# Confessions of a converted lecturer

Presidential Speaker Series
Yale-NUS
Singapore, 22 August 2016

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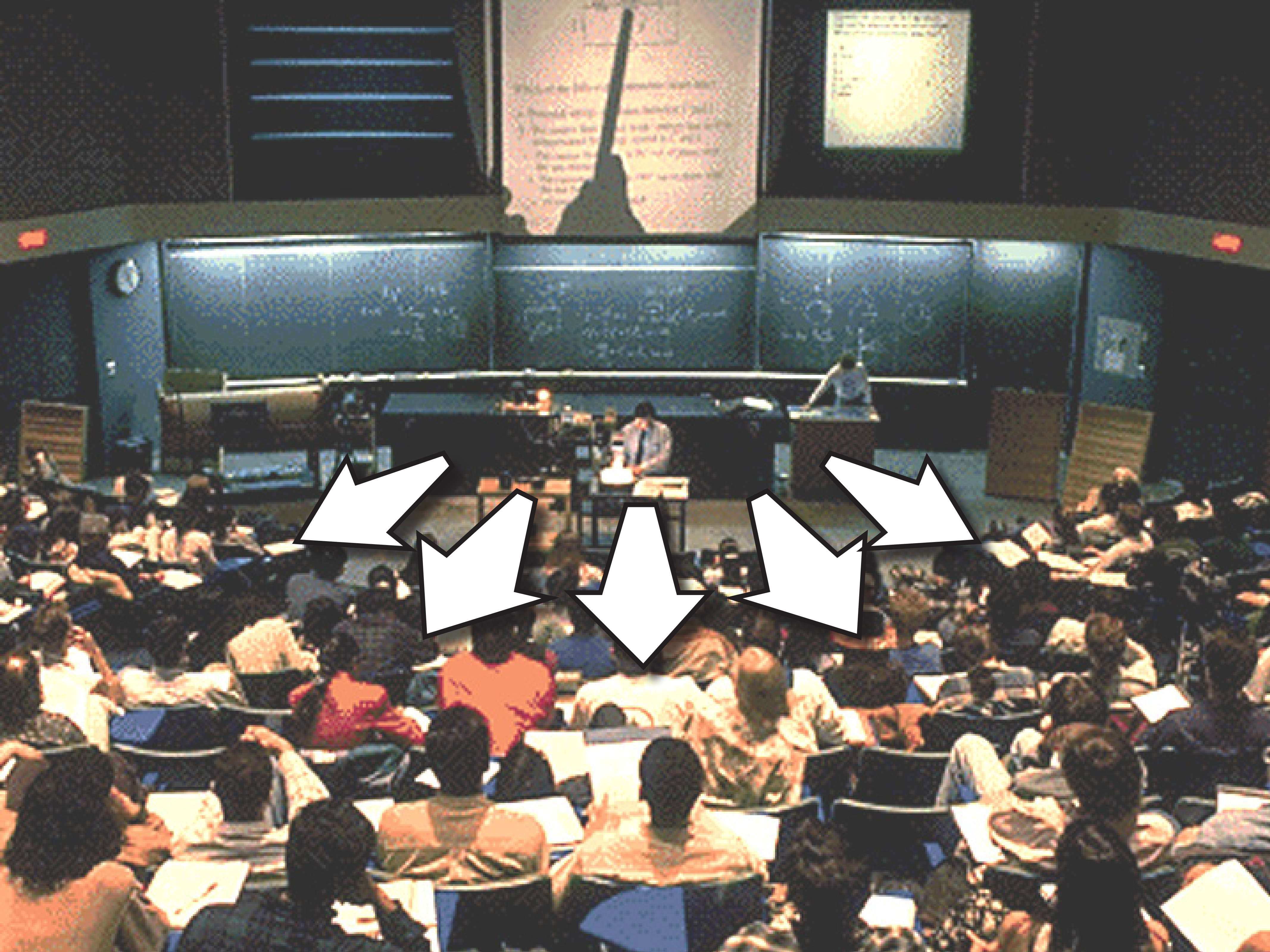



an illusion. . .

# 1. transfer of information

1. transfer of information

2. assimilation of that information

1. **transfer of information (in class)**

2. assimilation of that information

1. transfer of information (in class)

2. assimilation of that information (out of class)

Should focus on THIS!

1. transfer of information (i

**2. assimilation of that information (out of class)**

1. transfer of information (in class)

2. assimilation of that information (out of class)

1. transfer of information (out of class)

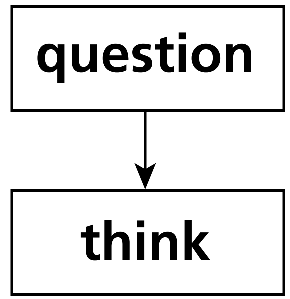
2. assimilation of that information (in class)

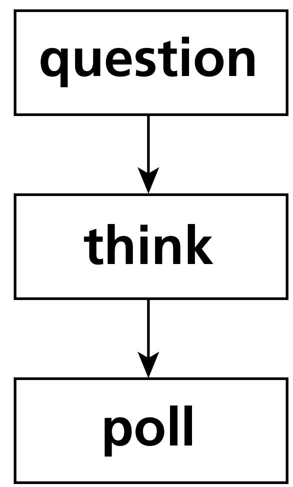
# Peer INSTRUCTION

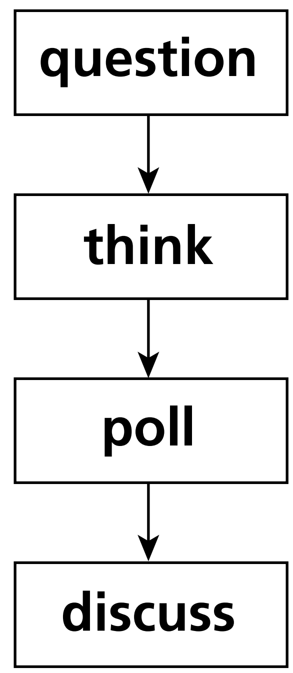
1. transfer of information (out of class)

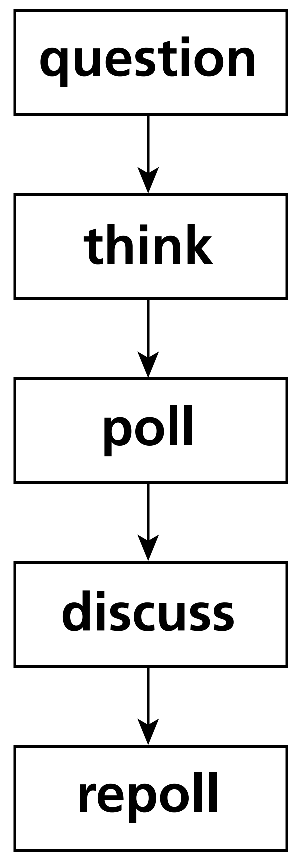
2. assimilation of that information (in class)

