

STACK-aided active learning environment for advanced engineering mathematics : pre- and post-Covid

Igor Chernyavsky, William Lionheart & Colin Steele
Department of Mathematics, University of Manchester

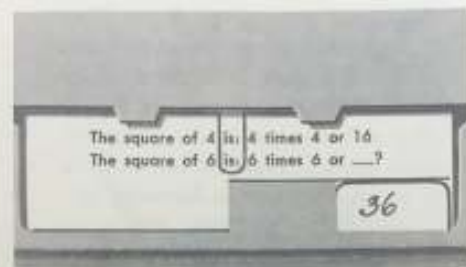
E-Assessment in Mathematical Sciences

21st June to 2nd July 2021

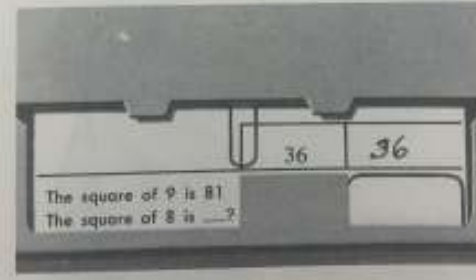
Setting the Scene

- Where was mathematical e-assessment in Manchester prior to this project ?

A view from the sixties



Close-up of the part of the teaching machine that contains the question and at the lower righthand corner your answer. On the illustration below if you see the next question and your check of the answer for the previous one.



University of Manchester

1990s : Some use of “complete packages” brought in from elsewhere e.g. Topclass, CALM etc.

2000s : Question Mark for Windows, WebCT

Coursework Tests

Mainly for students taking maths course-units as part of other degree courses.

STACK at Manchester

- 2008-09 : First use with students
 - Several Upgrades
 - 2019-20 : Connection through Blackboard
-

Types of STACK use in Manchester

- Coursework rather than exams
 - Also used for general practice
 - Great majority UNSupervised
-

Practice and Assessment Modes

- For a particular assignment
 - Practice Quiz : Can be done as many times as desired with same question stems. Full feedback provided.
 - Assessment Quiz : Same question stems (in most cases) as in practice quiz. Just a single attempt. Feedback sometimes withheld.
 - Mark for assignment weighted mean of BEST PRACTICE and SINGLE ASSESSMENT marks.
-

Other Modes

- A course with 10 weekly assignments contributing to coursework, each with unlimited attempts before deadline
 - Reaching a 'threshold' on each assignment gives "credit". Credit assembles on a nonlinear scale to give total credit.
-

Diagnostic Followup

- Diagnostic Exercise completed by entrant students in September
 - Based on above, students given individual programme of work involving two sections from A to P.
 - Reading and other resources for each section
 - Practice and Assessment quizzes for each section allocated to student.
-

The situation in 2019/20

- Extensive experience of administering coursework and general practice
 - STACK now linked with blackboard meaning students do not need separate account and marks moved back automatically.
 - Means to acquaint students with system before any assessment
-

The situation in 2019/20

- Extensive experience of administering coursework and general practice
 - STACK now linked with blackboard meaning students do not need separate account and marks moved back automatically.
 - Means to acquaint students with system before any assessment

 - But not yet End of semester exam
-

MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester

STACK-aided Active Learning Environment for Advanced Engineering Mathematics: pre- and post-COVID Experience

Igor Chernyavsky, William Lionheart & Colin Steele

Department of Mathematics, University of Manchester, UK

E-Assessment in Mathematical Sciences

21st June 2021

Acknowledgements

Support

Maths T&L Office

UoM e-Learning Team

Infrastructure

**Chris Sangwin and
STACK Users Group
(Edinburgh)**



stack-assessment.org

Outline

- Course Structure and Delivery
- STACK-aided Exam Format
- Technical and Pedagogic Challenges
- Learning Outcomes and Outlook

