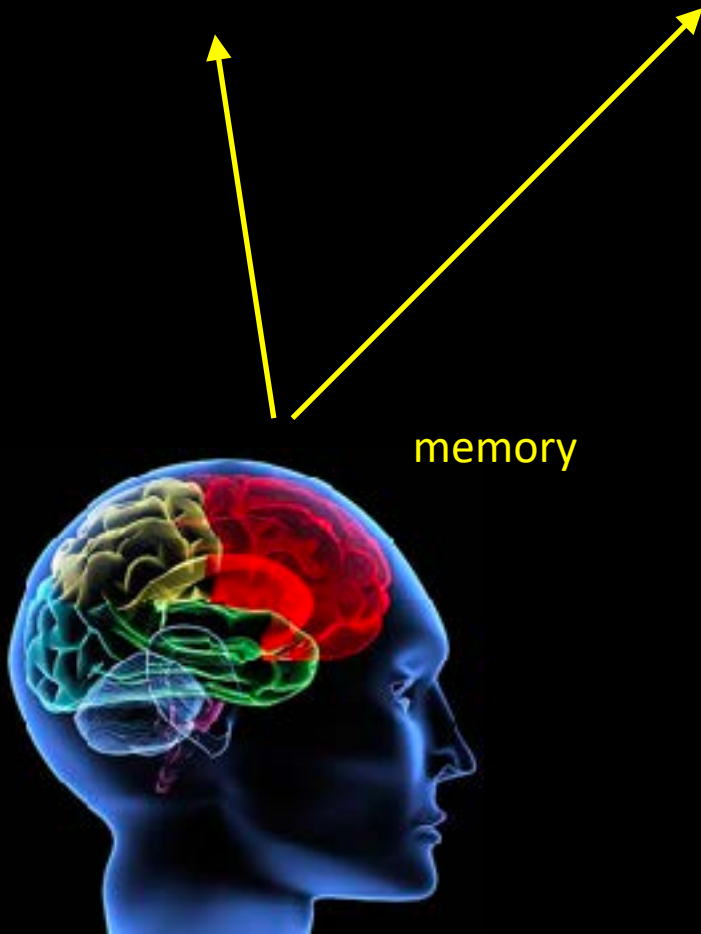


Chapter 2: Learning & Memory

To understand how people learn, we need to 'understand' the constraints of our memory system.

To understand how people learn, we need to 'understand' the constraints of our memory system.

Learning is about producing knowledge and skills that **is stored to be used later** on for performing tasks.



Test 1

Please cite as many cities as possible in 30 seconds

Test 2

Please memorize the following cities list during 1 minute

1. Manchester
2. Brussels
3. Lille
4. Athens
5. Lisbon
6. Amsterdam
7. Lisbon
8. Washington
9. Camberra
10. Tunis
11. Montreal
12. Tokyo
13. Oslo
14. Berlin
15. Bratislava
16. Tashkent
17. Bejing
18. Calcutta
19. Marseille
20. Luzern

Sensory Memory
(< 1 s)

The list is see / hear /...

Working Memory
(< 1 min)

The list I memorized

Long Term Memory
(\pm unlimited)

All the cities I know

Cognitive Psychology

To understand how people learn, we need to 'understand' the constraints of our memory system.

But learning is much more than memorizing



A lesson

N **U** **U** **K**

What is the capital of Greenland ?

The Lecture Model

Information

Perception



Processing



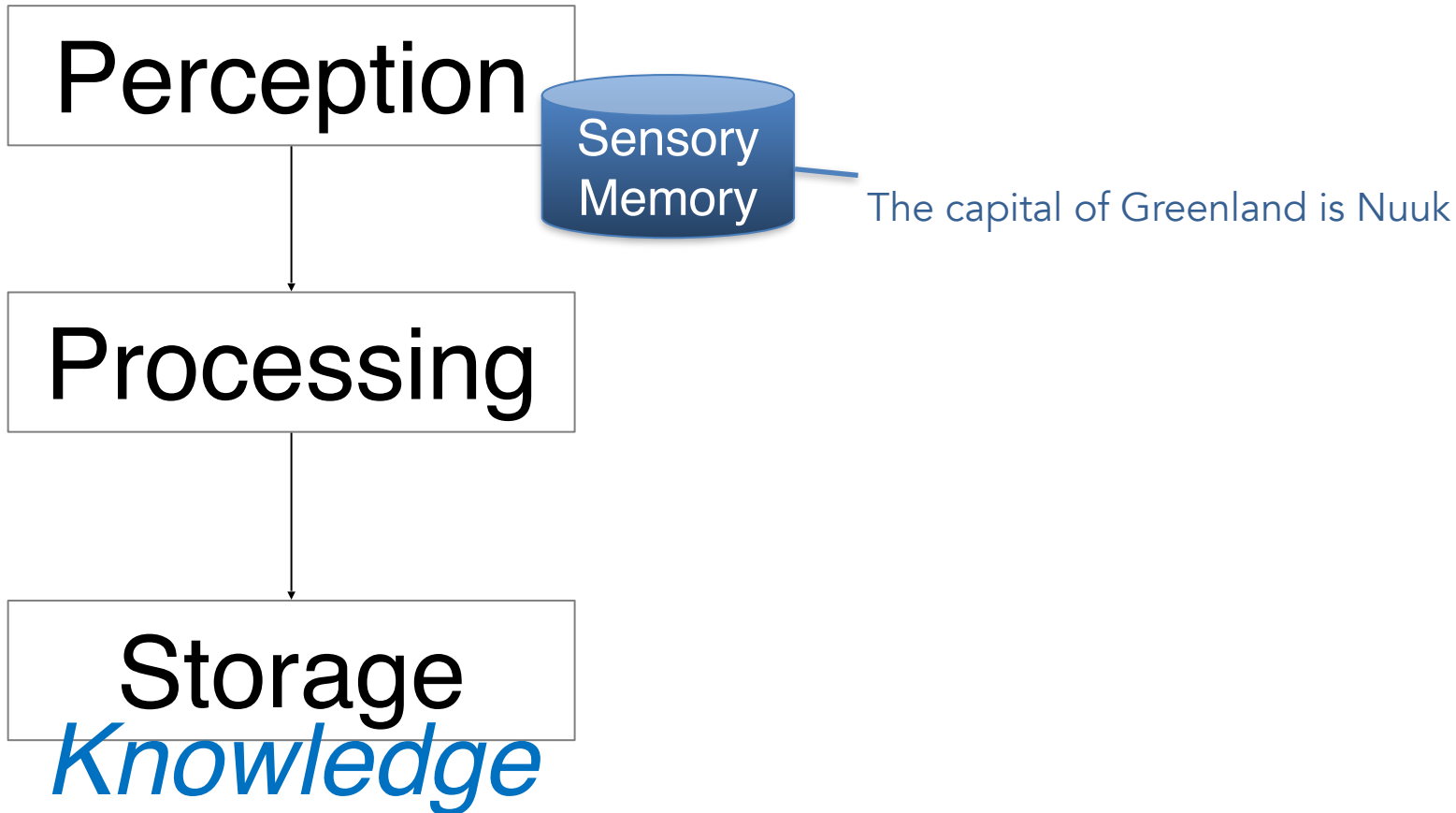
Storage

Knowledge

The capital of Greenland is Nuuk

The Lecture Model

Information



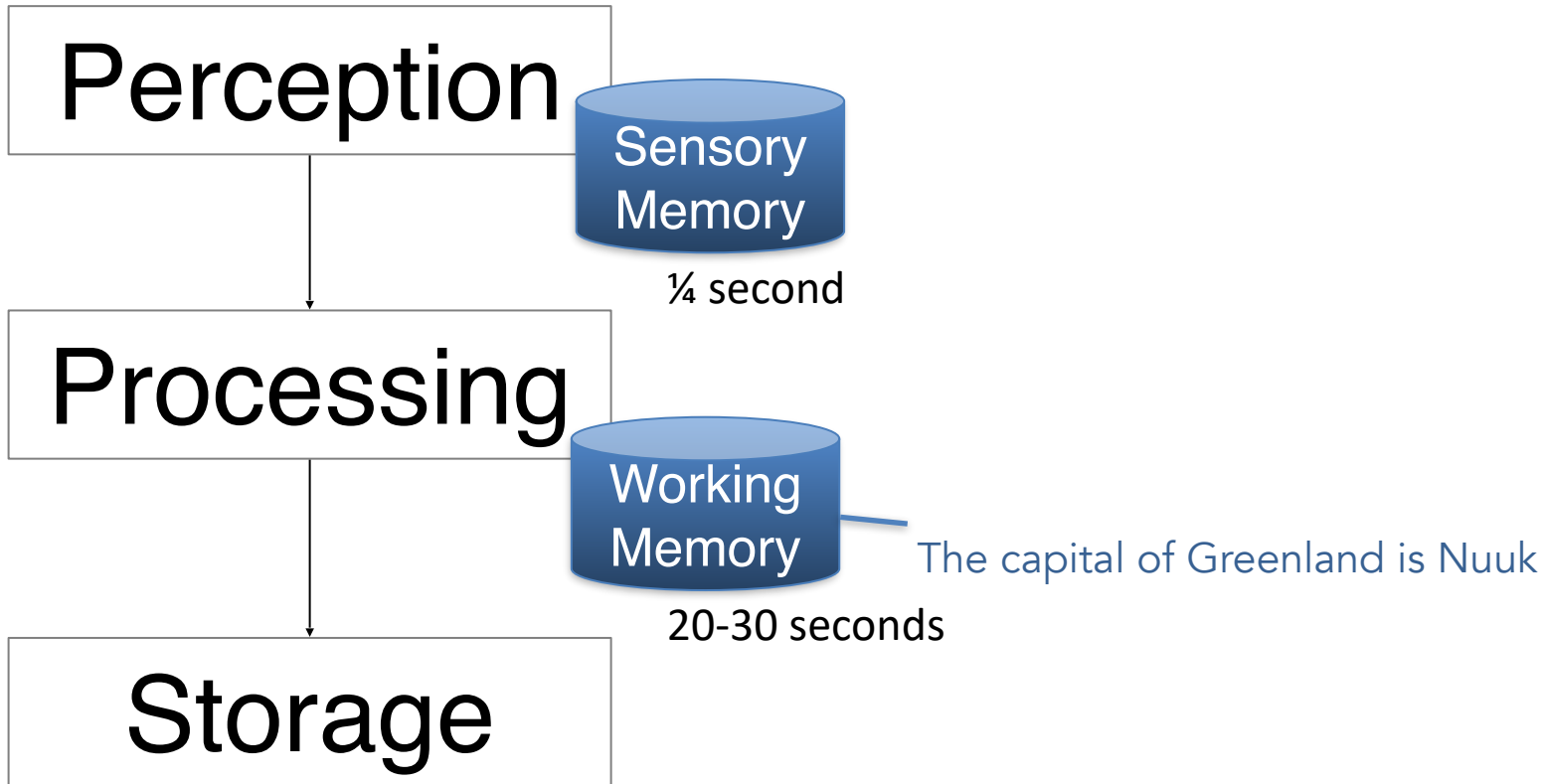


As you can guess, the Danish name of this city is Godthåb

What is the capital of Greenland ?

