



CIT GAP FUNDS

CENTER FOR INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY





Curriculum Products
Products that teach concepts

193 Products



Teacher Needs
For keeping learning on-track

207 Products



School Operations
To keep a school humming

124 Products



College Resources
For students and institutions

119 Products



Everything Else
Anything else in edtech

292 Products

Drivers of Edtech Entrepreneurship

\$1,000,000,000,000

Lagrange-Hospital

$$\frac{f'(x)}{(n-1)!} x \rightarrow (x-1)^n$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^n - (x-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} x^n$$



Binomische Reihe

Sei $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Definiere $\binom{\alpha}{n} = \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)\dots(x-n+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \dots n}$, $\binom{\alpha}{0} = 1$

Für $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ entspricht das der alten Definition der Binomialkoeffizienten.

Die Reihe $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n$ konvergiert absolut für $|x| < 1$ nach

dem Quotientenkriterium: $\frac{\binom{\alpha}{n+1} x^{n+1}}{\binom{\alpha}{n} x^n} = x \frac{\alpha(x-1)\dots(x-n)}{(n+1)(x-1)\dots(x-n+1)}$
 $= x \frac{\alpha-n}{n+1} \rightarrow -x$ (für $n \rightarrow \infty$)
 $| \quad | \rightarrow |x| < 1$

$f(x) = (1+x)^\alpha, |x| < 1$

$f'(x) = \alpha(1+x)^{\alpha-1}, f''(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)(1+x)^{\alpha-2}, \dots, f^{(n)}(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-n}$

Taylorreihe von f mit Entwicklungspunkt 0 ist

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n$$



$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a-b)(a-b)$$

BUT:

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

EXAMPLE:

$$a=9$$
$$b=8$$

$$9^2 - 64 = 17$$

$$= (9-8)(9+8)$$

$$= 1 \cdot 17 = 17$$

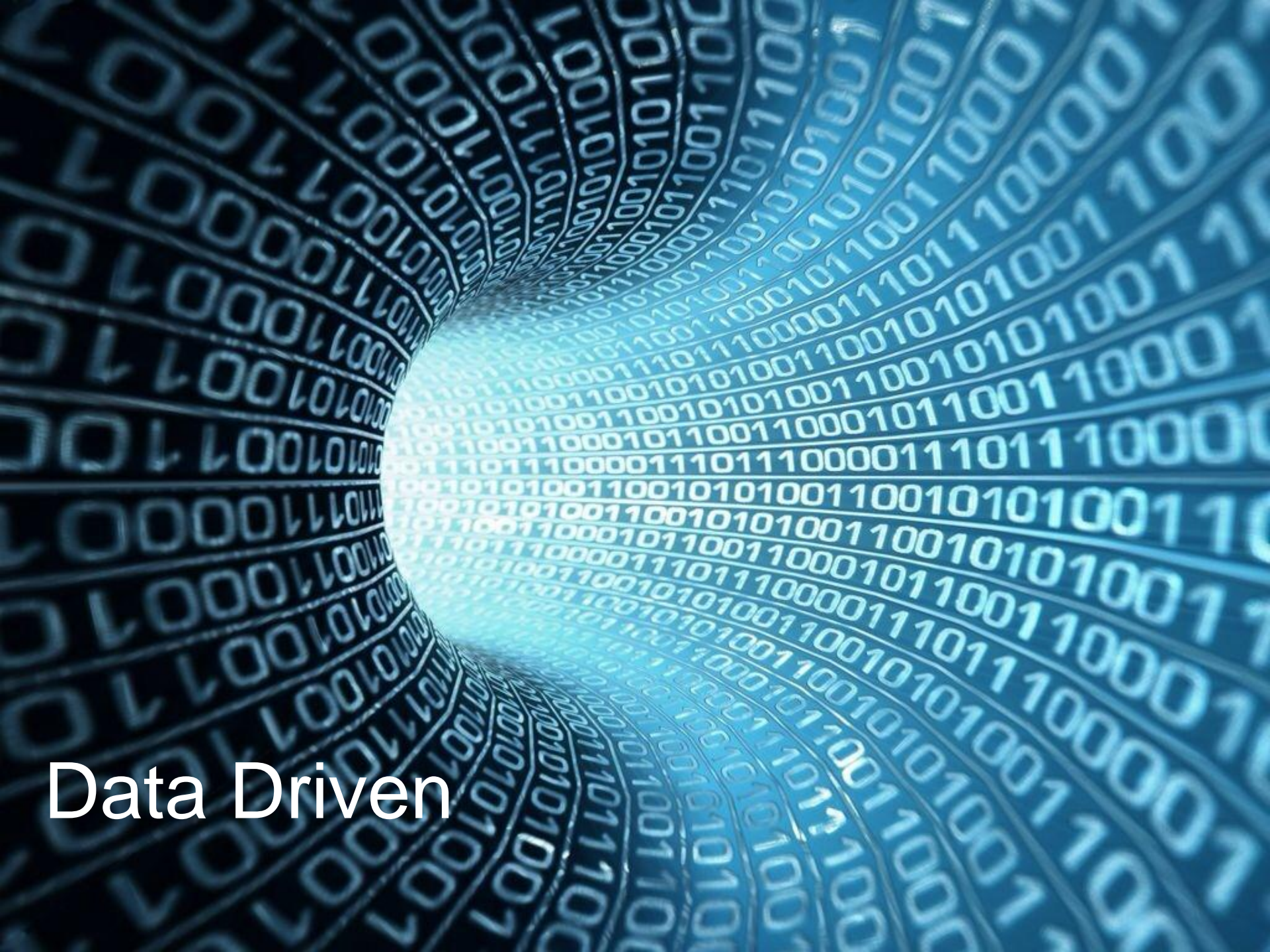
Not Scalable



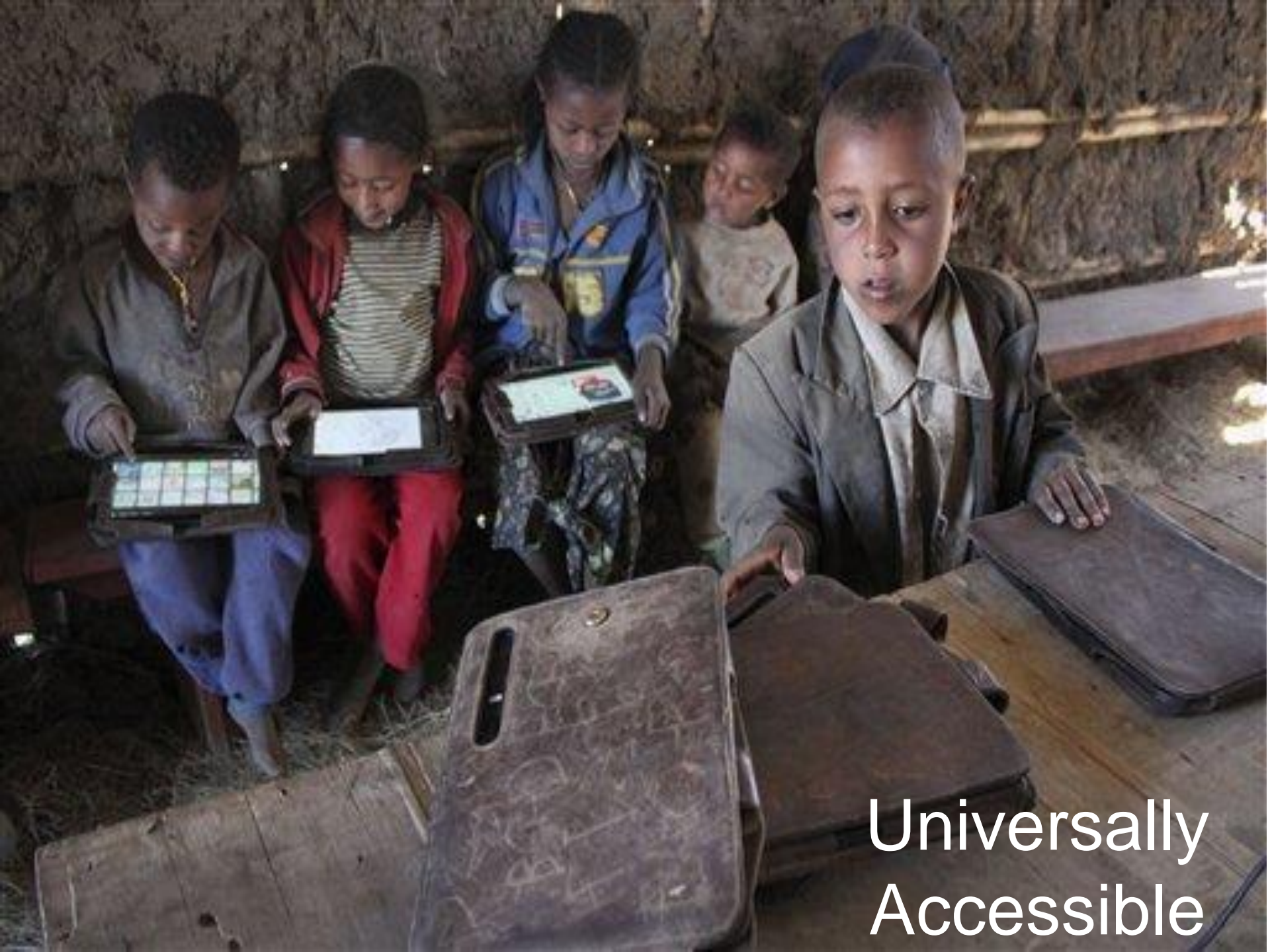
What Can Education Become?

