



Modeling in Depth:

What do we want our modelers to take from our course?

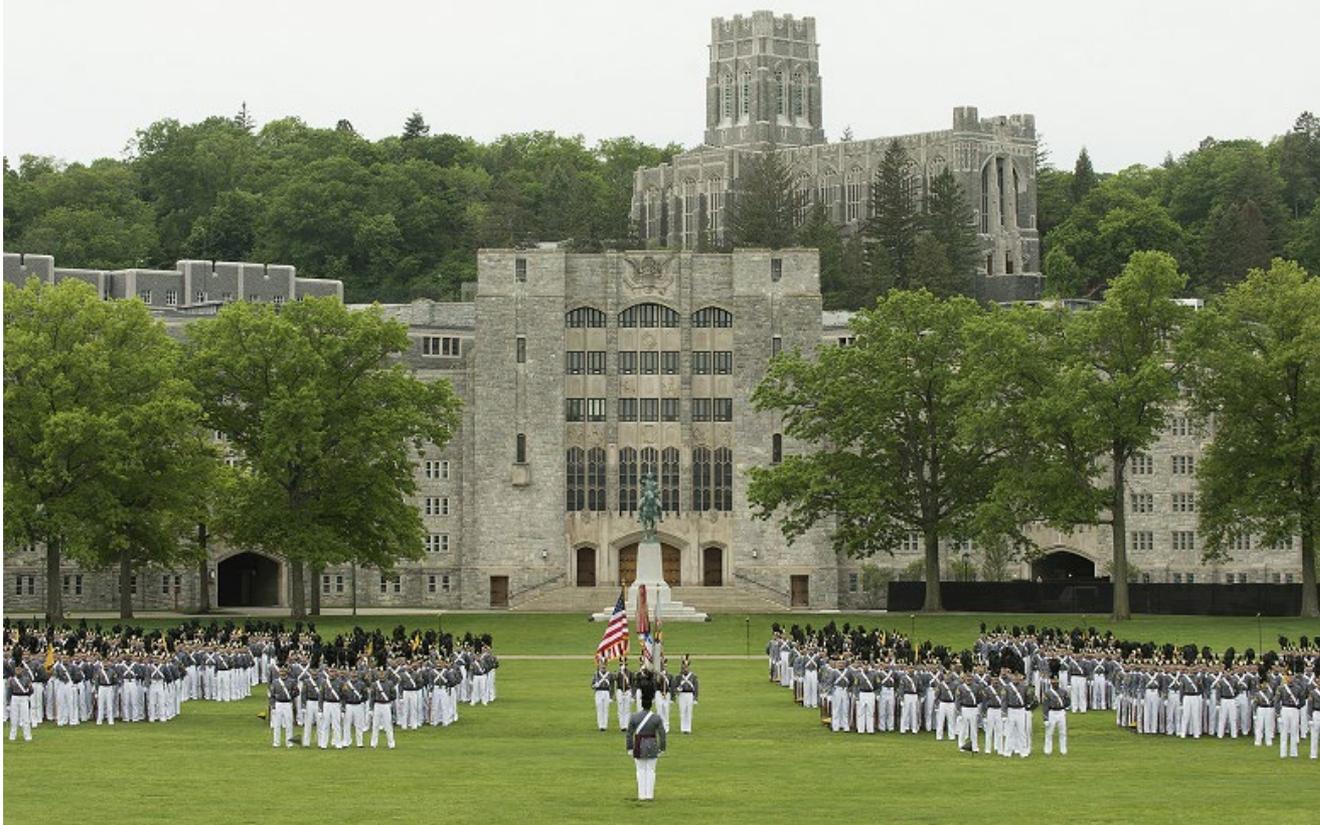
Thomas Mussmann

United States Military Academy
at West Point



A modeling in depth approach allows students to reach peak modeling