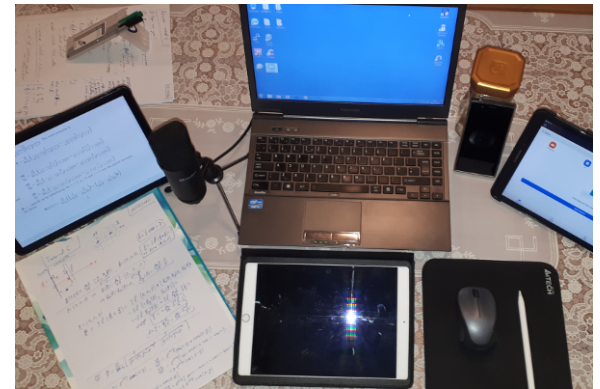
Advanced Engineering Mathematics

- Year 2 course unit of three parts
(Integral Transforms, Vector Calculus & Linear Algebra)
- Two unit leaders
- 250+ students from Electrical and Electronic Engineering
- Highly diverse background and level of training
(including direct-entry overseas students)

T&L Environment



www.conference.manchester.ac.uk



Advanced Engineering Mathematics

MATH29681



2019/20 Structure

ILOs

Lectures + Tutorial (weekly)

Practice Test 1

Test 1

Revision

Practice Test 2

Test 2

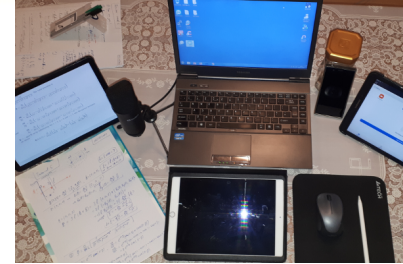
Revision

Exam

Advanced Engineering Mathematics

MATH29681

2020/21



ILOs

Blackboard Quizzes and Milestones

Piazza Learning Environment

Review + Tutorial sessions (weekly)

Revision
Session

STACK
Practice 1

Test 1

STACK
Practice 2

Test 2

STACK
Exam

STACK Revision

STACK-based Exam Format

STACK + Moodle

- Robust randomisation
- Carry-through calculation errors and consistent marking
- Instant (or deferred) and detailed feedback

STACK + Moodle

- Robust randomisation
- Carry-through calculation errors and consistent marking
- Instant (or deferred) and detailed feedback
- Could be mixed with semi-automatic marking:
 - short textual justification
 - uploading a graph sketch

(c) By solving a differential equation of the form $\dot{y} = Dy$, where D is diagonal, find the solution of the differential equation

$$\dot{x} = Ax, \quad \text{with } x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$ (express your answer in terms of variable t)

Describe in words what happens as $t \rightarrow \infty$ [50 words maximum]:

REQUIRED*

[6 marks]

Draw a sketch of the causal function $f(t)$ from Question 2 (see above), labelling the axes appropriately. Please scan your plot and upload it below.*

[3 marks]

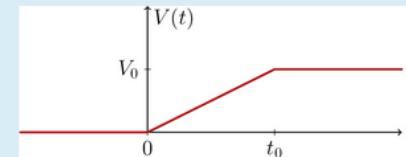
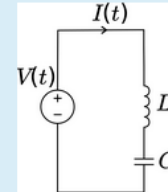
* The acceptable file formats are: **PDF, PNG and JPEG**. Please use a camera flash when making the scan and crop the picture, making sure the image has the **correct orientation** and the **file size is less than 2 MB**. Unreadable scans with poor contrast will not be marked.

Maximum size for new files: 5MB, maximum attachments: 1

Files

You can drag and drop files here to add them.

STACK: Adaptive Multi-part Questions



An electrical LC circuit (see the diagram) consists of a serially connected capacitor with capacitance

$$C = \frac{2}{9}$$

and an inductor with inductance

$$L = \frac{1}{2}$$

(both given in normalised dimensionless units).

At time $t = 0$ there is no charge at the capacitor and no electric current in the circuit. An external voltage $V(t)$ (in dimensionless units) is applied to the circuit, increasing linearly from $V(t = 0) = 0$ to $V(t = t_0) = V_0$, and is then kept constant after that time ($V = V_0$ for $t \geq t_0$; see the plot).

