



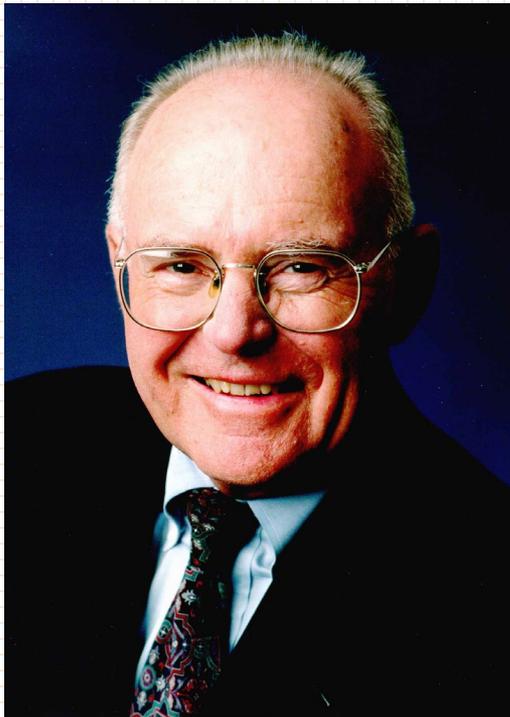
# Contents

- 1. Moore's Laws**
- 2. The Top-down Approach in Education**
- 3. Other Concrete Inclusion Measures**

# 1. Moore's Laws

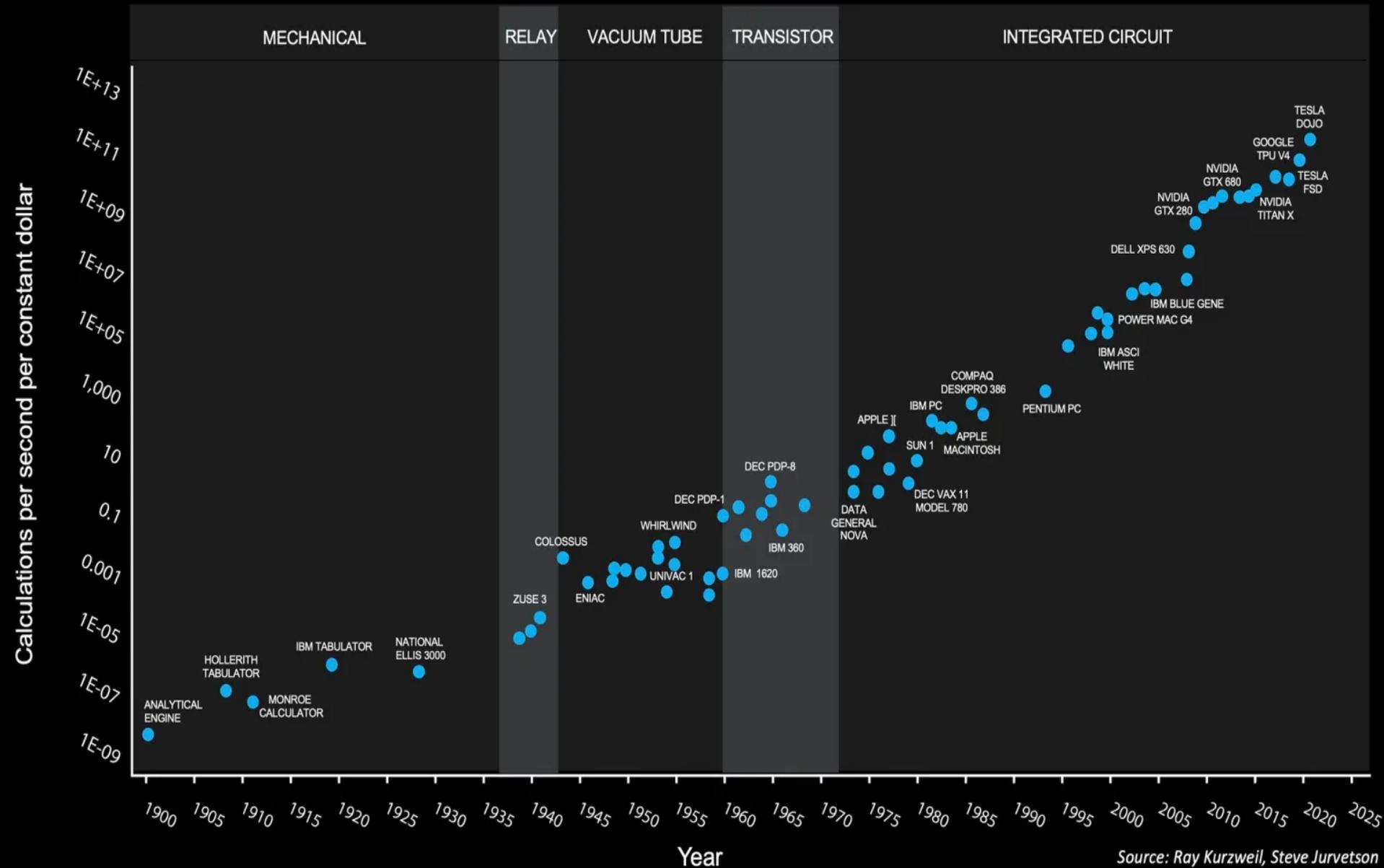
## Electronics:

- ✓ **Gordon Moore's First Law:** the number of transistors in integrated circuits doubles every two years. (G. Moore: Intel CEO & Co-funder)



**Gordon Moore (03.01.1929 –24.03.2023)**

# 122 YEARS OF MOORE'S LAW



Source: Ray Kurzweil, Steve Jurvetson

**Due to the popularity of Moore's law, other similar formulations succeeded it:**

**✓ Moore's Law for Knowledge:** the general human knowledge doubles every 12 months. (Buckminster Fuller. *Critical Path*, 1981)

**✓ Moore's Law for Everything:** addresses our entire society as a whole.

**In the last decade:**

**✓ Moore's Law for Education!**

**In 2001 G. Moore complained: "It's hard to come up with ways to increase productivity in education".**

**Eventually one can observe that Moore's Law is making its presence felt in education, too.** (George Anders. "*Moore's Law Touches Education At Last - To Techies' Delight*", 2014)

***NO LIMITS TO LEARNING !*** (James W. Botkin, Mahdi Elmandjra, Mircea Malitza. *No limits to learning. Bridging the Human Gap*. The Report to the Club of Rome, 1979).