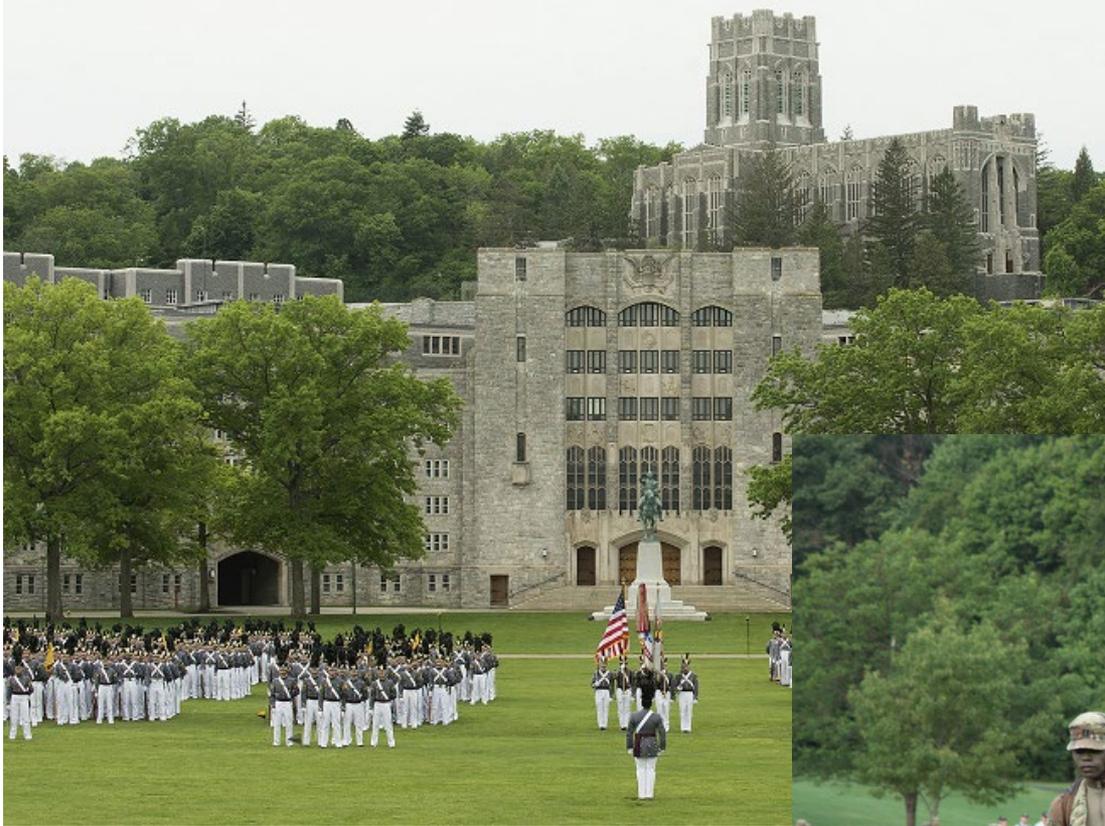
- Background
- Backwards Planning
- Bloom's taxonomy
- Traditional Traps
- Parallel modeling teaching





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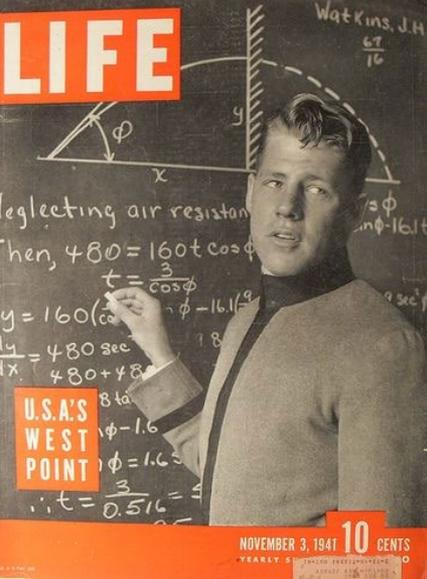
Background





