

Peer Instruction — in person or online



Best Teachers Institute 2021
January 30, 2021

Peer Instruction — in person or online



@eric_mazur

Best Teachers Institute 2021
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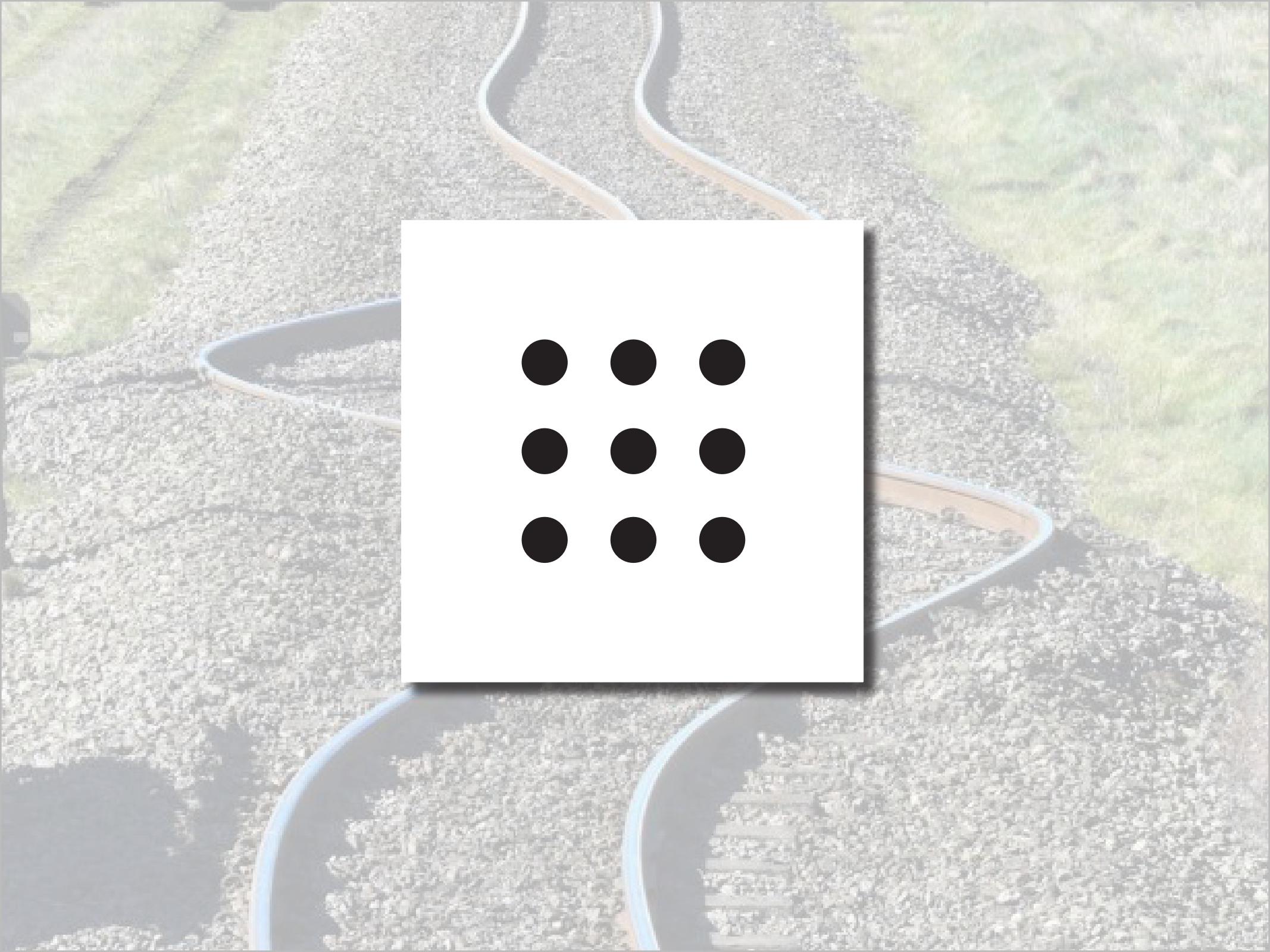


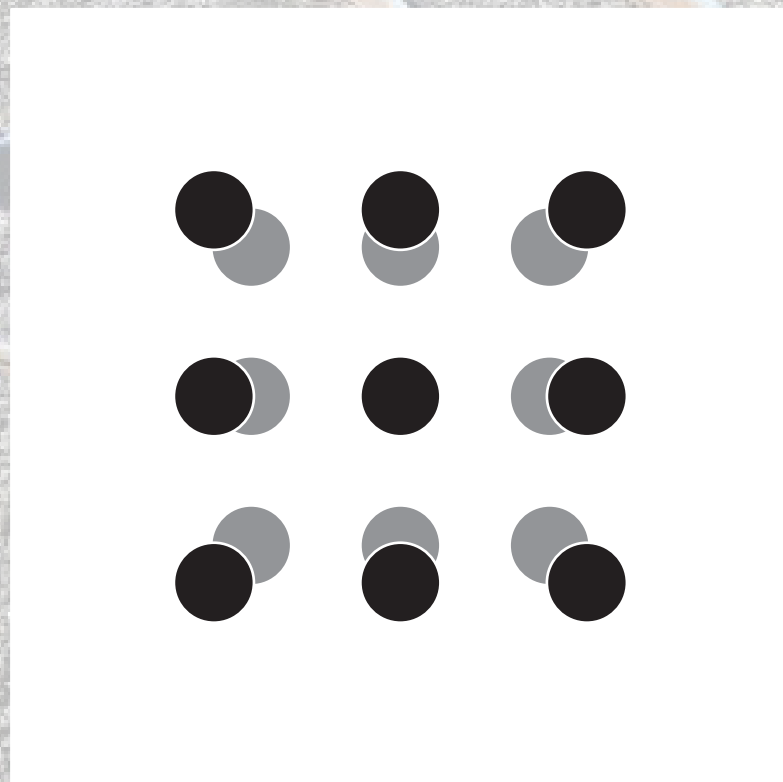


an illusion. . .

