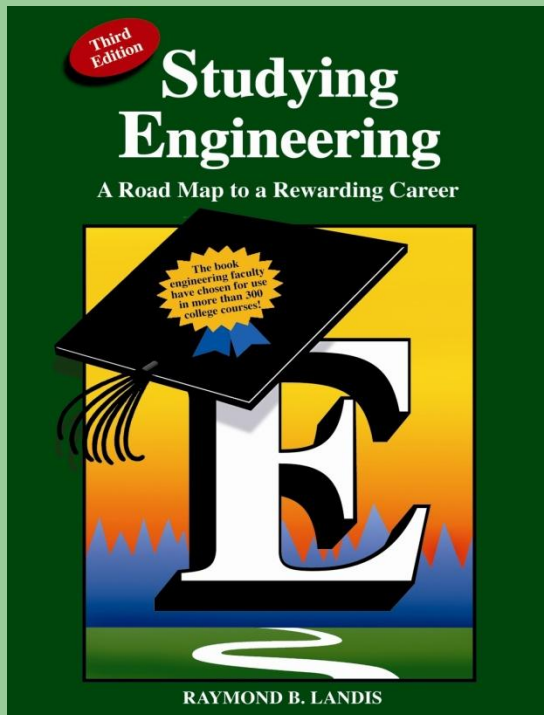


# Chapter 5

*Making the  
Learning Process  
Work for You*

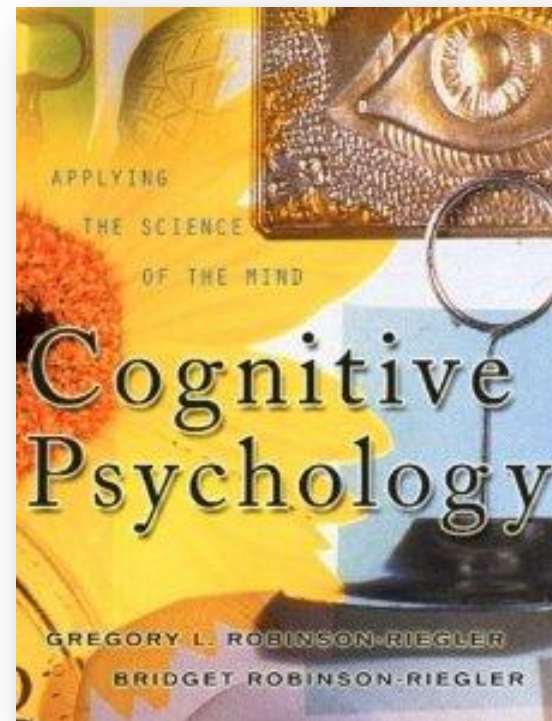
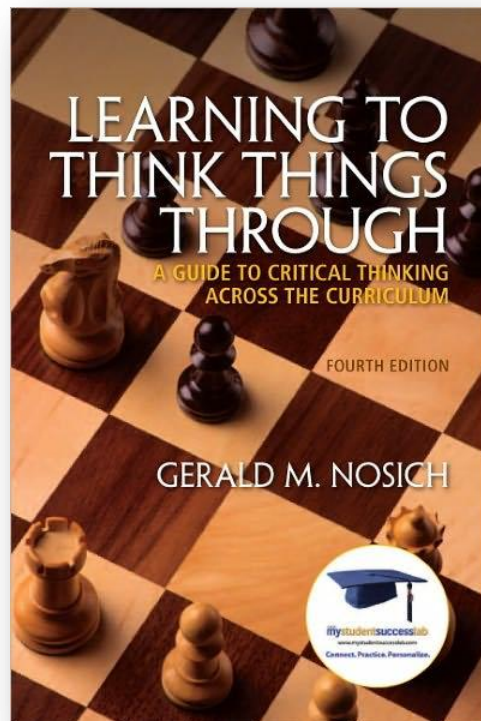