### **3. Top-down Approach in Education**

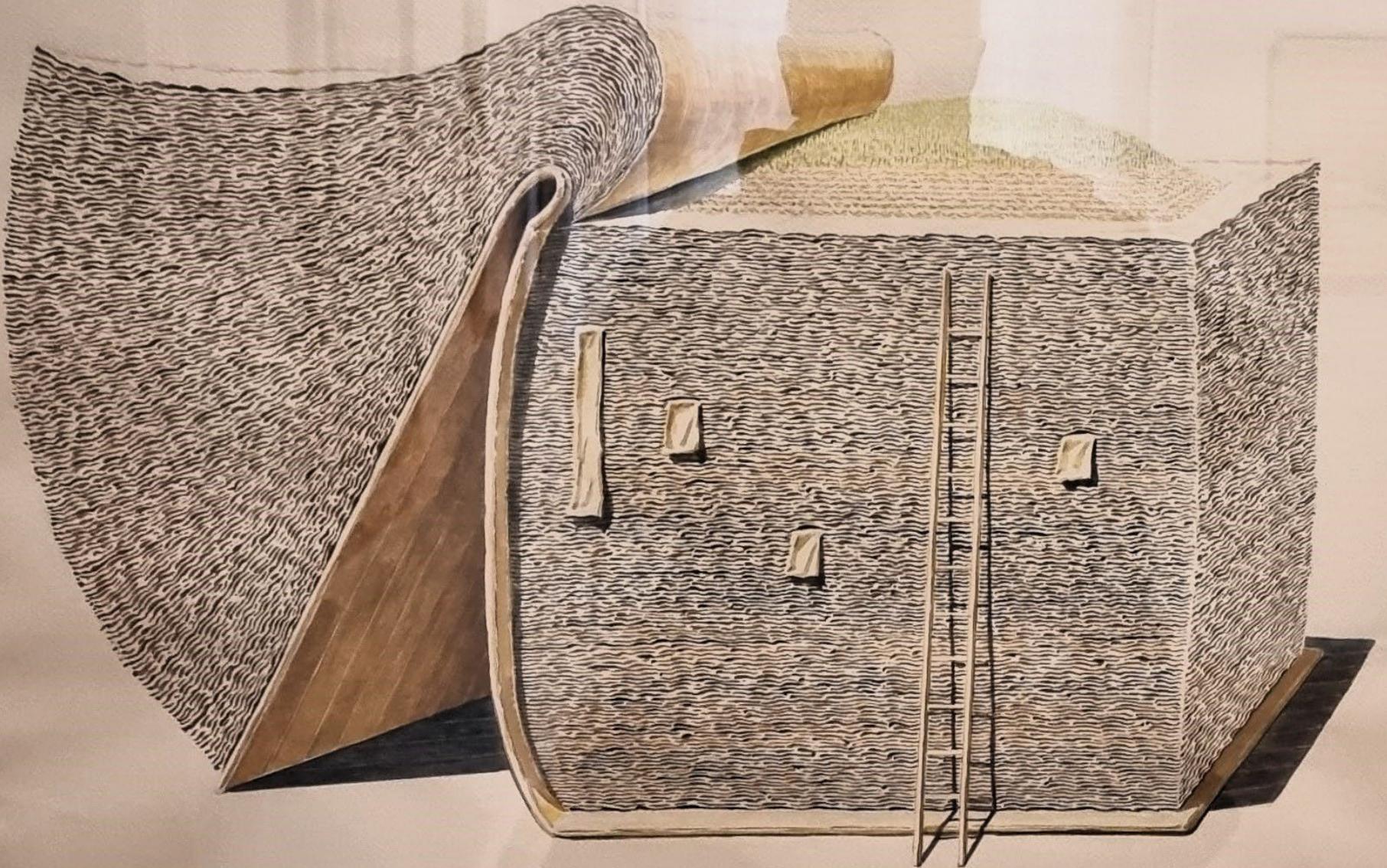
**Memorizing and accessing knowledge is easier than ever, but because of its huge and still increasing quantity, tailings often mask the precious ore. Young people meet difficulties in education.**



**Fundamental sciences are served by intellectuals able yet to cope with the situation, but the general technical knowledge need to be revisited, in order to reduce its volume, preserving essentials.**



# Onisim Colta



Colta 89



**Need for inclusion measures for both bachelor students and their professors!**



# Systems Engineering and the Top-Down Approach

*Systems engineering* (SE): interdisciplinary engineering field, focusing on how complex projects should be designed and managed over their life cycles.

*Bell Telephone Laboratories* in the '40s

The electronics were created at Bell Laboratories!



**Hendrik Wade Bode**



**Harry Nyquist**



**Claude Shannon**

*NASA and USA Dpt. of Defense*



**Wernher von Braun**

## The basic SE ideas:

- The properties of a system *as a whole* may greatly differ from the sum of the parts' properties: SE embraces a **holistic** view;
- SE is fundamentally **interdisciplinary**: engineering, management, economics, world knowledge, etc.