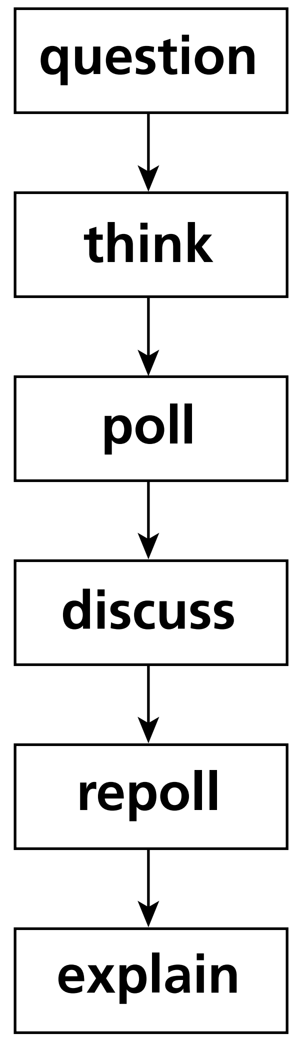
question

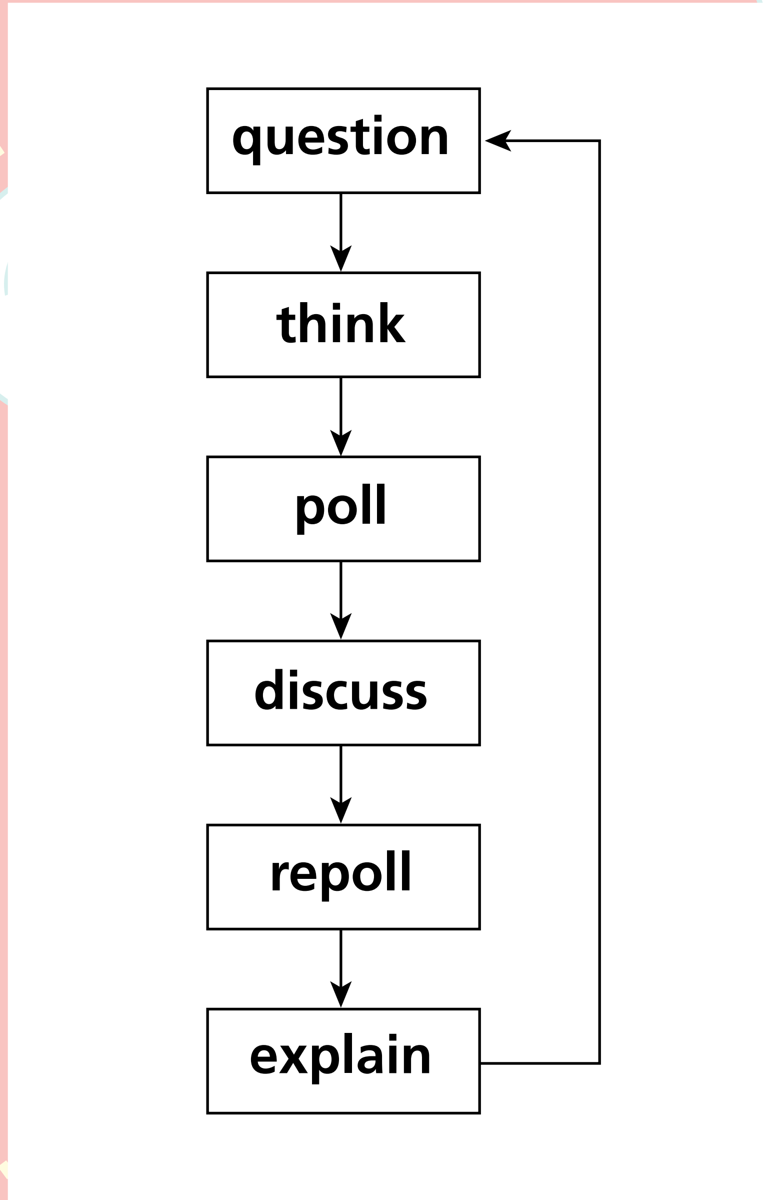

question
think


question
think
poll


question
think
poll
discuss


question
think
poll
discuss
repoll


question
think
poll
discuss
repoll
explain


question