The Lecture Model

Information



Knowledge

My phone number is 076 825 34 57

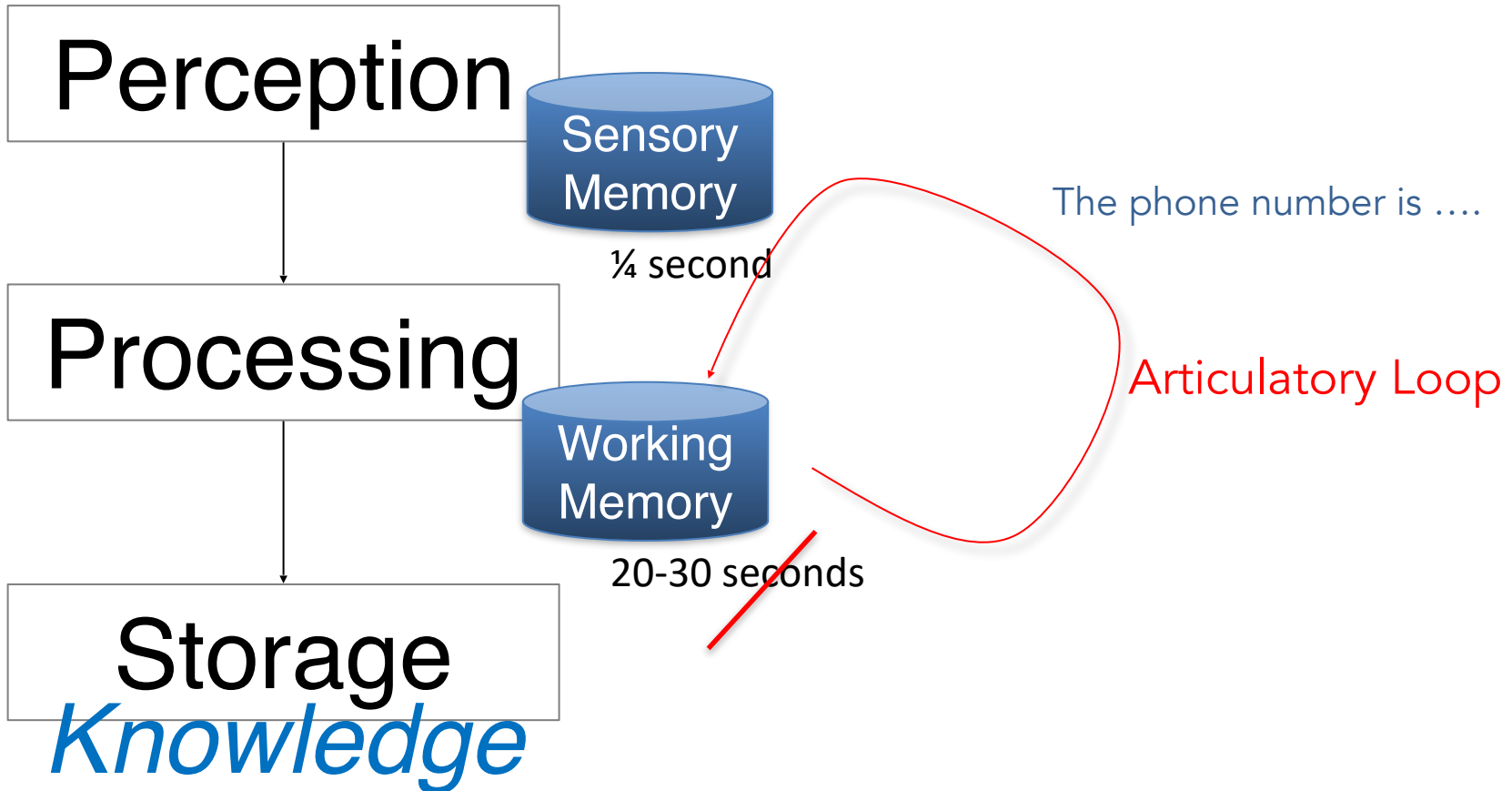
My phone number is 076 825 34 57

My phone number is 079 353 11 64

My phone number is 079 353 11 64

The Lecture Model

Information



My car plates are VD 657 31 07

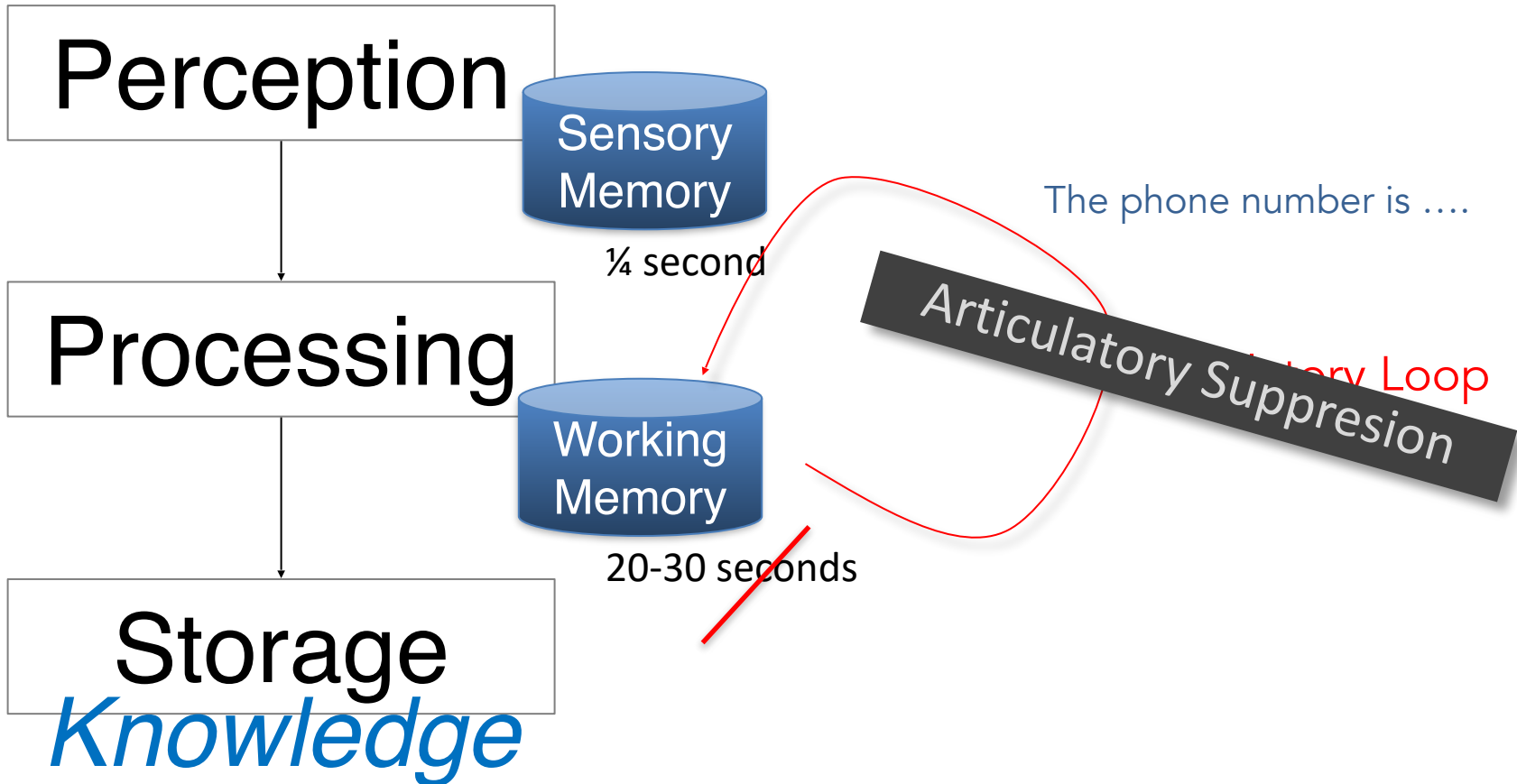
READ ALOUD

Nuuk has a long history of habitation. The area around Nuuk was first occupied by the ancient pre-Inuit, Paleo-Eskimo people of the Saqqaq culture as far back as 2200 BC when they lived in the area around the now abandoned settlement of Qoornoq.

My car plates are VD 657 31 07

The Lecture Model

Information



My password is 123680



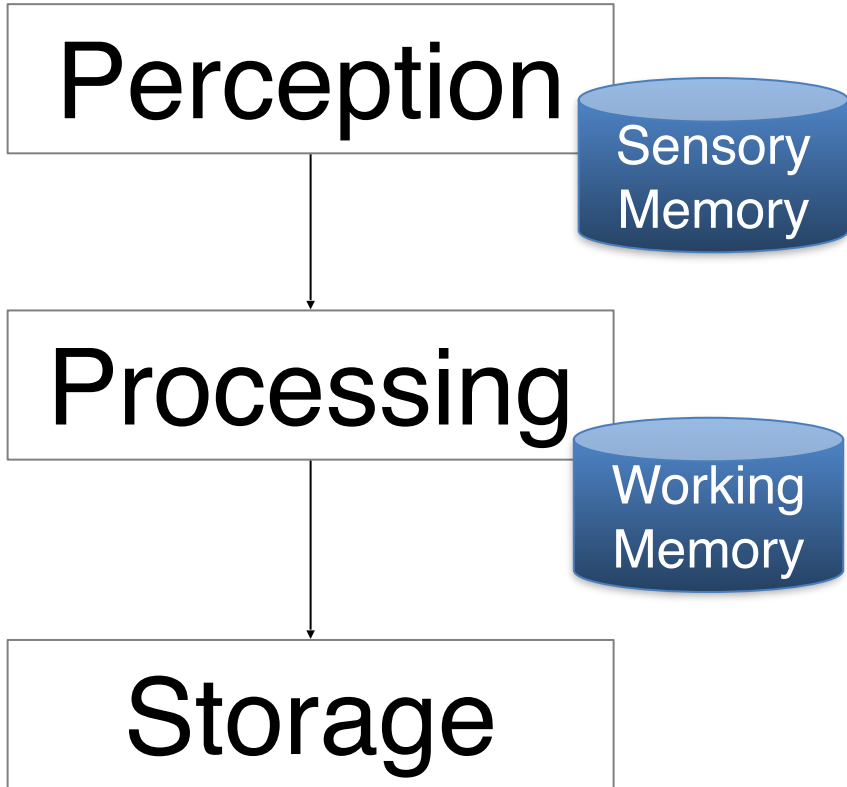
READ ALOUD

For a long time, Nuuk was occupied by the Dorset culture around the former settlement of Kangeq but they disappeared from the Nuuk district before AD 1000. The Nuuk area was later inhabited by Viking explorers in the 10th century (Western Settlement), and shortly thereafter by Inuit peoples.

What is my password ?



Information



- Verbal / Phonological Loop
- **Visual-Spatial Sketchpad**

Knowledge

What is the capital of Greenland ?

Information

Perception

Sensory
Memory

Processing

Working
Memory

Storage

Long Term
Memory

Knowledge

The capital of Greenland is Nuuk

Information

Perception

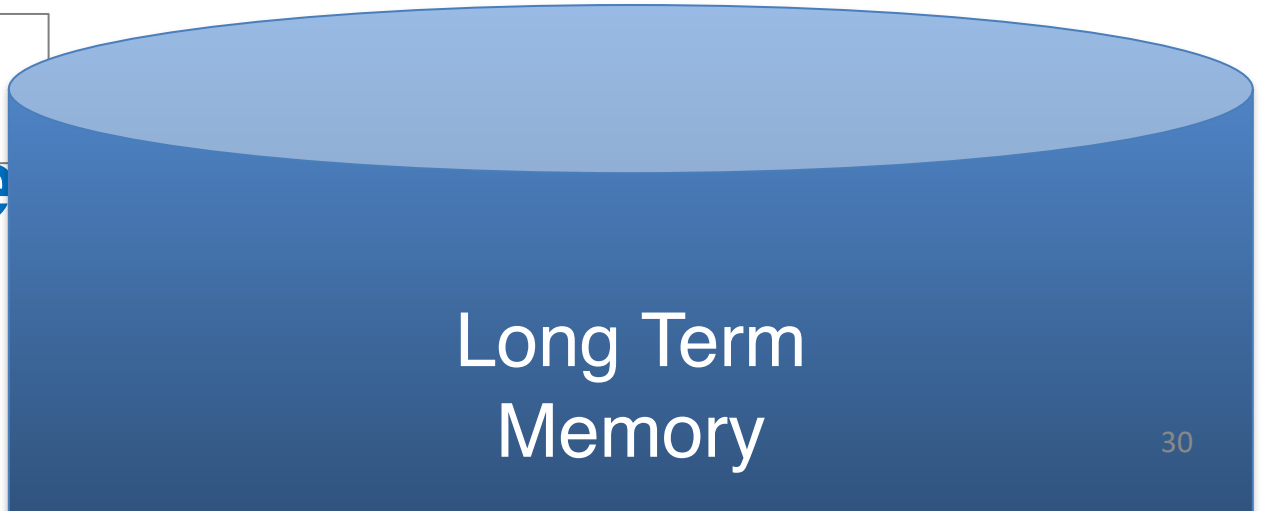


Processing



Storage

Knowledge



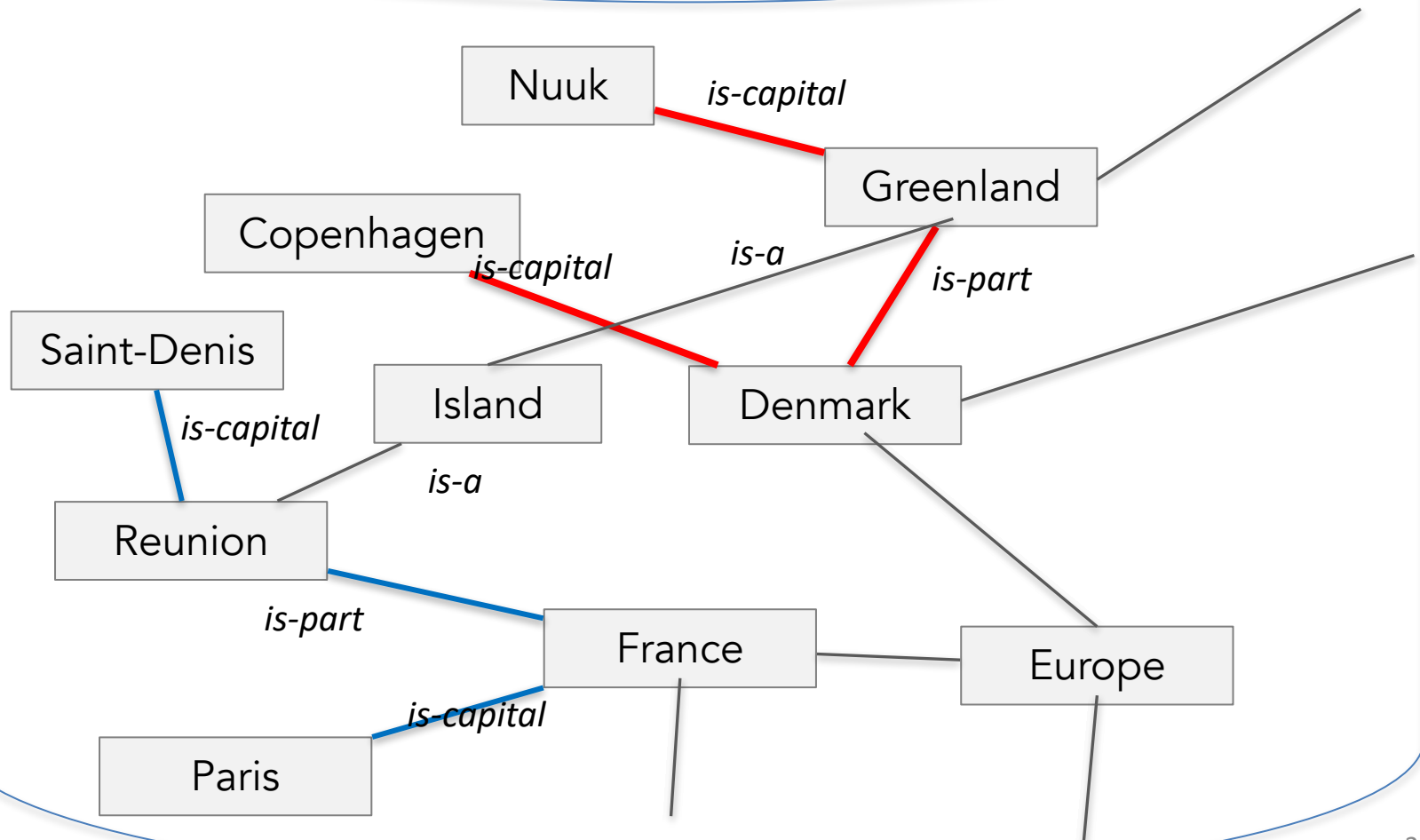
Long Term
Memory

Nuuk is to Copenhagen,

what

Saint-Denis is to ?

Nuuk is to Copenhagen
What Saint-Denis is to



Information

Experience

UNLIMITED, MULTIMODAL

Perception

Processing

MOSTLY VERBAL
LIMITED in SIZE
LIMITED In TIME (20-30 s)

Working
Memory

Storage
Knowledge

EXTREMELY LARGE, SEMANTIC

Long Term Memory



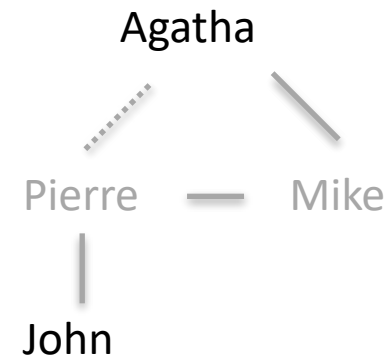
« I learned »

Long Term Memory

1. John is the son of Pierre
2. Pierre is the brother of Mike
3. Mike is the son of Agatha

Who is the grand-son of Agatha ?

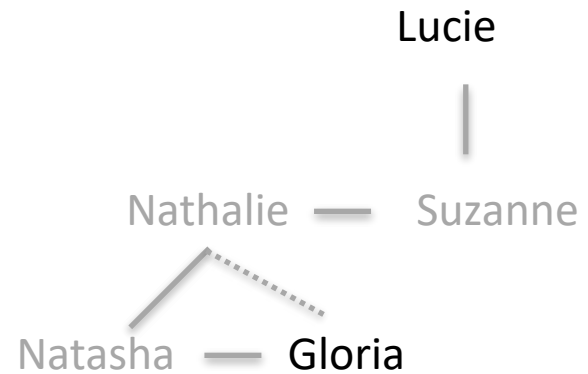
- John
- Pierre
- Mike



1. Nathalie is the sister of Suzanne
2. Suzanne is the daughter of Lucie
3. Natasha is the daughter of Nathalie
4. Gloria is the sister of Natasha

Who is the grand-mother of Gloria?