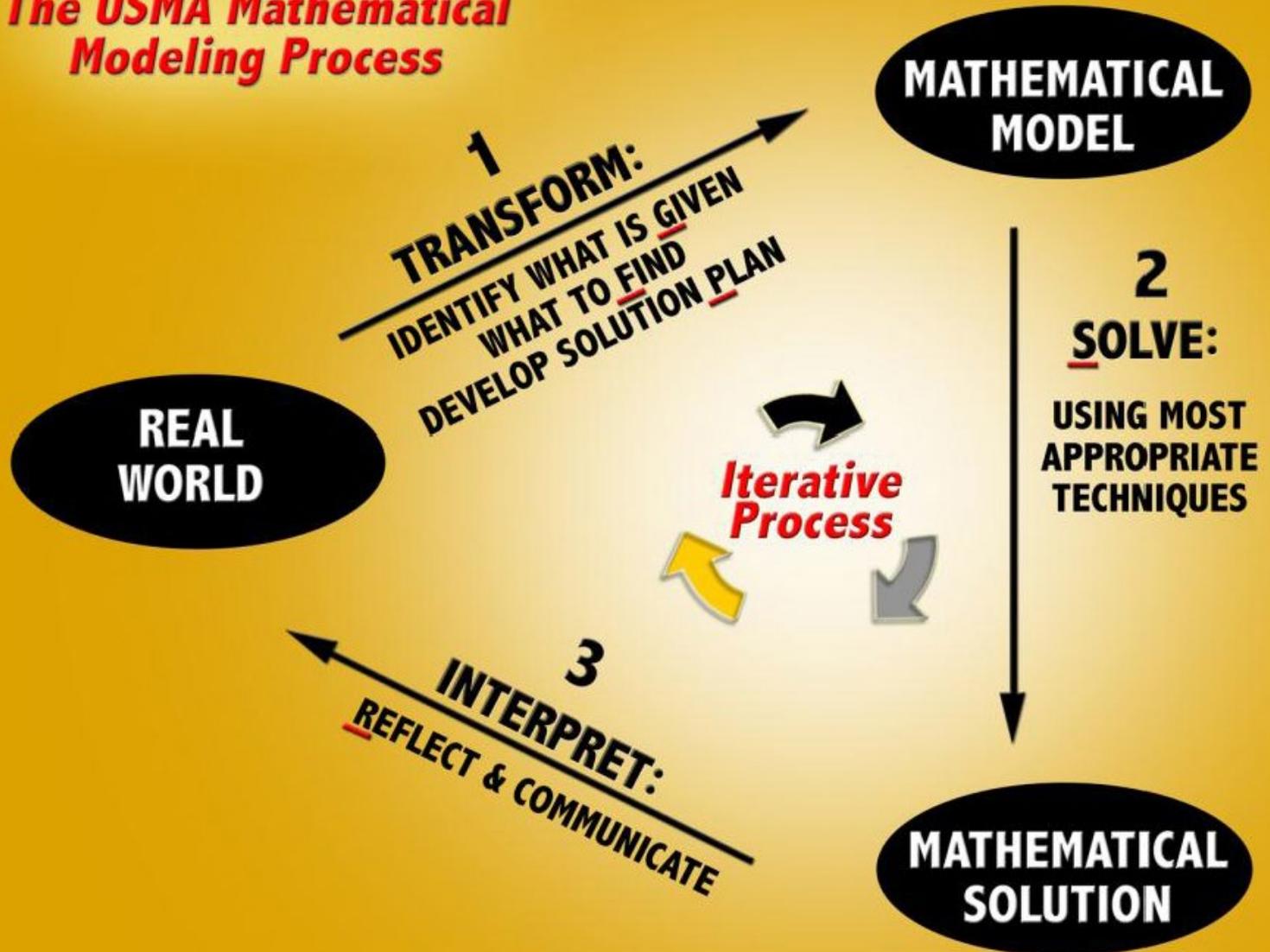
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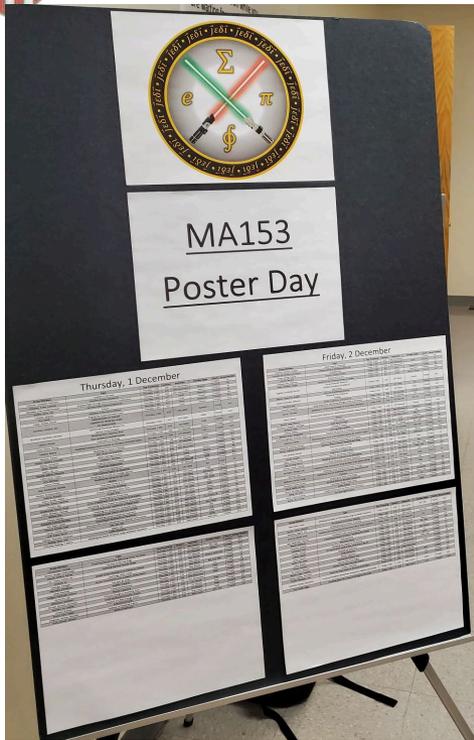
Background





The USMA Mathematical Modeling Process







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A Couple Examples





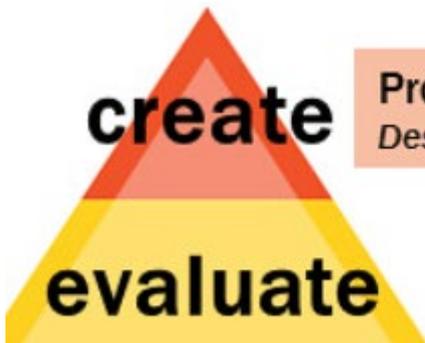
Students use real world phenomena to cause them to