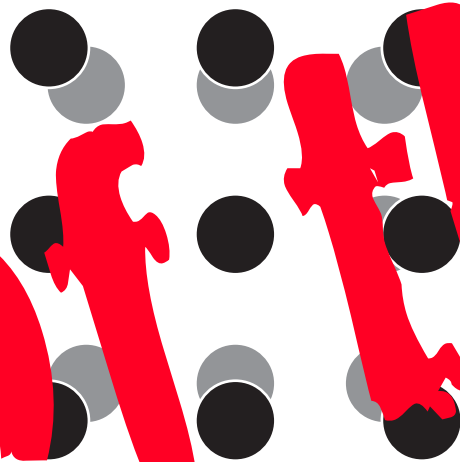
A photograph of a railway track with a wavy, undulating path, illustrating the concept of thermal expansion. The track is composed of gravel and wooden sleepers, and the rails are visible. The track is set against a background of green grass. The text "thermal expansion" is overlaid on the image.

thermal expansion





all of them

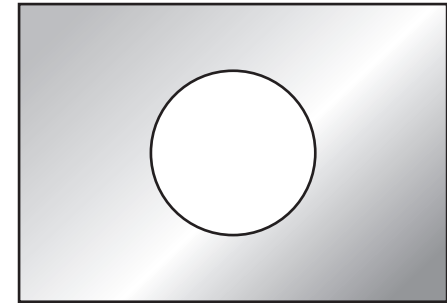


**Consider a rectangular metal plate
with a circular hole in it.**



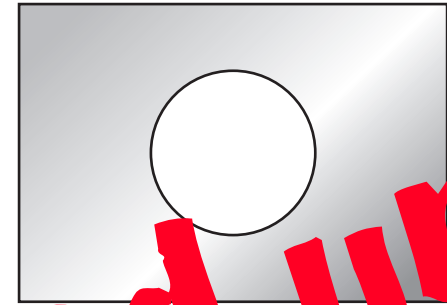
Consider a rectangular metal plate with a circular hole in it.

When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole



- 1. increases.**
- 2. stays the same.**
- 3. decreases.**

Consider a rectangular metal plate with a circular hole in it.



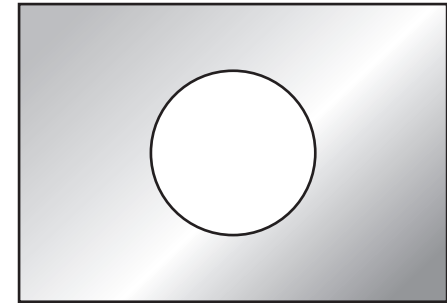
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2. stays the same.
3. decreases.

you got all fired up!

Consider a rectangular metal plate with a circular hole in it.

When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole



- 1. increases.**
- 2. stays the same.**
- 3. decreases.**

Before I tell you the answer, let's analyze what happened.

Before I tell you the answer, let's analyze what happened.

You...

Before I tell you the answer, let's analyze what happened.

You...

1. made a commitment

Before I tell you the answer, let's analyze what happened.

You...

- 1. made a commitment**
- 2. externalized your answer**

Before I tell you the answer, let's analyze what happened.

You...

- 1. made a commitment**
- 2. externalized your answer**
- 3. moved from the answer/fact to reasoning**

Before I tell you the answer, let's analyze what happened.

You...

- 1. made a commitment**
- 2. externalized your answer**
- 3. moved from the answer/fact to reasoning**
- 4. became emotionally invested in the learning process**

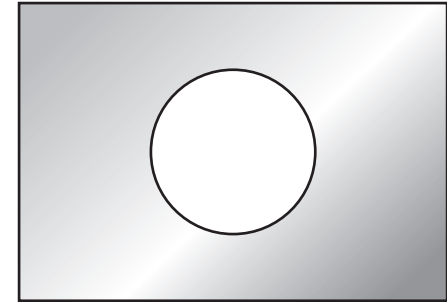
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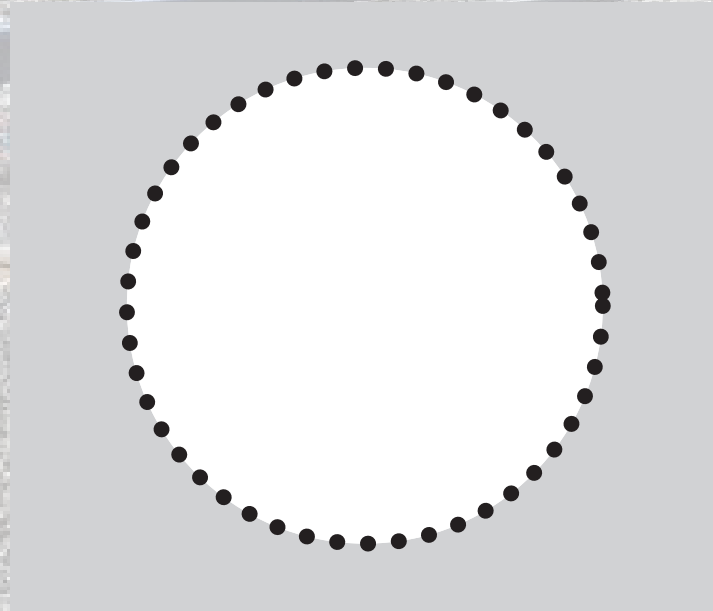
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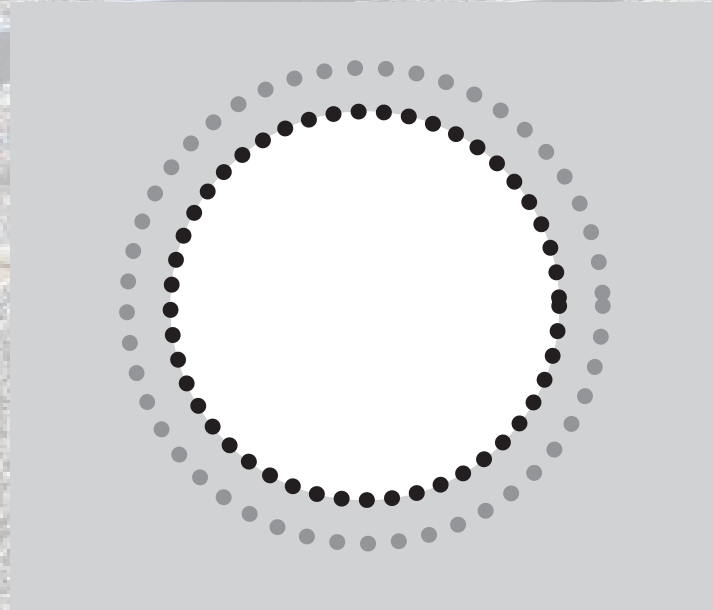
When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole

