Seeking evidence for basing the CS theory course on non-decision problems

SIGCSE 2017 lightning talk

John MacCormick, Dickinson College

jmac@dickinson.edu

Which is more "useful": program A or program B?

Input: Input to both programs is a roadmap and a list of cities:



Output:

Program A outputs

"yes"

if there's a driving route that visits each city and takes less than 100 hours

"no"

otherwise

Program *B* outputs a description of a suitable route

if there's a driving route that visits each city and takes less than 100 hours

otherwise

Program A outputs

"no"

Program *B* outputs a description of a suitable route

"no"

Program A outputs

"yes" • Decision problem.

"--"

Program *B* outputs a description of a suitable route • Non-decision problem.

Program A outputs

"no"

"Decision problem.

Existing theory-of-computation courses usually focus on decision

- problems.

Program *B* outputs a description of a suitable route • Non-decision problem.

- problems.

Program *B* outputs a description of a suitable route

"-- "

*Non-decision problem.

- This talk points to a way to teach the theory-of-computation course using non-decision problems.
- Students may achieve better learning because the content is perceived as relevant and practical.

Interested in a practical and relevant CS theory course? Get in touch!

Ways you can help and/or benefit:

1. Teach your theory course using the free beta version of a new textbook from Princeton University Press:

What Can Be Computed?: A Practical Guide to the Theory of Computation

- Covers undergraduate computational and complexity theory using real Python programs and focusing on practical non-decision problems
- 2. Participate in an empirical analysis of student learning via this practical approach to CS theory. Collaborators and co-authors are needed!

How? Contact John MacCormick, jmac@dickinson.edu