

Teachers of large classes cannot give adequate one-to-one tuition.

Technology can automate some 'low-level' teaching functions so that **contact time is quality time.**

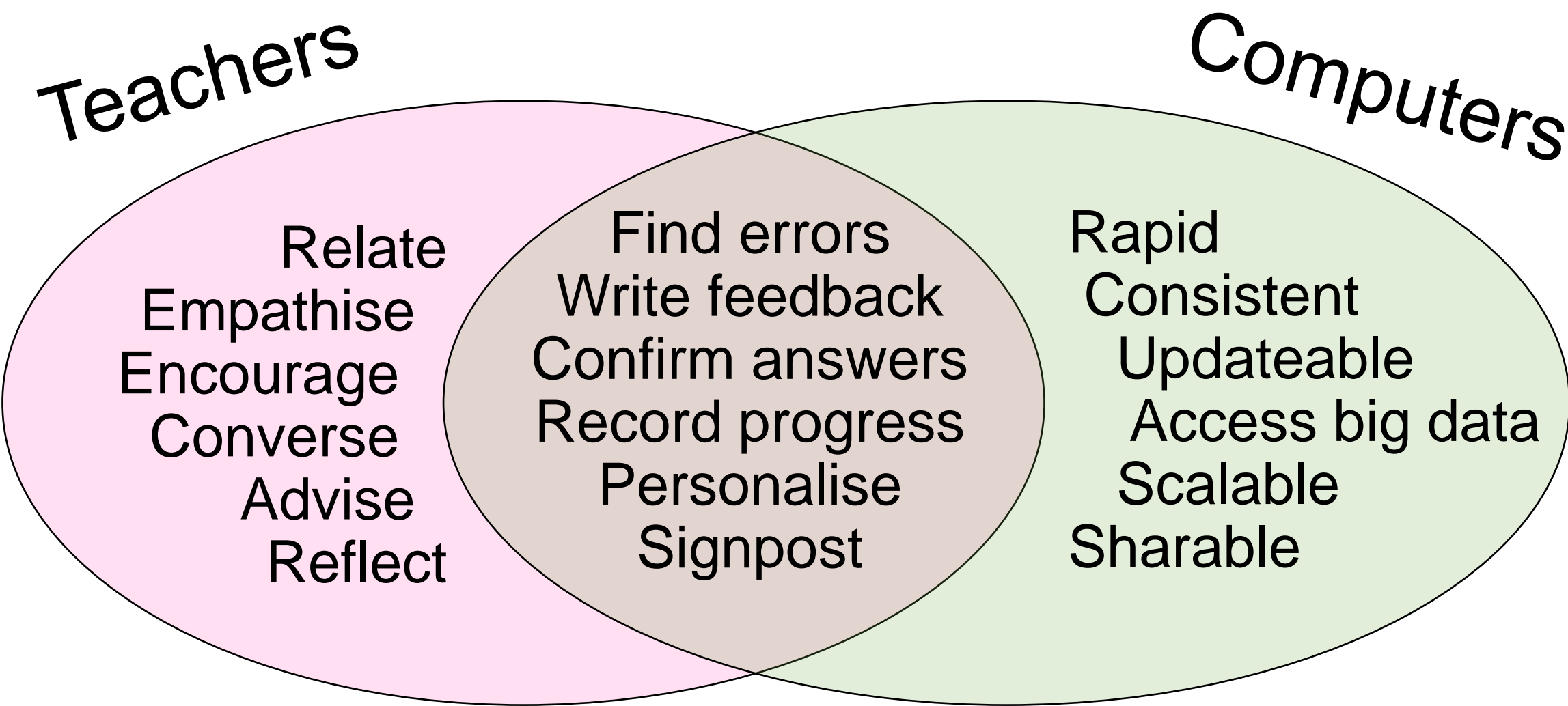
This project, funded by the College Digital Innovation Fund (DiF), is developing a software platform for automated feedback.

The long term goal is rich, personalised formative feedback at the time of doing homework.

