

Simple Equations, Deep Understanding How Topics in Algebra and Calculus relate to Technology and Artificial Intelligence

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G-TEAMS

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Who are we?

- Qiyam Tung – Computer Science-Computer Vision (U. of Arizona)
- Alison Cornell – Desert View Teacher
- Working together because of G-TEAMS (NSF funded collaboration between grad students and teachers in GK-12).
- Determining what to add to lessons/units
- Purpose of our lessons
- Management of class (one teaches, the other helps out)

Why Mathematics?

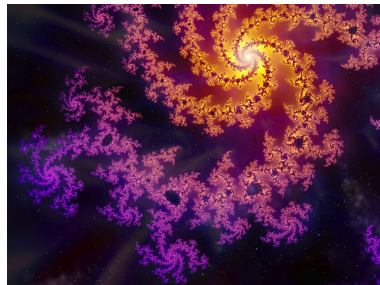
“Why do we study mathematics?”



What can lines tell us?

One equation can have
multiple *interpretations*

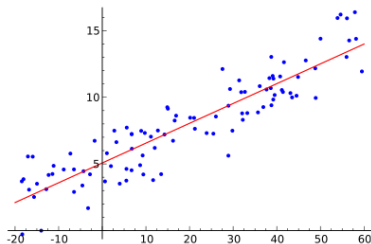
- Shape (Geometry)
- Tangent line (Calculus)
- Prediction/Classification
(machine learning/AI)



Calculus: Regression/Classification

Regression: you can use lines to predict data (e.g. future housing pricing).

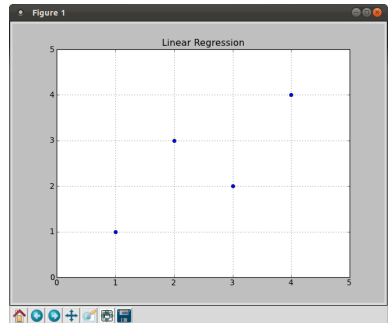
One natural extension is classification (face or no face in a picture)



Teaching Regression

How do we estimate a line's parameters (e.g. slope)?

- Guesstimate
- Calculate!



Teaching Regression

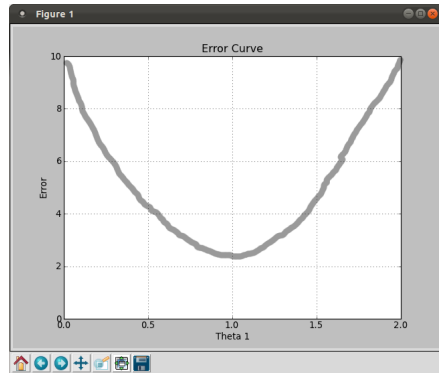
How do we estimate a line's parameters (e.g. slope)?

- Given the slope of a line, we can measure how “bad” a fit it is.
- Call this measure the “error.”
- What we want to do is get a fit so that the error is *minimal*



Teaching Regression

- How does the error change as we change the slope?
- Set derivative (of error function) to zero to find minimum.



Working Together

- Students struggled with Error formula. Good idea to review summation formula and other algebra basics.
- Students should work in groups to complete practice problems. Some will need extra description to understand the problem.
- Helpful to have covered maximum/minimum in calculus before this activity.
- Phonebook activity good for group work.

Logarithms and Search

How do you search through a
giant database efficiently?
What does efficient mean?



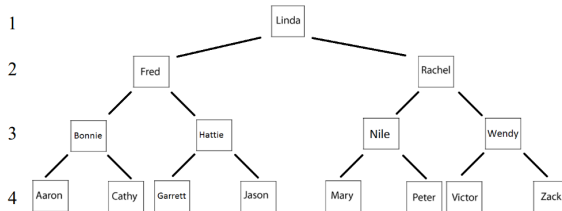
Phonebook Search

Phonebook activity



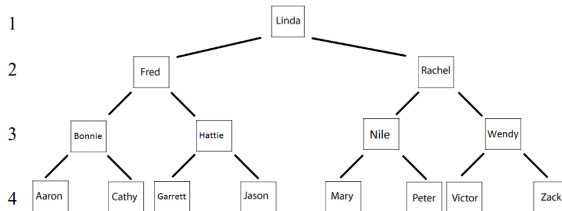
Phonebook Search

Search Time



Phonebook Search

Search Time



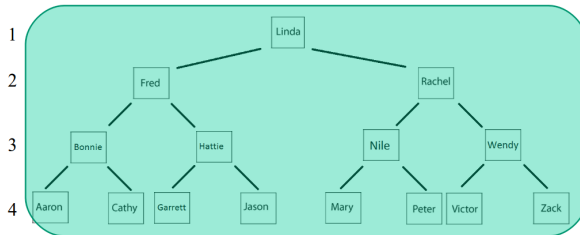
15 (n)ames

4 (c)hecks

How is (c)hecks (search time) related to number of (n)ames?