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*Elaborative Rehearsal*

# Lecture Overview

- Vocabulary of the Discipline
- Definitions
- Fundamental Concepts



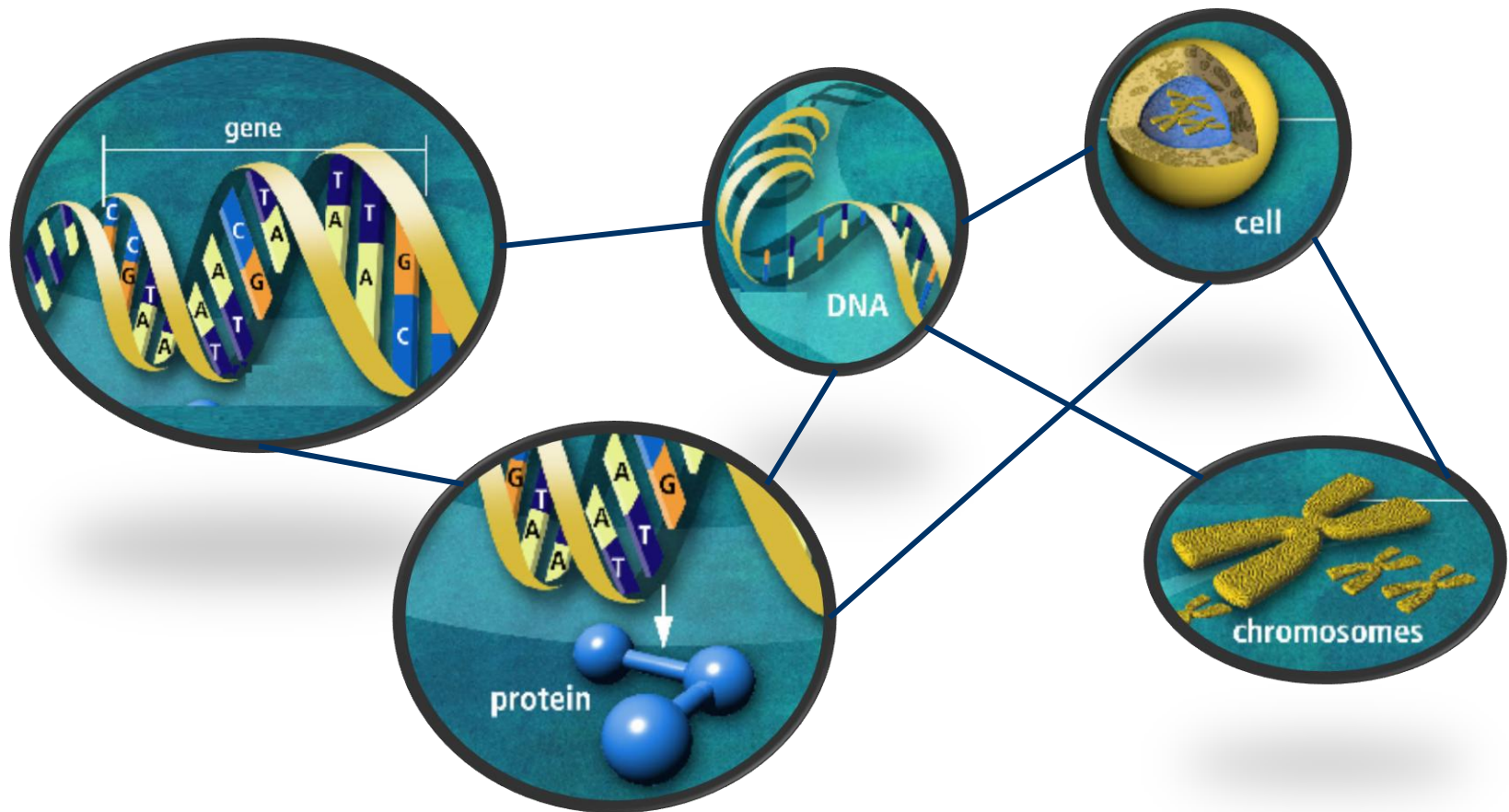
# Vocabulary

Knowing Vocabulary of a Discipline  
Increases your ability

- To think clearly
- To communicate clearly
- To gain insights into fundamentals of the discipline

# Vocabulary

- Vocabulary of a Discipline is like a web it is interconnected
- It helps you thinking in terms of logical connections rather than fragments



# Definitions

Thinking of the meaning:

- What kind of creature does the definition apply to?
- How do we check to see if it's satisfied?
- Does *anything* satisfy this definition?
- Does anything *not* satisfy this definition?
- What kind of problems can we solve with it?

# Definitions

*Definition.* A set is an unordered collection of objects with no repetitions.

$S = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$     $A = \{ a, b, c \}$     $B = \{ 1, 2, 3, 1 \}$

Thinking of the meaning:

1. What objects does it apply to?
2. How do we check to see if it's satisfied?
3. Does *anything* satisfy this definition?
4. Does anything *not* satisfy this definition?
5. What kind of problems can we solve with it?

# Definitions

*Definition.* A **set** is an unordered collection of objects with no repetitions.