- 1. increases. ✓**
- 2. stays the same.
- 3. decreases.

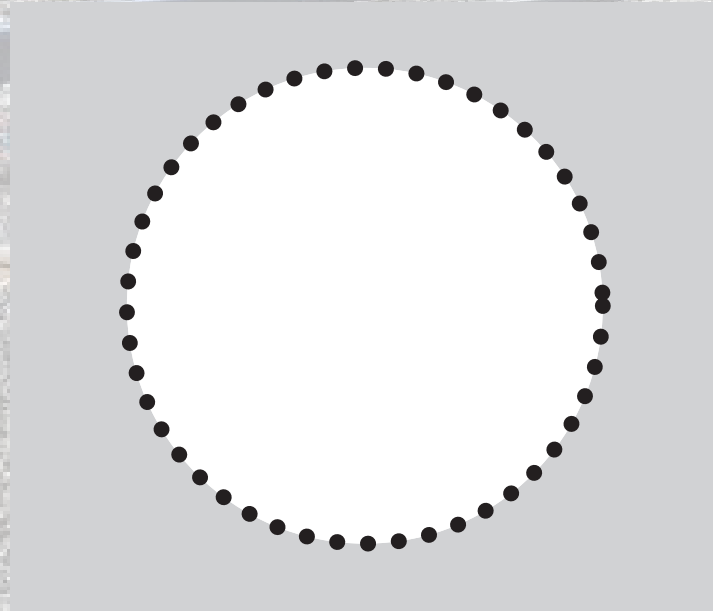
consider atoms at rim of hole



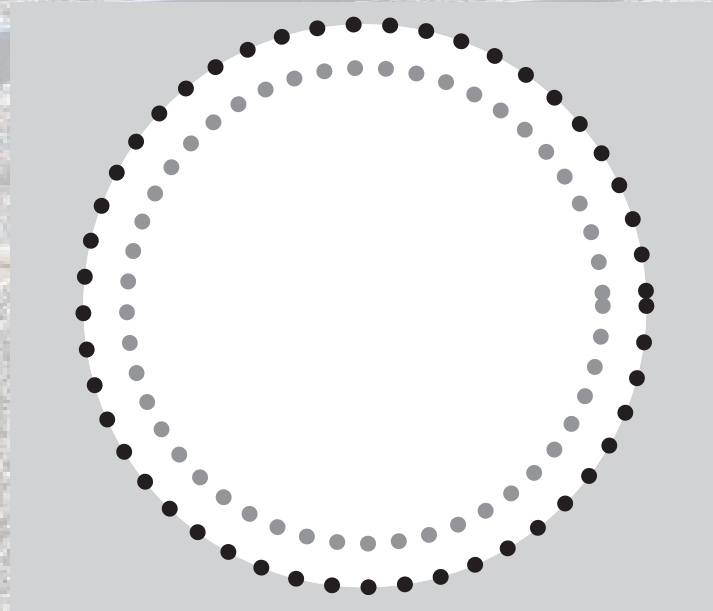
consider atoms at rim of hole



consider atoms at rim of hole



consider atoms at rim of hole



consider atoms at rim of hole

you won't forget this

An aerial photograph of a gravel path that winds in a series of S-curves. The path is bordered by a thin orange line on the left and a thin blue line on the right. The path leads from the top of the frame towards the bottom, where a wooden boardwalk or bridge is visible. The surrounding area is covered in green grass.

points worth noting

- **my “clear” lecture wasn’t very good**
- **discussion promoted “aha” moments**



