IMPLEMENTATION OF MICROSOFT MATHEMATICS IN ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

P. Kanakadurga Devi¹, V.G. Naidu²

¹ Department of Mathematics, MLR Institute of Technology, Hyderabad-043, India. Email: durga.thulasi@gmail.com ² Adama Science and Technology University, Dept. of Applied Mathematics, Po box-1888, Ethiopia. Email: naiduvedam@yahoo.com

Abstract

Microsoft Mathematics is a freely downloadable educational program. In this paper implemented Microsoft Mathematics to develop the problem solving skills in Engineering Mathematics. In this survey two groups of students were participated. Conventional group was learning by using age-old teaching method and Empirical group was learning by using Microsoft Mathematics. Assessment of student's achievement was collected by conducting test before and after using Microsoft Mathematics. Using Microsoft Mathematics we can solve problems related to Calculus, Statistics, Trigonometry and Linear Algebra. In this investigation Empirical group students' attitudes and self confidence in solving mathematical and tech related problems comparing with Conventional group is more effective.

Keywords

Microsoft mathematics, Technology application, Problem Posing, Critical thinking.

I. Introduction

A learned Mathematics person has studied for a long time and has a lot of knowledge with the set of information as a chart or image [1]. To develop Mathematics problem solving skills, technology plays an important role [2]. Technical teaching of Mathematics is an important way as to be worthy of paying more attention and concentration compared with traditional method [3]. Technology used in solving Mathematical problems [4] and learning mathematics using graphs encouraged [5]. Theory of cognition according to which humans represent verbal and non-verbal information is developed in [6]. People develop their technical skills using multimedia [7]. Mathematics is backbone for all technical subjects and it has more applications in engineering and applied sciences. Weak students are unable to solve simple mathematics problems. Microsoft Mathematics take part in major role to develop attentiveness in learning Mathematics.

Microsoft Mathematics is software used to solve problems of Linear Algebra, Statistics, Numerical Methods and Calculus and Trigonometry. In all subjects of Education, Mathematics is the challenging subject for students. Mathematics has got a lot of applications in day to day life and it has more applications in science and technology [8]. Understanding mathematics visually though graphs and image tools is easy compared with traditional methods [8] and it is complicated to understand Mathematics without visual images [9].conducting the activities using the visual images is also more efficient for Mathematics students [10-11]. Many researchers concluded that visualization way teaching methodology is most efficient method. Microsoft

Mathematics is a freely downloadable education program. It is used to solve mathematics and science problems very easily. This software was developed by Microsoft Windows. It is useful for students as a learning tool. Using Microsoft Mathematics software, people carry out mathematical computation and graphical presentation of 2D, 3D and animations effectively. In this paper, it is explained with an example. Examples will be analyzed in 2D and 3D.

File Home Insert View	
🔊 Undo 📋 Paste 🛛 🖳 Real Numbers	Degrees Decinal Places Not fixed • 🔄 🔊 X=? Enci
C Rodo & Cut Complex Number	s #0 Radians Keyboard Ink Equation Formulas and Triangle Unit
L' <u>-</u> Copy	Solver Equations * Solver Converter
Clipboard	Numbers & Angles Input Tools
	Morksheet Suppling
ARCHINGT	Res I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
	$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(e^{x^2} + x^2 + 2 \right)$
+ Celosias	$\frac{1}{dx^2}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}})$
+ Statistics	Output $4x^2 e^{x^2} + 2e^{x^2} + 2$
Trigonometry	
Linear Algebra Standard	$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\left(e^{x^2}+x^2+2\right)\right)$
- Standard	dx(dx ² ())
	Output $8x^3e^{x^2} + 12xe^{x^2}$
factor km gcf *10*	
H equind ound slope	
log in e s s' * V	$\int \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(e^{x^2} + x^2 + 2 \right) dx$
and or so not Clo	$\int dx^2 (e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x})$
istrue 5 < > 2 # =	Output (
· Favorite Buttons	0 utput $4 \int x^2 e^{x^2} dx + 2 \int e^{x^2} dx + 2x$

Fig.1 Computing the function.