Making associations:

$\mathbb{N} = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots \}$

a set of natural numbers

$\Sigma = \{ a, b, c, d, e, f, g, \dots \}$

English alphabet



A set of students



A set of states

# Definitions

*Definition.* A **function** is a rule of correspondence between two sets such that there is a unique element in the second set assigned to each element in the first set.

Thinking of the meaning:

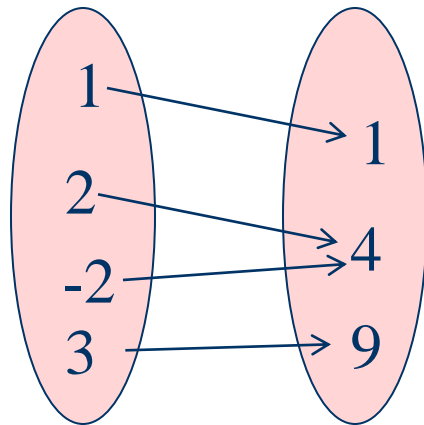
1. What objects does it apply to?
2. How do we check to see if it's satisfied?
3. Does *anything* satisfy this definition?
4. Does anything *not* satisfy this definition?
5. What kind of problems can we solve with it?



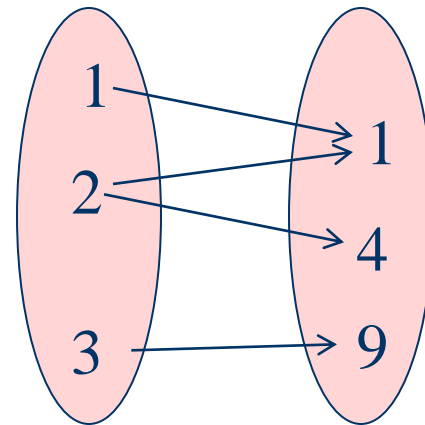
# Definitions

*Definition.* A **function** is a rule of correspondence between two sets such that there is a unique element in the second set assigned to each element in the first set.

Making associations:



Function

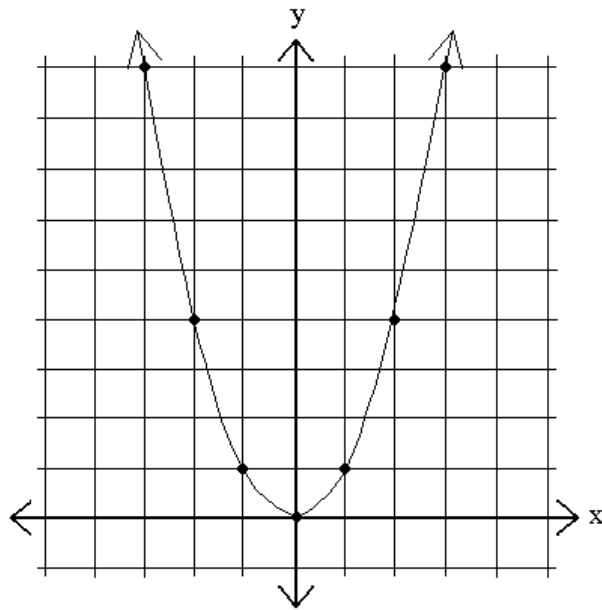


Not a function

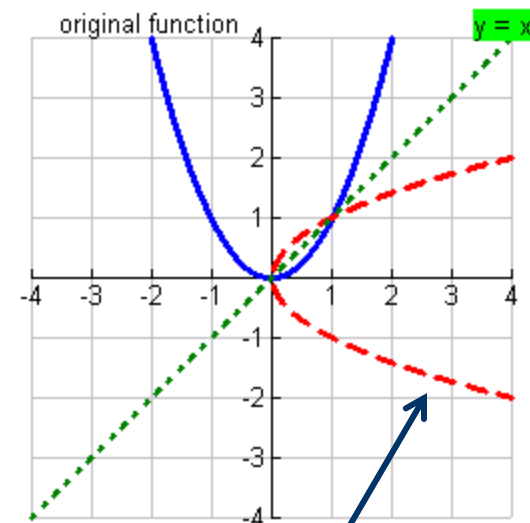
# Definitions

*Definition.* A **function** is a rule of correspondence between two sets such that there is a unique element in the second set assigned to each element in the first set.