- Construct a model from basic assumptions or physical laws
- Make a parameter a function
- Add a term to account for something
- “Tune” parameters



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Produce new or original work

Design, assemble, construct, conjecture, develop, formulate, author, investigate

Justify a stand or decision

appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value, critique, weigh



Bloom's Taxonomy

create

Produce new or original work

Design, assemble, construct, conjecture, develop, formulate, author, investigate

evaluate

Justify a stand or decision

appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value, critique, weigh

analyze

Draw connections among ideas

differentiate, organize, relate, compare, contrast, distinguish, examine, experiment, question, test

apply

Use information in new situations

execute, implement, solve, use, demonstrate, interpret, operate, schedule, sketch

understand

Explain ideas or concepts

classify, describe, discuss, explain, identify, locate, recognize, report, select, translate

remember

Recall facts and basic concepts

define, duplicate, list, memorize, repeat, state



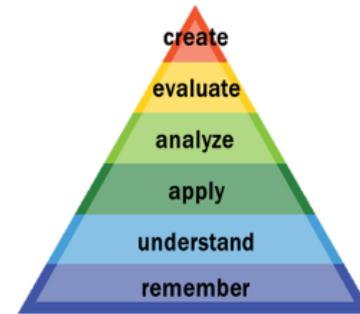


- Create
 - Add a term to overcome short coming in model
- Evaluate
 - Acknowledge short comings in model
- Analyze
 - Solve for a parameter
- Apply
 - Create a model with same parameters as textbook
- Understand:
 - What is rate of change
 - How this is an ODE
 - Assumptions used to build the model
- Remember:
 - Given textbook models
 - $T'(t) = k(T - T_A)$
 - $\sum F = ma$



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How do we teach to help students reach the top?

Traditional vs. Parallel



In class for lecture I:

1. Talk about how many rabbits there are/were in Australia
2. Propose or read from the book $\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$
3. Find k from data
4. Talk about the model and what inferences can be made from it

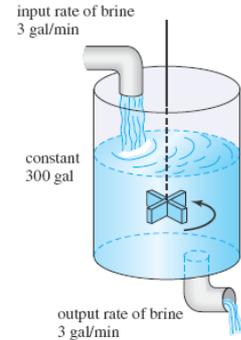


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For Homework Students solve problems such as:

1. Consider a mixing tank find concentration at time t
2. A radioactive isotope decays how long ago was it buried?
3. A cold drink is set out at room temperature how long until it reaches 50 Fahrenheit?





Challenges with this approach:

- Students learn to copy rather than understand



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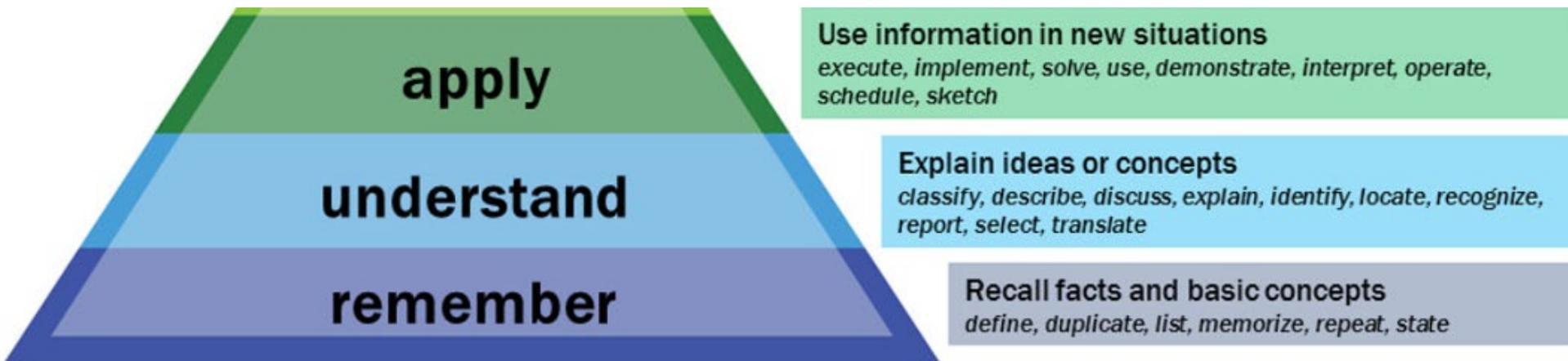
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- Students learn to copy rather than understand
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- Breadth of modeling is prioritized over depth.