**top => down (bottom) approach**

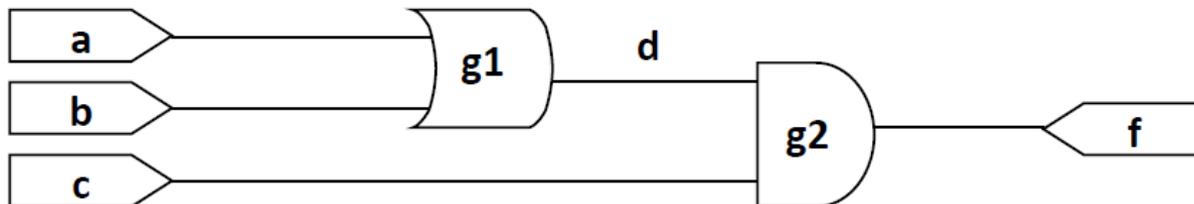
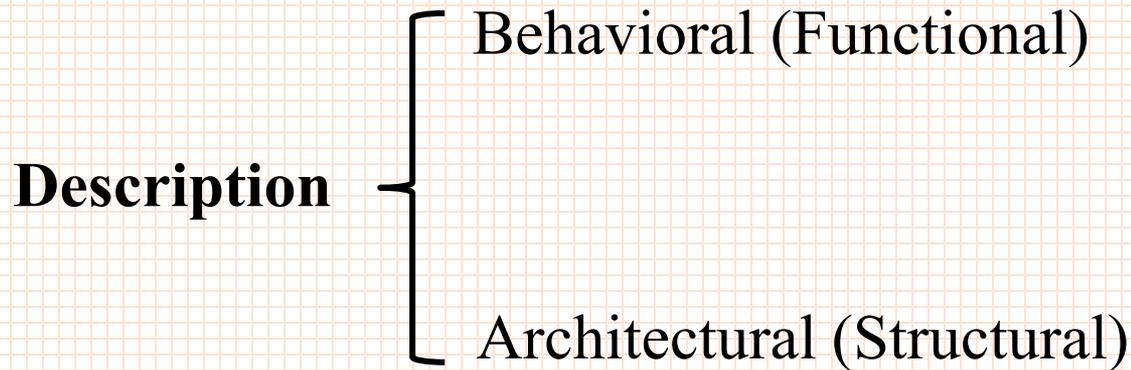
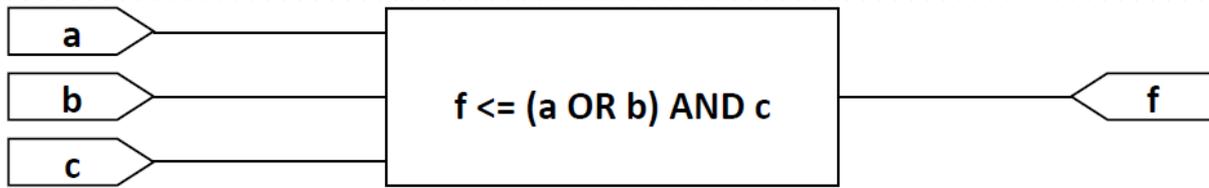


**less details;**

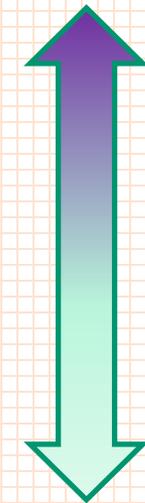


**more comprehension.**

# HDL (*Hardware Description Language*) !



**TOP**



**DOWN**

**Customer (Behavioral) → Manufacturer (Beh => Architectural)**

## Conventional teaching:

The **Bottom-Up teaching** begins with the component parts of the subject, gradually building up to the whole.

Bottom-up teaching starts with the small details, like vocabulary words or the step-by-step process of solving an algorithm. As students master these skills, the teacher broadens the scope of the lesson to include a reading passage that uses the vocabulary words, or to math worksheets requiring the student to apply the algorithm.

Sasha Blakeley. “*Bottom Up & Top Down Teaching Strategies*”. Study.com

**Instruction-driven, thorough and painstaking, repetition, memorization. *Time consuming!***

**Analogy: the Architectural description**

## **Alternative:**

**The Top-Down teaching begins with a large view of the subject, gradually descending to the building blocks.**

Alternatively, the strategy of top-down teaching involve starting with the big, abstract concept and working down to the specific details. For instance, you might demonstrate a chemical reaction to your students, and then have them learn about the different molecules in each substance that resulted in the reaction.

Sasha Blakeley. *Bottom Up & Top Down Teaching Strategies*. Study.com

**This is motivating students to learn through direct interaction and own experience. *Fast!***

**Analogy #1: the Behavioral description**

**Analogy #2: reading scientific papers: *title > abstract > conclusions > paper* (only if interesting and useful)**

# 3. Other Concrete Inclusion Measures

## Psychological Theories Explaining the Phenomenon

**John Sweller's Cognitive load theory (CLT), addresses the challenges posed by exponential growth in knowledge. CLT posits that working memory has a limited capacity for processing information. As the volume and complexity of educational content increase, the cognitive load on students also rises. This escalation in cognitive load can lead to cognitive overload, where students struggle to process or retain information effectively, ultimately resulting in reduced learning efficiency and increased dropout rates. To counteract these issues: simplifying complex information and utilizing multimedia tools to present knowledge visually.**