Here $t_0 = 4$ and $V_0 = 108$ (in dimensionless units).

(i) Express the externally applied voltage $V(t)$ as a function of time for $t > 0$.

Use $\mathbf{u(t)}$ to denote the unit step function in your answer:

$V(t) =$ (express your answer as a function of t)

[3 marks]

(ii) Assuming the electric current $I(t)$ in the circuit described above obeys the equation

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{dI(t)}{dt} + \frac{9}{2} \int_0^t I(\tau) d\tau = V(t),$$

use the Laplace transform to find the associated *Transfer Function* $G(s)$ that links the input to the output of the system:

$G(s) =$ (express your answer as a function of s)

Find the corresponding *Impulse Response Function* $i(t)$ that characterises the electric current in response to a unit impulse voltage input $V(t) = \delta(t)$:

$i(t) =$ (express your answer as a function of t)

[5 marks]

(iii) For the external voltage $V(t)$ found in part (i), apply the Laplace Transform to the equation given in (ii) and express the transformed current $\bar{I}(s)$ in the s -domain:

$\bar{I}(s) =$ (give your answer as a function of s)

[6 marks]

(iv) Use the results of (iii) and the inverse Laplace transform to solve the ordinary differential equation for the LC circuit and find the value of the electric current $I(t_0)$ at time $t_0 = 4$:

$I(4) =$

[6 marks]

Technical Challenges

Technical Challenges

- Inverse Laplace Transform for **piecewise-continuous** functions. Usage example (in Question Variables):

```
f: laplaceInv(e^(-s)*s/(s^2+1), s, t);  
/* returns: cos(t-1)*u(t-1) */
```

Adapted from Eric Barth's (<https://themaximalist.org/tag/inverse-laplace-transform>). The code is available on EAMS Moodle.

Technical Challenges

- Inverse Laplace Transform for **piecewise-continuous** functions. Usage example (in Question Variables):

```
f: laplaceInv(e^(-s)*s/(s^2+1), s, t);  
/* returns: cos(t-1)*u(t-1) */
```

Adapted from Eric Barth's (<https://themaximalist.org/tag/inverse-laplace-transform>). The code is available on EAMS Moodle.

- Symbolic logarithm (extracts symbolic exponent **a** from an expression $= A * e^a$):

```
symlog(expr) := sort(args(inpart(expr, 2)))[1];
```

Pedagogical Challenges

Pedagogical Challenges

Digital Literacy

- Student's understanding of “computer-based” marking.
- Anticipating unusual syntax (e.g. $u^*(t)$ instead of $u(t)$).
 - Coding-style accuracy as a possible ILO.
- Empty / invalid answers in linked multi-part questions.

Pedagogical Challenges

Digital Literacy

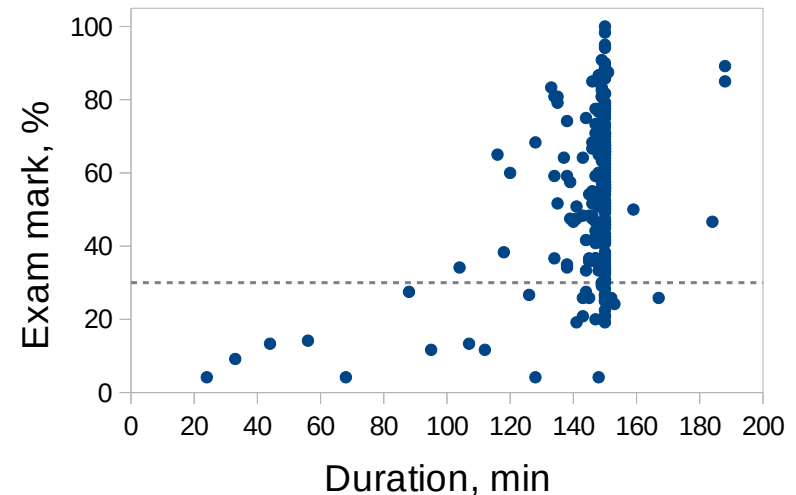
- Student's understanding of “computer-based” marking.
- Anticipating unusual syntax (e.g. $u^*(t)$ instead of $u(t)$).
 - Coding-style accuracy as a possible ILO.
- Empty / invalid answers in linked multi-part questions.