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In class for lecture I:

1. Use Bernoulli's equation (conservation of energy) to derive Torricelli's Law

$$flow_{drain} = \sqrt{2gh}$$
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{A_w}{A_{drain}} \sqrt{2gh}$$





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2. Find a parameter from data





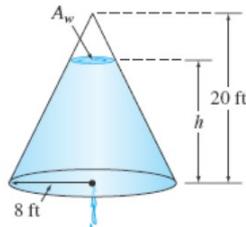
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2. Find a parameter from data
3. Make a A_w a function h (re-transform)



4. Incorporate an inflow function (re-transform)

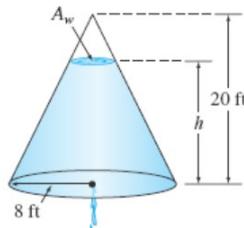


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For Homework Students emulate this process:

1. Consider the temperature of a lake: derive Newton's cooling
2. Find a coefficient that approximates data
3. Make the ambient temperature a function of time
4. Add a function to account for:
 - a. The ground temp under the lake
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Inflow of cold water
 - d. The sun heating the water



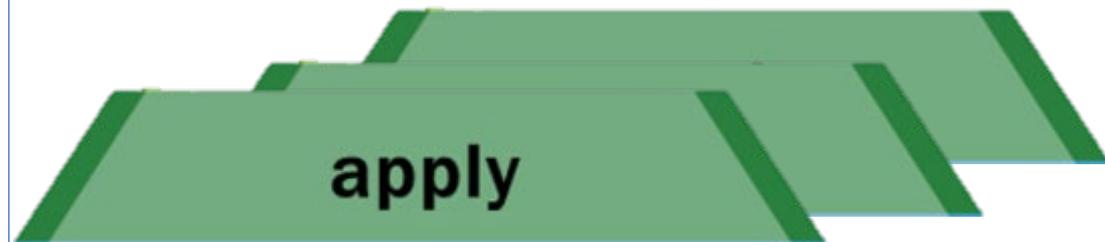
Parallel

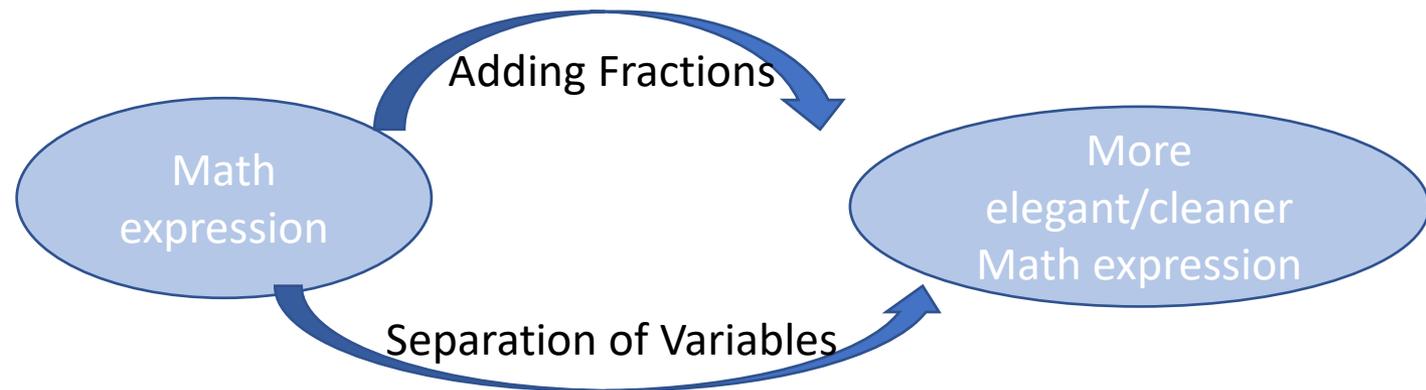
- Teaches how to make an ODE model “from scratch”
- Teaches the flexibility of model making