think
poll
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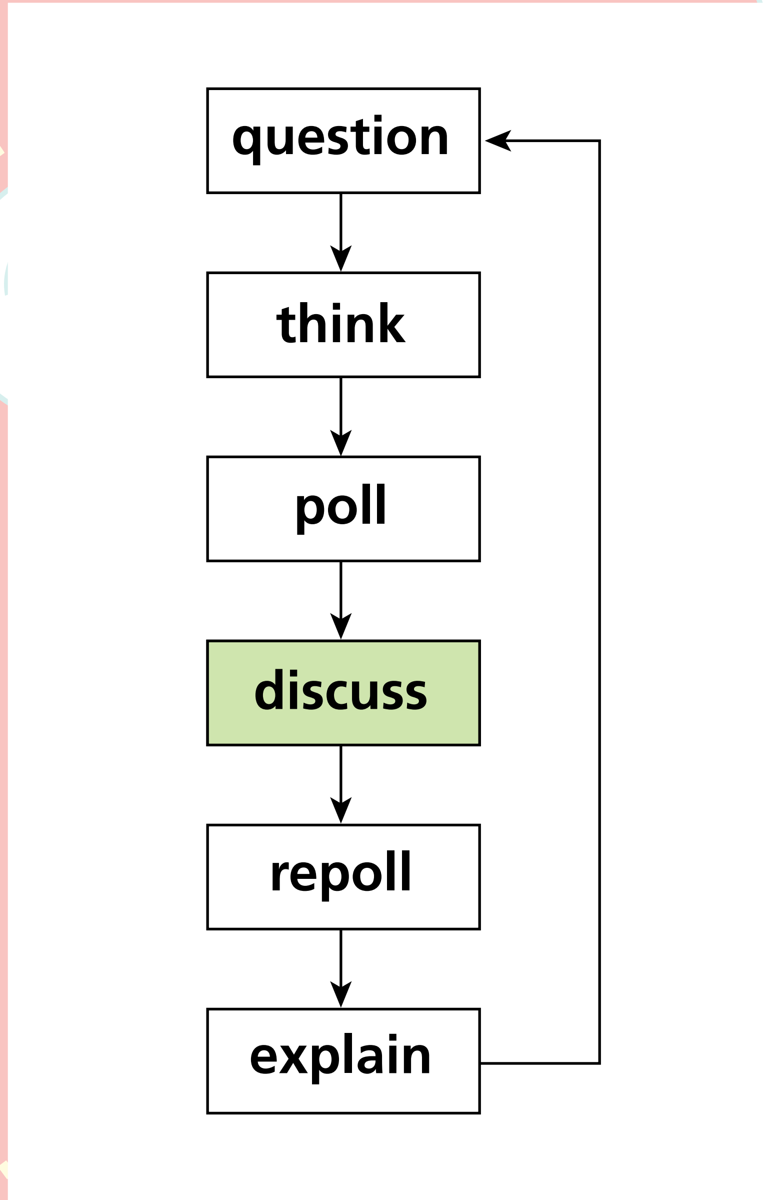
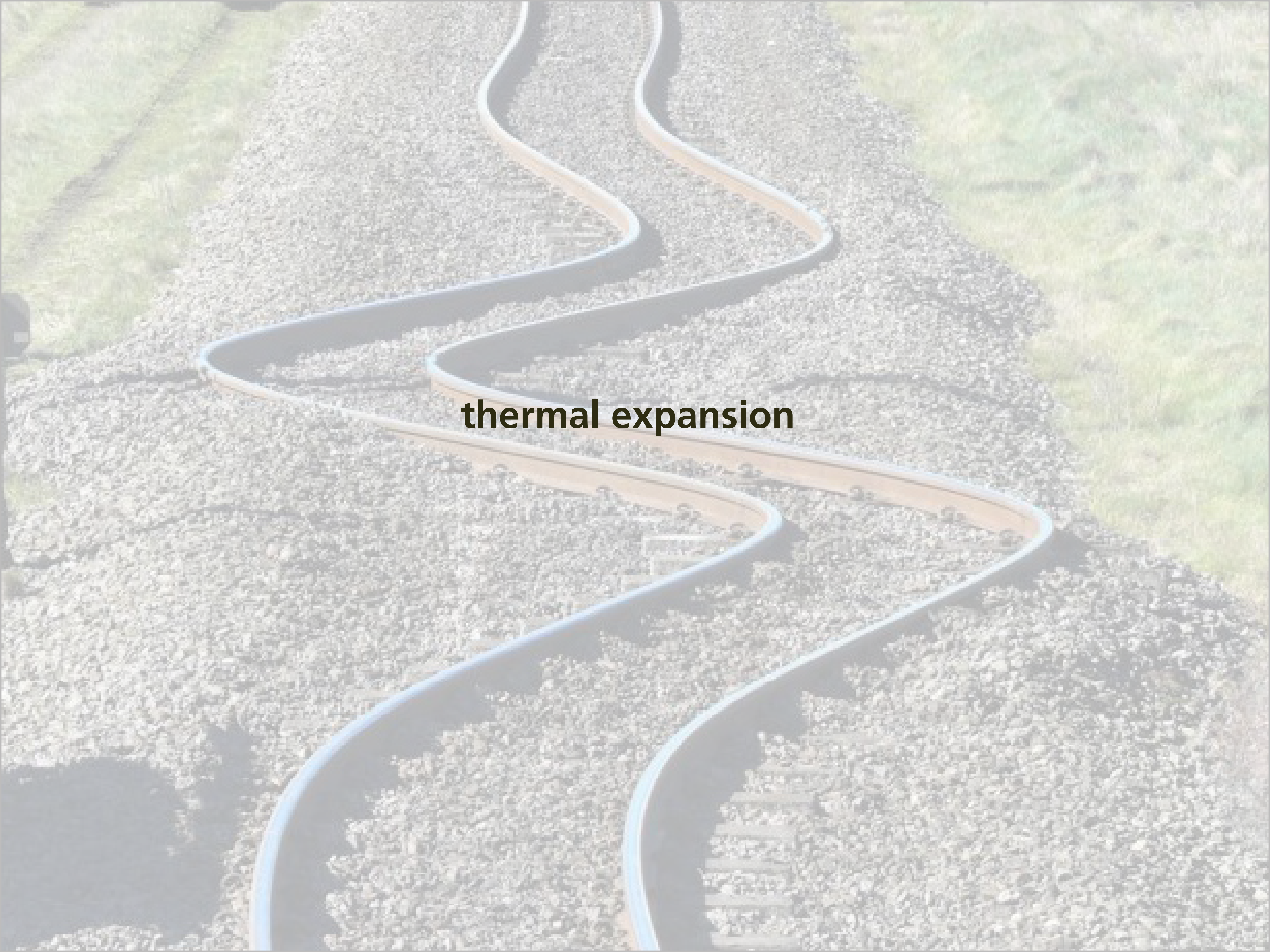
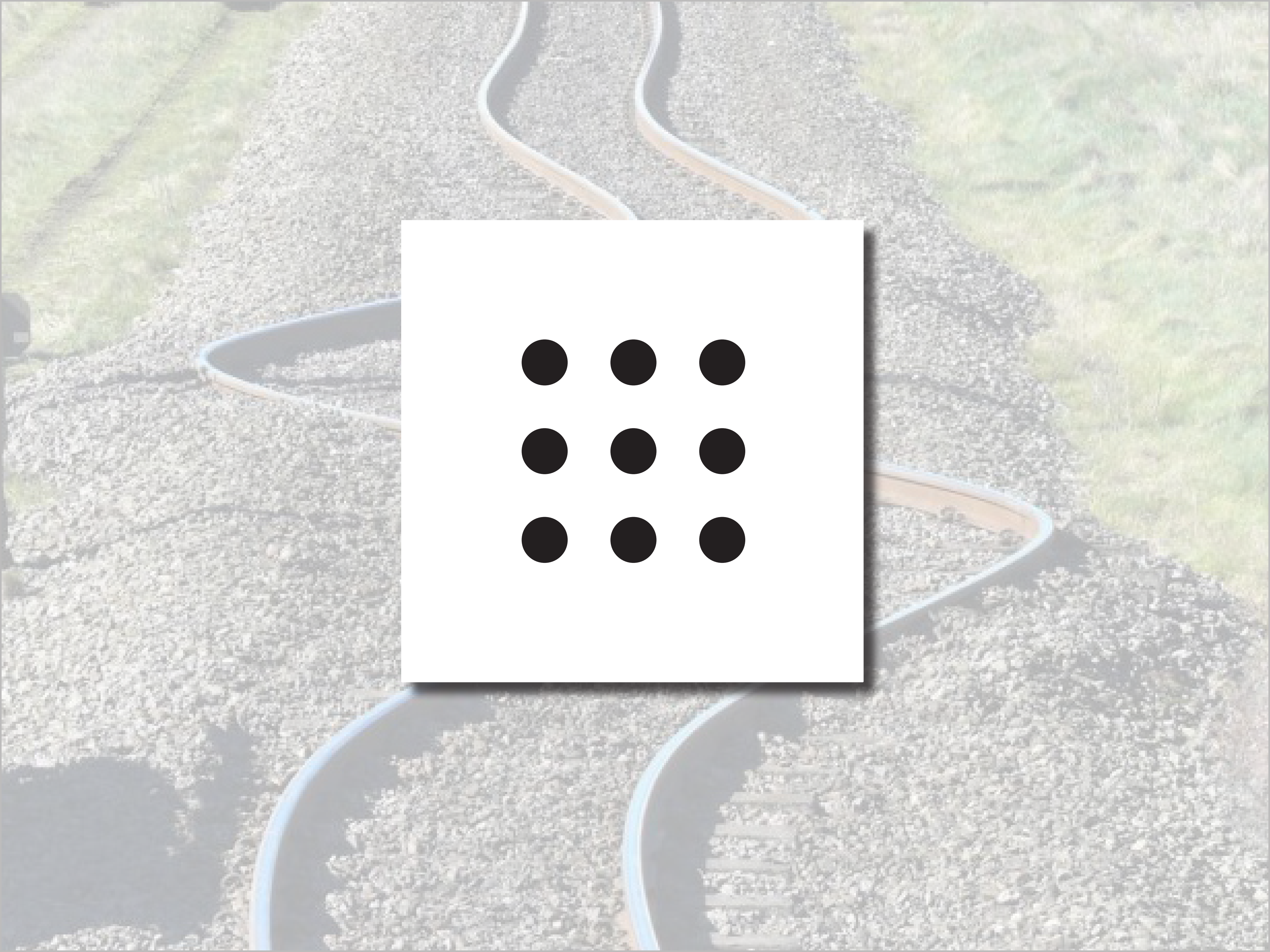
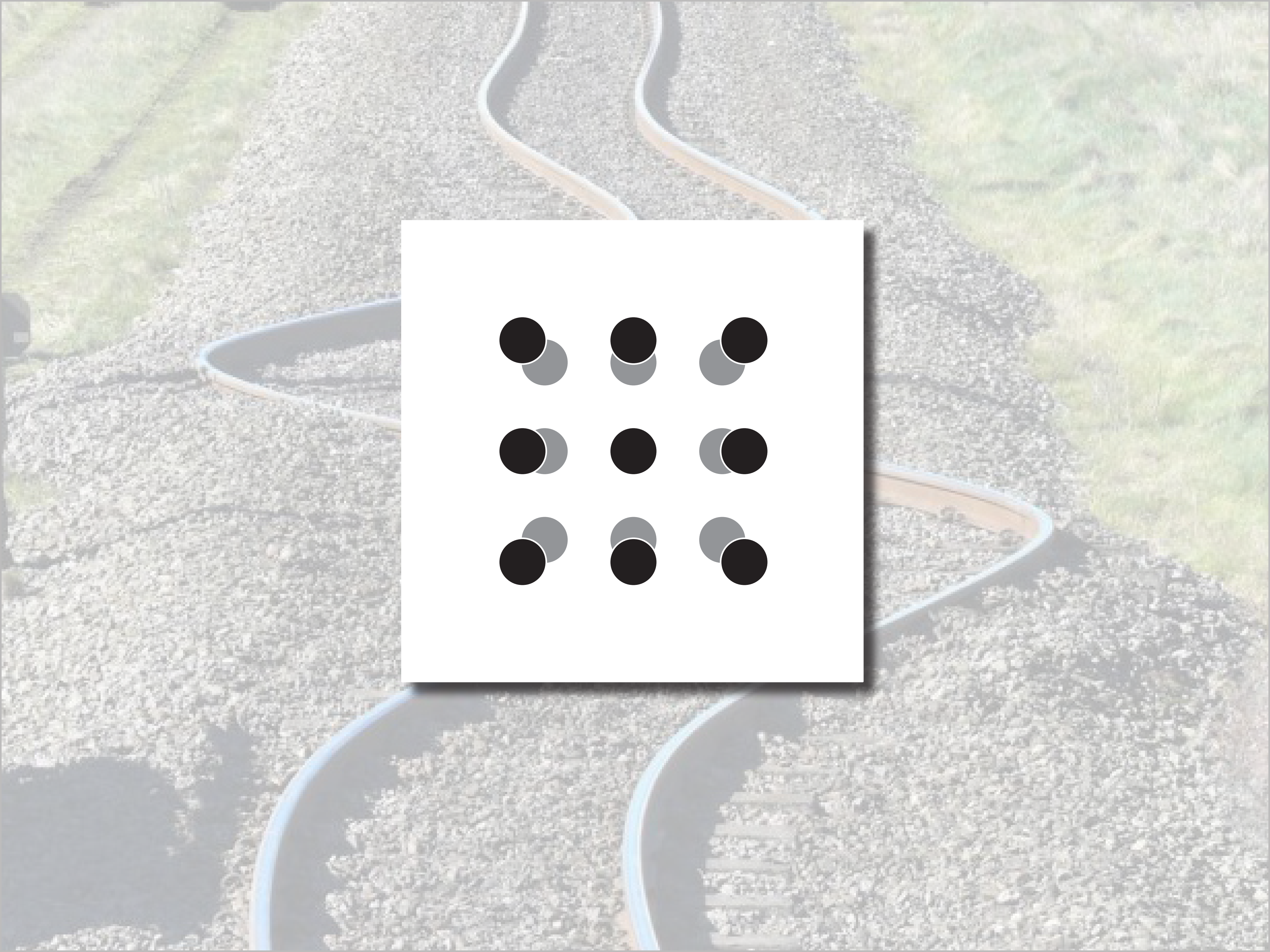
repoll
explain