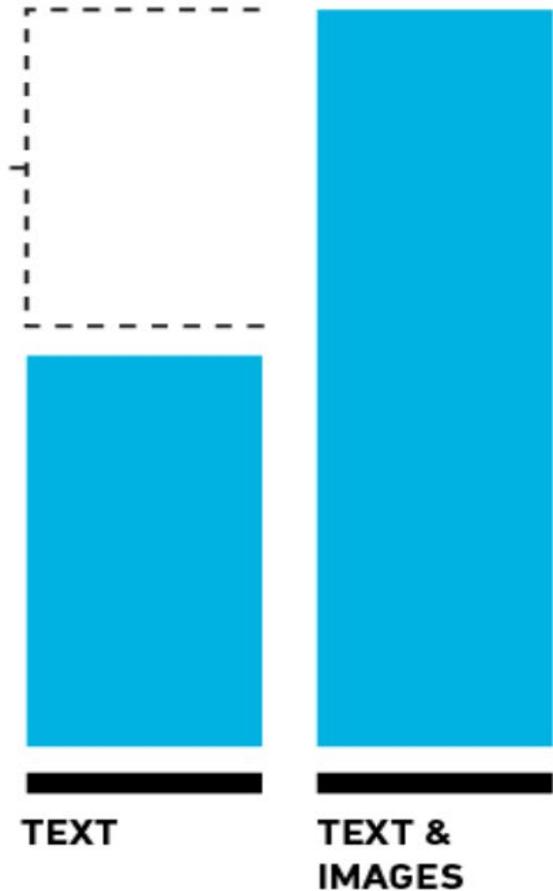
## **Other approaches:**

- Self-determination theory (Deci and Ryan) emphasizes the essential psychological needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness. Constructive feedback and good interactions with peers and educators can enhance students' motivation and self-confidence.**
- Information processing theory (Atkinson and Shiffrin) provides a framework for understanding how information is encoded, stored, and retrieved. According to the theory, cognitive strategies such as chunking and rehearsal are crucial for managing large data sets.**
- Complex adaptive systems theory provides a contemporary cognitive psychological perspective that integrates concepts from Systems Engineering. CAST focuses on how systems, including educational systems, adapt and evolve in response to environmental changes. This adaptability means creating learning systems that can incorporate feedback and undergo iterative improvements to refine educational practices.**

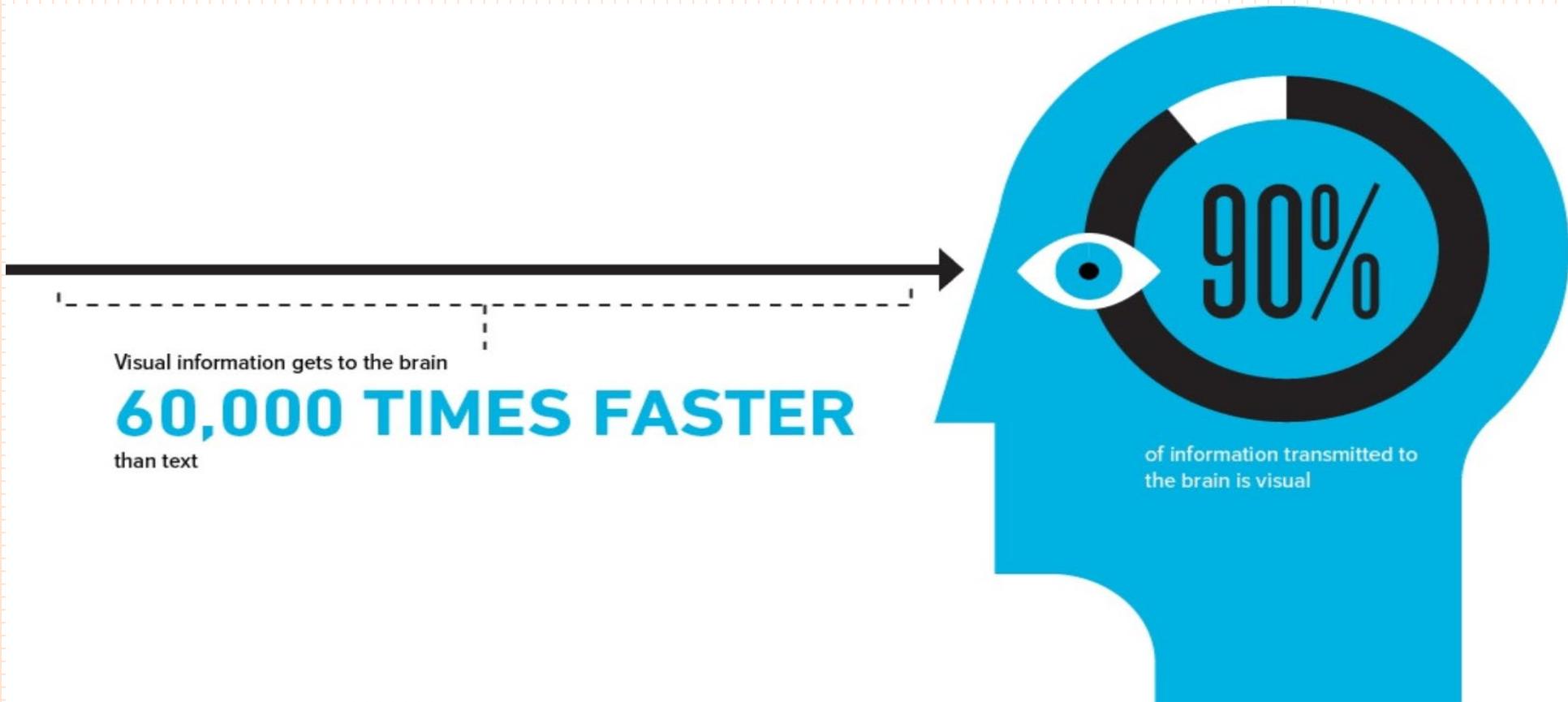
# Visual Representations of Knowledge

Accompanying text-based instructions with a graphic improved students' performance on a test by a median amount of