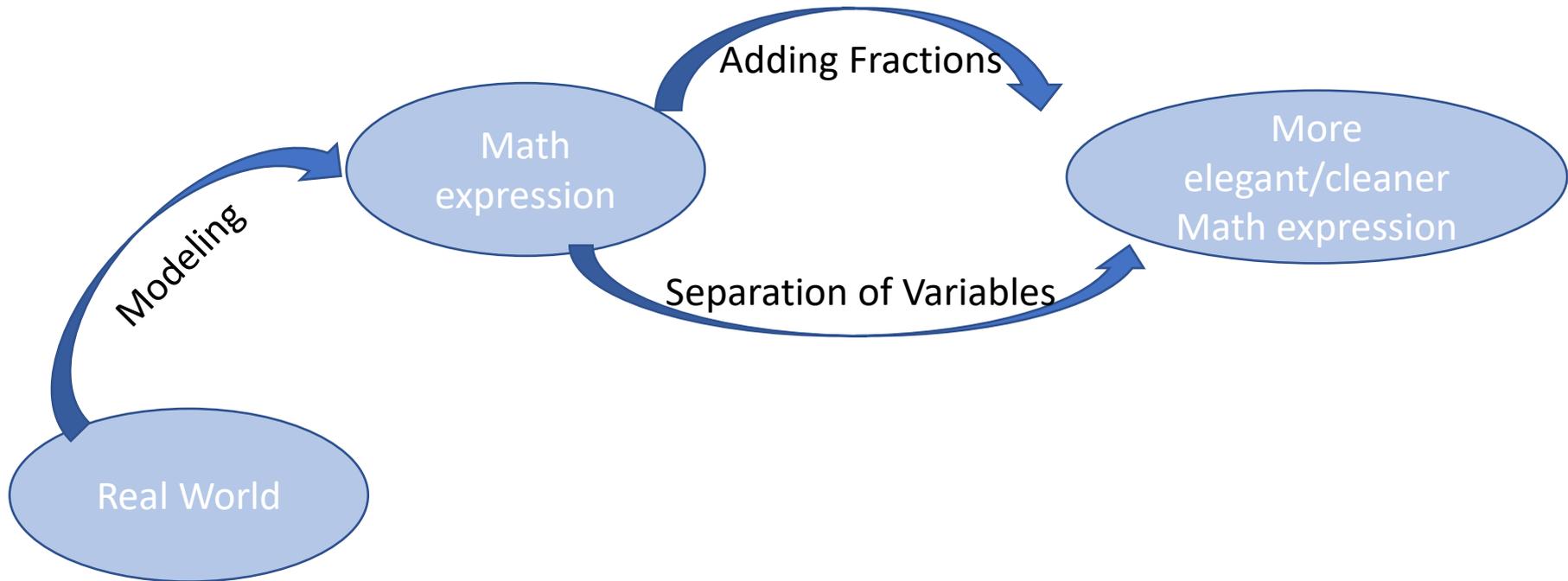


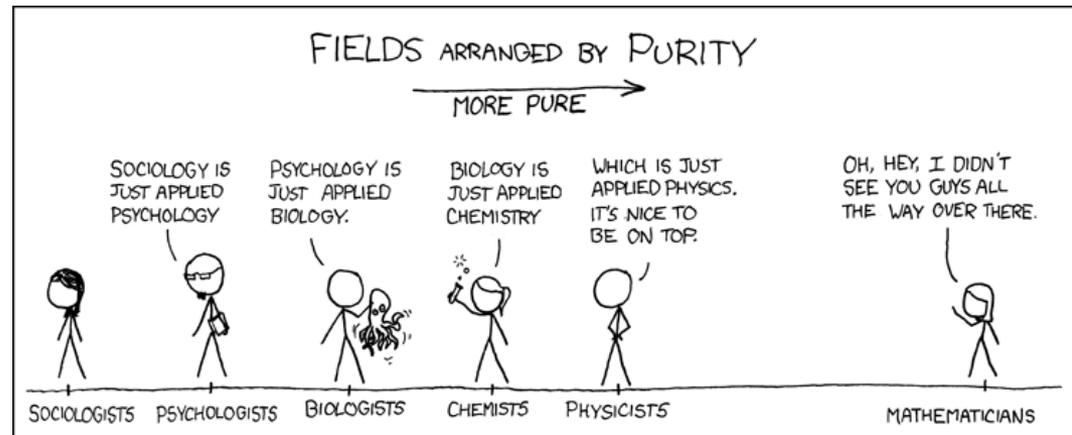