Student's feedback: “... to master the skills of accurate output of our mathematical knowledge ...”

Pedagogical Challenges

Invigilation & Support

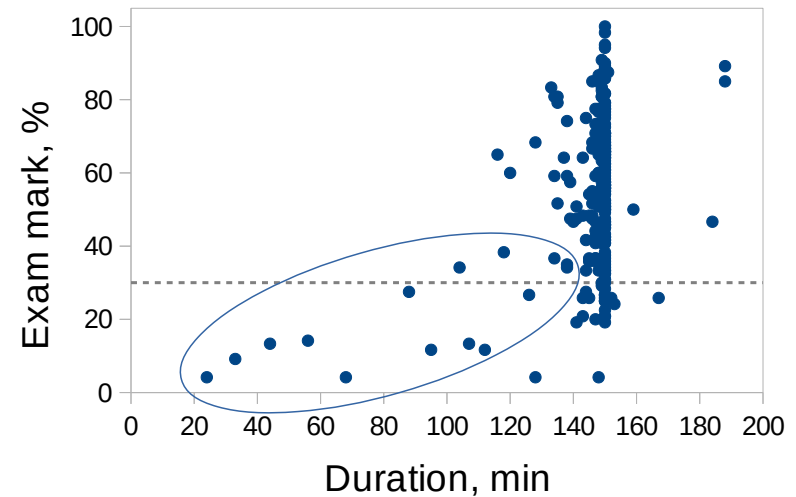
- “Wolfram Alpha”-like engines.
- Time management:
How to approximate the traditional experience?