Making associations:



Function



Not a function

# Fundamental Concepts

I have ownership of the course's content when

- I understand the course concepts
- I can raise relevant questions about them
- I can apply them to new situations

# Fundamental Concepts

A fundamental and powerful concept is one that can be used to explain or think out a huge body of questions, problems, information or situations.

The F&P concepts are the most central and useful ideas in the discipline.

If you understand F&P concepts in a deep way, you are in a position to understand a great deal of the rest of the course.

# Fundamental Concepts

Own F&P → own the rest of the course

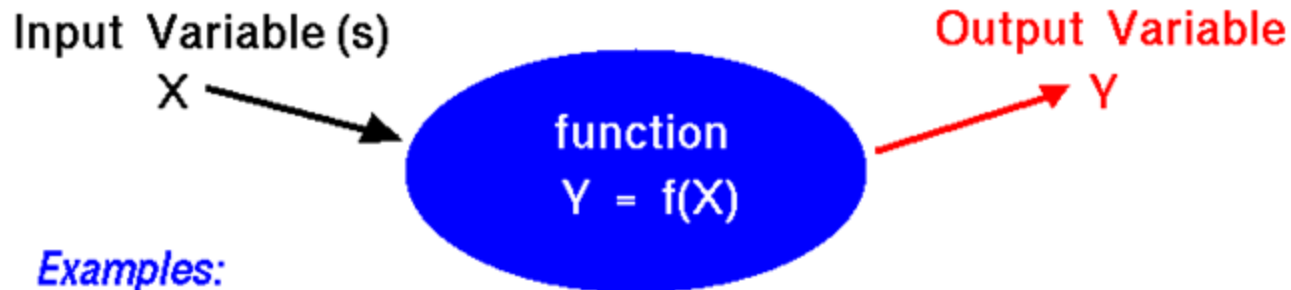
- Identify F&P concepts
- Learn them in a deep way
- Understand how they fit together
- Use them in your thinking about every question or problem
- Internalize them – use them to answer questions that lie beyond the scope of the course



## Functions



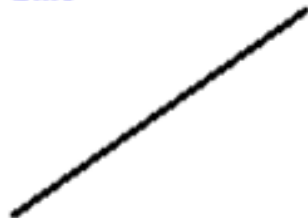
A **function** is a mathematical process that uniquely relates the value of one variable to the value of another variable.



*Examples:*

- $\sin(x)$      $\exp(x)$      $e^x$      $x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 12$   
 $\cos(x)$      $\ln(x)$      $\sqrt[2]{x}$      $\cosh(x)$   
 $\tan(x)$      $\tan^{-1}(x)$      $x!$