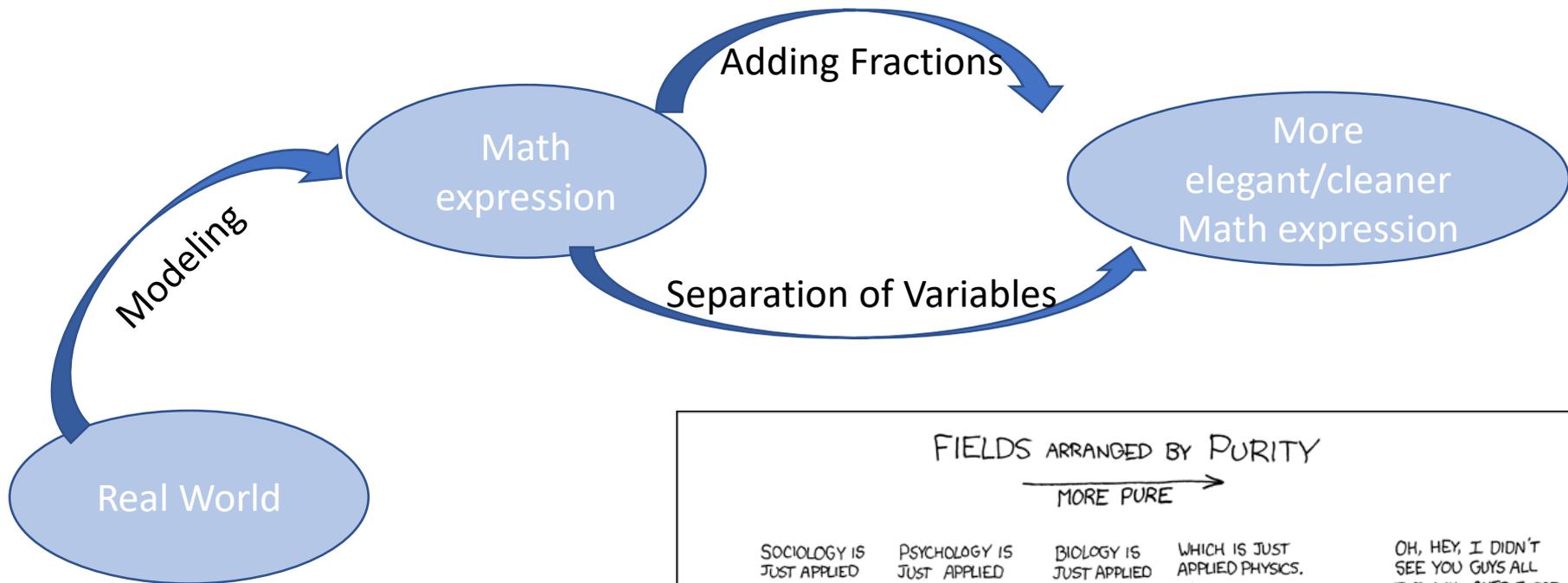
Breadth