**information
transfer**

sense-making



in class

**information
transfer**

sense-making

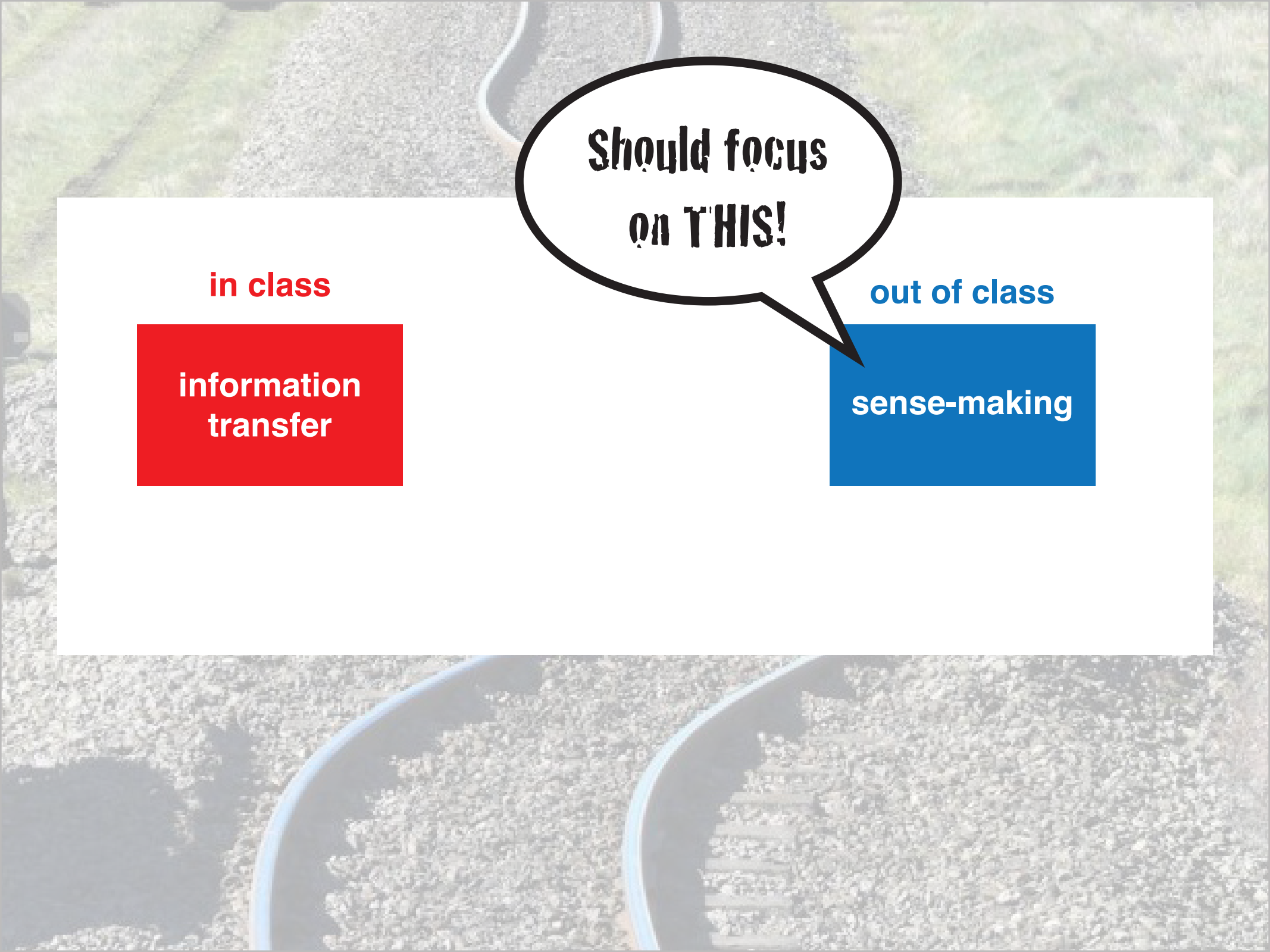


in class

**information
transfer**

out of class

sense-making



**Should focus
on THIS!**

in class

**information
transfer**

out of class

sense-making



out of class

**information
transfer**

in class

sense-making

out of class

**information
transfer**

in class

sense-making

Peer Instruction

question

question



think

question



think



poll

question



think



poll



discuss

question



think



poll



discuss



repoll

repoll

question



think



poll



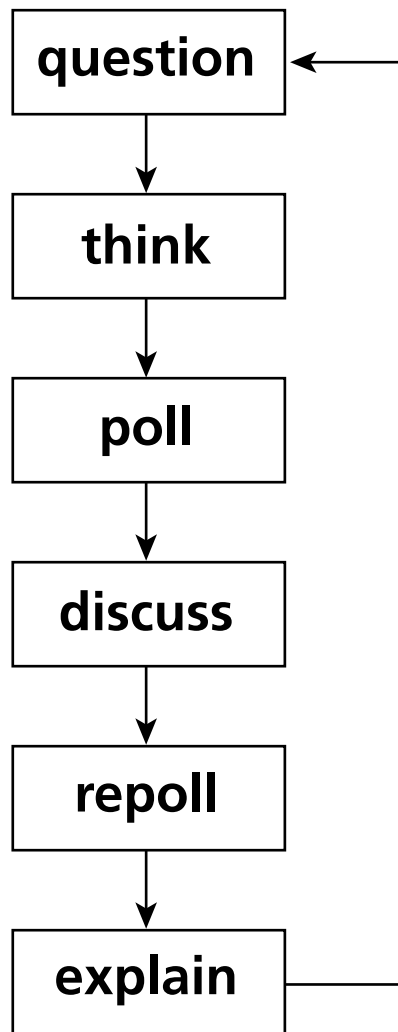
discuss

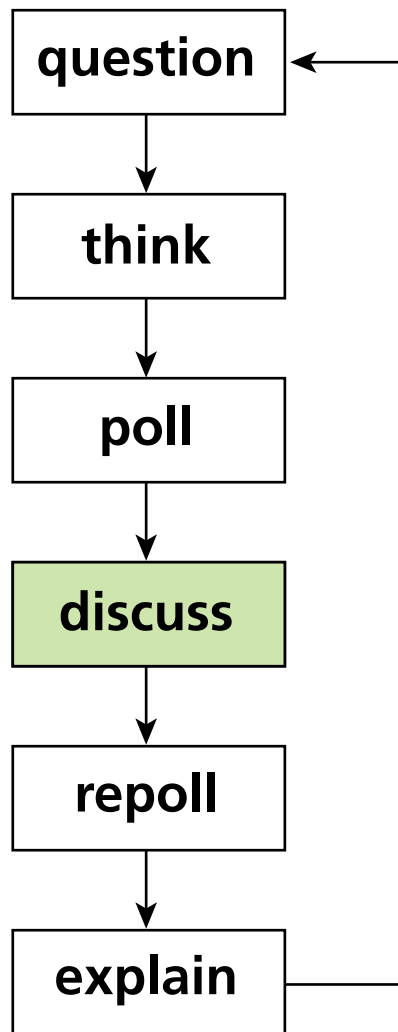


repoll



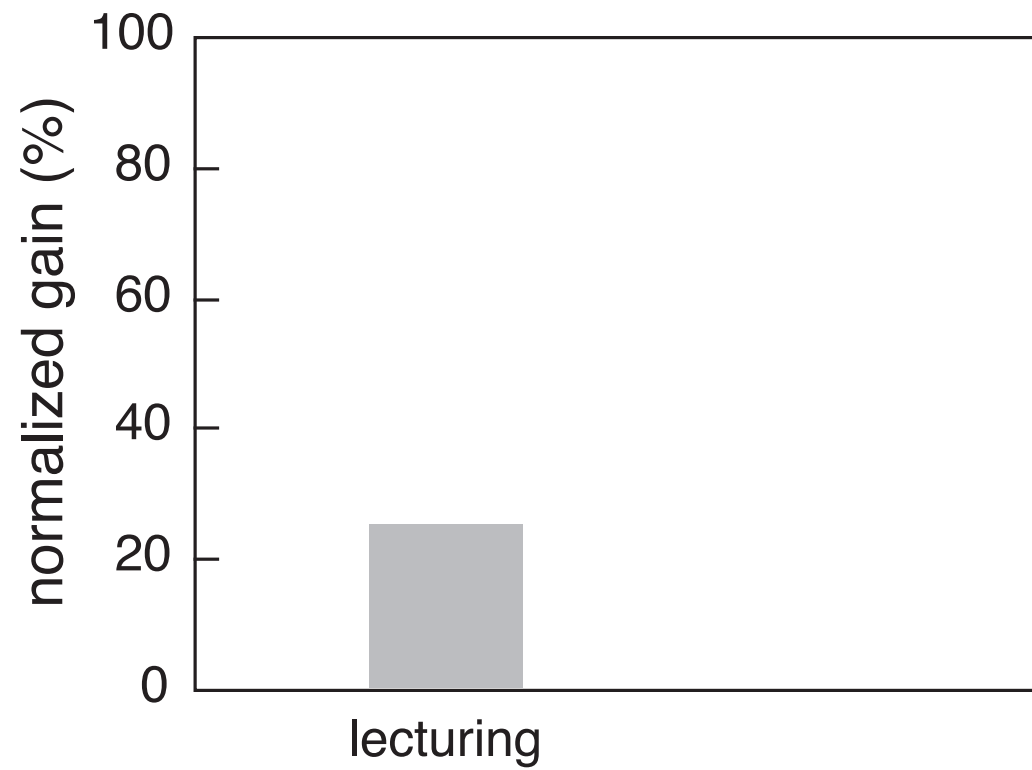
explain

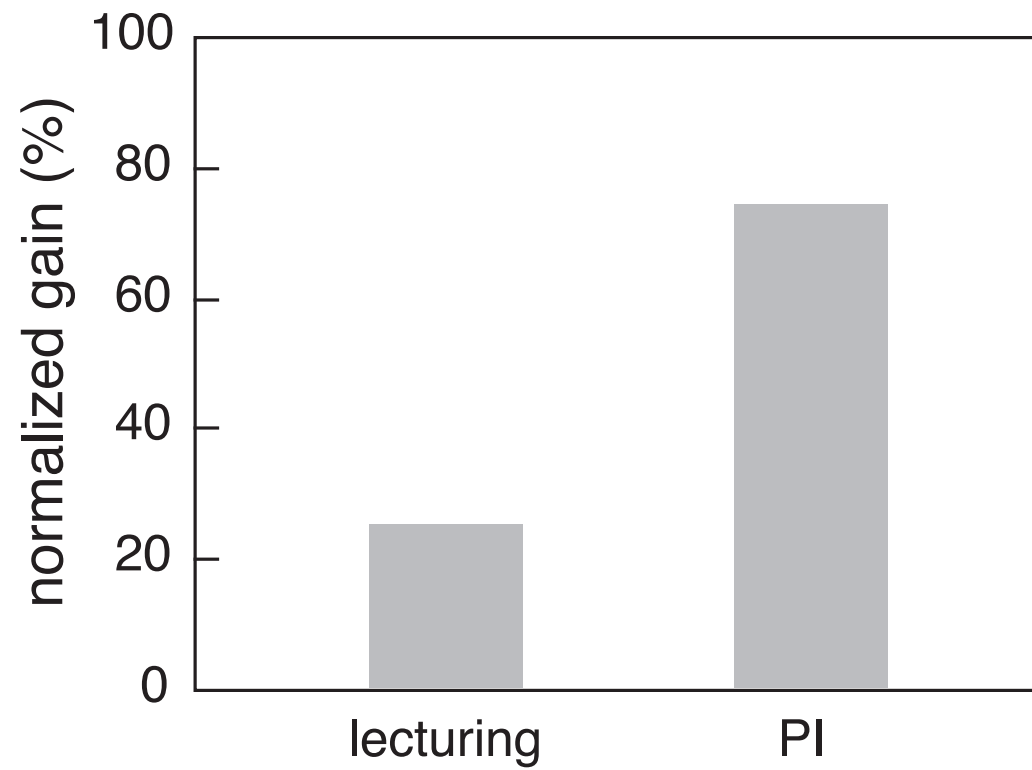




