

# Jupyter For Every High Schooler!\*



Using Jupyter Notebook in the classroom

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\*By every “high schooler,” I mean last year’s 127 freshman enrolled at a small, exclusive independent school. So a considerably smaller number than every high schooler in America.

# Computer Science notes

- 40% of schools offer CS with programming
  - 2016 Gallup study, *Trends in the State of CS in US K-12 Schools*
  
- 4 states require all public high schools offer at least one CS course
  - Texas, West Virginia, Arkansas, Virginia (2017)
  - BNY Mellon *State-Level Policies Supporting Equitable K-12 CS Education - 2017*

# CS notes continued

- Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia require that CS be allowed to fulfill a core graduation credit.
- Four States leave it up to the individual districts
  - BNY Mellon *State-Level Policies Supporting Equitable K-12 CS Education* - 2017
- 50% of Americans rank CS as one of the most important subjects to study
  - Horizon Media Study - 2015
    - 75% said more important than a foreign language

# Gender Inequity in CS

- 22% of the Advanced Placement CS-A test takers in 2015 were female.
- Women who try AP Computer Science in high school are ten times more likely to major in it in college
  - 2007 College Board Study
- Young women are not getting enough practical, hands-on experience with STEM subjects.
  - 2017 Microsoft Survey (Europe)

# Combat Self-Selectedness

My goal to integrate more computer science principles into the existing math curriculum to broaden exposure to computer science principles as well as create more meaningful interactions in STEM.

# Is there room?

Yes, integrate it with Inquiry-Based Learning!

# 4 Steps of Inquiry-Based Learning

1. Motivate students to ask questions
2. Research the topic
3. Present their findings
4. Reflect

# **Inquiry-Based Learning and CS**

Teaching CS principles and ideas is highly integrable with Inquiry-Based Learning!

Make use of all the incredible resources online.



# How are we doing it?

Python on a chromebook (roughly \$130) using web-based Jupyter notebooks

[jupyter.org/try](https://jupyter.org/try)

Advantages of Python:

- Easy Syntax
- Clean
- Versatile
- Industry used

# Current Math Curriculum

**9th Grade:** Integrated Algebra and Geometry

**10th Grade:** More Integrated Algebra and Geometry

**11th Grade:** Analysis of functions, introduction to infinity

**12th Grade:** Calculus, Stats, Advanced Topics

# 9th Grade

Project 1: Variables, mathematical operations, **if**, **elif**, **else** logic with triangles, **print()**

Project 2: Functions

Project 3: Loops, **range(a,b)**

# How did it go?

Some bumps, but quite well!

Student reflection: “I did programming at a summer camp and it seemed really hard but this was pretty easy and kind of fun.”

# Current Developments:

Create a 4 year computer science strand in the mathematics program.

# 10th Grade

Project 1: Introduction to Numpy (and more broadly introduction to packages) and matrices.

Project 2: Transformations with matrices

# 11th Grade

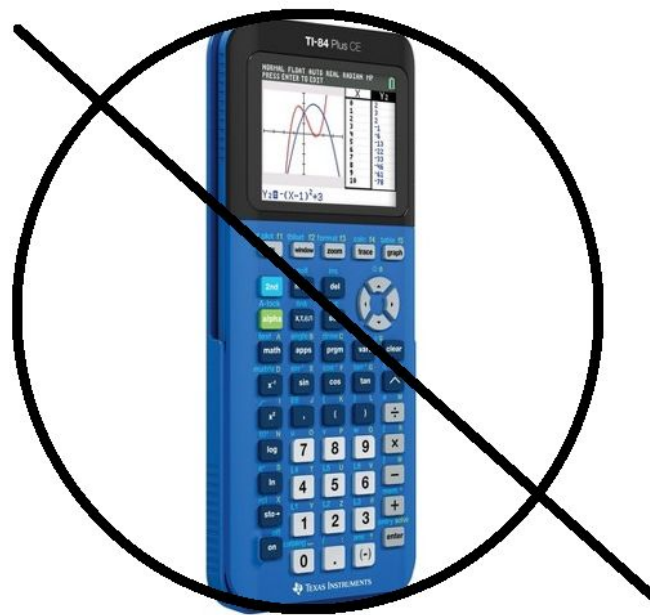
Project 1: Introduction to graphing, matplotlib

Project 2: Recursion! Loops again.

# 12th Grade - Statistics

Statistics in 2018!

Pandas, Scipy, Scikit-learn





# 12th Grade - Calculus

Calculus is a tool for approximation!

# Experience:

1. **If, elif, else**, functions, **print()**, **for**, **while**
2. Numpy, matrices
3. Matplotlib
4. Algorithms
5. Pandas, data analysis

# Future Projects!

Train more teachers!

# Future Projects cont.

## 2. Using programming to motivate math

Ex: Project Euler #278, <https://projecteuler.net/problem=278>

Given the values of integers  $1 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$ , consider the linear combination  $q_1 a_1 + q_2 a_2 + \dots + q_n a_n = b$ , using only integer values  $q_k \geq 0$ .

Note that for a given set of  $a_k$ , it may be that not all values of  $b$  are possible.

For instance, if  $a_1 = 5$  and  $a_2 = 7$ , there are no  $q_1 \geq 0$  and  $q_2 \geq 0$  such that  $b$  could be 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18 or 23.

In fact, 23 is the largest impossible value of  $b$  for  $a_1 = 5$  and  $a_2 = 7$ .

We therefore call  $f(5, 7) = 23$ .

Similarly, it can be shown that  $f(6, 10, 15) = 29$  and  $f(14, 22, 77) = 195$ .

Find  $\sum f(p * q, p * r, q * r)$ , where  $p, q$  and  $r$  are prime numbers and  $p < q < r < 5000$ .

# Future Projects Cont.

3. Raspberry Pi with GPIO

4. Gazebo, ROS, and Jupyter

# Thank you!



Questions?

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