89%

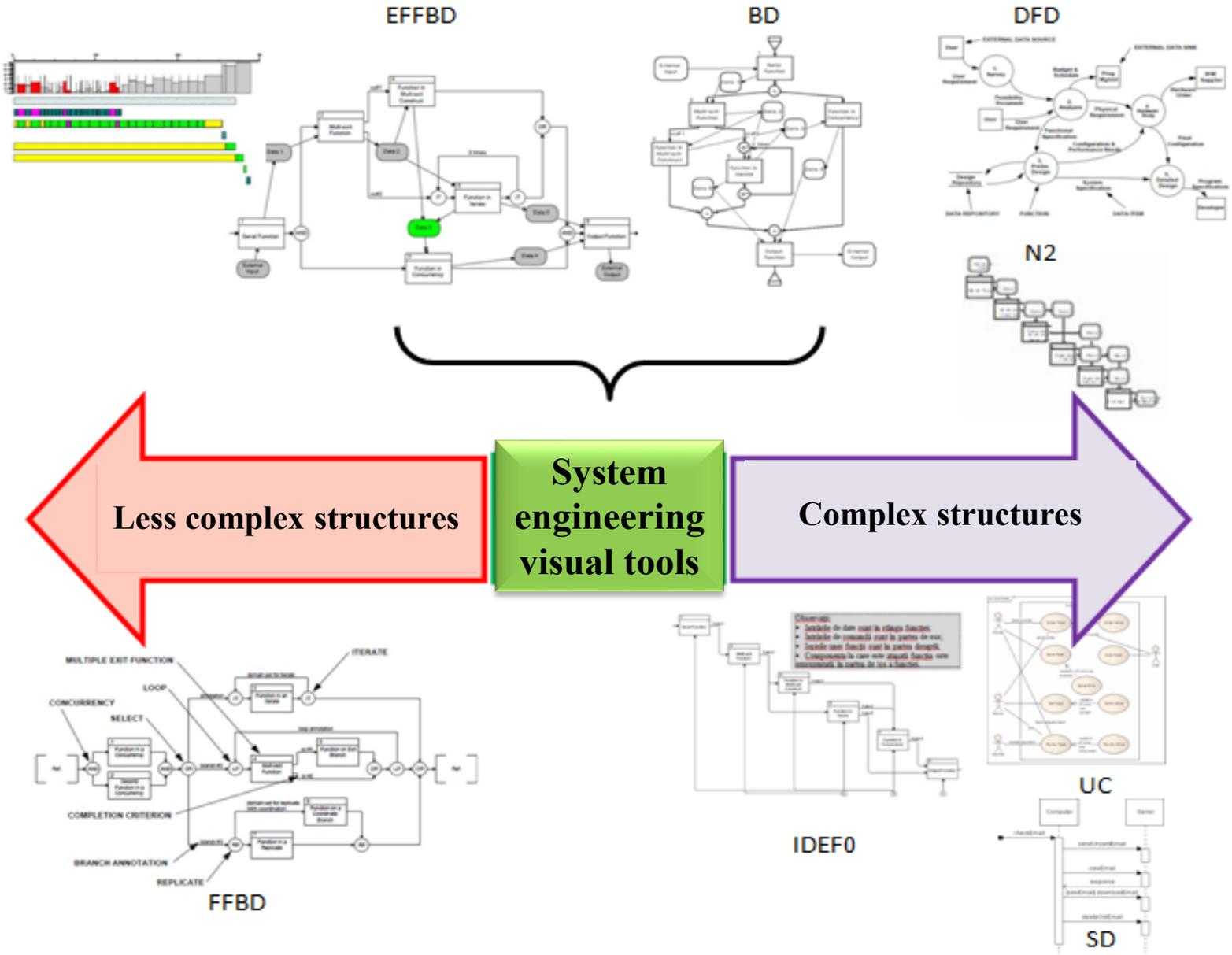


- **90% of information transmitted to the brain is visual.**
- **50% of the brain's surface is used for the vision**