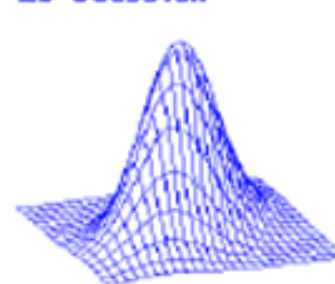
Line



Polynomial

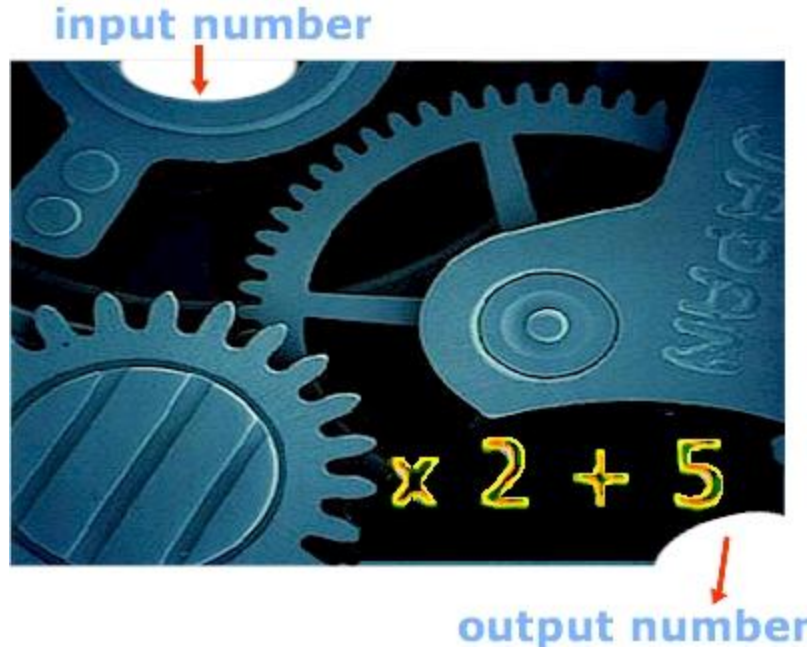


2D Gaussian



# Fundamental Concepts

# Learn F&P deeply

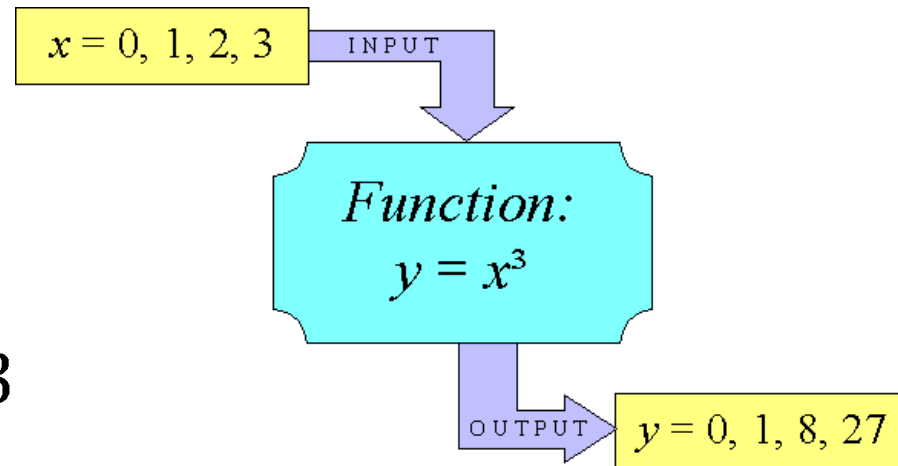


INPUT      OUTPUT

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3$$
$$g(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$$

INPUT      OUTPUT

$$f(g(x)) = (g(x))^2 - 3$$
$$= (\sqrt{x + 1})^2 - 3$$

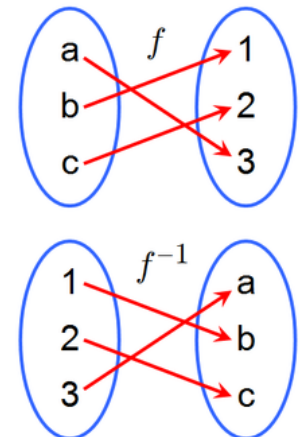
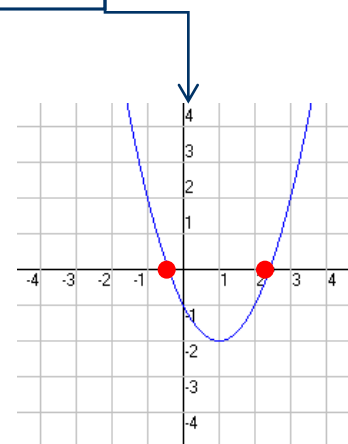
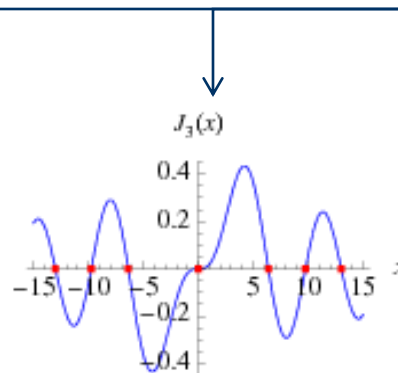
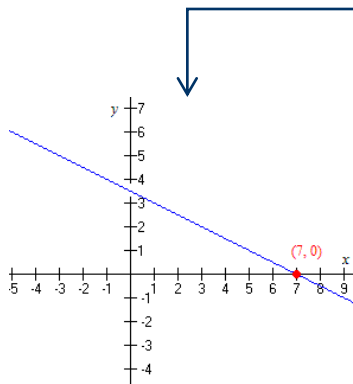


## Function

x-Intercepts  
 $P(x)$  zeros

Types

Inverse





# Fundamental Concepts

Why does this work?

Own F&P → own the rest of the course

- Memories are stronger when they have many associative connections
- It is much harder to recall some procedure if it is stored as a separate piece of information
- Understanding F&P concepts gives you sense of ownership and a feeling of authenticity
- Authenticity correlates with high motivation and, hence, gives you a powerful leverage to control your memories

# Group Work

Choose one of the disciplines below and think of it in terms of Fundamental & Powerful concepts

- Identify F&P concepts
- Use a concept map to show how they fit together
- How can you internalize them in your life?

History, Biology, Literature,  
Mathematics, Physics