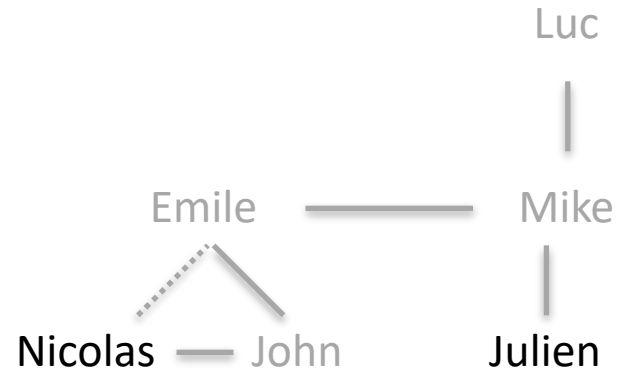
- Nathalie
- Suzanne
- Natasha
- Lucie



1. Luc is the father of Mike
2. Mike is brother of Emile
3. John is the son of Emile
4. Nicolas is the brother of John
5. Julien is the son of Mike

Who is the cousin of Nicolas?

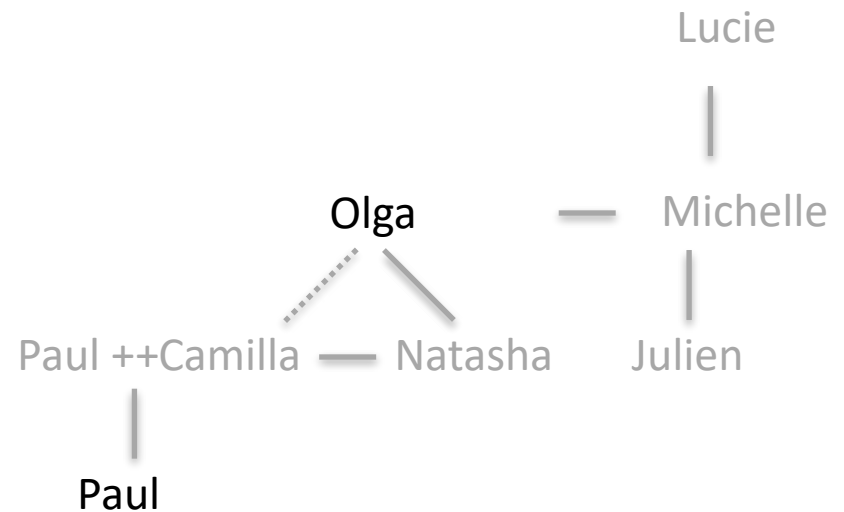
- Luc
- Mike
- Julien
- Luc
- Nicolas



1. Olga is the sister of Michelle
2. Michelle is the daughter of Lucie
3. Natasha is the daughter of Olga
4. Camilla is the sister of Natasha
5. Paul is the husband of Camilla
6. Donald is the son of Paul

Who is the grand-mother of Donald ?

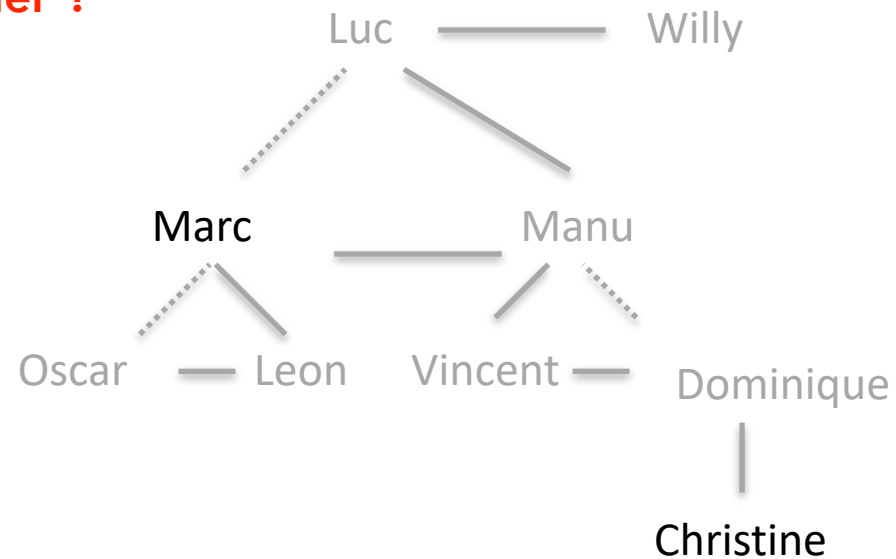
- Michelle
- Olga
- Natasha
- Camilla
- Lucie



1. Marc and Manu are brothers
2. Leon and Oscar are brothers
3. Leon is the son of Marc
4. Vincent is the son of Manu
5. Willy is the uncle of Marc
6. Dominique is the brother of Vincent
7. Christine is the daughter of Dominique

Who is the brother of Christine's grand-father ?

- Willy
- Dominique
- Marc
- Manu
- Leon
- Oscar
- Vincent



Cognitive overload

Michel est le père de Martine
Martine est la sœur de Serge
Serge est le père de Tristan
Luc est le frère de Tristan
Lucie est la mère de Serge
Nadine est la fille de Tristand

Marc est le frère de Michel
Michel est le père de Martine
Martine est la sœur de Serge
Serge est le père de Tristan
Luc est le frère de Tristan
Lucie est la mère de Serge
Nadine est la fille de Tristand

Lena est la sœur de Lucie
Marc est le frère de Michel
Michel est le père de Martine
Martine est la sœur de Serge
Serge est le père de Tristan
Luc est le frère de Tristan
Lucie est la mère de Serge
Nadine est la fille de Tristand

Sophie est la sœur de Serge
Lena est la sœur de Lucie
Marc est le frère de Michel
Michel est le père de Martine
Martine est la sœur de Serge
Serge est le père de Tristan
Luc est le frère de Tristan
Lucie est la mère de Serge
Nadine est la fille de Tristand

$$5 \pm 2$$

Information

Experience

UNLIMITED, MULTIMODAL

Perception

Processing

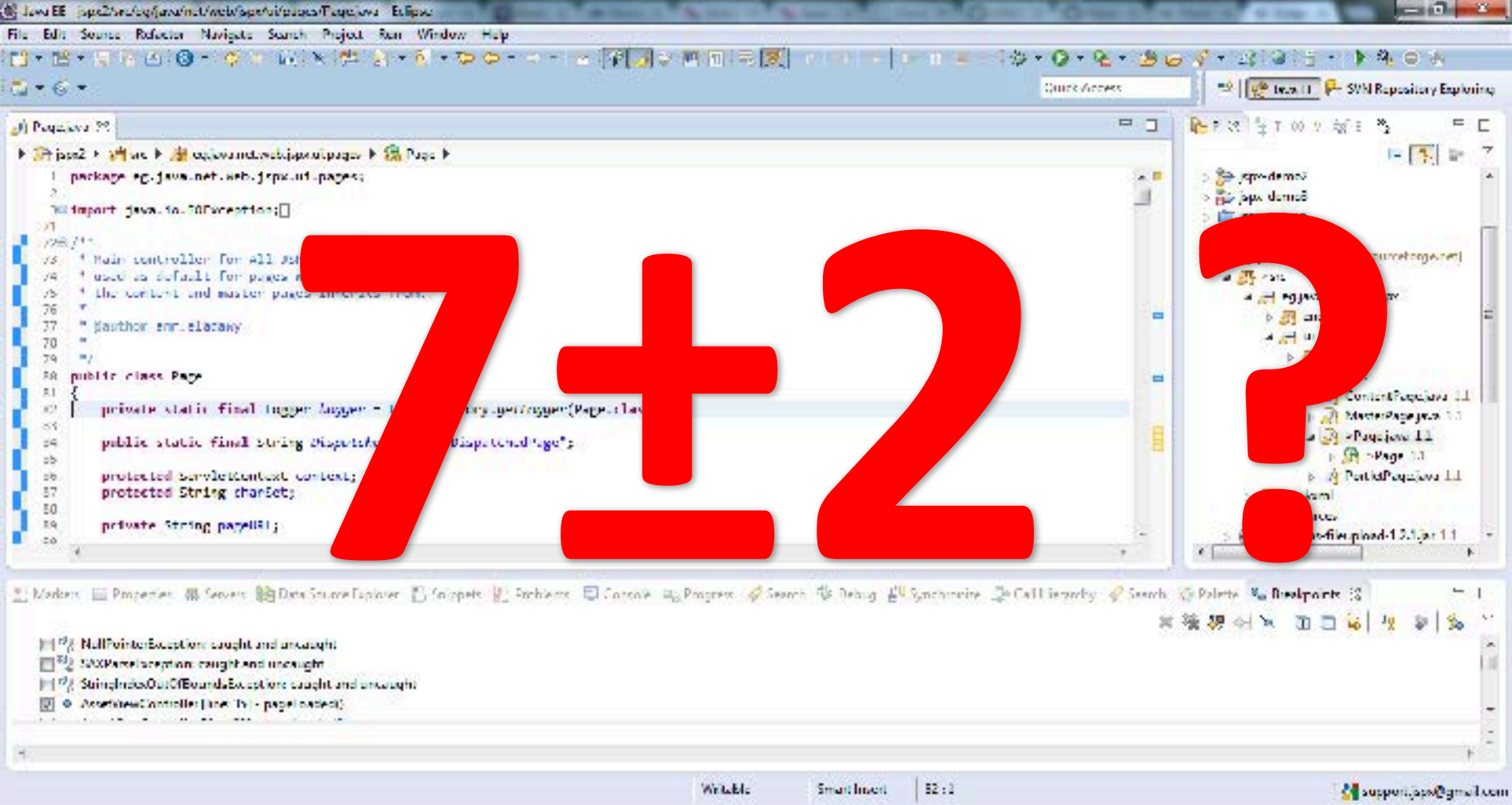
MOSTLY VERBAL
LIMITED in SIZE
LIMITED In TIME (20-30 s)

Working
Memory

Storage
Knowledge

EXTREMELY LARGE, SEMANTIC

Long Term Memory



Working Memory

Reducing cognitive load: Compilation

Check the barreer
Tune radio
Speak
Listen
Get your badge
Slow down
Turn

Freiner
Embrayer
Changer
Débrayer
Freiner

Who did what?

Dave wrote a play

Jean made a discovery

Lara ate an apple

Rebecca pressed the light switch

John set for sail

Carol made a movie

Emmanuel sang a song

Timothy played football

Zoe performed a dance

Recall

Who wrote a play?

Who made a discovery?

Who ate an apple?

Who pressed the light switch?

Who set for sail?

Who made a movie?

Who sang a song?

Who played football?

Who performed a dance?

Who did what?

Shakespeare wrote a play

Einstein made a discovery

Adam ate an apple

Edison pressed the light switch

Columbus set for sail

Jackie Chan made a movie

Elton sang a song

Ronaldo played football

Michael Jackson performed a dance

Recall

Who wrote a play?

Who made a discovery?

Who ate an apple?

Who pressed the light switch?

Who set for sail?

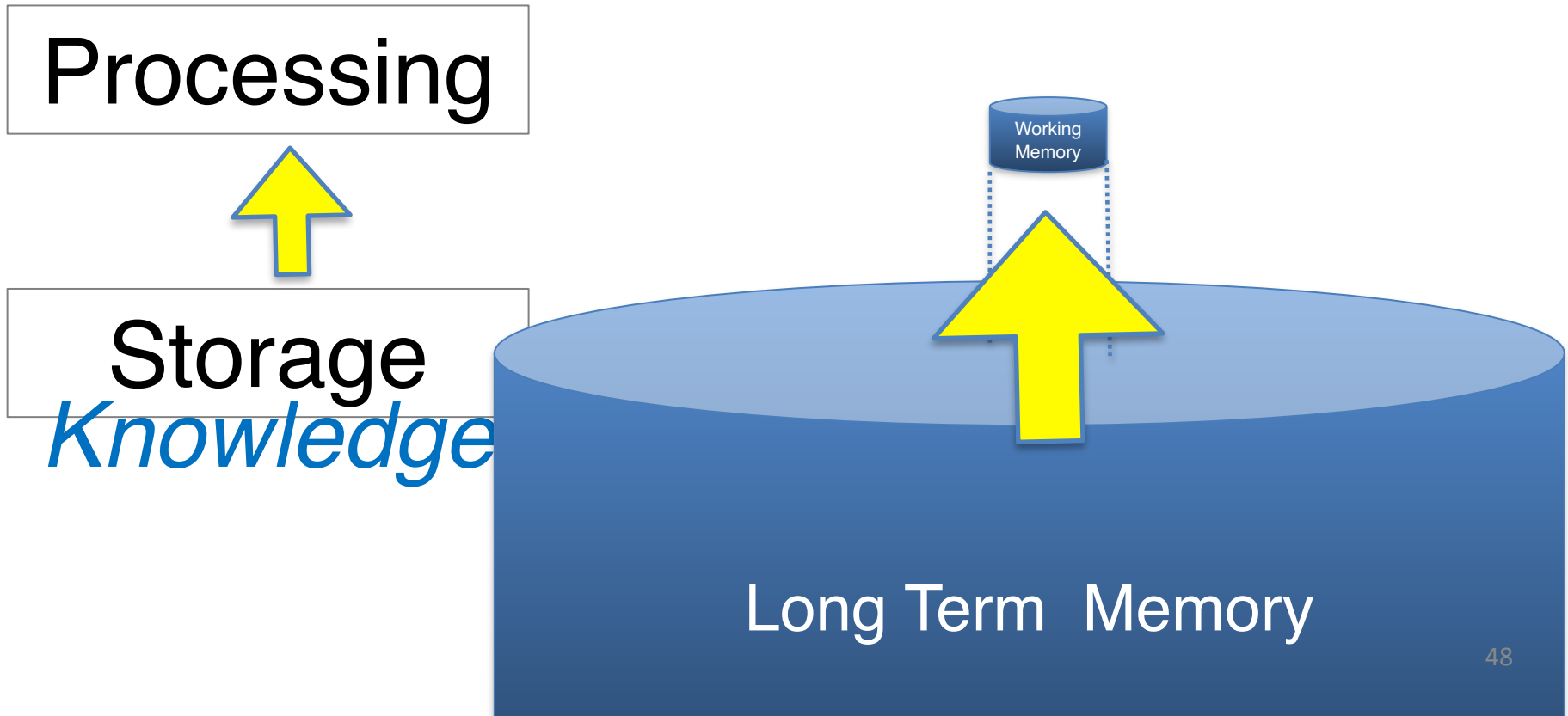
Who made a movie?

Who sang a song?