# SE: Graphical representation of architectures and information flows

J. Long.  
*Relationships between Common Graphical Representations in System Engineering.*  
 Vitech Corporation, 2005.

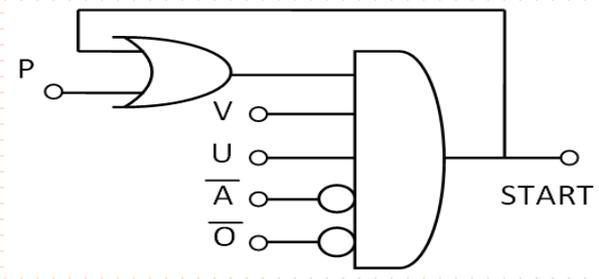




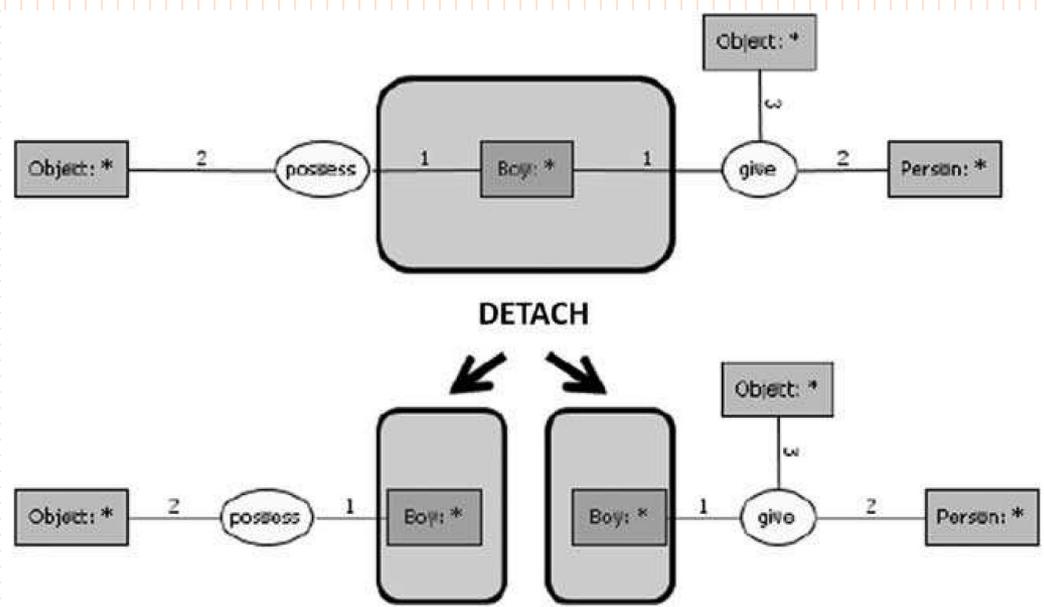
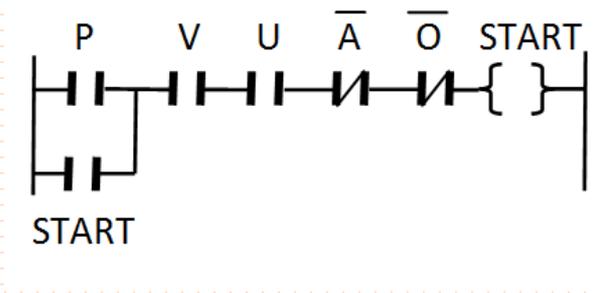
# Mathematics (logic formula):

$$\text{START} = (P + \text{START}) \cdot V \cdot U \cdot \bar{A} \cdot \bar{O}$$

# Electronics (logic schema):

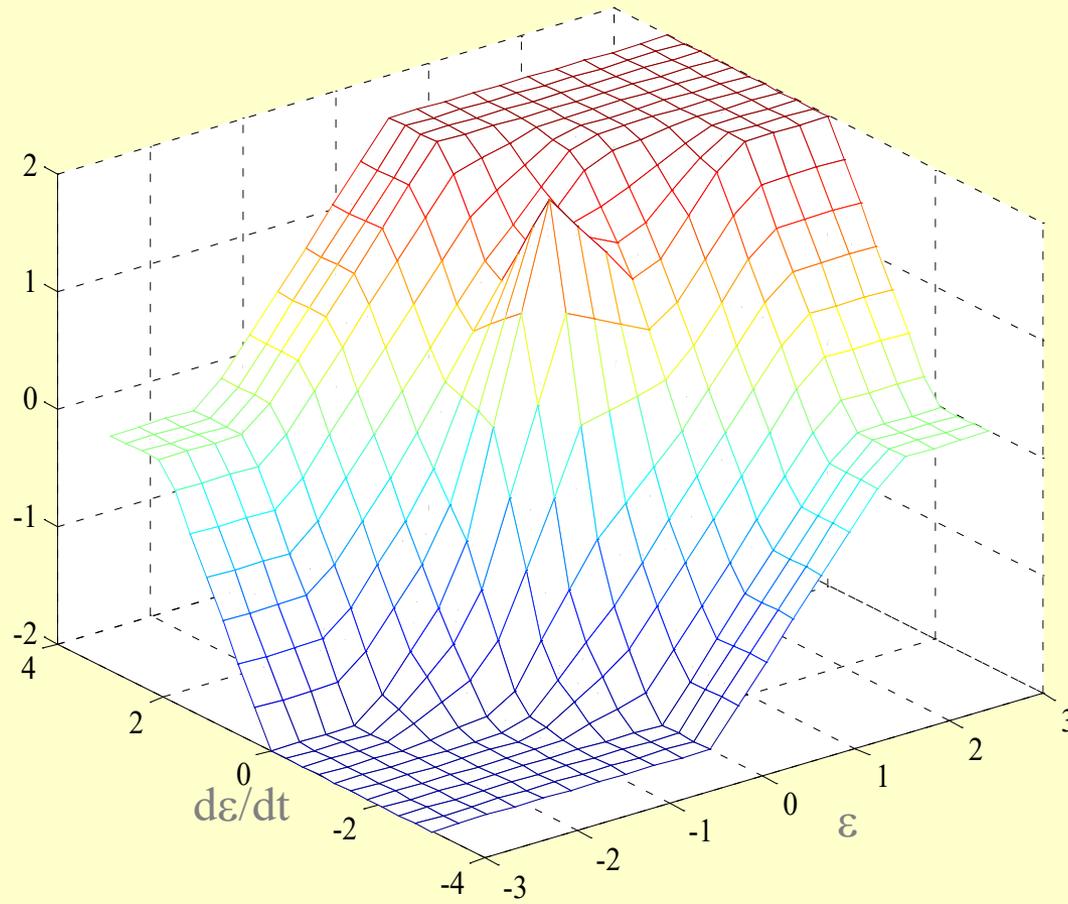


# Control engineering (ladder view):



Michel Chein, Marie-Laure Mugnier, Madalina Croitoru. *Visual reasoning with graph-based mechanisms: the good, the better and the best*. Knowledge Engineering Review, Cambridge University, Press (CUP), 2013, 28 (Special Issue 3), pp.249-271.