question
think
poll
discuss
repoll
explain

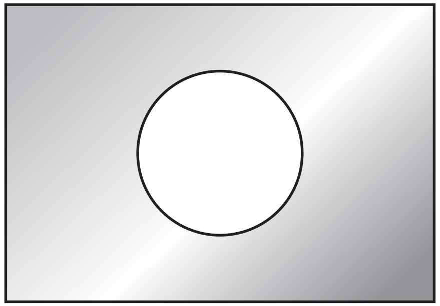

thermal expansion






all of them

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



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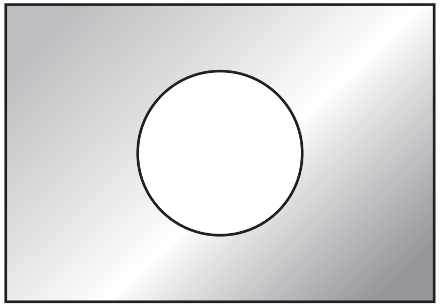

When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole

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

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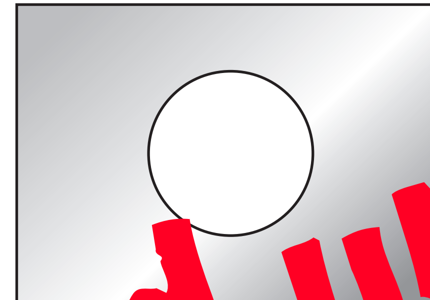
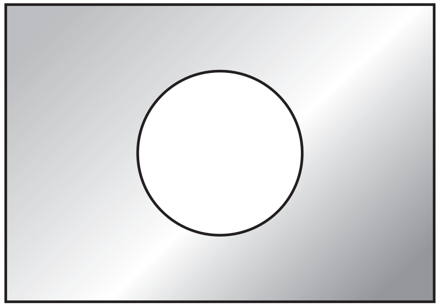


When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole

1. increases.
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…

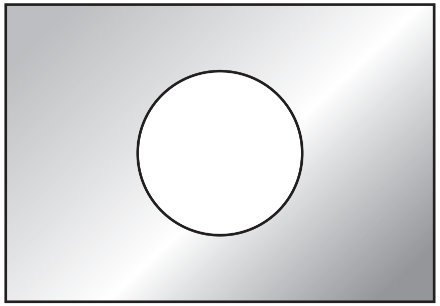
1. made a commitment
2. externalized your answer
3. moved from the answer/fact to reasoning

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

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



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1. increases.
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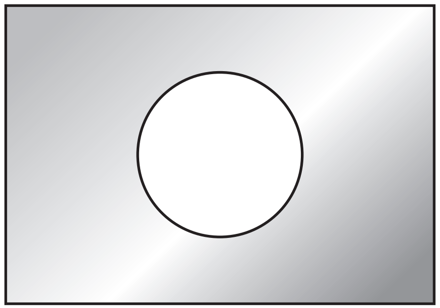
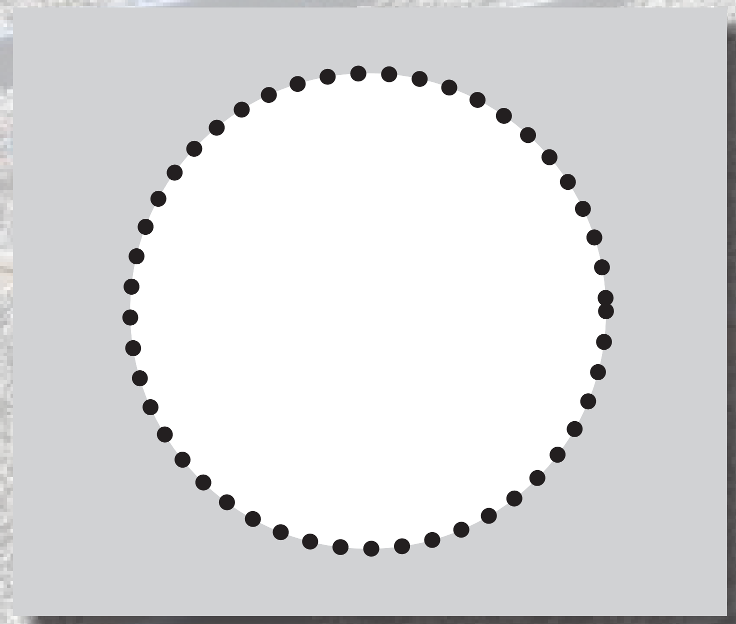


When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole

1. increases. ✔
2. stays the same.
3. decreases.

## consider atoms at rim of hole



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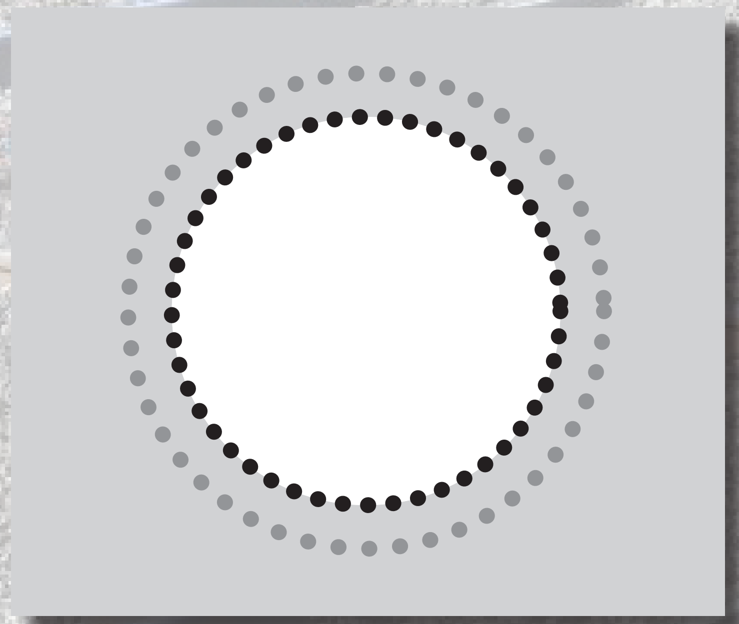

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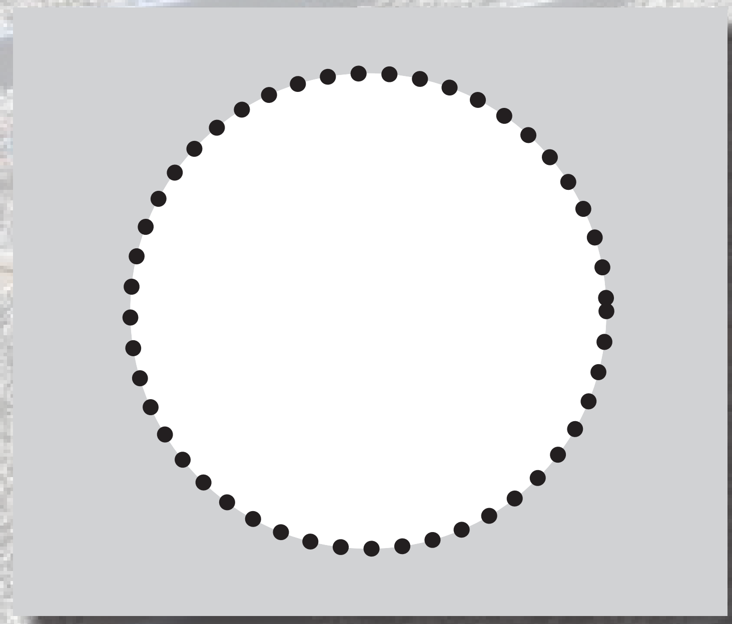
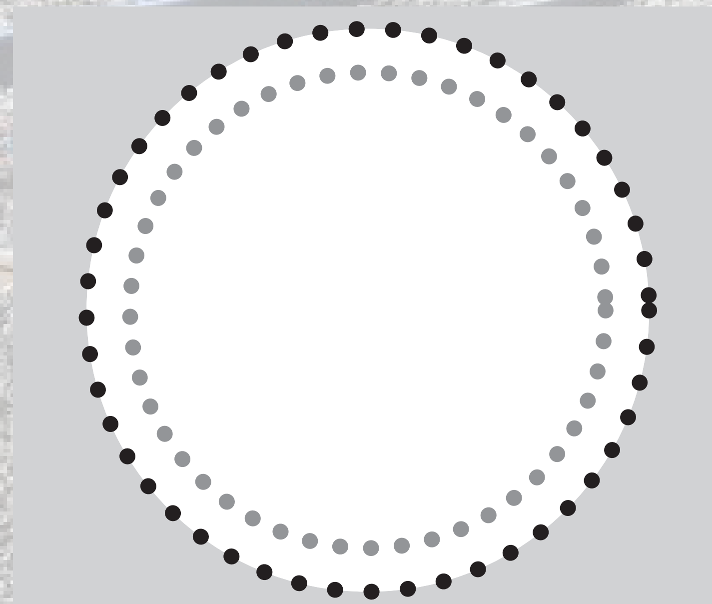