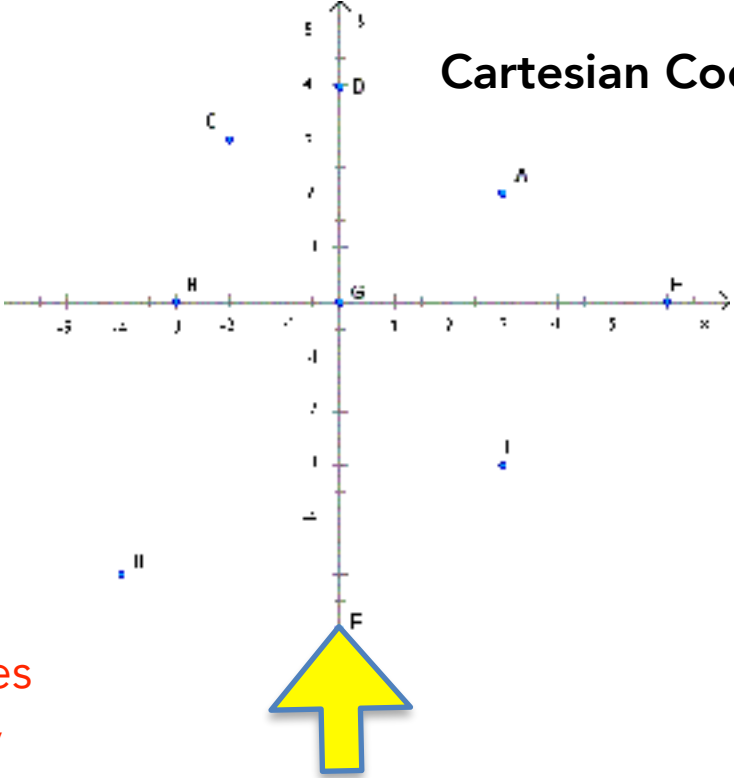
Who played football?

Who performed a dance?

Working memory taps into long-term memory



Cartesian Coordinates System



An 'advance organizer' pre-activates elements of the long term memory that we'll need to be used in the working memory

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B		■				■		■		
C										
D	■							■		
E			■	■	■					
F									■	■
G			■	■	■	■				
H										
I		■					■			■
J		■								

Battleship

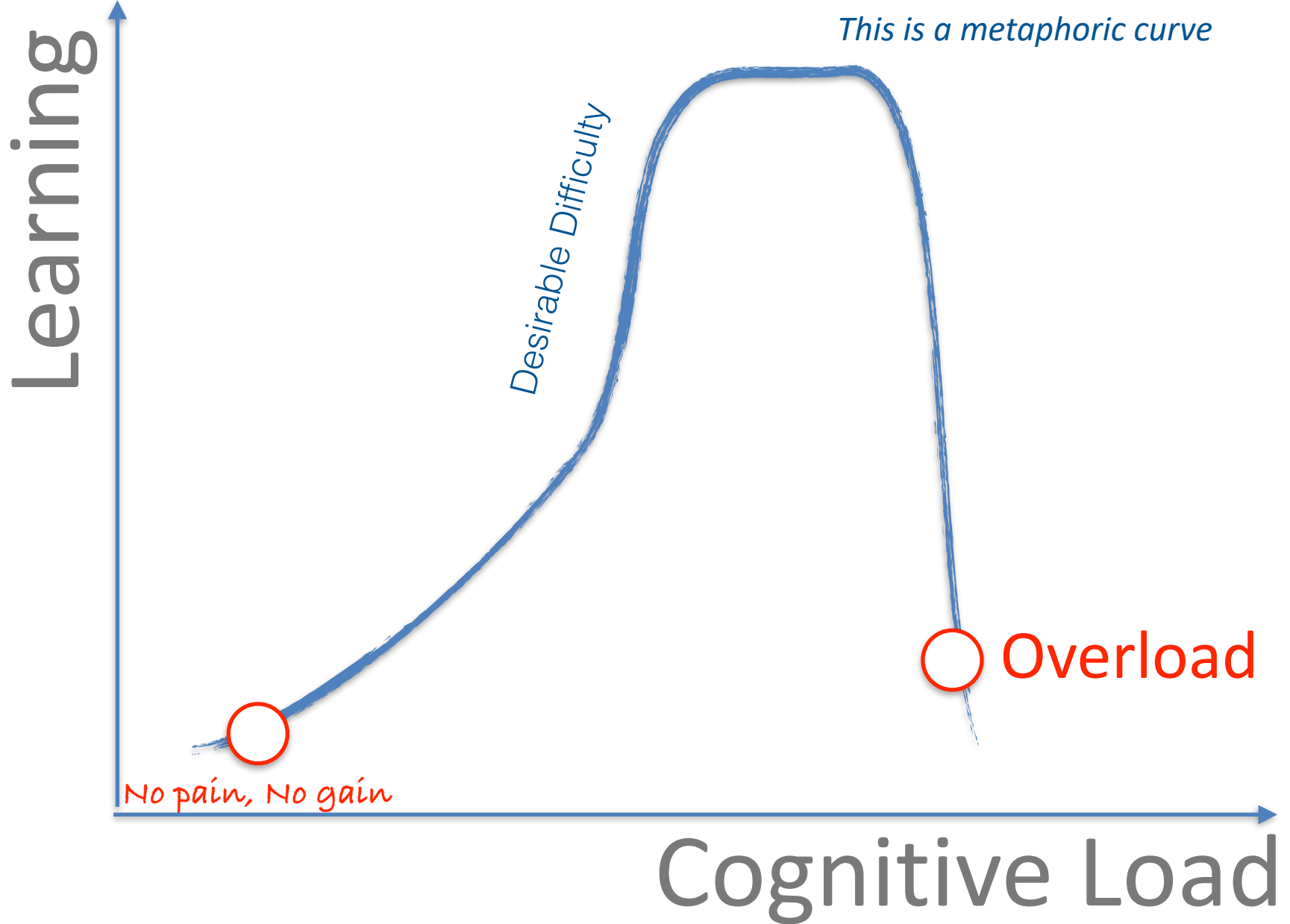
Learning comes from processing information

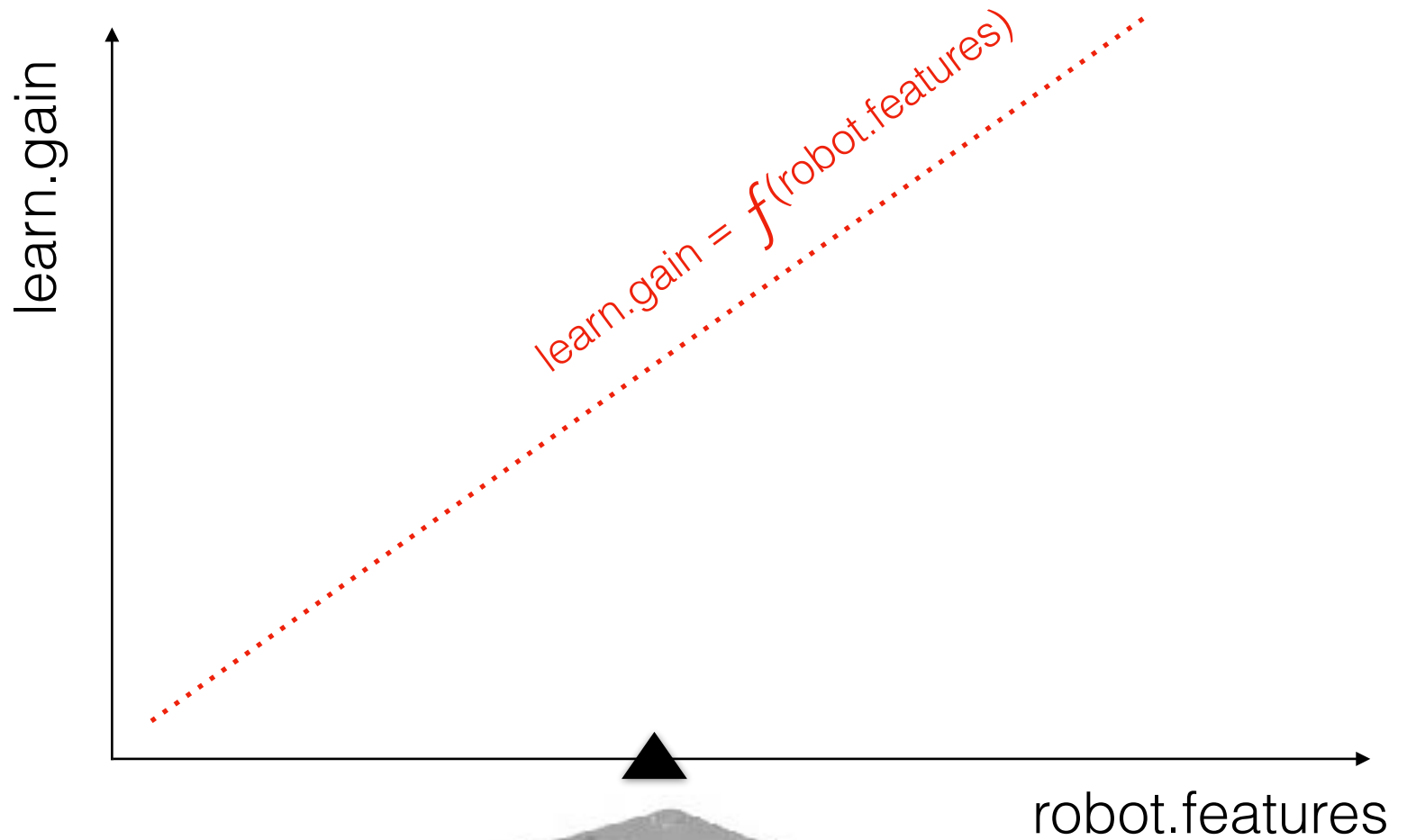
perceived or stored in long-term memory

Processing information is managed by the working memory

If cognitive overload, processing will fail, hence no learning

If no processing, no cognitive load but no learning





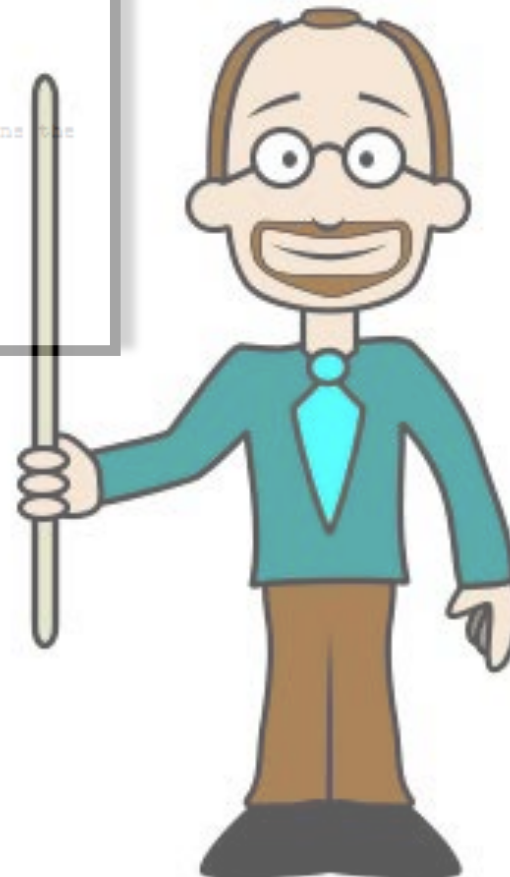
thymio

Experience 1



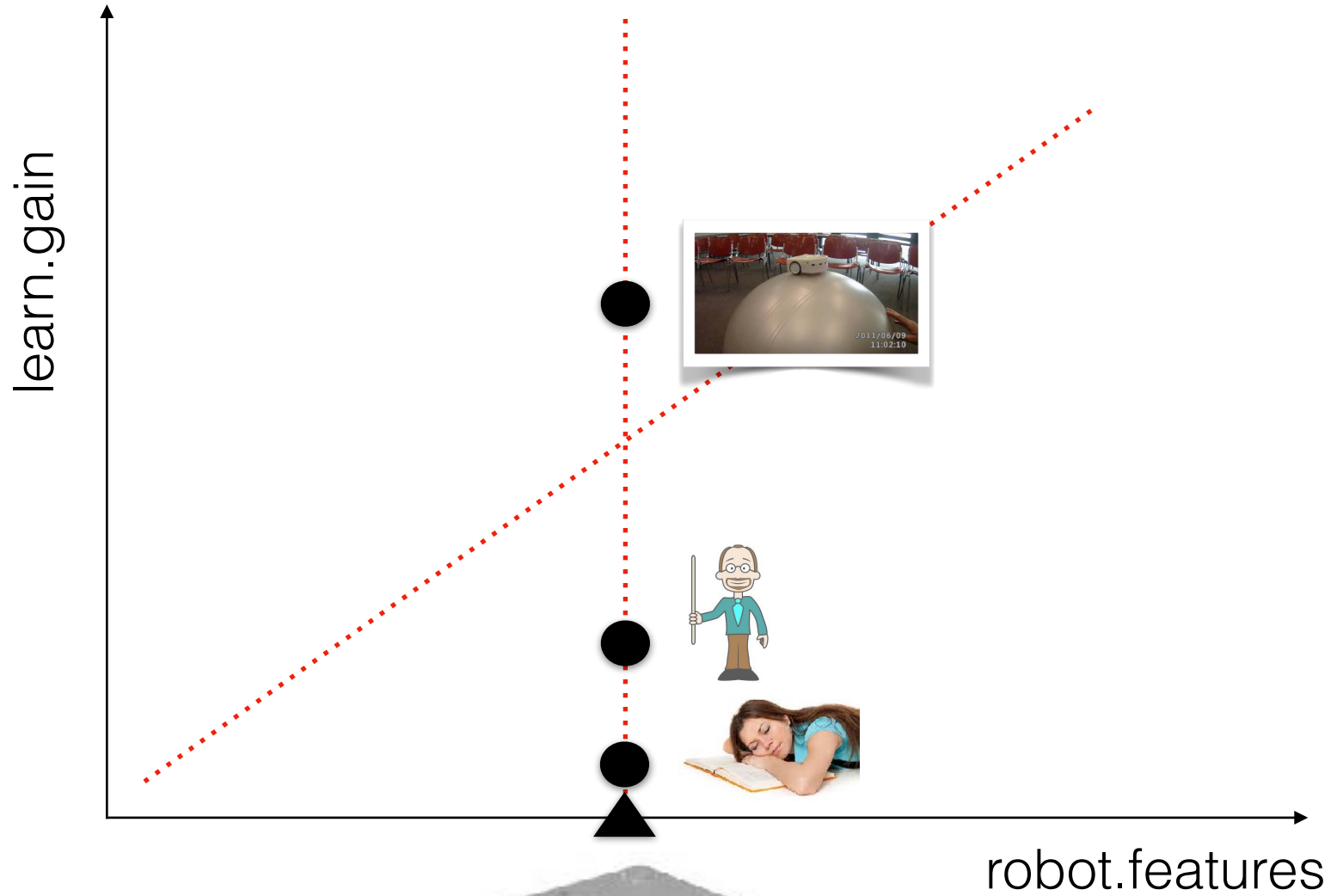
Experience 2

```
26 ### EVENT BUTTON FORWARD ###
27
28 event.button.forward
29 # when we press the forward button, it start the line tracking and wait for
   the sync black box
30 if button.forward == 1 then
31     running = 1
32     while - X_WAIT_SYNC
33 end
34
35 ### EVENT BUTTON CENTER ###
36
37 event.button.center
38 # when we press the center button, it stops (running + motors), turns the
   lights off and set white to 0
39 if button.center == 1 then
40     running = 0
41     motor.left.target = 0
42     motor.right.target = 0
43     call leds.top(0,0,0)
44     white=0
45 end
```