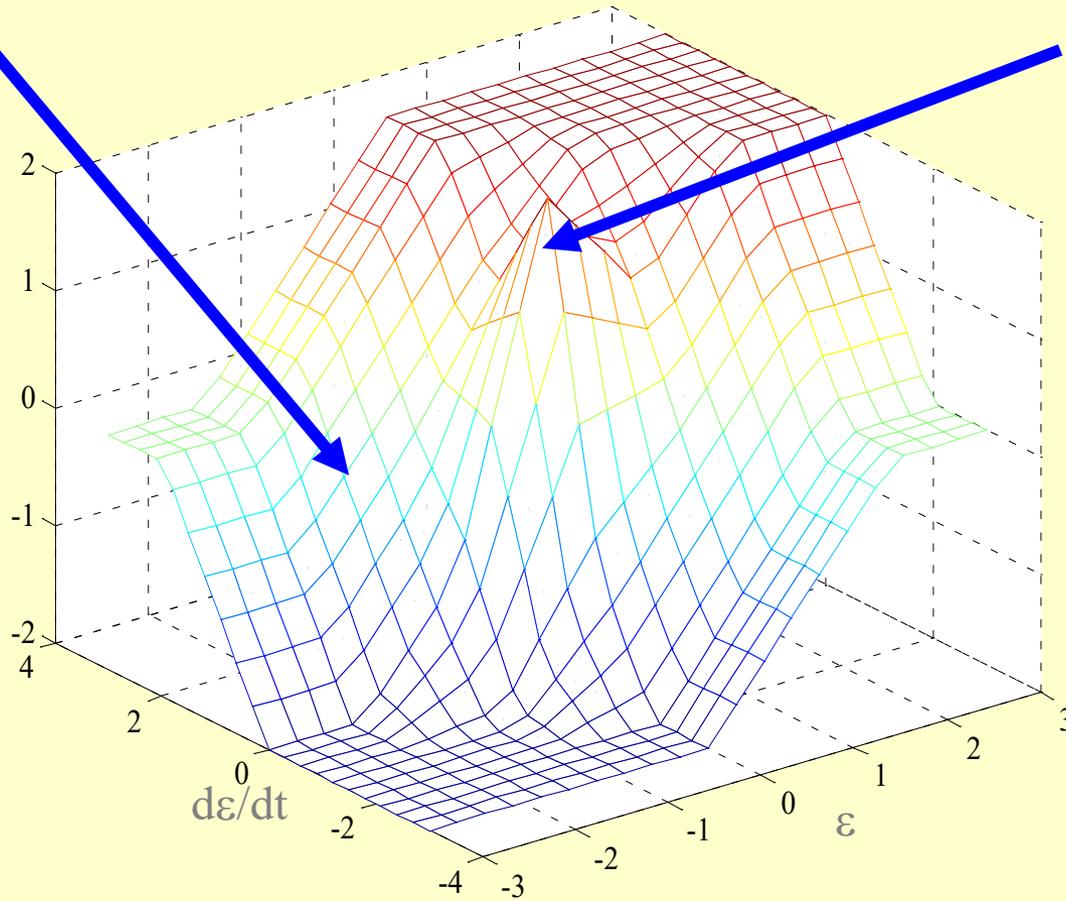
# Control surfaces



# A PID adaptive control surface

Transient: PD

Steady: PID





John Koyama Lab USC2018 WISDM 2018.pdf Adobe Reader  
File PageNavigation OpenView Tools Help

# *Sculpting the State Space*

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Prof. Emeritus of EE  
Univ. of Southern California  
Los Angeles, CA