consider atoms at rim of hole



consider atoms at rim of hole

you won't forget this

# Peer

back to PI

INSTRUCTION

# Higher learning gains

Peer

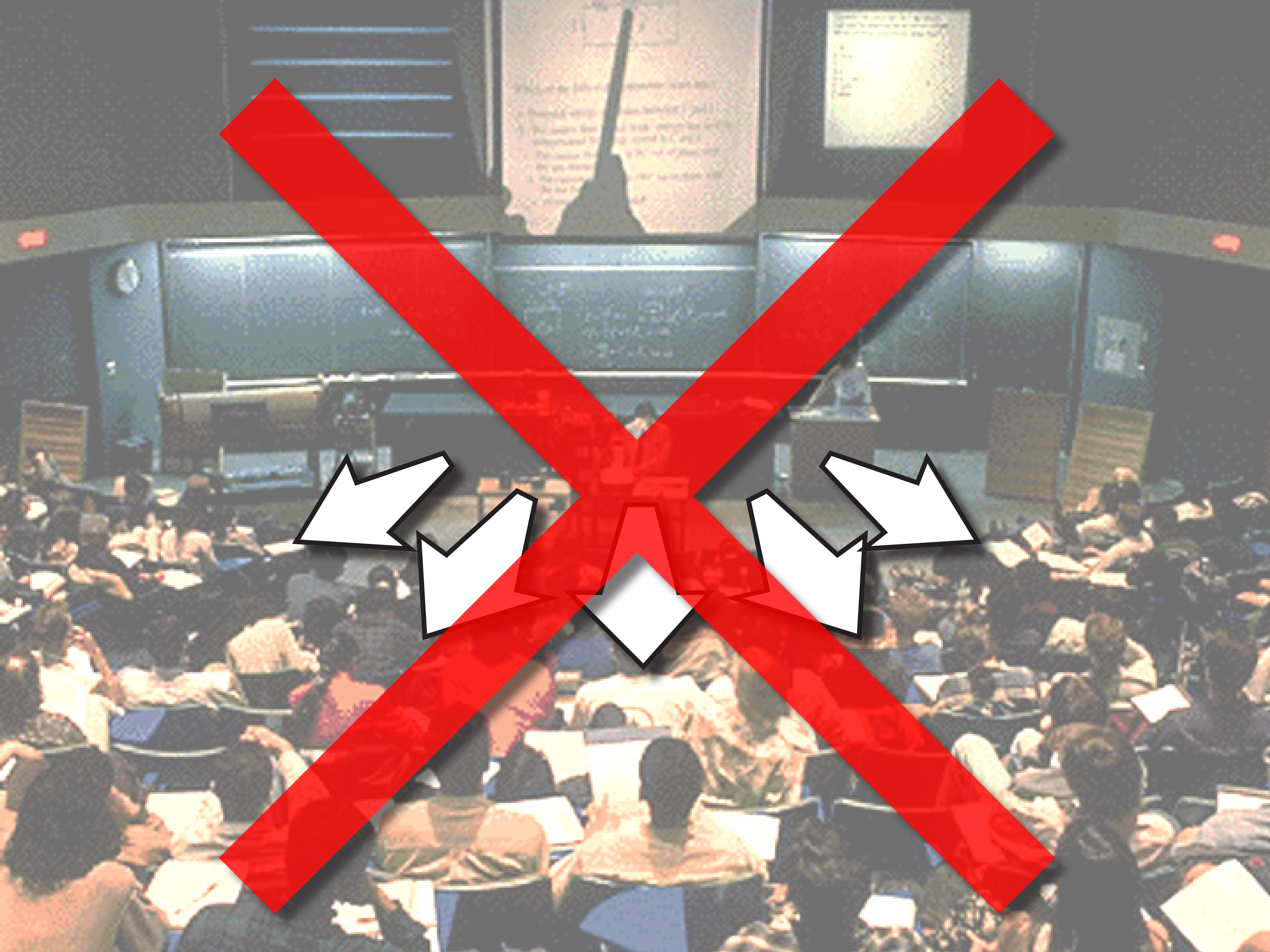
INSTRUCTION

Peer

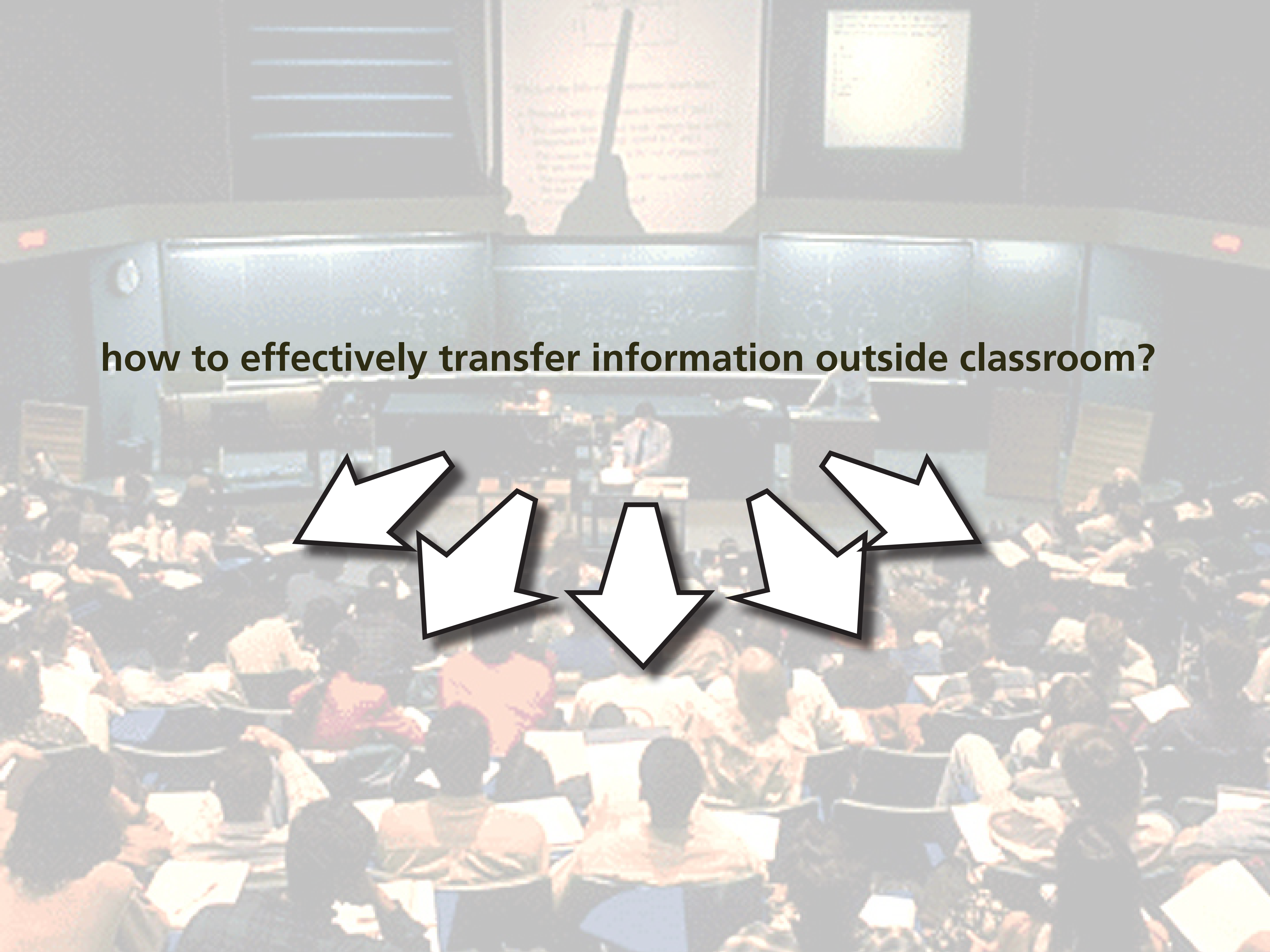
Higher learning gains

Better retention

INSTRUCTION



how to effectively transfer information outside classroom?