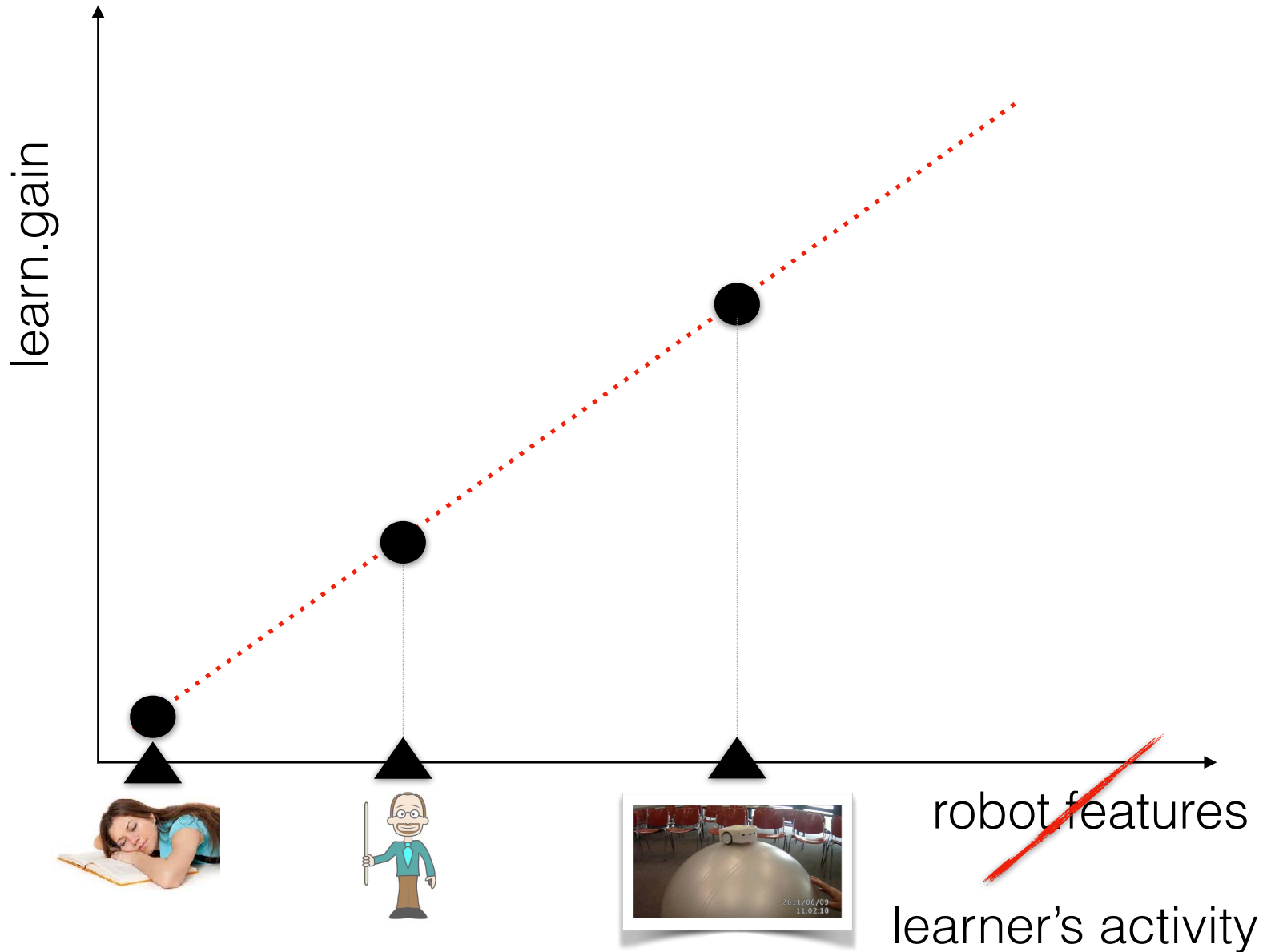


<https://fr.dreamstime.com/photo-stock-le-bel-C3%A9tudiant-dort-sur-le-livre-image19226880>



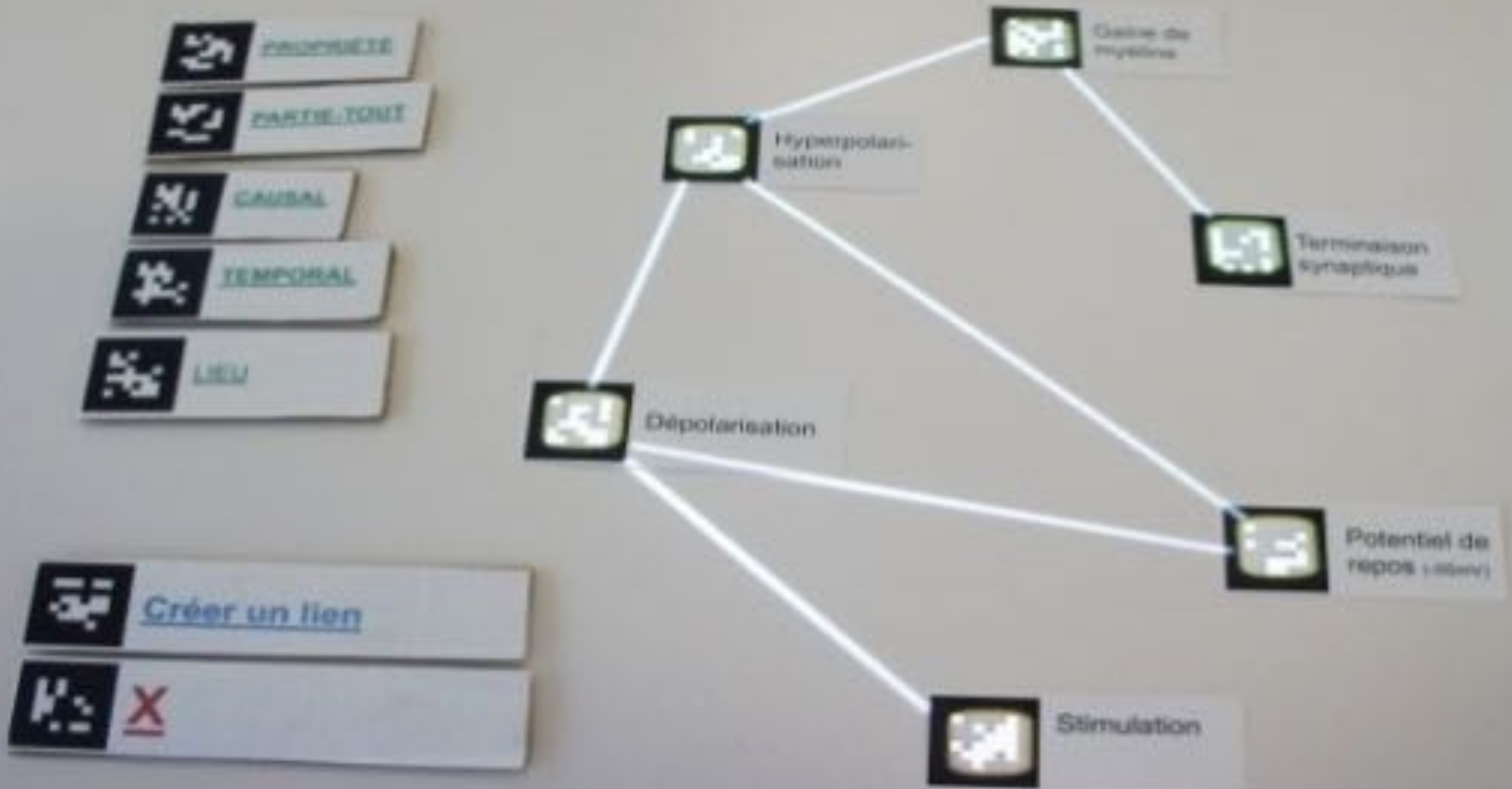
thymio

$$\text{learn.gains} = f(\text{learn.activity})$$

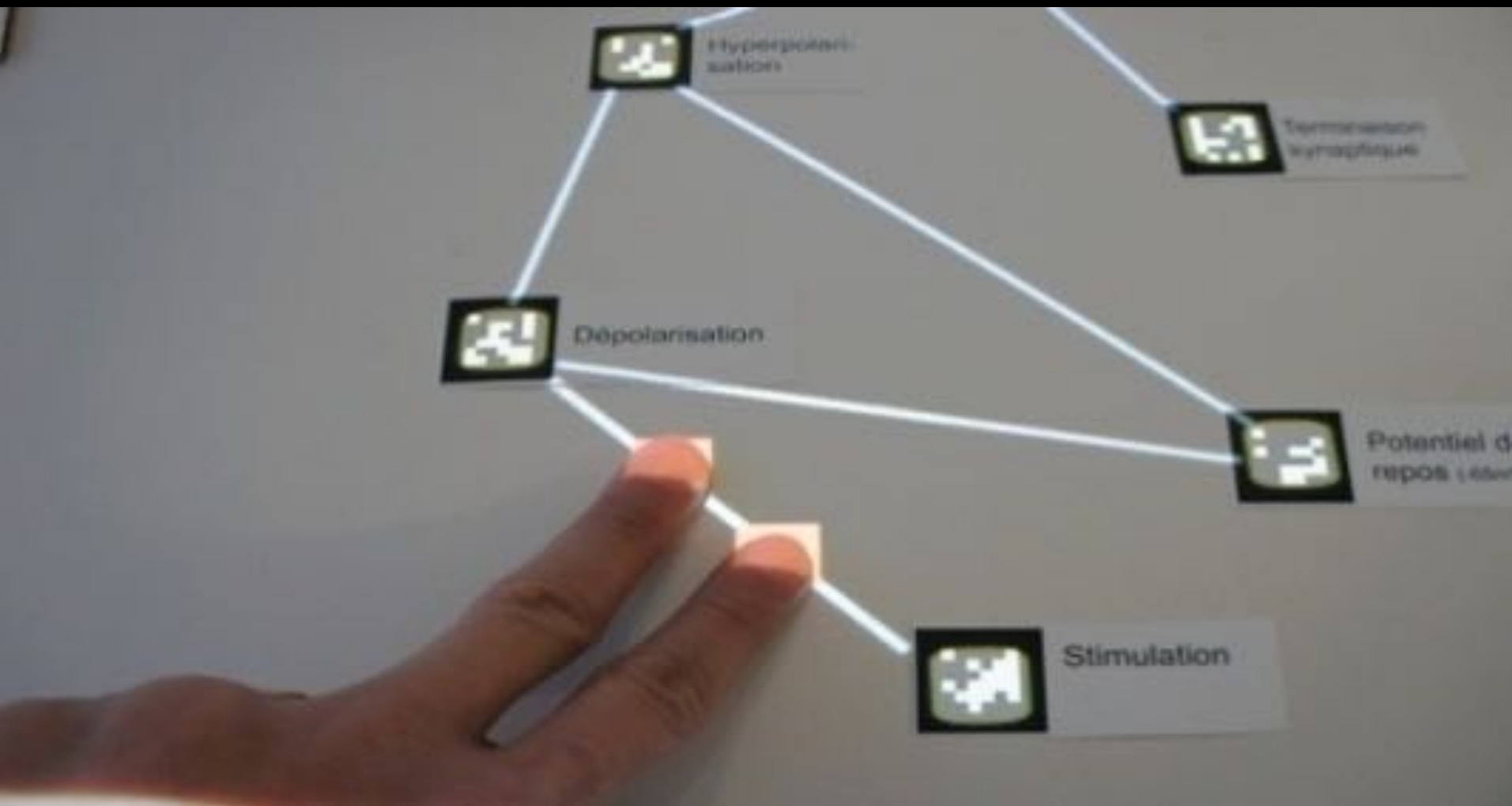


Desirable Difficulty

Desirable Difficulty



Concept Map: paper concepts, augmented links



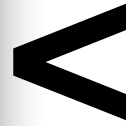
Concept Map: gestures (e.g. cut)



8 teams in the experimental condition



8 teams in the control condition



The diagram consists of three blue cylindrical containers. The top container is labeled 'Experience'. The bottom container is labeled 'Long Term Memory'. A smaller, narrower cylinder labeled 'Working' is positioned between them. Dotted lines connect the top of the 'Working' cylinder to the bottom of the 'Experience' cylinder and the top of the 'Long Term Memory' cylinder, forming a funnel shape.