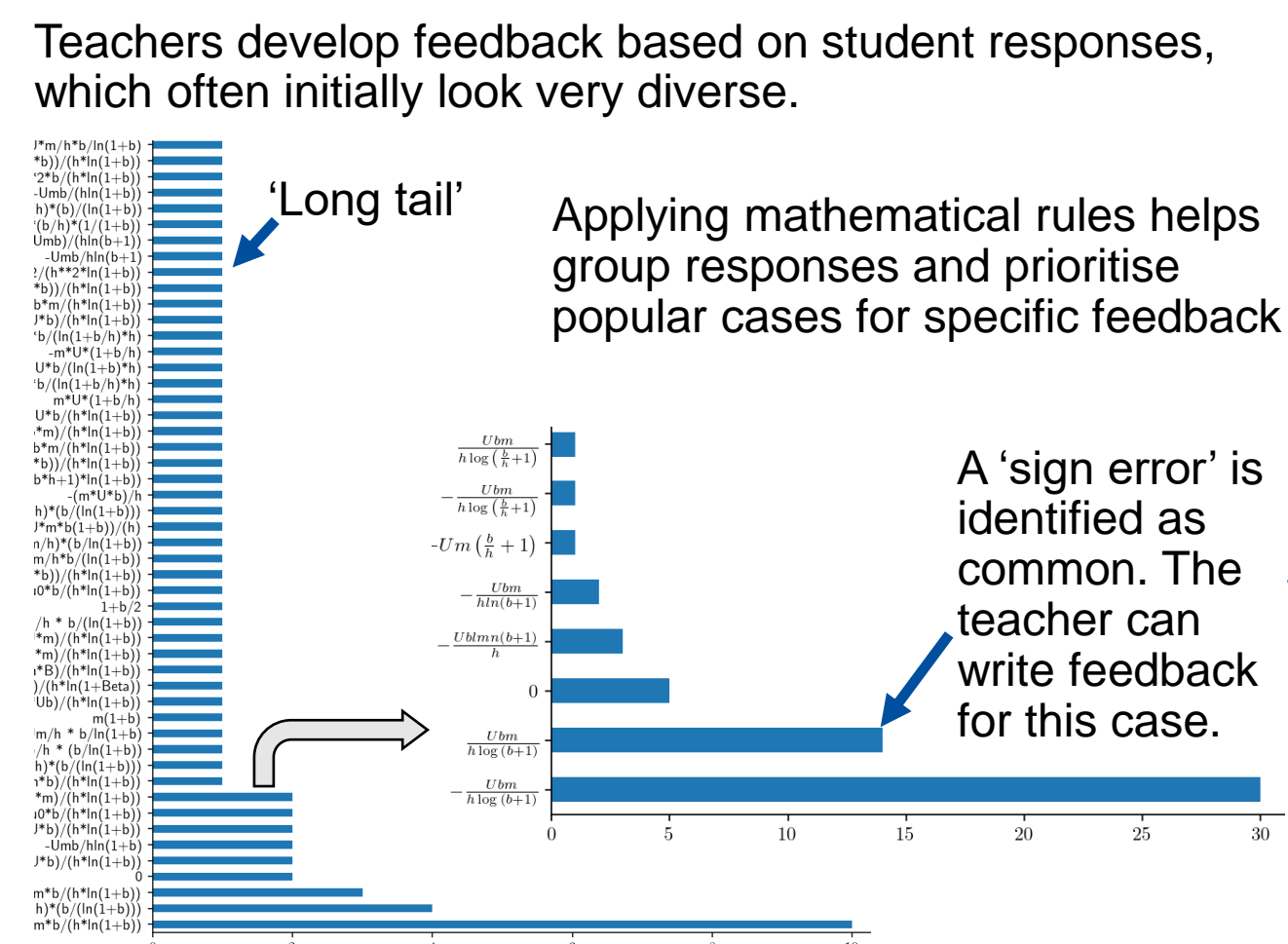
What is good automated feedback?

If a computer gives feedback to a student, the parameters are different to when a teacher gives feedback. We need to develop the art of constructive feedback when it is automated:

- is saying 'good try' an effective message if it's automatic?
- when is it ethical to give advice automatically or even make a decision on behalf of a teacher (e.g. which exercise to do)?
- when should feedback include 'hints' or reveal other information that may, or may not, compromise the learning experience?
- how do people respond to mathematical and/or informal feedback when we know it was automated?
- what risks and opportunities are there to make automated feedback a force for bad/good? For example encouraging good *thinking* habits; being *inclusive*; building a community; achieving the graduate attributes.