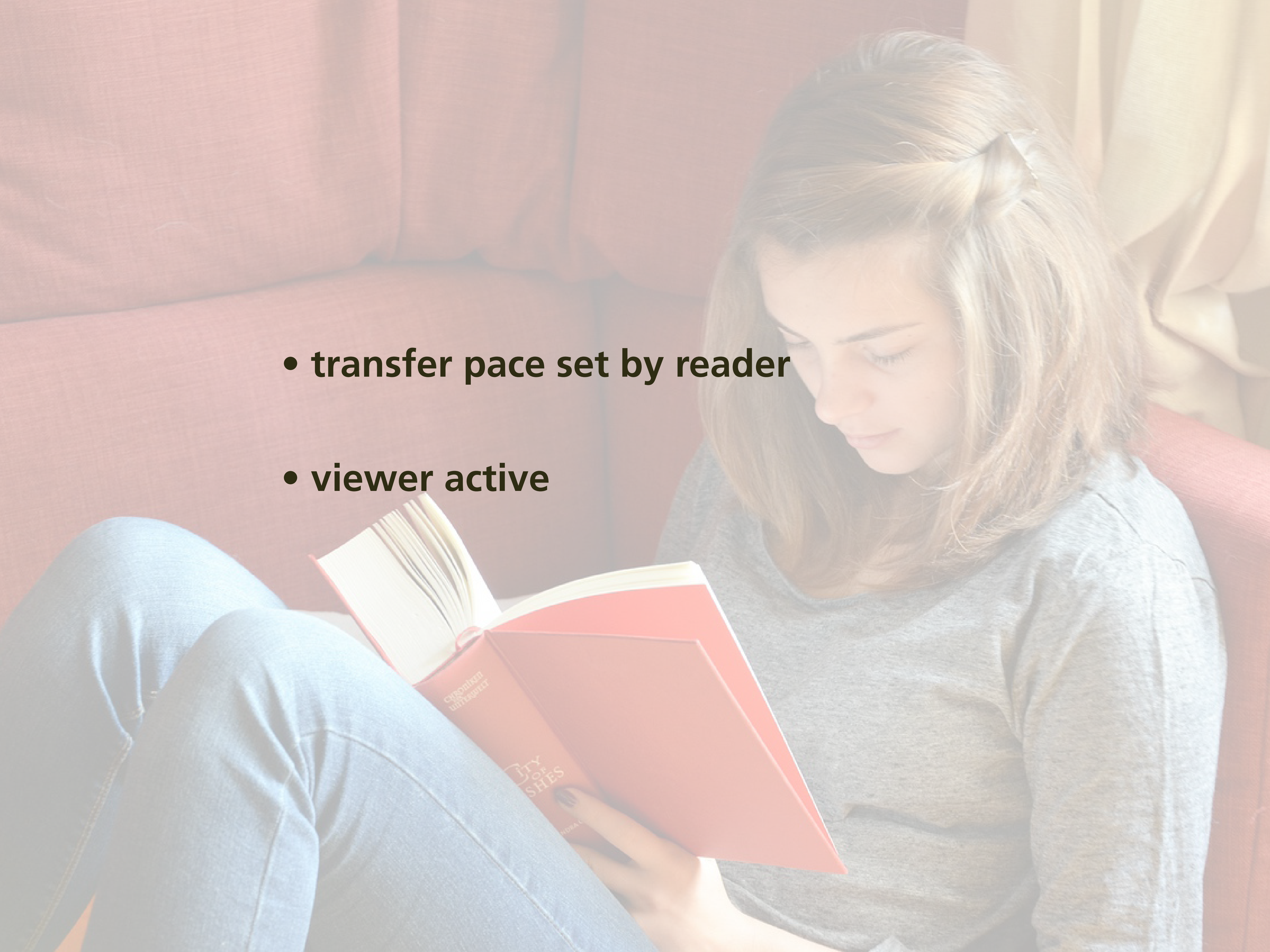



S=a²
P=4a
a
d
a


but…

- transfer pace set by video
- viewer passive
- viewing/attention tanks as time passes
- isolated/individual experience

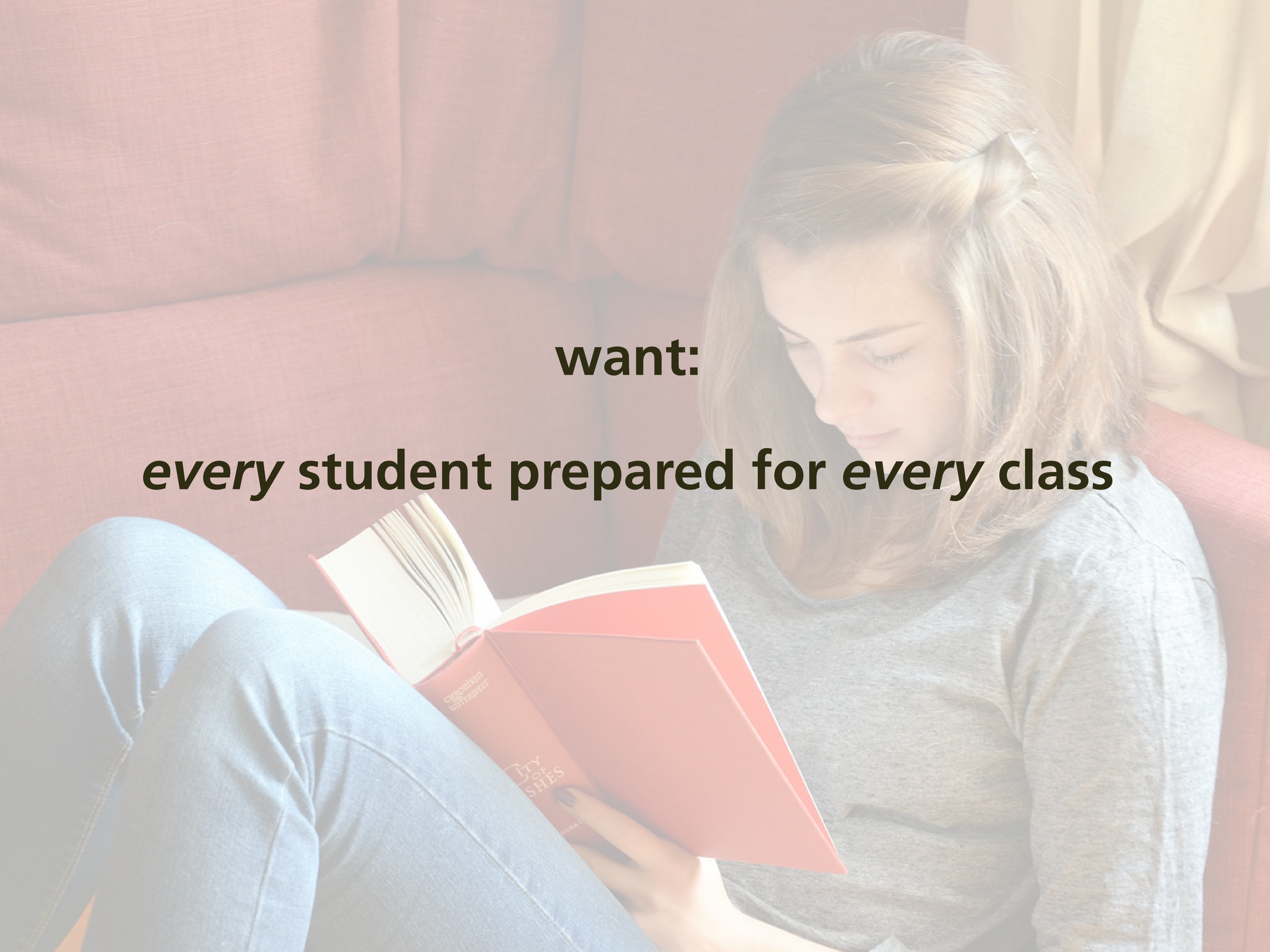

we’re simply moving this outside classroom!