WISC 2018, Baku, Azerbaijan

**Visual Reasoning: Jerry M. Mendel at 7<sup>th</sup> World Conf. of Soft Computing, Baku, 2018**

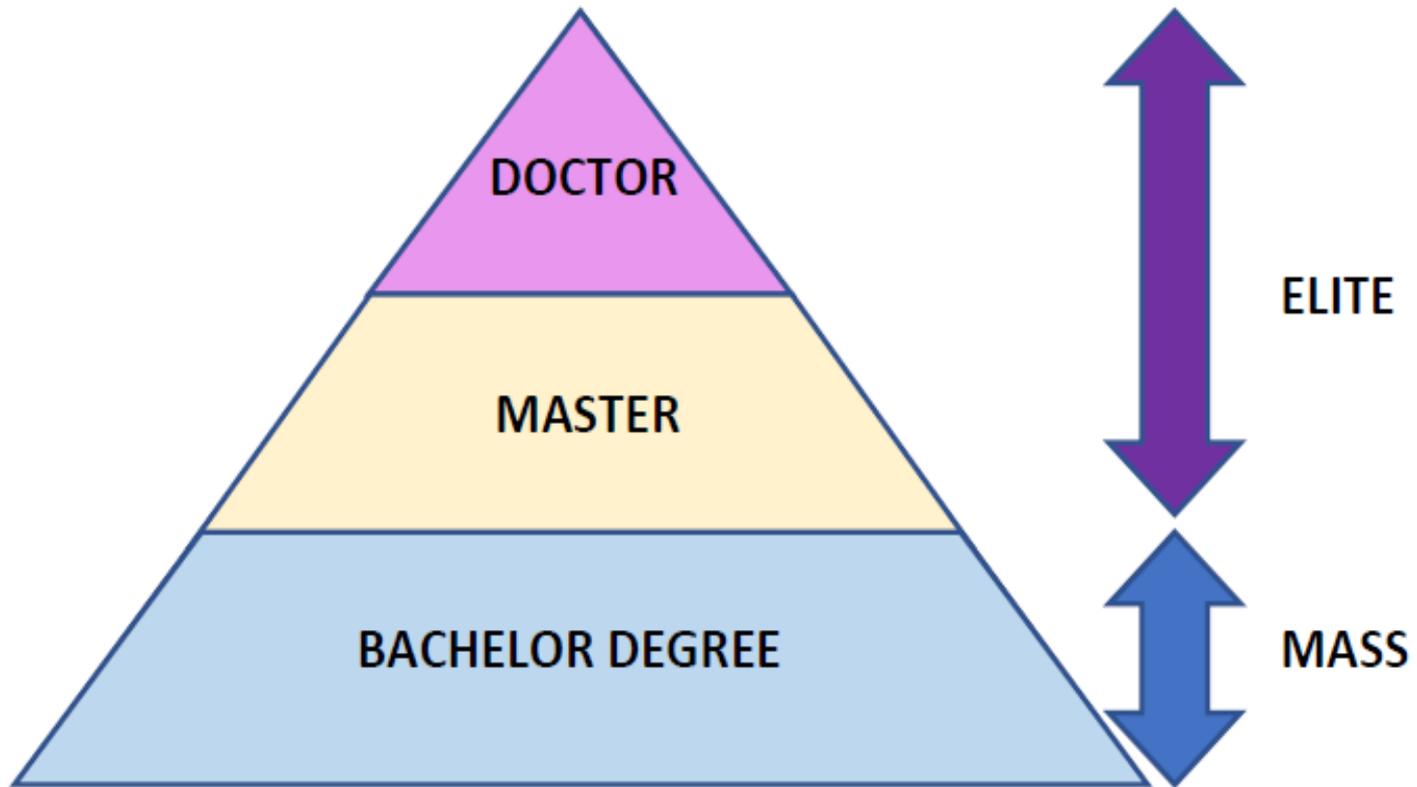
# The Bologna Process

**The Bologna Declaration** (19 June 1999) proposed a *European Higher Education Area* in which students and graduates can move freely between countries, using prior qualifications in one country as acceptable entry requirements for further study in another.

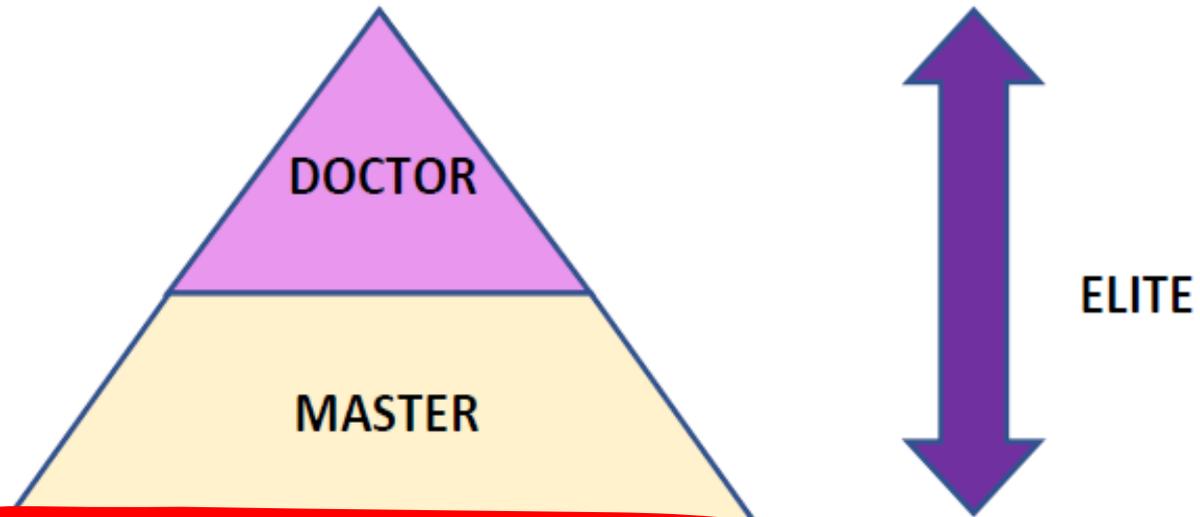
1) Adoption of a system of easily readable and comparable degrees. Countries should adopt common terminology and standards.

2) Adoption of a system with two main cycles, undergraduate and graduate. Access to the second cycle requires successful completion of first cycle of minimum three years. The first cycle degree is already relevant to the European labor market as an appropriate level of qualification. The second cycle should lead to the master and/or doctorate degree.

**Key issue:** the balance between mass and elite higher education (Klemen Miklavič. *Elite vs Mass Higher Education - A Reflection On the Purpose of Higher Education*. 2016)



FEATURE	MASS	ELITE
Deepening	Shallow	Deep
Inclusion	Large	Less
Specialization	Less	Yes
Strictness	Less	Yes



## Generation Z: 1995-2012

They don't believe in ideals and reject the promises of a perfect life, they prefer realistic communication to help them. They are looking for personalization and independence, unlike Gen Y who are looking for mentorship and impeccable service. They move from "adapting to digital" to "digital native" and prefer an indie brand to a traditional/experienced brand.

FEATURE	MASS	ELITE
Deepening	Shallow	Deep
Inclusion	Large	Less
Specialization	Less	Yes
Strictness	Less	Yes

FEATURE	MASS	ELITE
Deepening	Shallow	Deep
Inclusion	<b>JOB MARKET</b>	<b>RESEARCH/MANAGEMENT</b>
Specialization	Less	Yes
Strictness	Less	Yes

**Key issue: the balance between mass and elite higher education**

Klemen Miklavič. *Elite vs Mass Higher Education - A Reflection On the Purpose of Higher Education*. 2016.

# Other Measures

**Mathematics is one of the important obstacles for usual students.**

**The curriculum and the conventional methodology of teaching Mathematics are suitable for Master's-Doctoral studies but less effective at the Bachelor's level.**

**For mainstream education in the bachelor's cycle, teaching mathematics on the basis of the Matlab/Simulink package, for example, proves to be an effective alternative.**

**The documentation provided by MathWorks is exceptionally clear, concise and understandable by beginners, being doubled by exercises and immediate applications.**

**etc.**



**Thank you for your attention!**