Phonebook Search

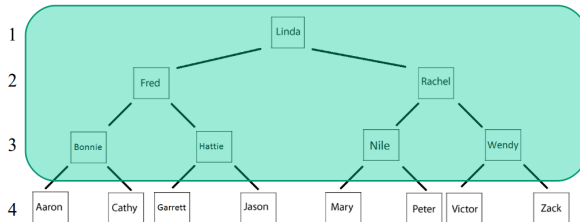
Binary Trees



$$2^4 - 1 = 15$$

Phonebook Search

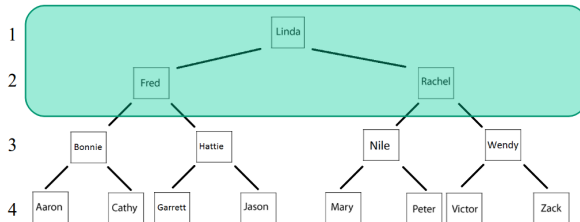
Binary Trees



$$2^3 - 1 = 7$$

Phonebook Search

Binary Trees



$$2^2 - 1 = 3$$

Phonebook Search

There exists a relationship between the number of (c)hecks and number of (n)ames. Essentially,

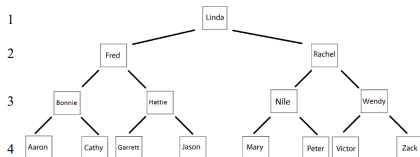
$$2^c - 1 = n \quad (1)$$

Or, to make it simpler

$$2^c = n \quad (2)$$

If we know how many names there are, how do we compute the number of checks needed?

Search Time



$$2^c = n \quad (3)$$

$$\log_2(2^c) = \log_2(n) \quad (4)$$

$$c = \log_2(n) \quad (5)$$

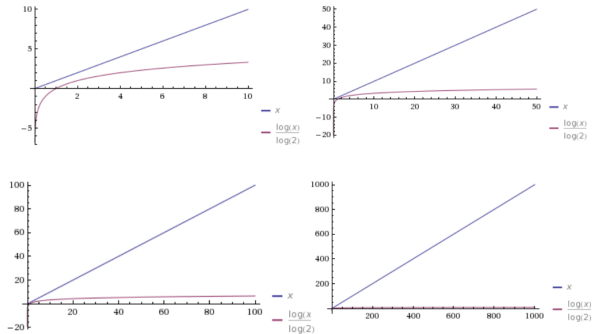
Phonebook Search

What does this mean?

Number of Names	Max Number of Checks
2	1
4	2
8	3
16	4
...	...
256	8

Phonebook Search

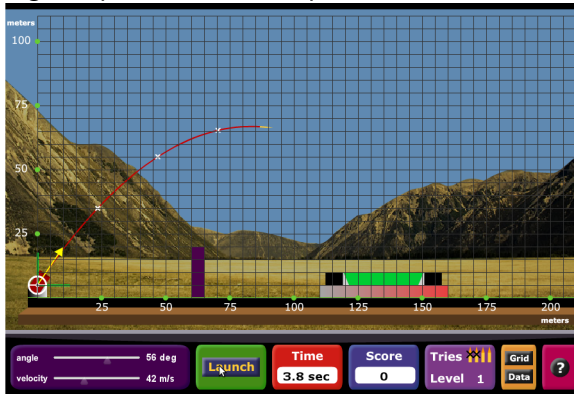
Comparing Linear and Binary Searches



$y = \text{time}$
 $x = \text{number of names}$

Winning a game

Finding the parameters to a quadratic $ax^2 + bx + c = y$.



More Mathematics

More interpretations/activities

- Lines can be used to understand hit-detection (video games).
- Systems of equations (GPS)
- Functional notation and programming.

Thanks for coming!