Higher learning gains

INSTRUCTION



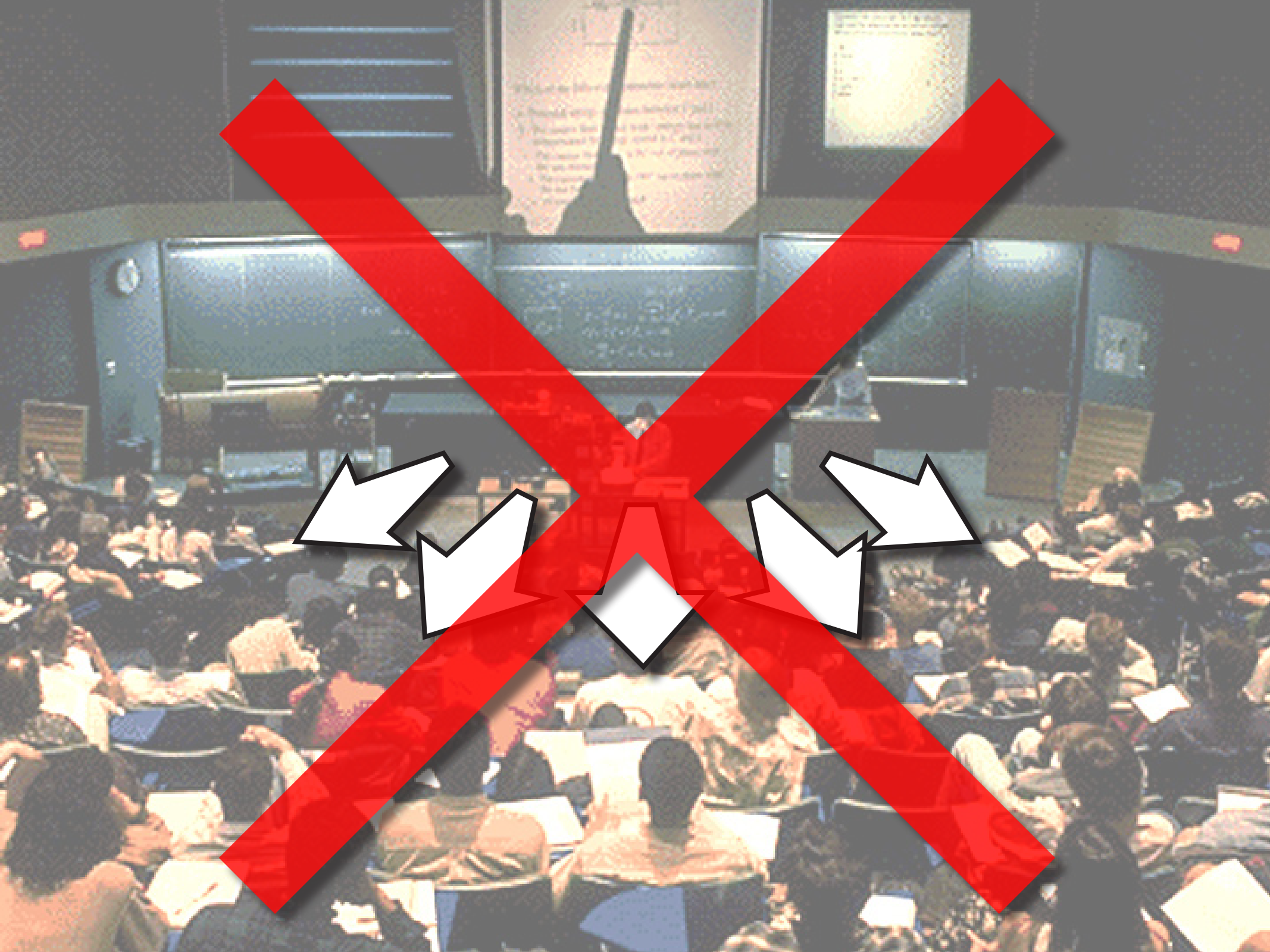




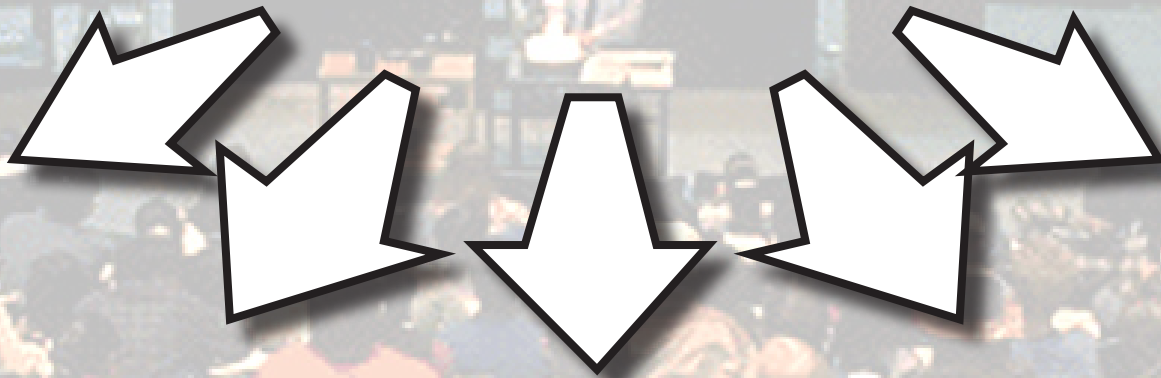
Higher learning gains

Better retention

INSTRUCTION



how to effectively transfer information outside classroom?



A stylized illustration of a classroom. Several students are seated at rows of desks, facing forward. The students are depicted in various colors (yellow, green, blue, purple, pink, light green) and are holding pens or pencils, suggesting they are taking notes or participating in a lesson. The background is a solid light gray.

Solution

**turn out-of-class component
also into a social interaction!**

76 CHAPTER 4 MOMENTUM

In the preceding two chapters, we developed a mathematical framework for describing motion along a straight line. In this chapter, we continue our study of motion by investigating inertia, a property of objects that affects their motion. The experiments we carry out in studying inertia lead us to discover one of the most fundamental laws in physics—conservation of momentum.

4.1 Friction

Picture a block of wood sitting motionless on a smooth wooden surface. If you give the block a shove, it slides some distance but eventually comes to rest. Depending on the smoothness of the block and the smoothness of the wooden surface, this stopping may happen sooner or it may happen later. If the two surfaces in contact are very smooth and slippery, the block slides for a longer time interval than if the surfaces are rough. Notice that you have a very ordinary day experience: A hockey puck slides easily on ice but not on a rough road.