Personalized





Data Driven



Universally
Accessible

Pop Quiz





MX1 / MXA

GRVCL

created by transform

KLG

fileName (BookCode, S)

bookstruct
multimedia
SectionMedia
[ipx files]

"Get Pearson Book"

old Book Graph

new Graph

Transform

KLG

store

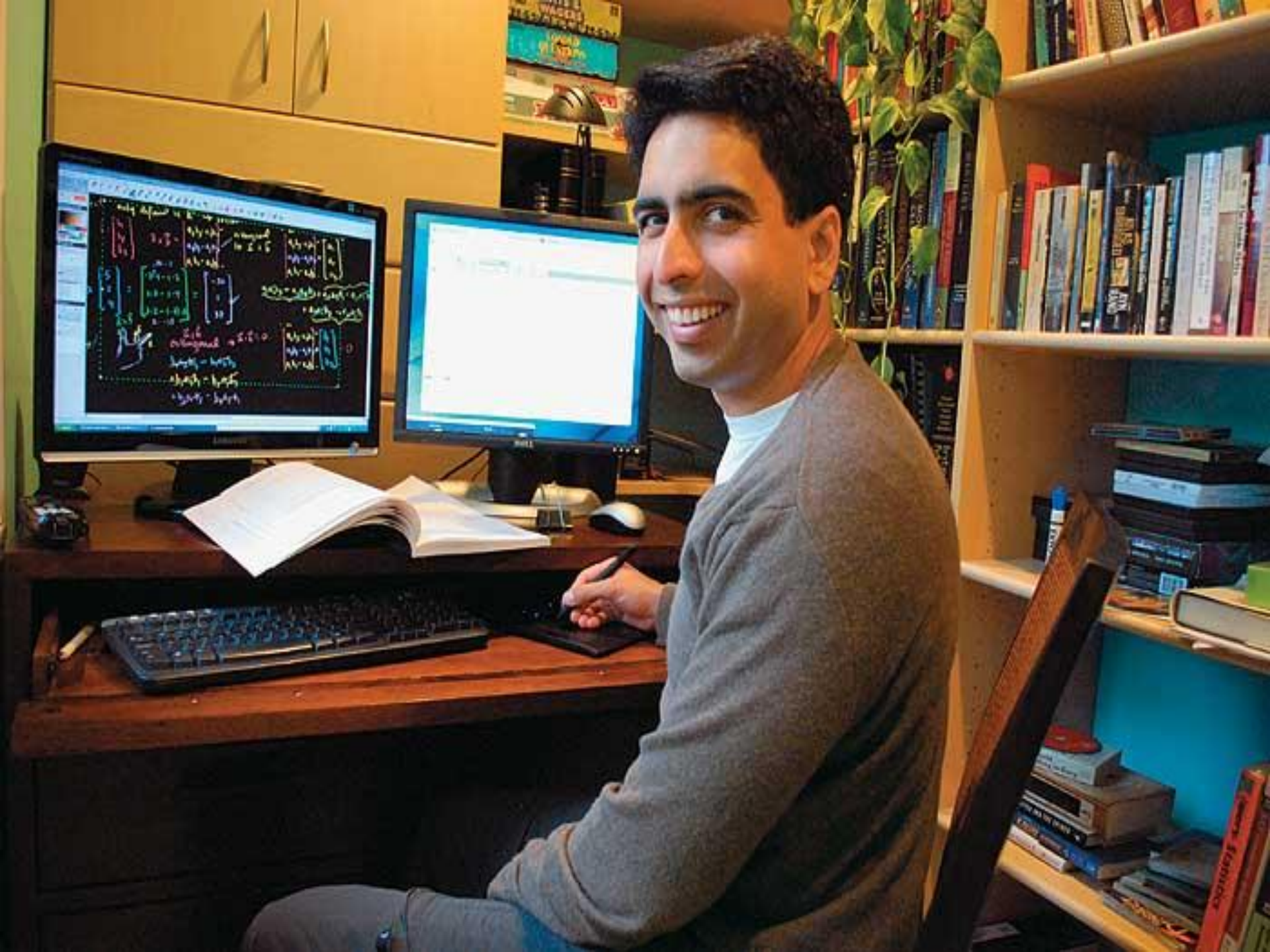
initial

Branch

curr

update













school