Fig. 2 function in 2D



II. Methodology

The aim of this investigation is to make students improve their problem solving and critical thinking skills. In this investigation 16 students were participated and separated into two groups, Conventional and empirical group. The data is collected by conducting test for Empirical and conventional group before and after using Microsoft Mathematics on Mathematics subject. Empirical teaching involves Microsoft Mathematics and Conventional teaching involves age-old teaching. Qualitative and Qualitative research method is applied in this investigation through graphs and tables.

III. Results and Discussion

The student's analysis from Empirical and Conventional group in the before test and after test was shown in the table. In this investigation one student of Empirical group and two students of Conventional group had lower performance. From the graphs, we observed that Empirical group students used visual images and technology so that they have more itical thinking power in comparison with Conventional group students. Empirical group students are more efficient comparing with Conventional group.

Preliminary Test	>85	70-85	60-69	50-59	⊲50
Experimental group	2	3	2	0	1
conventional group	2	2	3	1	0

Table 1. Preliminary test score in both the groups



Fig. 4 Preliminary test of Experimental and conventional group

Preliminary					
Test	>85	70-85	60-69	50-59	<50
Experimental group	3	3	1	1	o
conventional group	1	5	0	2	0

Table 2. after test score in both the groups



Fig. 5 After test of Experimental and conventional group

IV. Conclusion

The aim of this investigation is to analyze whether students improve their problem solving and critical thinking skills using Microsoft Mathematics. This data is collected by conducting test before and after using Microsoft Mathematics on Mathematics subject for Empirical and conventional group. From this investigation it is observed that, using computer technology; visual imaginations in learning Mathematics students enhance/improve their problem solving skills. The benefits of using Microsoft Mathematics is student able to (1) Try different approaches to solve a given Mathematical problem, (2) Facilitate the better visualization of functions in the problem, (3) Graphical presentation of Mathematical problem, (4) Investigate and recognize concepts of integration.

References

- [1]. Curri, Elira, 2012, Using Computer Technology in Teaching and Learning Mathematics in an Albanian Upper Secondary School, University of Agder: Kristians and.
- [2].National Council of Teachers of Mathematics,2000,Principles and standards for school mathematics.
- [3]. Time in Ashburn, E. A., & Floden, R. E., 2006, Meaningful learning using technology: What educators need to know and do, New York Teachers College Press
- [4]. Churchill, D., 2005, Learning objects: an interactive representation and a mediating tool in a learning activity, Educational Media International, Volume 42, No.4, pp. 333-349, Retrieved from: http://www.editlib.org/p/97869 [01 December 2013]
- [5]. Mayer, R., 2001, Multimedia Learning, New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [6]. Paivio, A., 2006, Dual coding theory and education: Pathways to Literacy Achievement for High Poverty Children. University of Michigan School of Education, Retrieved from: http://www.umich.edu/~rdytolrn/pathwaysconference/presentations/paivio.pdf [01 December 2013]
- [7]. Curri, Duval, Wheatley & Brown, Chiappini & Bottino Curri cited in Curri, Elira, 2012, Using Computer Technology in Teaching and Learning Mathematics in an Albanian Upper Secondary School, University o Agder: Kristiansand.

- [8]. Ashburn, E. A., & Floden, R. E., 2006, Meaningful learning using technology: What educators need to know and do, New York: Teachers College Press.
- [9]. P. Kanakadurga Devi, D., Naidu, V.G. (2015). A New Finite Difference Front Tracking Method for Two Phase 1-D Moving Boundary Problems. ScienceDirect (Elsevier) www.elsevier.com/locate/procedia, Procedia Engineering, 127, 1034-1040.
- [10].Kanakadurgadevi P, Naidu VG and Koneru SR, "Finite Difference method for one dimensional Stefan problem", Journal of Advanced Reaserch in Dynamical and Control System, No.3,2018 pp.1245-1252.
- [11]. Kanakadurgadevi P, Naidu VG & Koneru SR, "Free and moving boundary problems for heat and mass transfer", International Journal of Engineering and Technology, No.7, 2018, pp.18-19.