Figure 4.1 shows how the velocity of a wooden block decreases on three different surfaces. The slowing down is due to *friction*—the resistance to motion that one surface or object encounters when moving over another. Notice that, during the interval covered by the velocity-versus-time graph, the velocity decreases as the block slides over ice; it is hardly observable. The block slides easily over ice because there is very little friction between the two surfaces. The effect of friction is to bring two objects to rest with respect to each other—in this case the wooden block and the surface it is sliding on. The less friction there is, the longer it takes for the block to come to rest.

Figure 4.1 Velocity-versus-time graph for a wooden block sliding on three different surfaces. The rougher the surface, the more quickly the velocity decreases.



Figure 4.2 Low-friction track and carts used in the experiments described in this chapter.



You may wonder whether it is possible to make surfaces that have no friction at all, such that an object, once given a shove, continues to glide forever. There is no totally frictionless surface over which objects slide forever, but there are ways to minimize friction. You can, for instance, float an object on a cushion of air. This is most easily accomplished with a low-friction surface—like a smooth surface of water. The air serves as a cushion on which a conveniently shaped object can float, with friction between the object and the track all but eliminated. Alternatively, one can use wheeled carts with low-friction bearings on an ordinary track. Figure 4.2 shows low-friction carts you may have encountered in your lab or class. Although there is still some friction both for low-friction tracks and for the track shown in Figure 4.2, this friction is so small that it can be ignored during an experiment. For example, if the track in Figure 4.2 is horizontal, carts move along its length without slowing down appreciably. In other words:

In the absence of friction, objects moving along a horizontal track keep moving without slowing down.

Another advantage of using such carts is that the track constrains the motion to being along a straight line. We can then use a high-speed camera to record the cart's position at various instants, and from that information determine its speed and acceleration.



4.1 (a) Are the accelerations of the motions shown in Figure 4.1 constant? (b) For which surface is the acceleration largest in magnitude?

class test results

(b) Multiply magnitude of \vec{F} by r_{\perp} .

\vec{F}

Reference point

The lever arm distances must now be determined relative to the left end of the rod. The lever arm distance of force \vec{F}_1 to this

Page 284

Eric Mazur

On the very left, we see th...

It's interesting that the white ...

a reference frame i... 2

does force affect ... 2

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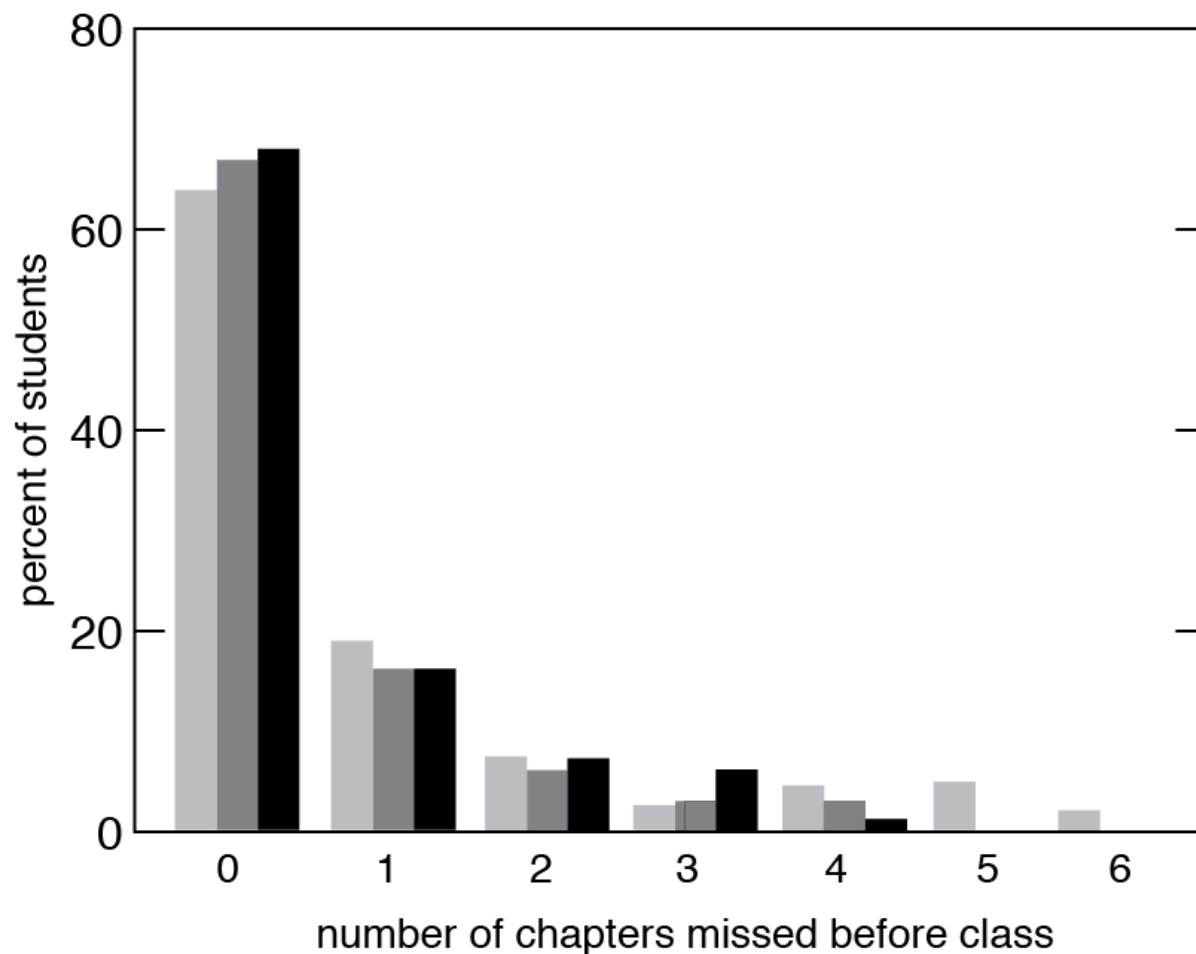
(a) The change in rotationa...