Pedagogical Challenges

Invigilation & Support

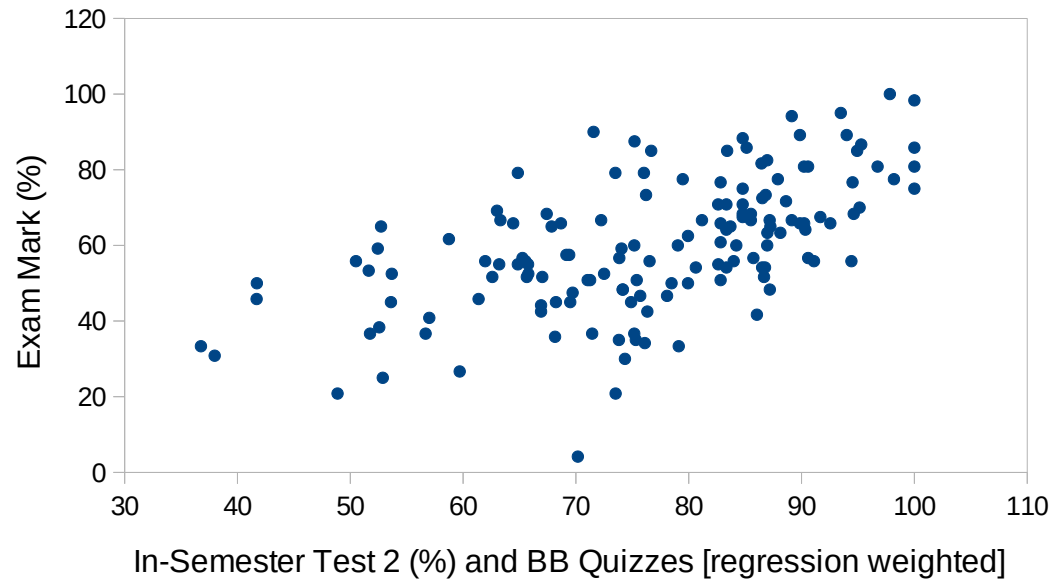
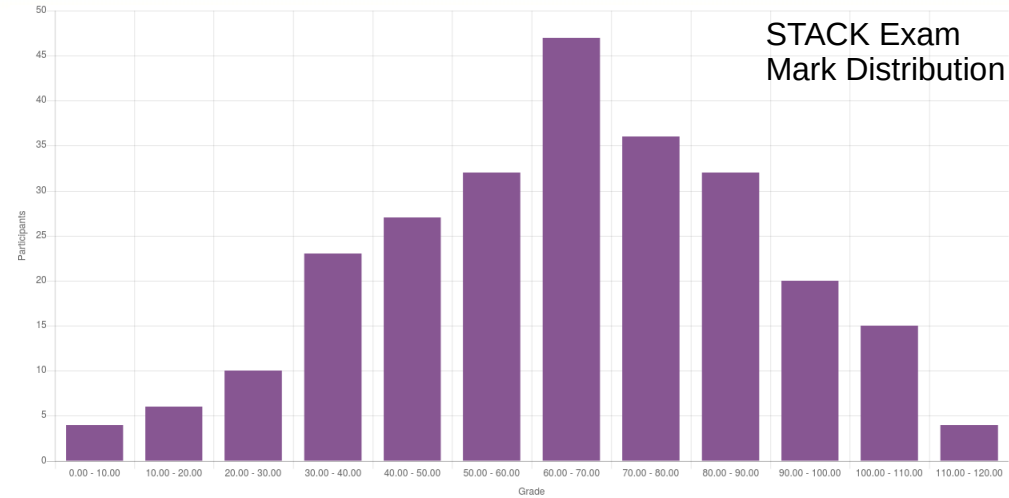
- “Wolfram Alpha”-like engines.
- Time management:
How to approximate the traditional experience?



Learning Outcomes

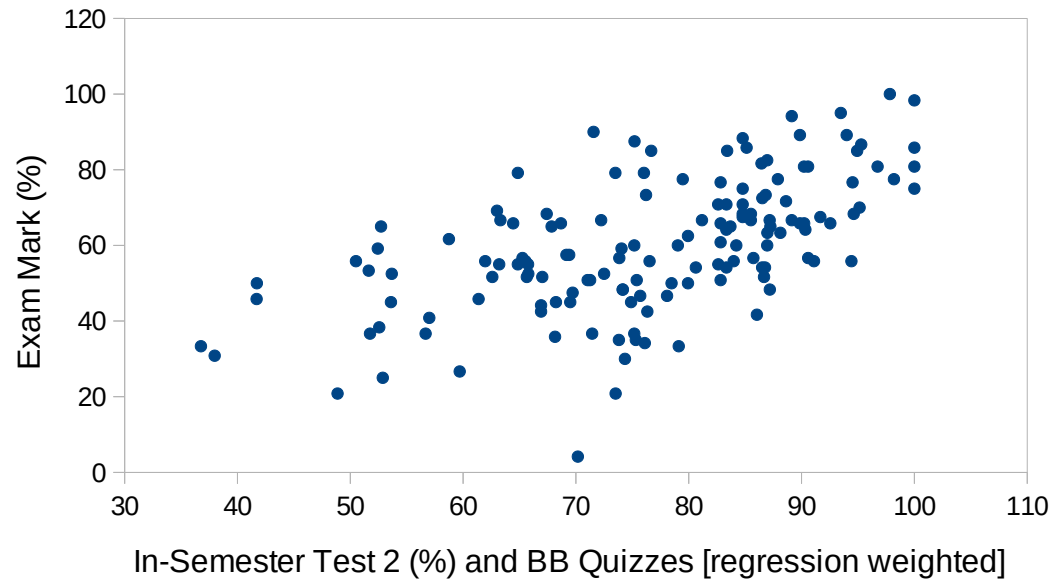
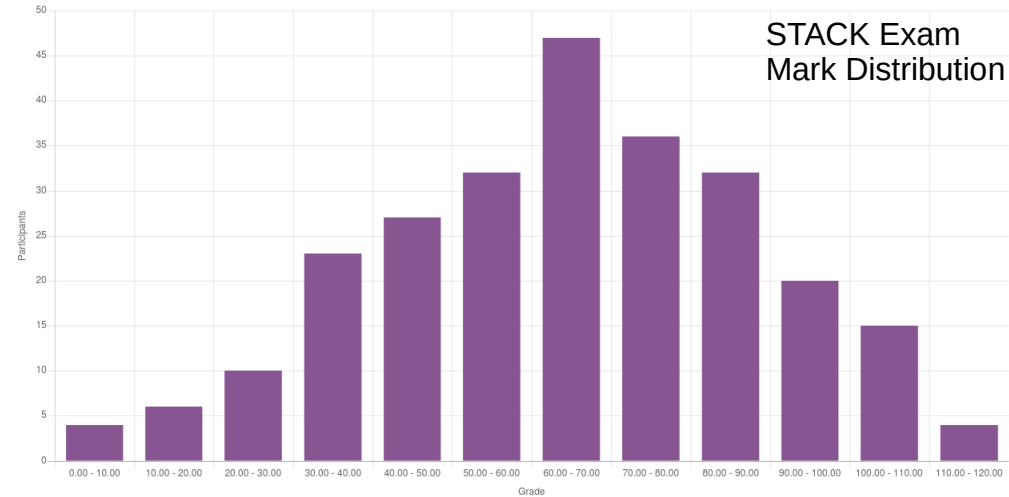
Quantification of Active Learning

