - Graph Theory: Representations, breadth / depth first search
 - Numerical Methods: Numerical integration / differentiation, rootfinding
 - Games: Tic-tac-toe, card games

- Introduce programming content very slowly
- Keep lectures short and interactive
- Students struggle with loops, largely because they permit more in-depth problems
- Students struggle with problem solving
- More students are excited about programming and ask about follow-up courses

Conclusions

- Developed an introductory course in computational mathematics with a lecture and lab
- Strive to incorporate a broad range of math and stats topics
- The hands-on aspect of the lab, coupled with the classroom and grading setup, has been very successful
- Students now want to learn more programming!

Thank You!

Questions?