Team-Based Inquiry Learning in Linear Algebra

The marriage of Team-Based Learning, Inquiry-Based Learning, and Alternative Grading

By Sharona Krinsky



Introduction

Sharona Krinsky

Co-PI and Faculty Development Facilitator on the NSF IUSE Funded CLIMB-UP Grant

Executive Director, Director of Programming for Higher Education Center for Grading Reform

Organizer **The Grading Conference**

Lecturer - Math Department California State University, Los Angeles



What is Team-Based Inquiry Learning?

 Team-Based Learning (TBL) is a cooperative learning strategy blending elements of flipped learning, inquiry-based learning, and problem-based learning.

A Personal History of "Failure"

- Introduction to "Cooperative Learning" – circa 1984
- Use of Cooperative Learning in Calculus while a graduate TA at Ohio State – 1992-1997
- Use of Inquiry Learning in Calculus – Hughes-Hallett – 1995
- Use of Active learning in Developmental Math – circa 2009

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Adding in Grading Reform – 2016

- Calculus 1, 2, and 3 with Active Calculus and Standards Based Grading
 - + Success!! (But still difficult) 2016 2018
- Quantitative Reasoning with Statistics in Dual Enrollment environment and iClickers with groups
 - + Success! (Sort of) 2016-2019
- Quantitative Reasoning with Statistics redesign to accommodate no developmental math and over 40 sections with 15 instructors – some success, still not very engaging/inquiry based – 2017 – 2020 (Spring)

• COVID

• Fall 2020 – do you want to teach Linear Algebra???

Things about Linear Algebra (from my perspective)

- 1. I never took the lower division Linear Algebra class.
- 2. I took the upper division Linear Algebra class with insufficient preparation as a first semester freshman.
- 3. That was over 35 years ago.
- 4. I stopped my Ph.D. research in part by running into issues with the holes in my background regarding Linear Algebra.
- 5. I had not touched linear algebra since the 20th century.
- 6. We were in COVID.
- 7. This course is the first more "formal" class as far as expectations of mathematical writing precisions, "proving" things, etc.



Enter TBIL, stage right

Structured

- Pre-class work (Readiness Assurance Process)
- In class collaboration
- High structure

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• Biggest key – the four S's

The Four S's



Present a Significant Problem



All teams get the Same Problem



Teams are asked to make a Specific Choice (constrained choice)



Teams commit to their decision by publicly and Simultaneous Reporting it.

Spanning Sets (EV2)

Activity 2.2.7 We'd prefer a more methodical method to decide if every vector in \mathbb{R}^n belongs to some spanning set, compared to the guess-and-check method we used in Activity 2.2.6.

(a) An arbitrary vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$
 belongs to span $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ provided the equation
$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$

has...

- A. no solutions.
- B. exactly one solution.
- C. at least one solution.
- D. infinitely-many solutions.

Let's look at an Example

Image and Kernel (AT3)

Activity 3.3.2 Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by

$$T\left(\left[\begin{array}{c} x\\ y\end{array}\right]\right) = \left[\begin{array}{c} x\\ y\\ 0\end{array}\right] \qquad \text{with standard matrix} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\\ 0 & 0\end{array}\right]$$

Which of these subspaces of \mathbb{R}^2 describes the set of all vectors that transform into $\vec{0}$?

А.	$\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ a \end{array} \right] \middle a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$	C. $\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0 \end{array} \right] \right\}$
В.	$\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \middle a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$	D. $\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \right] \middle a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

Here's another example.

What made it all work?

Structure +

Teams +

Time in class committed to student sense-making +

Standards-based grading where everything aligns to the learning outcome which builds the grade.

Keep in Touch!

- Sharona Krinsky
- <u>Sharona.Krinsky@thegradingconference.com</u>
- <u>www.Tbil.org</u>
- <u>www.TheGradingConference.com</u>
- <u>www.TheGradingPod.com</u>



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