- transfer pace set by reader
- viewer active

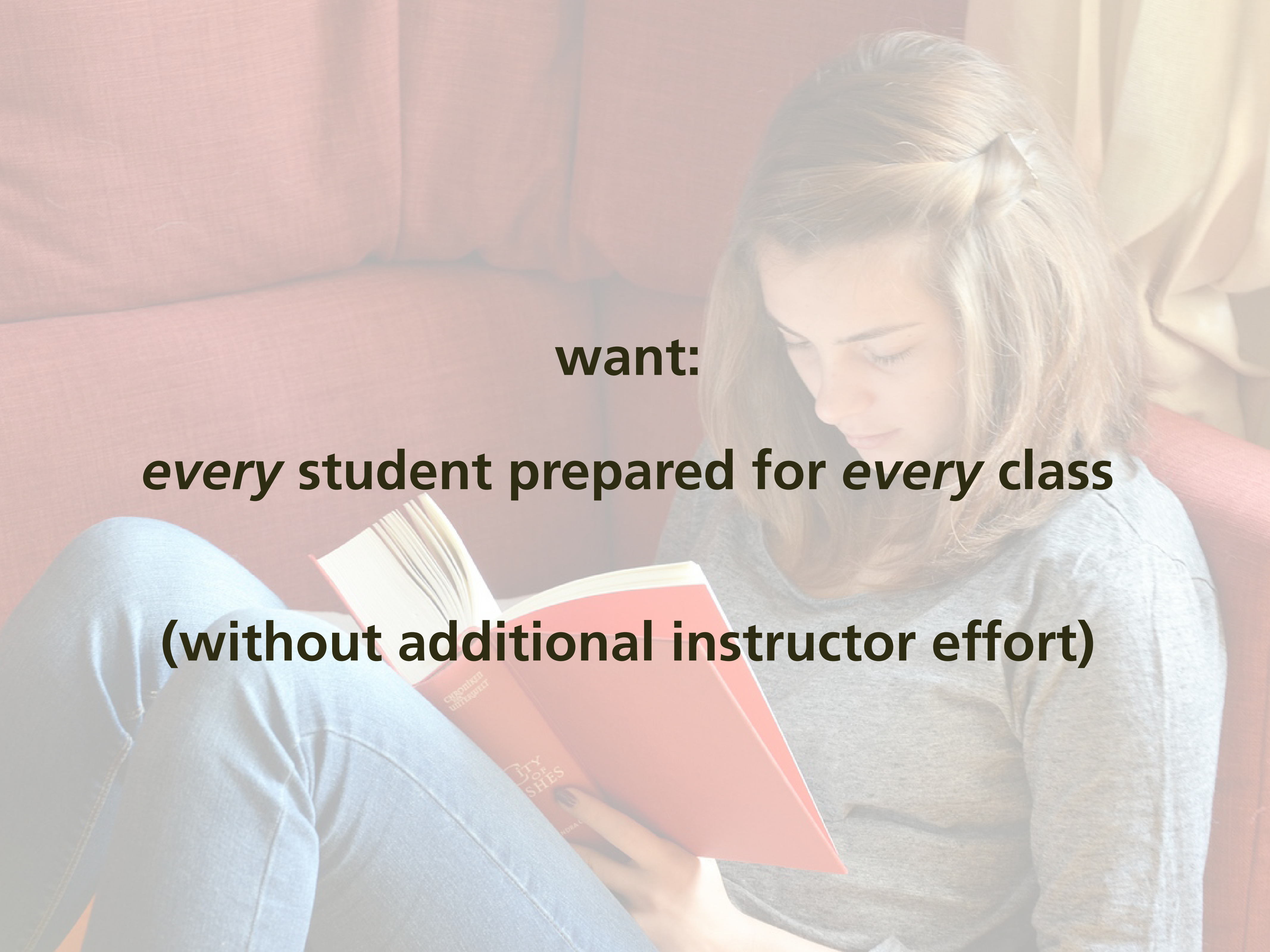

but…


isolated/individual experience &
no real accountability



**want:**

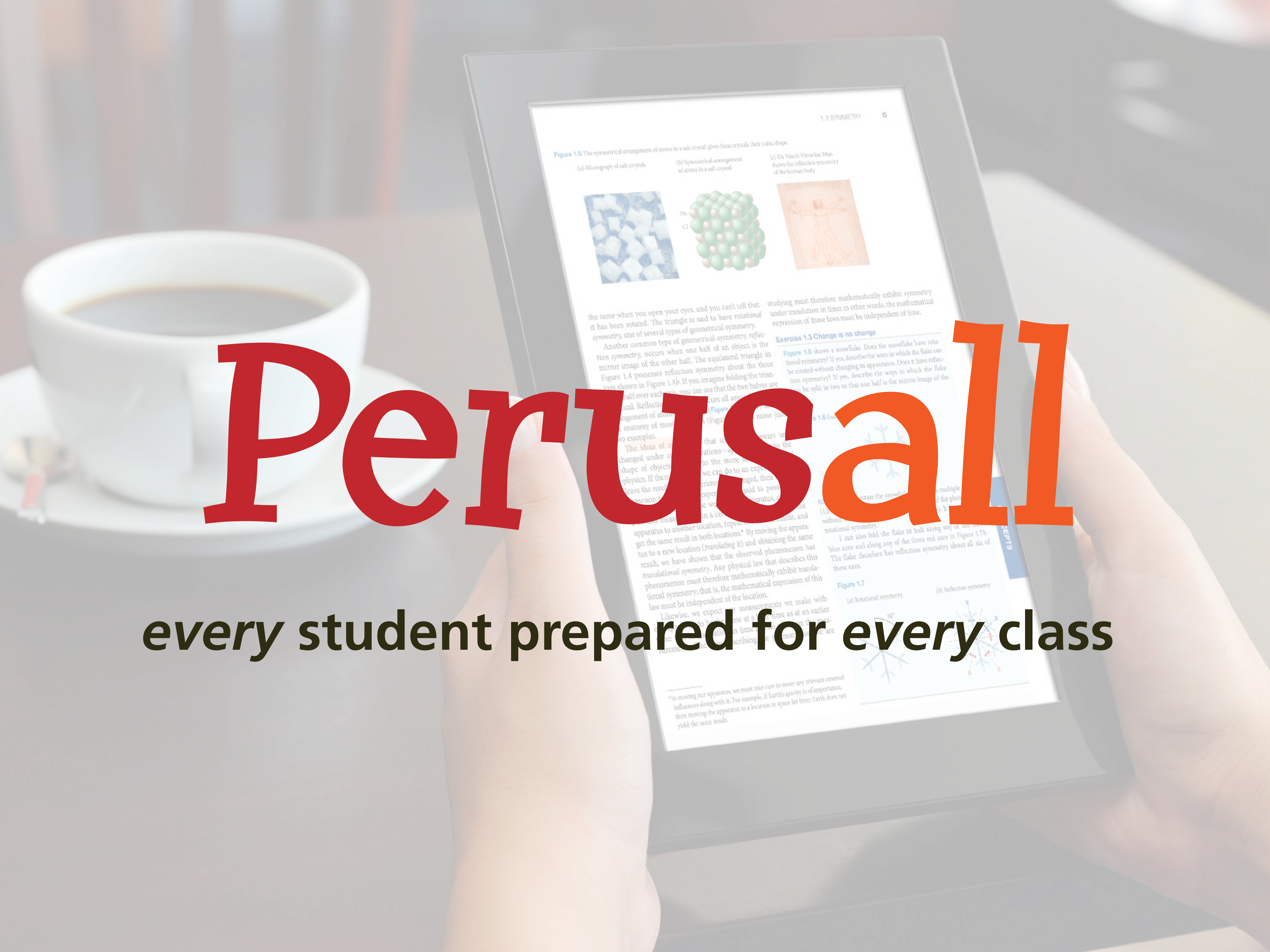
***every* student prepared for *every* class**


want:
*every* student prepared for *every* class
(without additional instructor effort)