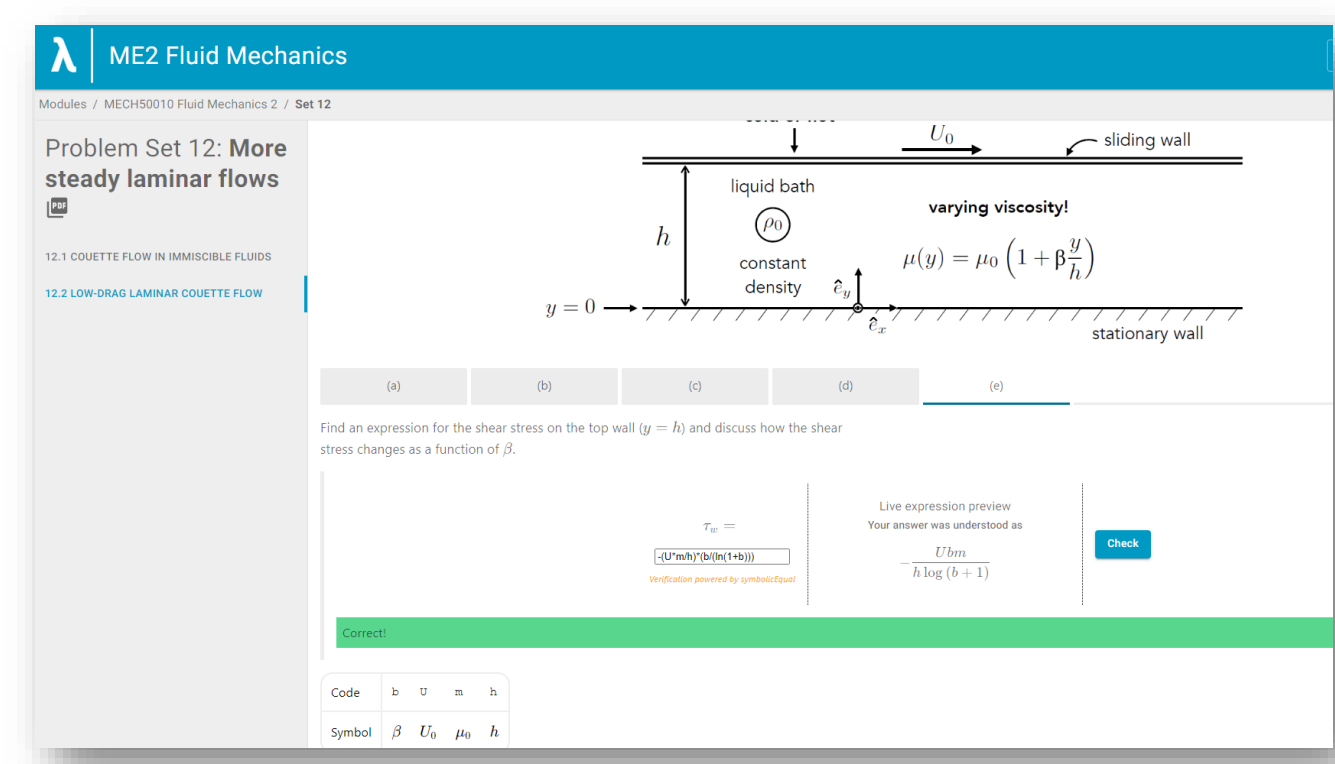
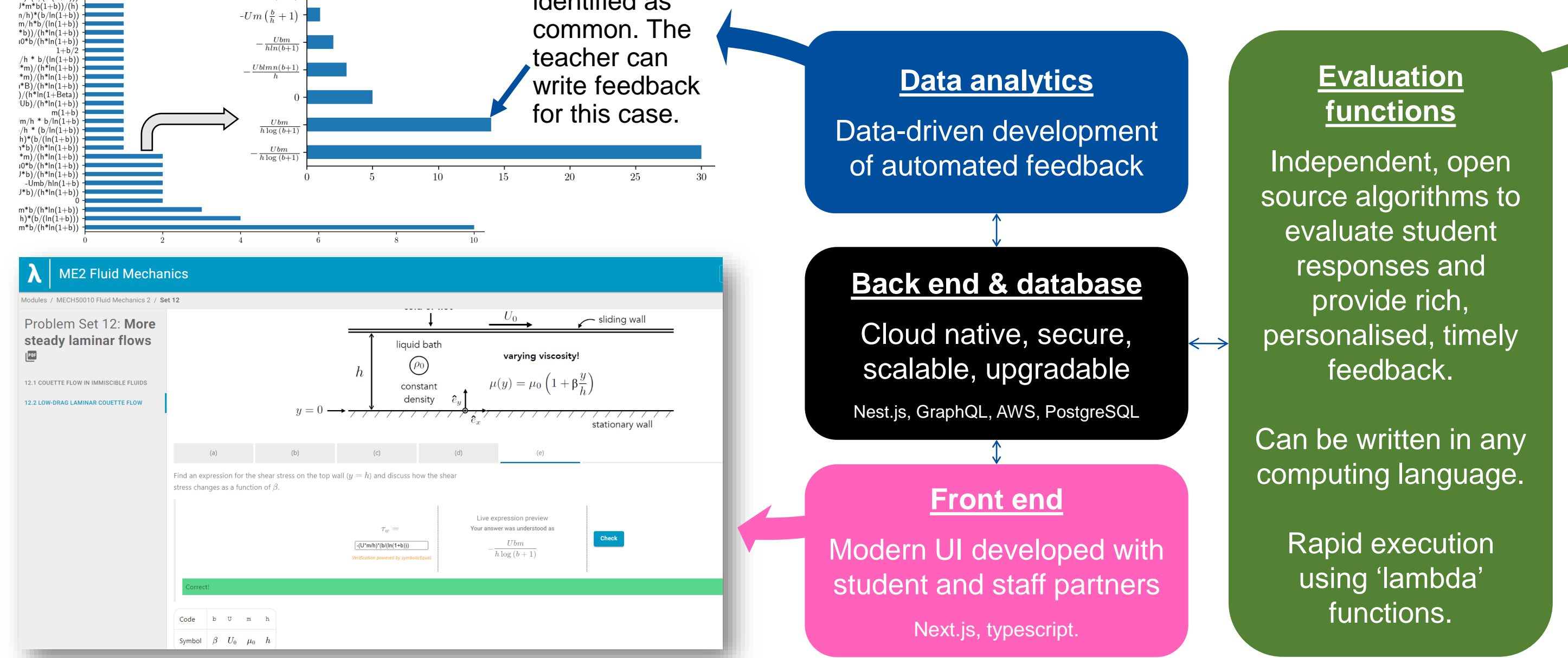
Data-driven