- Makes Homework more “mathy”
- Demonstrates breadth of ODE applications



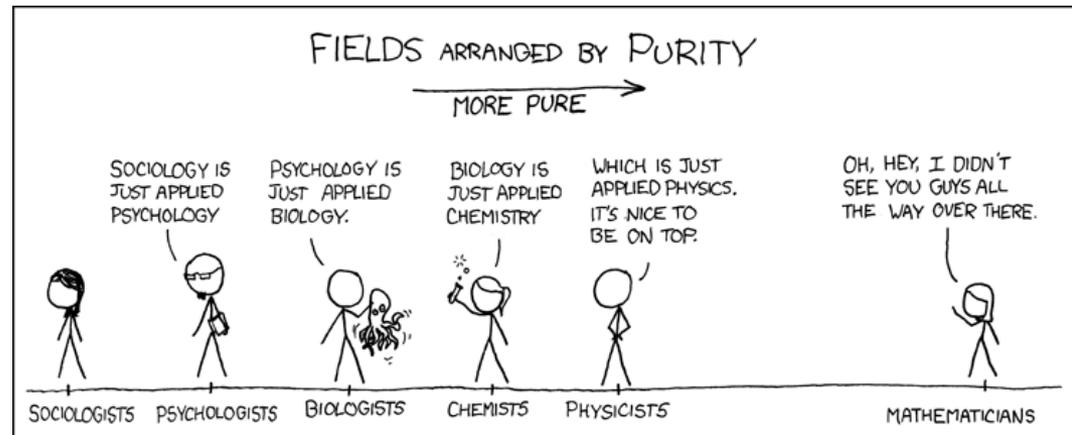
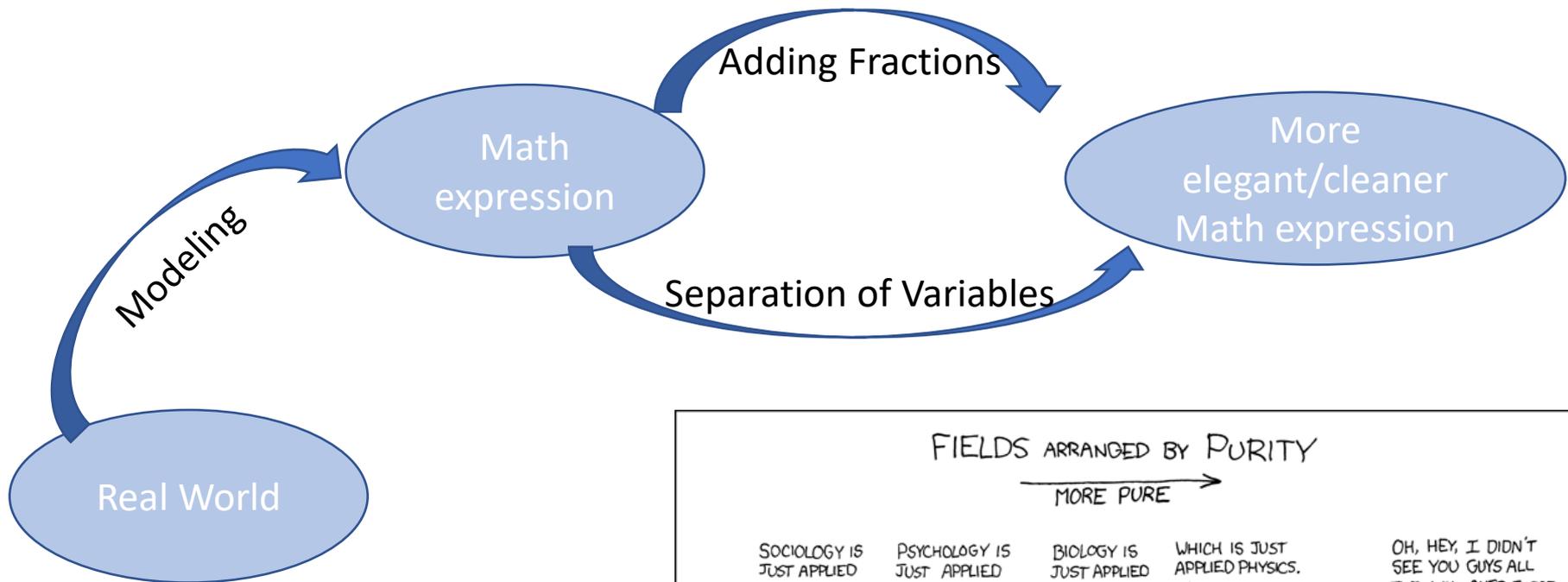








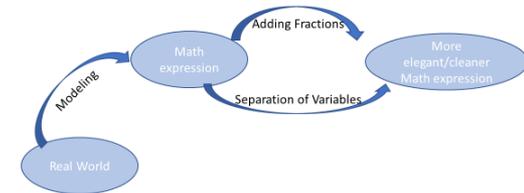
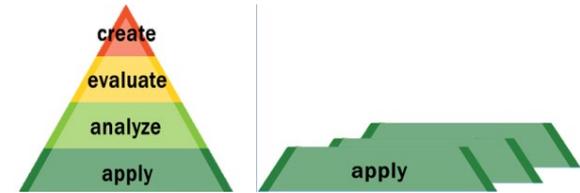
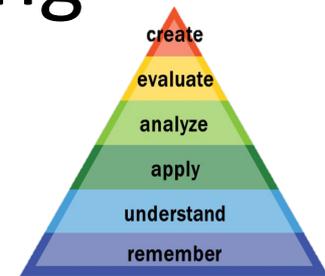
Just as students take our Math skills to other classes, so they should take our modeling skills





A modeling in depth approach allows students to reach peak modeling

- Used Bloom's taxonomy to analyze better teaching of modeling
- Compared a traditional modeling approach to a parallel modeling approach
- Abstracting the idea of modeling
- Modeling is often considered trivial to the more mathematically experienced





Slide 3-5 Photos: [Benjamin Potter completes cadet training at West Point \(poconorecord.com\)](https://www.poconorecord.com)

<https://midhudsonnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Beast-Barracks-2021-1024x683.jpg>

Bloom's taxonomy pyramid taken from: [Bloom's Taxonomy | Center for Teaching | Vanderbilt University](https://www.centerforteaching.org/blooms-taxonomy)

Slide 16: I used the following website to help derive Torricelli's Law: [Torricelli's Law | Neutrium](https://www.neutrium.com/torricellis-law)

Slide 19: Conical Tank picture taken from Zill Differential Equations with Boundary-Value Problems Chapter 3.2 page 103

Slide 24: XKCD comic <https://xkcd.com/435/>