





#### CID Centre for User Oriented IT Design



# Educational Design Patterns in Mathematics

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#### Structure of today's math education system

Closed layered architecture based on:

- curricular-oriented "knowledge pushing".
- life long teaching with:
  - lack of subject understanding in the early layers.
  - minimization of teaching duties in the final layers.



# **Problems with today's math education**

It does not:

- stimulate interest.
- promote understanding.
- support personalization.
- support transition between the different layers.
- integrate abstractions with applications.
- integrate mathematics with human culture.



**Possibilities for improving math education** 

Promoting life-long learning based on interest by:

- using ICT to increase the "cognitive contact" by:
  - visualizing the concepts.
  - interacting with the formulas.
  - personalizing the presentation.
  - routing the questions to live resources.
- improving the narrative by:
  - showing before proving.
  - proving only when the need is evident.
  - focusing on the evolutional history.



A traditional educational design pattern

(Tenured Preacher / Learner Duty)



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An emerging educational design pattern

(Requested Preacher / Learner Rights)



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# A Knowledge Manifold

- is a learner-centric educational architecture that supports question-based learning.
- is designed in a way that reflects a strong effort to comply with emerging international IT standards.
- can be regarded as a Knowledge Patchwork, with a number of linked Knowledge Patches, each with its own Knowledge Gardener.
- gives the users the opportunity to ask questions and search for live certified Knowledge Sources.



# A Knowledge Manifold (cont.)

- has access to distributed archives of resource components.
- allows teachers to compose components and construct customized learning environments.
- makes use of conceptual modeling to support the separation of content from context.
- contains a conceptual exploration tool (concept browser) that supports these principles.



# The seven different Knowledge Roles of a KM

- The knowledge cartographer
  - constructs context-maps.
- The knowledge librarian
  - fills the context-maps with content.
- The knowledge composer
  - composes content components into learning modules.
- The knowledge coach
  - cultivated questions.
- The knowledge preacher
  - provides live answers.
- The knowledge plumber
  - connects questions with appropriate preachers.
- The knowledge mentor
  - provides motivation and supports self-reflection.



# **QBL: the 3 performing knowledge roles (cont)**



## Long term trend in mathematics education





#### **Problem / Solution versus Problem / Elimination**





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#### **Problem/Solution applied to calculator industry**





## The digital view - from Pythagoras to Heisenberg



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These reports are available in pdf at http://kmr.nada.kth.se