Who decides?

Students and staff are providing input throughout the design of the software. This engagement helps prioritise. For example, autonomy is important. Content and feedback is curated by the teacher according to their pedagogy; students are in control of their experience according to their study preferences.

Software architecture



Project timeline

2022 Minimum Viable Product (MVP) deployed in January with 200 student users. Alpha product to be deployed in October with nine 'pioneer' academics.

2023 Deploy Beta product available across College.

2024 Deploy v1.0 across College and beyond.

Prototypical problem

Factorise: $x^3 - 2x + 1$

How can an 'evaluation function' process a student response? This is partly a question of **specificity and sensitivity**: accurately identifying correctness or incorrectness of the student response.

This problem is more subtle than mathematical equivalence. For example, in the question given here, we could use the following computation to determine the correctness of a student response:

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student_response == teacher_answer
```

The Boolean outcome ('true' or 'false') can be delivered to the student. However, this approach fails in at least two ways:

- if the student inputs the question itself (the unfactorised expression) – inaccurately evaluated as 'correct'.
- If the student enters an answer which is essentially correct but contains a syntax error – inaccurately evaluated as 'incorrect'

The evaluation function therefore requires a more sophisticated mathematical and computational approach.

Future developments

The platform will be a catalyst to develop positive and inclusive online communities of students and teachers. For example:

- students sharing their work, questions and answers
- feedback benefitting from large scale data and algorithms
- teachers sharing content, using it 'a la carte' in their teaching