As we saw earlier in the chap...

Objects executing motion ar...

Generally, for rotating bod... 2

Does torque have the s... 3



Example 12.2 Torques on lever

Three forces are exerted on the lever of [Figure 12.7](#). Forces \vec{F}_1 and \vec{F}_3 are equal in magnitude, and the magnitude of \vec{F}_2 is half as great. Force \vec{F}_1 is horizontal, \vec{F}_2 and \vec{F}_3 are vertical, and the lever makes an angle of 45° with the horizontal. Do these forces cause the lever to rotate about the pivot? If so, in which direction?

Does torque have the s... 3

class test results

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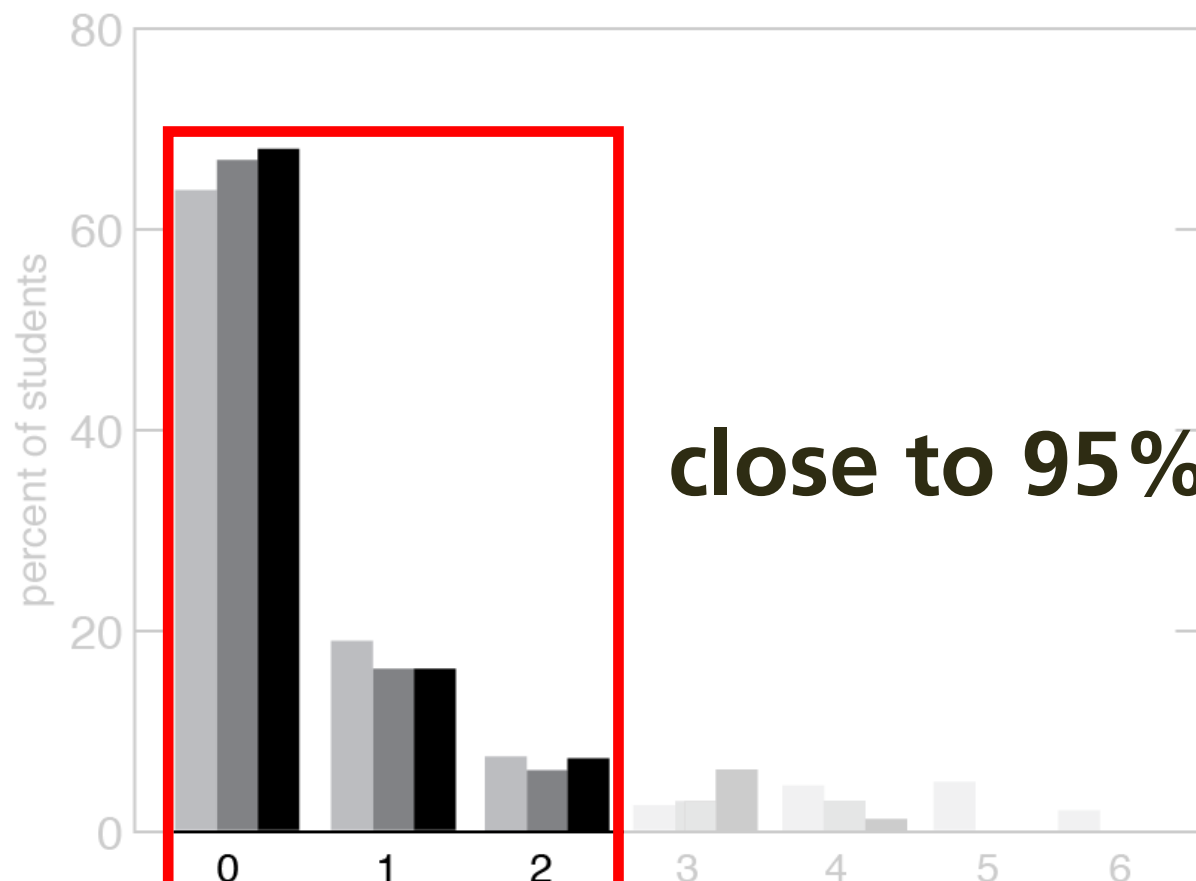
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close to 95%!

number of chapters missed before class

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(b) Multiply magnitude of \vec{F} by r_{\perp} .



reference point

The lever arm distances must now be determined relative to the left end of the rod. The lever arm distance of force \vec{F}_1 to this point is zero, and so the torque caused by that force about the left end of the rod is zero. If I choose counterclockwise as the

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It's interesting that the white ...
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out of class

information
transfer

Perusall

in class

sense-making

Peer Instruction

can think of this in terms of the Torque equation. The equation for torque is $\tau = r \times F$, with r being the level arm distance and F being force. We know that force is a vector vector from previous chapters, and in regards to " r " it can also be thought of as the radial vector. What this means is that this distance from the pivot points from the axis of rotation to the point where the force acts. In as previously mentioned, there is a general convention (the right-hand rule) that is used to determine the direction which happens to be perpendicular to both the radius from the axis and to the force.

+1 ✓

Enter your comment or question and press Enter

an application of a force, we can eliminate that force from the calculation.



12.2 In the situation depicted in Figure 12.2a, you must continue to exert a force on the seesaw to keep the child off the ground. The force you exert causes a torque on the seesaw, and yet the seesaw's rotational acceleration is zero. How can this be if torques cause objects to accelerate rotationally?

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Orientation-based descriptio...

- I don't really understand... 2
- How small is small? As ... 3
- I think it would be slightly ...
- While I believe I understand... 3
- (a) The change in rotationa...

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Group 1's comments

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Eric Mazur



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reference point

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Perusall

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Education is not just about:

- **transferring information**
- **getting students to do what we do**



Education is not just about:

- **transferring information**
- **getting students to do what we do**

active engagement/social interaction a must!

for a copy of these slides

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