Experience

Working

Intrinsic Cognitive Load: some things are harder to learn

Extrinsic Cognitive Load: due to bad design

Germane Cognitive Load : the effort to create schemas

Long Term Memory

Intrinsic Cognitive Load

3 Modular forms

Let \mathbb{H} be the upper half-plane $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im}(z) > 0\}$. The modular group $\Gamma(1) := \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on \mathbb{H} by linear fractional transformations

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} z := \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$$

Let N be a positive integer. The level N principal congruence subgroup of $\Gamma(1)$ is

$$\Gamma(N) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma(1) \mid \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{N} \right\}.$$

A subgroup $\Gamma \subset \Gamma(1)$ is called a *congruence subgroup* if $\Gamma(N) \subset \Gamma$ for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$. An important example of a congruence subgroup is

$$\Gamma_0(N) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma(1) \mid c \equiv 0 \pmod{N} \right\}.$$

Let $z \in \mathbb{H}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. The automorphy factor of weight k is defined as

$$j_k(z, \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}) := (cz + d)^{-k}.$$

The automorphy factor satisfies the chain rule

$$j_k(z, \gamma_1 \gamma_2) = j_k(z, \gamma_2) j_k(\gamma_2 z, \gamma_1).$$

Let F be a function on \mathbb{H} and $\gamma \in \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. Then the slash operator acts on F by

$$(F|_k \gamma)(z) := j_k(z, \gamma) F(\gamma z).$$

The chain rule implies

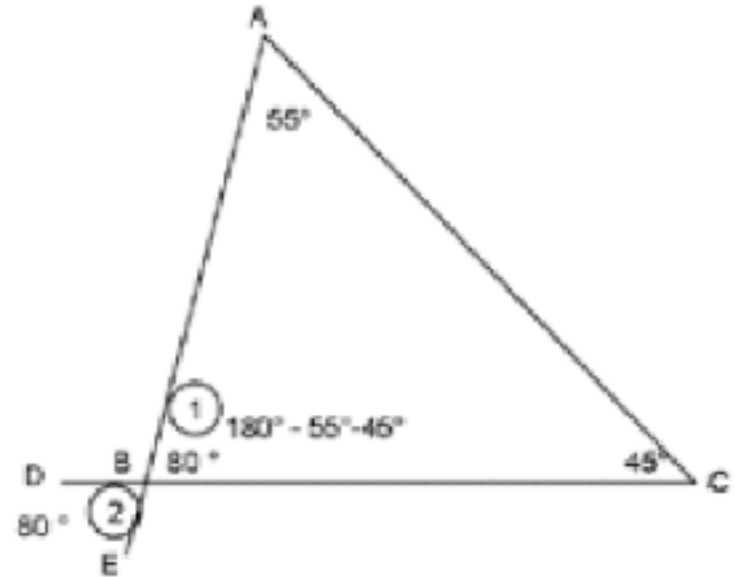
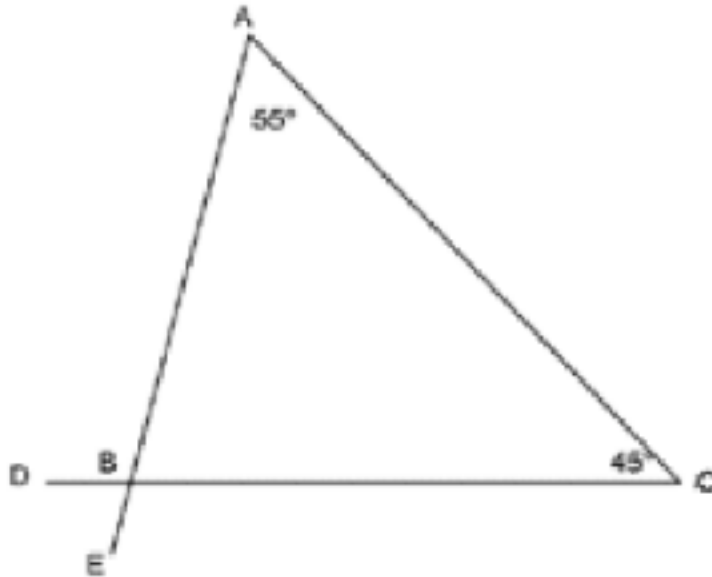
$$F|_k \gamma_1 \gamma_2 = (F|_k \gamma_1)|_k \gamma_2.$$

A (holomorphic) modular form of integer weight k and congruence subgroup Γ is a holomorphic function $f : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that:



Maryna Viazovska

Extrinsic Cognitive Load



In the above figure, find a value for Angle DBE

Solution:

Angle ABC = $180^\circ - \text{Angle BAC} - \text{Angle BCA}$ (Internal angles of a triangle sum to 180°)

$$= 180^\circ - 55^\circ - 45^\circ$$

$$= 80^\circ$$

Angle DBE = Angle ABC (vertically opposite angles are equal)

$$= 80^\circ$$

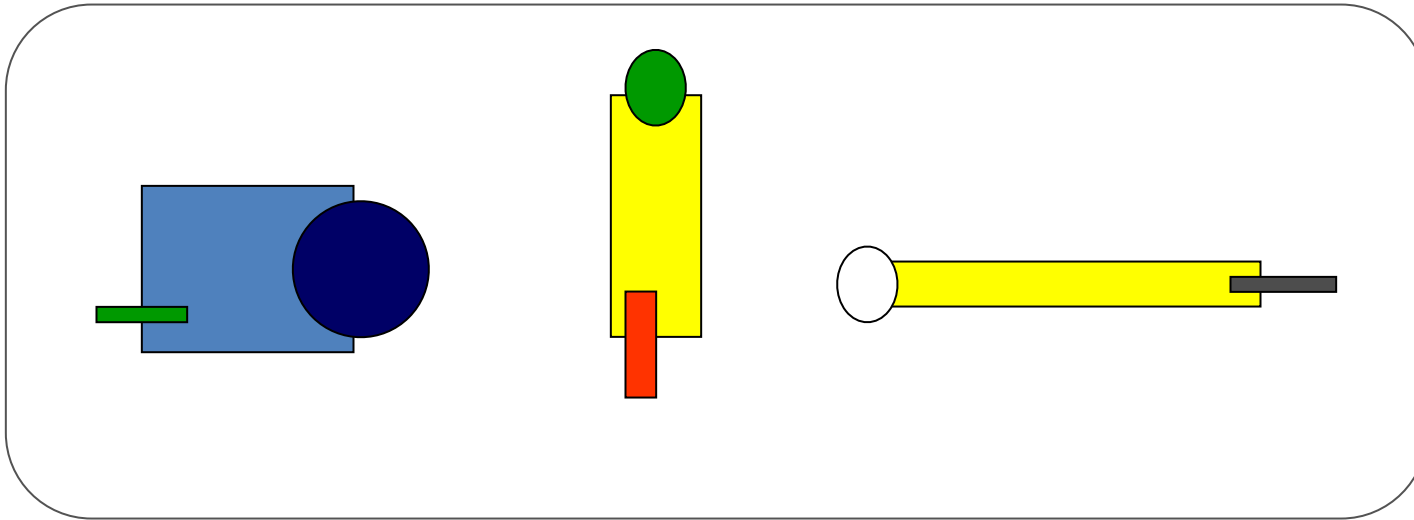
Split Attention Effect

Cognitive load

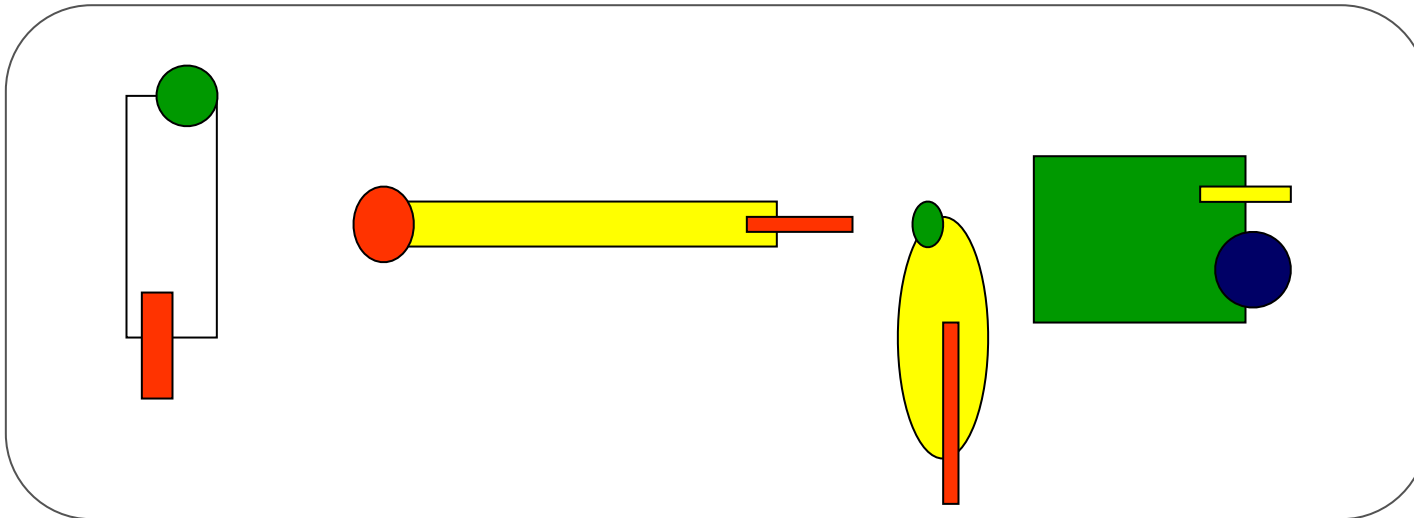
Which statements are correct?

- ① Cognitive load prevents learning
- ② There is no learning without cognitive load
- ③ Cognitive over-load prevents learning
- ④ There is no learning without over-load

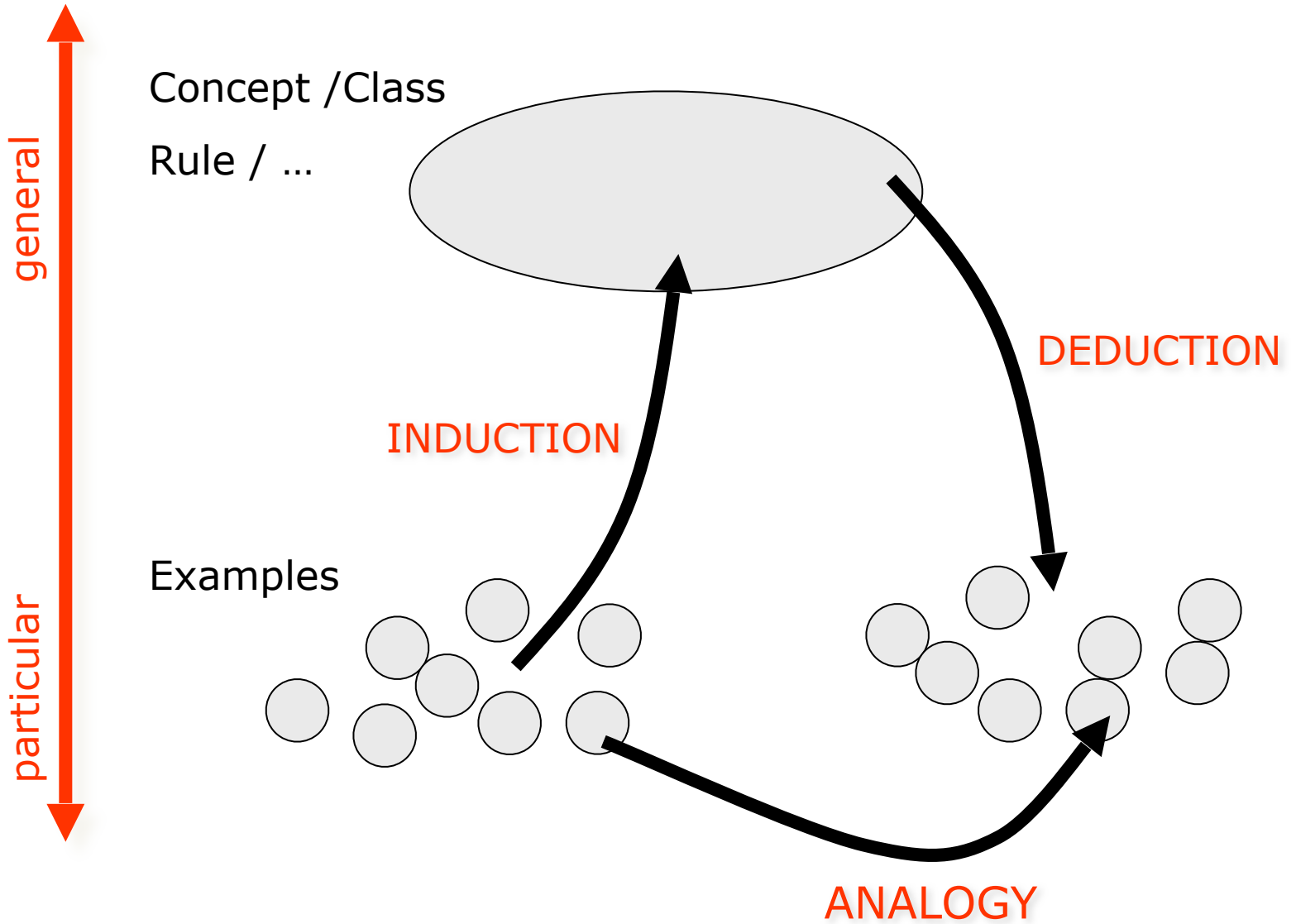
Germane Cognitive Load



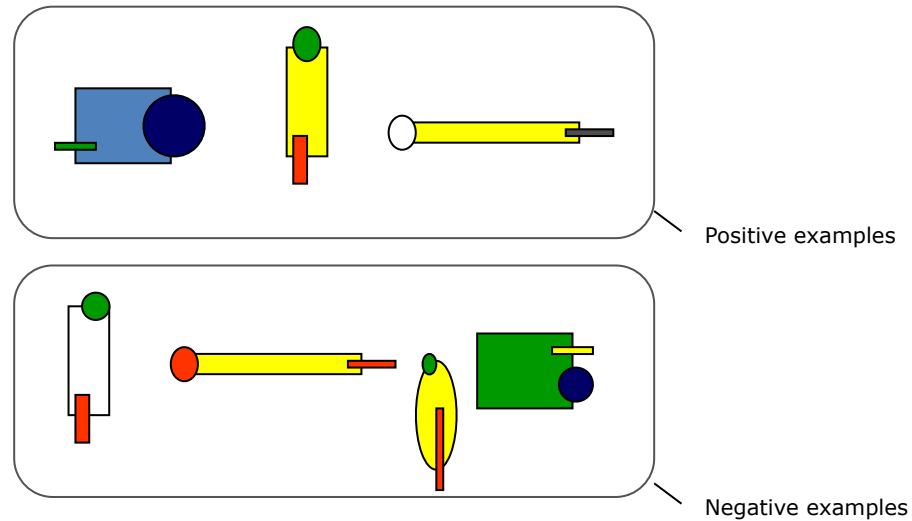
Positive examples



Negative examples⁶⁸



Germane Cognitive Load



I-PS

1. A SPUC is... !
2. Is this a SPUC ?

PS-I

- « *Contrasted cases* »
1. What is a SPUC (induction/discrimination)
 2. A SPUC is... !
 3. Is this a SPUC ?

Intrinsèque

CHARGE COGNITIVE

Extrinsèque

Germane



« If the speed of light is incompressible
then time is elastic »

Long-term memory is not a 'storage' place like a book shelf

Knowledge elements are accessible via connections to other elements

Connections are constructed by **meaning making**

Is knowledge a copy of information ?