- Robust semi-automatic marking
- Quantitative analysis of learning outcomes



Quantification of Active Learning

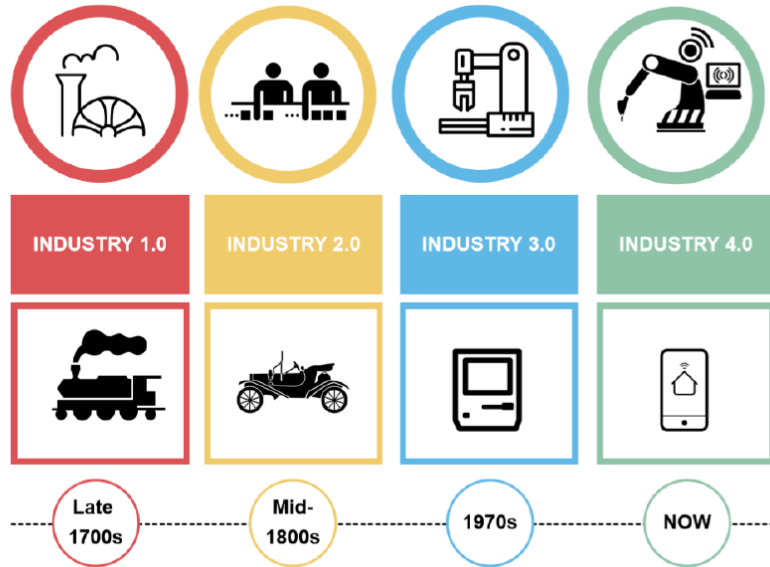
- Robust semi-automatic marking
- Quantitative analysis of learning outcomes
 - **2019/20:** early engagement correlates with high outcomes
 - **2020/21:** sustained engagement correlates with high outcomes



Summary & Outlook

- STACK provides a robust environment for teaching and assessing advanced engineering mathematics.
- Digital literacy poses a barrier for some students.
- Active learning-aided outcomes can be quantified.
- The extra effort pays off for large classes.

Thank you for listening!



Morisson A & Pattinson M (2019) *Industry 4.0*.
Lille: Interreg Europe Policy Learning Platform.