Information

Perception



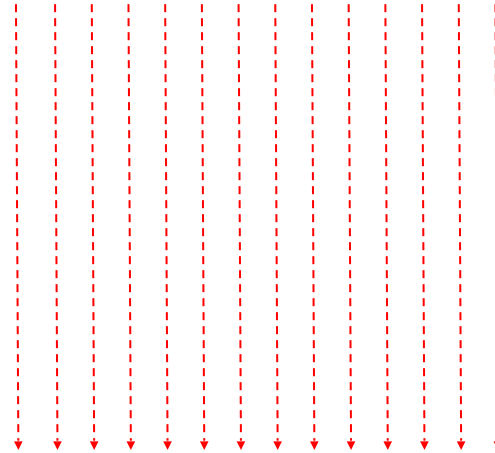
Processing



Storage

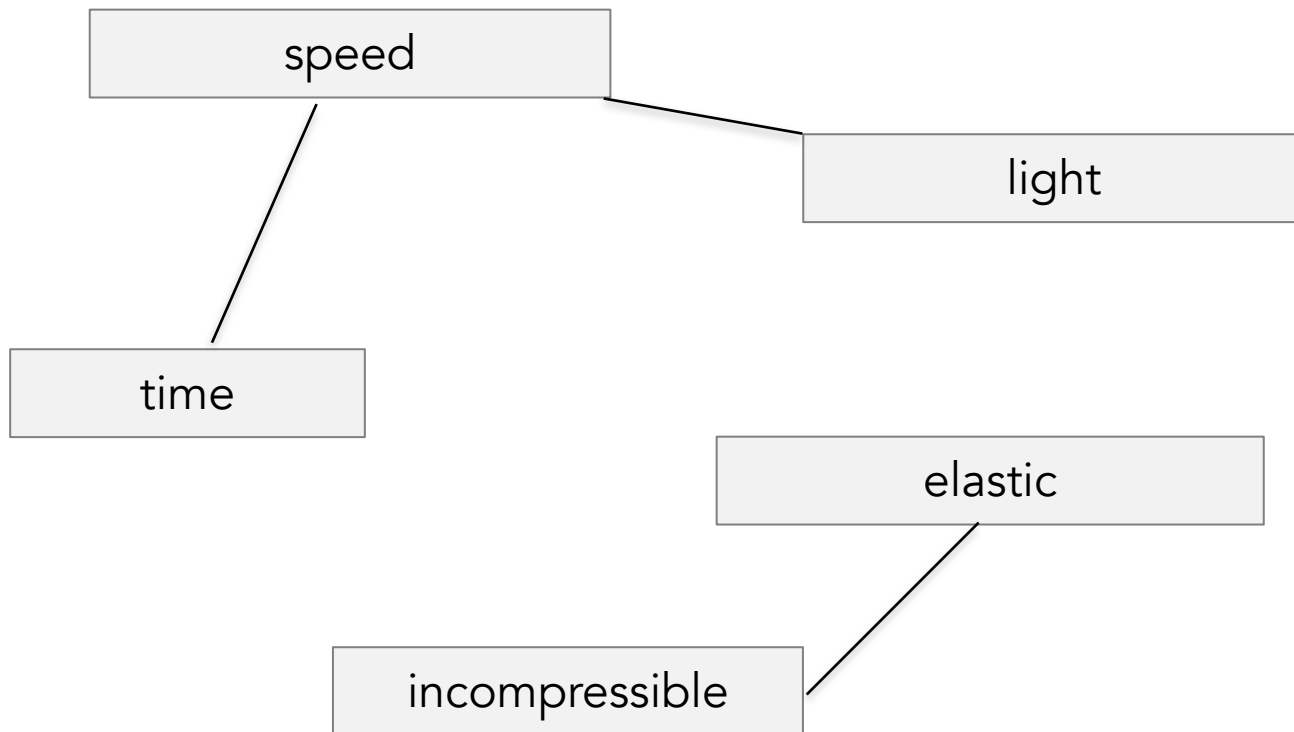
Knowledge

« If the speed of light is incompressible
then time is elastic »

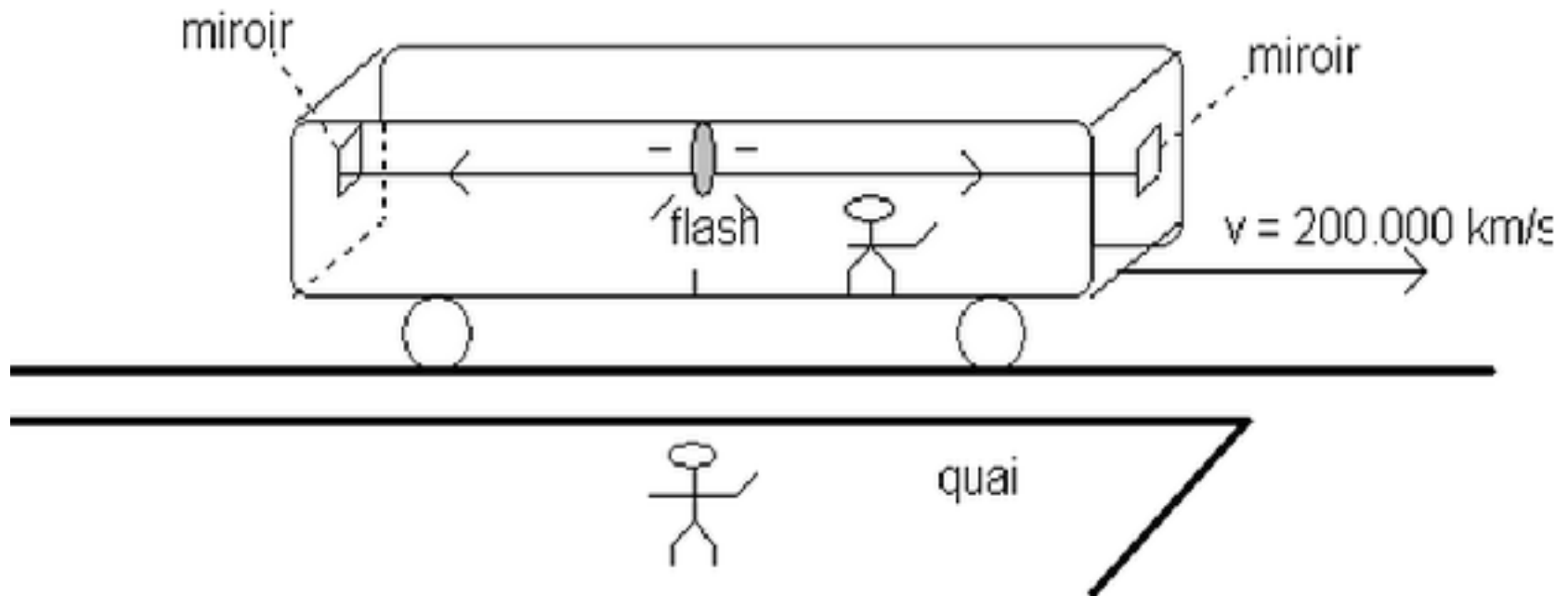


« If the speed of light is incompressible
then time is elastic »

« If the speed of light is incompressible
then time is elastic »



« If the speed of light is incompressible
then time is elastic »



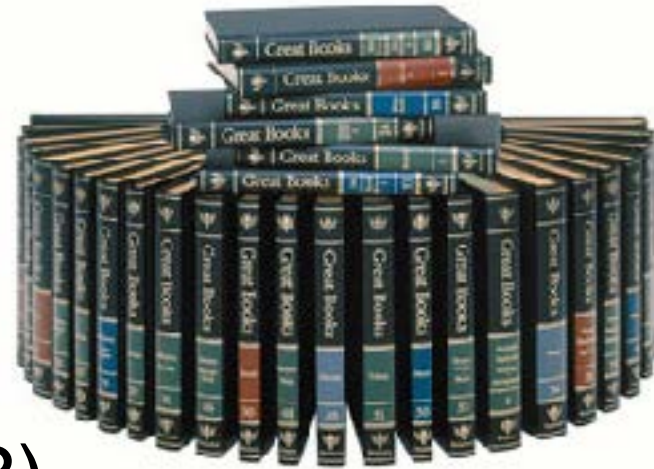
Where is there more knowledge ?

① Encyclopaedia Britannica

② Wikipedia

③ British Library (112,505,998)

④ The brain of a 4 years old child



<http://blog.trustpilot.com/trusting-information-digital/>

Knowledge Taxonomy

If you add some butter when boiling the water, the pasta do not glue to each other

Restricted relativity

The symbol for hydrogen is H

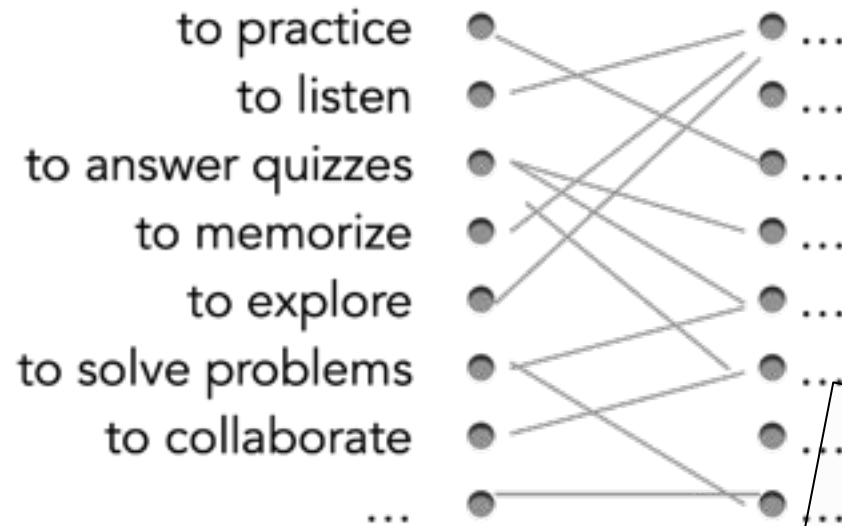
A square is a quadrilateral shape with 4 right angle and 4 isometric sides

The split attention effect refers to the increase of cognitive load due to the distance between a legend and the symbols used in the legend

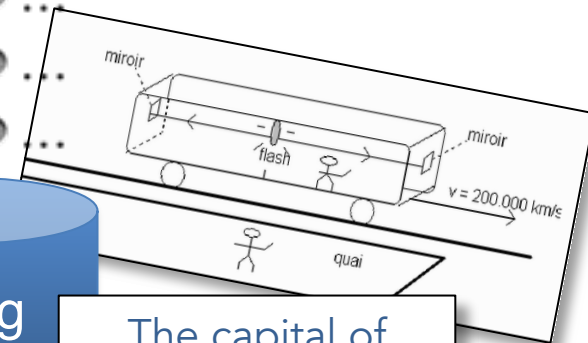
Evolution (also known as biological, genetic or organic evolution) is the change in the inherited traits of a population of organisms through successive generations.^[1] This change results from interactions between processes which introduce variation into a population, and other processes which remove it. As a

Brussels is the capital of Japan

The length of the hypotenuse is the square root of the sum of the squares of each other side of the triangle.



what needs
to be learned



The capital of
Greenland is Nuuk

There are different
types of knowledge

Knowledge Taxonomy

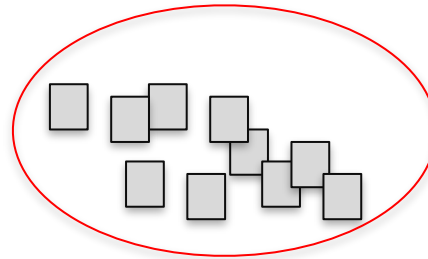
Facts	Brussels is the capital of Belgium
Classes, concepts	A square is a quadrilateral shape with 4 right angle and 4 isometric sides
Rules, principles, algorithms	If you add some butter when boiling the water, the pasta do not glue to each other
Theories, systems	Restricted relativity

Knowledge Taxonomy

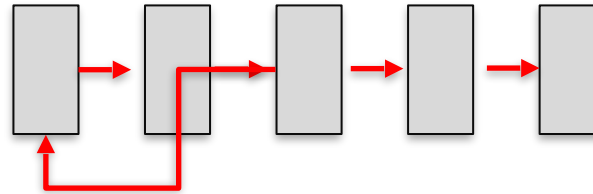
Facts



Classes, concepts



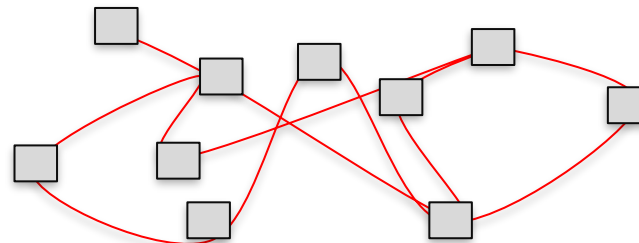
Procedures



Laws

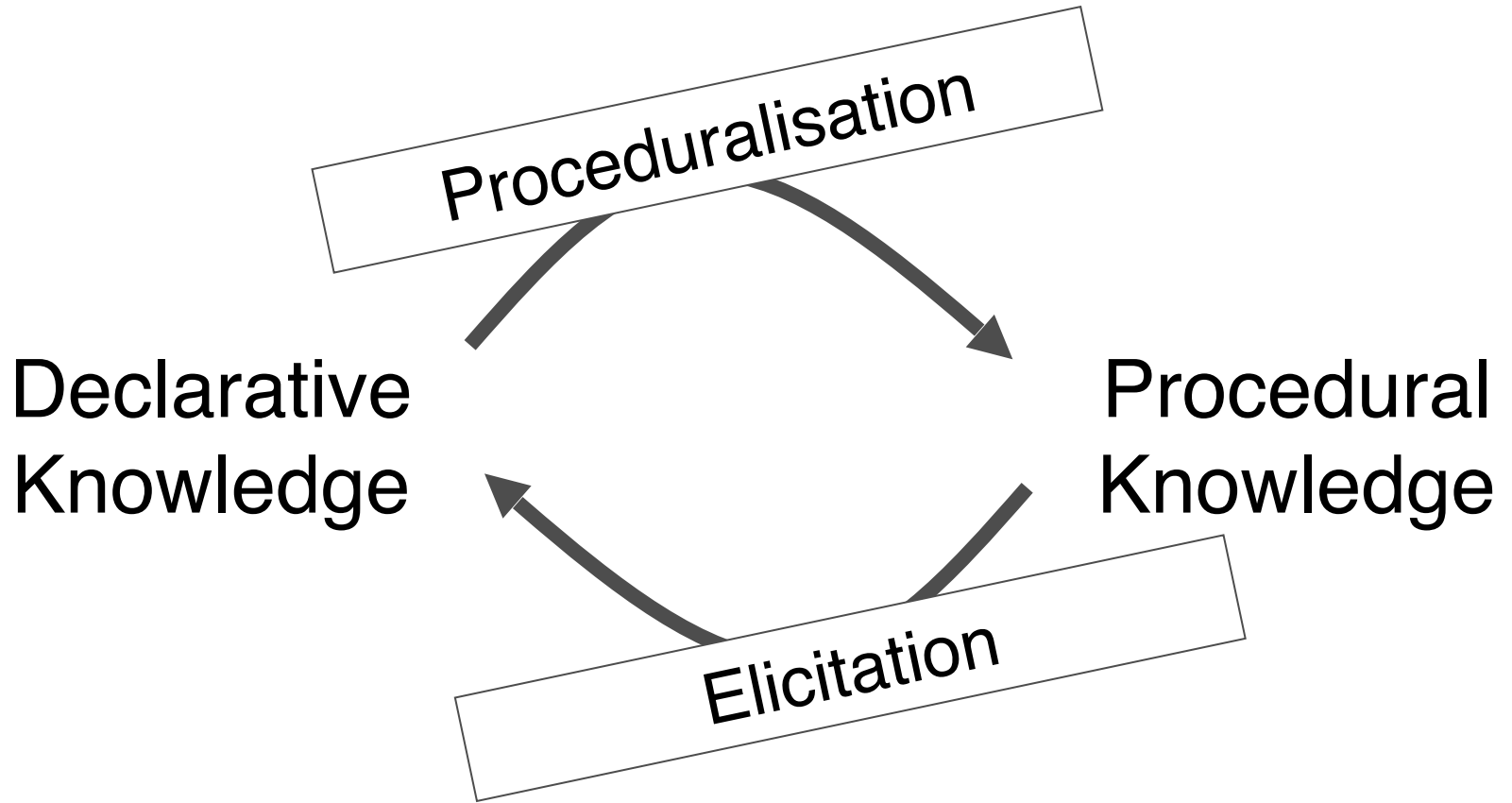


Theories, systems



Procédural **versus** Declarative Knowledge





Heuristic knowledge

(Problem solving strategies)

- To solve a complex problem, decompose it into small simple problems
- Before to write the code of a function, first thing about the data structure
- ...

Metacognition

An army bus holds 36 soldiers. If 1128 soldiers are being bused to their training site, how many buses are needed?

29% 31 remainder 12

18% 31

23% 32

30% did not do the computation correctly

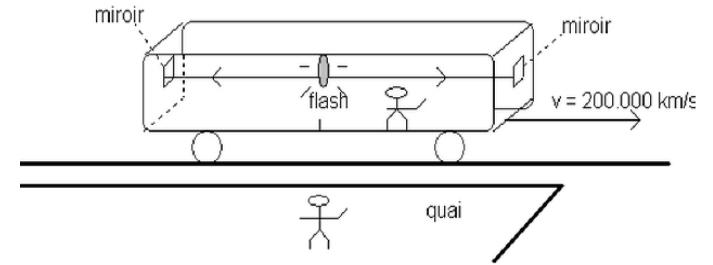
USA National Assessment of Education Progress secondary mathematics exam, 45,000 students nationwide

Schoenfeld, A. H. (1987). What's all the fuss about metacognition? In A. H. Schoenfeld (Ed.), *Cognitive science and mathematics education* (pp. 189-215). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Metacognition

- Knowledge about one's **own** knowledge (e.g. "I am not good with numbers", "I don't understand")
- **Regulation** of problem-solving: monitoring one's own plan application (e.g. "If the equation becomes too long, it is not good")

« Si la vitesse de la lumière est incompressible, c'est le temps qui est élastique »

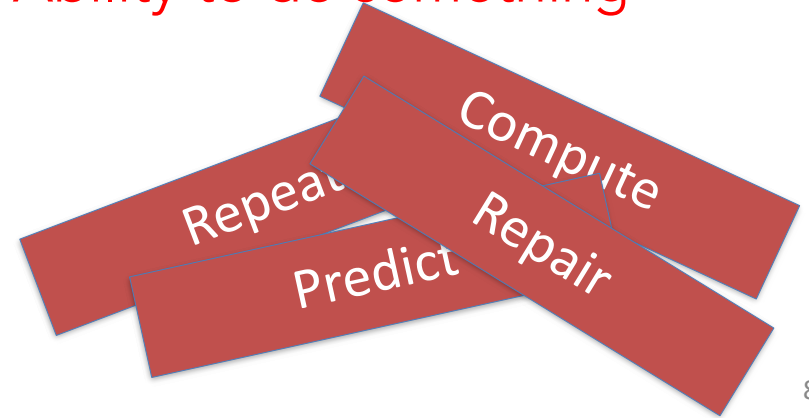


Knowledge

- fact, concept, rule, theory, ...
- declarative, procedural, heuristic
- meta-cognition

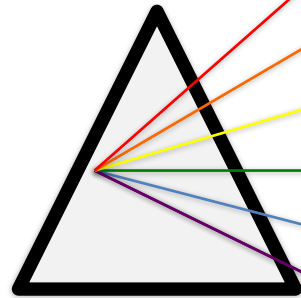
Cognitive Activity

Ability to do something



Knowledge

- fact, concept, rule, theory, ...
- declarative, procedural, heuristic
- meta-cognition



Taxonomy

Cognitive Activity

- Reproduction
- Conceptualisation
- Application
- Exploration
- Mobilisation
- Problem solving

Cognitive Task

Reproduction



The object and the product of the task have been associated before

Conceptualisation

Application

Exploration

Mobilisation

Problem solving

Types of reproduction tasks

Free recall:

What is the capital of Greenland ?

.....

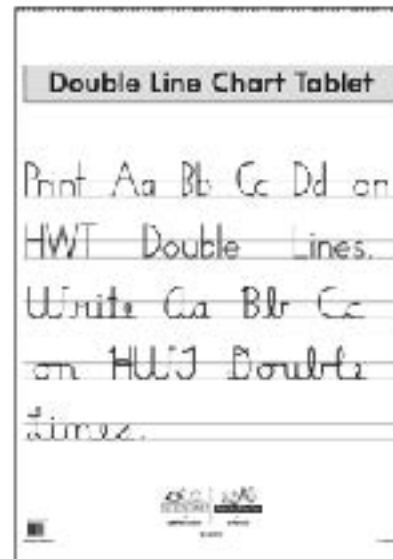
Recognition:

Which is the capital of Greenland ?

- *Tokyo*
- *Lausanne*
- *Nuuk*

Imitation:

Copy « lines »



Cognitive Task

Reproduction

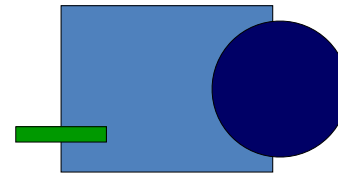
Conceptualisation → Does an object belong to a class ?

Application

Exploration

Mobilisation

Problem solving



SPUCs

Conceptualisation

<https://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/climate-weather/quiz/can-you-name-these-clouds>

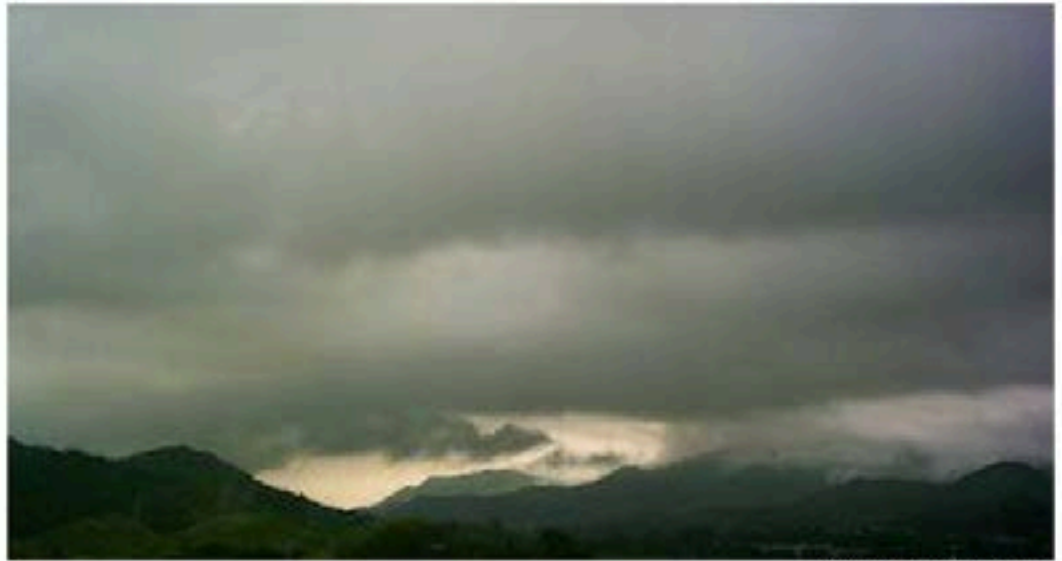


Photo: Wikimedia Commons



What kind of clouds are shown here?

Nimbostratus

Noir clouds

Stratocumulus

Shelf clouds

Cognitive Task

Reproduction

Conceptualisation

Application

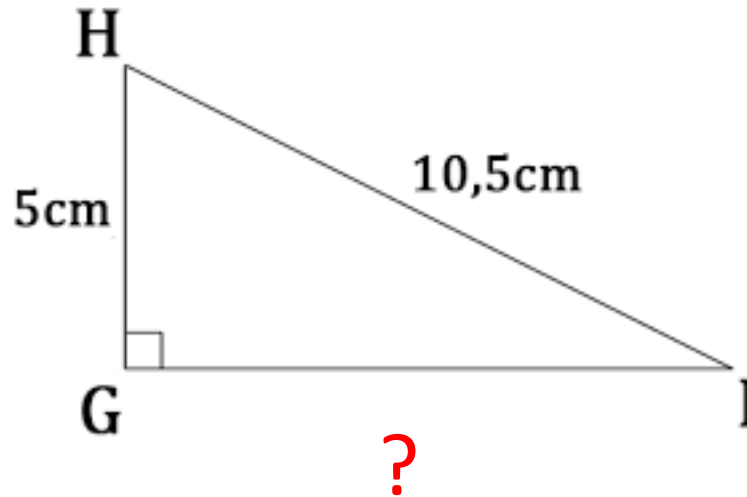


Apply an algorithm to the object produces the product

Exploration

Mobilisation

Problem solving



Cognitive Task

Reproduction

Conceptualisation

Application

Exploration



Identify a product in some material that matches criteria (object)

Mobilisation

Problem solving

- *Find 2 metaphors in this text*
- *Find 2 prime number above 19*
- *Find a tumor on this image*

Cognitive Task

Reproduction

Conceptualisation

Application

Exploration

Mobilisation 

Problem solving

Invent a product that matches
criteria (object)

- *Find 2 metaphors*
- *Find 3 different ways to solve this exercise*

Cognitive Task

Reproduction

Conceptualisation

Application

Exploration

Mobilisation

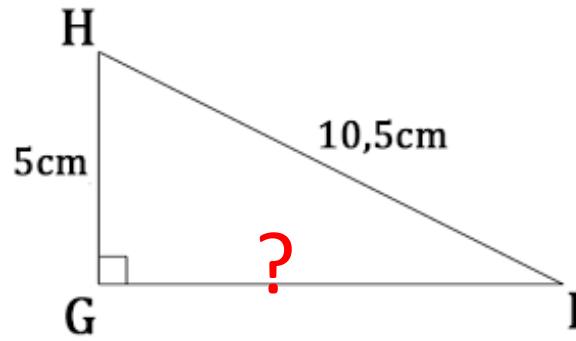
Problem solving



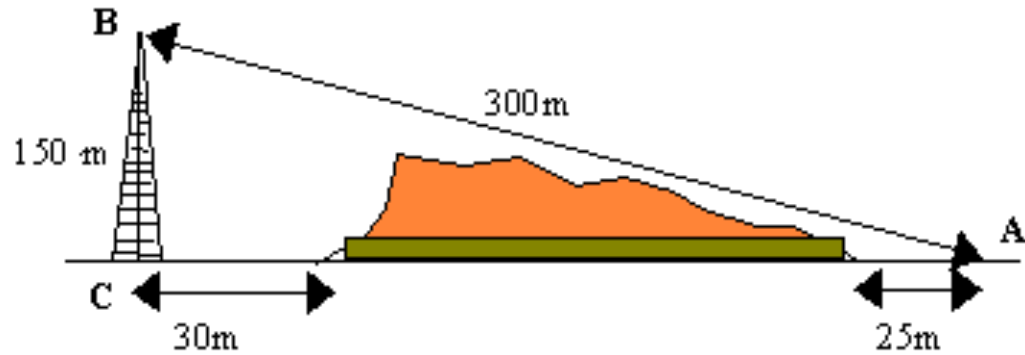
The learner has not the algorithm to compute the solution; this is a **novel** situation

The learner may combine segments of algorithm in a novel way

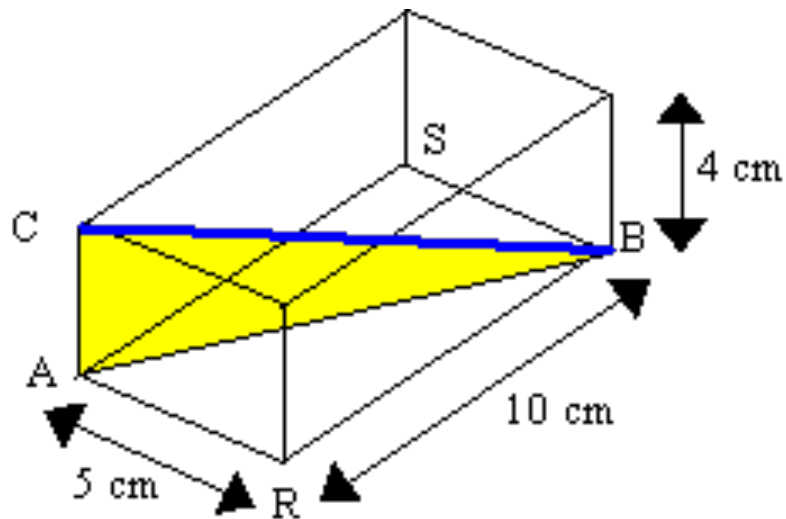
Application



Extrapolation



Problem



Bloom's Taxonomy

West Greene Elementary 2011

Bloom's

Taxonomy

Creating:

Can the student create new product or point of view?
Assemble, Construct, Create, Design, Develop, Formulate, Write

Evaluating: Can the student justify a stand or decision?

Appraise, Argue, Defend, Judge, Select, Support, Value, Evaluate

Analyzing: Can the student distinguish between the different parts?

Appraise, Compare, Contrast, Criticize, Differentiate, Discriminate, Distinguish, Examine, Experiment, Question, Test.

Applying: Can the student use the information in a new way?

Choose, Demonstrate, Dramatize, Employ, Illustrate, Interpret, Operate, Schedule, Sketch, Solve, Use, Write

Understanding: Can the student explain ideas or concepts?

Classify, Describe, Discuss, Explain, Identify, Locate, Recognize, Report, Select, Translate,

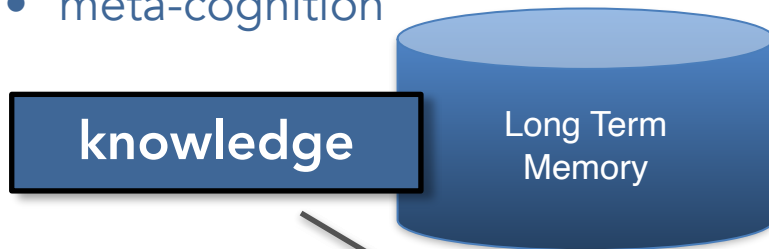
Remembering: Can the student recall or remember the information?

Define, Duplicate, List, Memorize, recall, Repeat, Reproduce, State

Over-represented in exams

Summary

- fact, concept, rule, theory, ...
- declarative, procedural, heuristic
- meta-cognition



- drill
- MOOC
- robot
- AR/VR
- Simulation
- ...



- reproduce
- classify
- compute
- find errors
- ...

For your project

- Minimize extrinsic cognitive load
- Problem solving triggers germane cognitive load
- Problem solving should avoid overload

- Set goals in the upper part of Bloom's taxonomy

Example of 2023 exam question

c. Cognitive overload

A student has learned to compute correlations on numerical data and (s)he has also learned to convert data (e.g., changing miles into kilometers or changing Euros into dollars), but...*(complete the sentence...)*

Why is this cognitive overload?