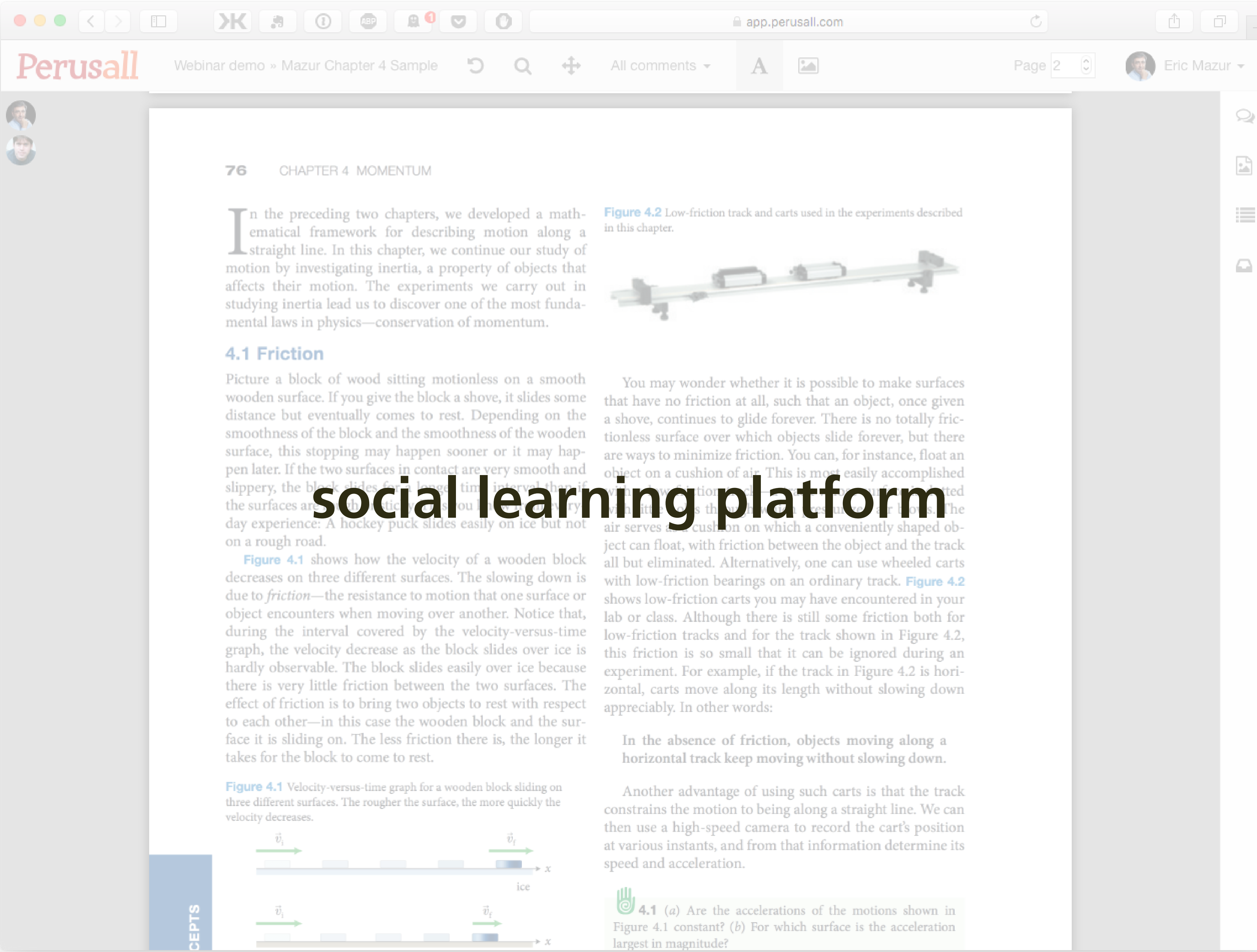
# Solution

turn out-of-class component

also into a social interaction!


Perusall
*every* student prepared for *every* class

# social learning platform




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 bl[illegible] interval than if the surfaces ar[illegible]ou [illegible]ry 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 decrease as the block slides over ice 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.

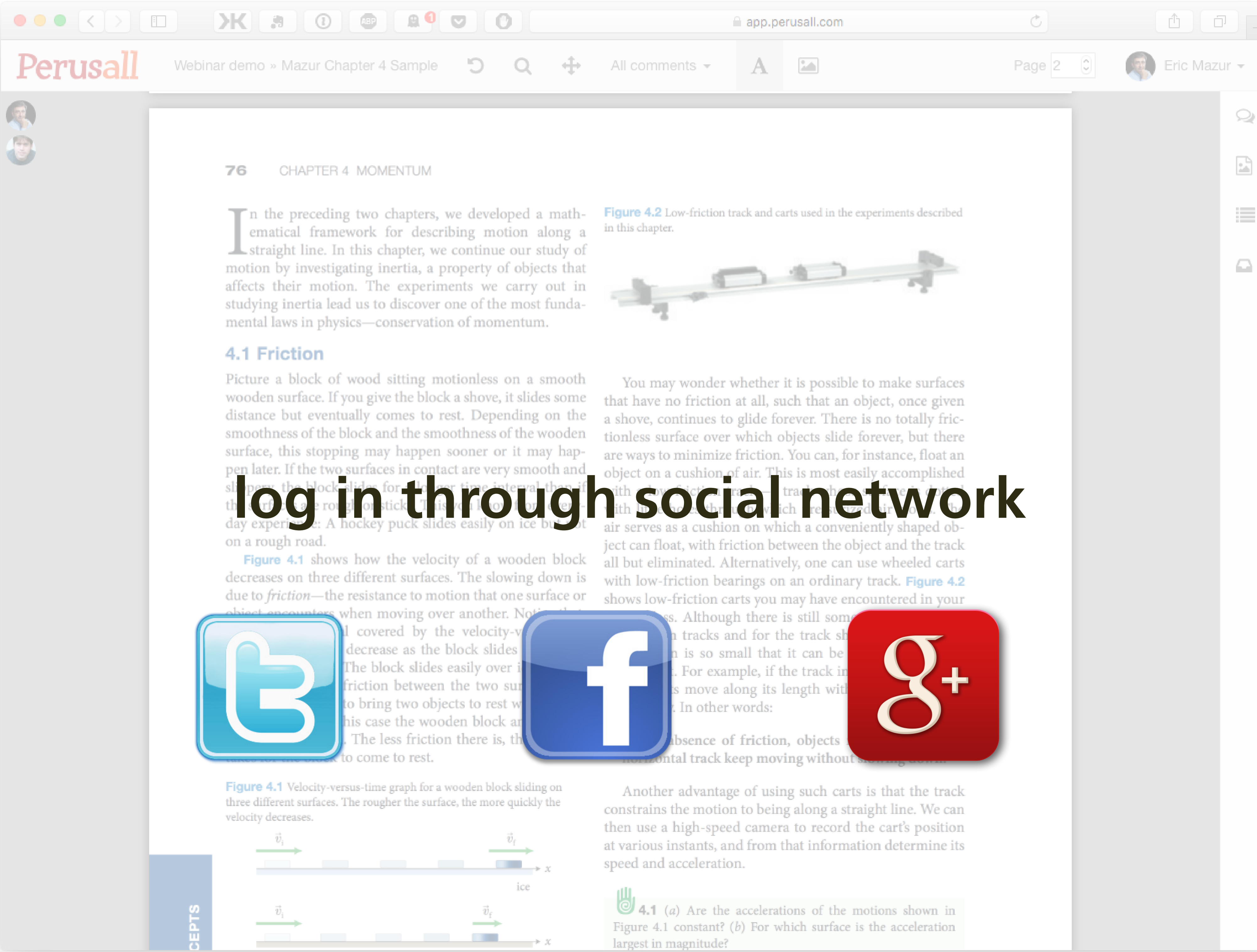
Figure 4.2 Low-friction track and carts used in the experiments described in this chapter.

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 [illegible]tted with [illegible]. The air serves [illegible] 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?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76 CHAPTER 4 MOMENTUM
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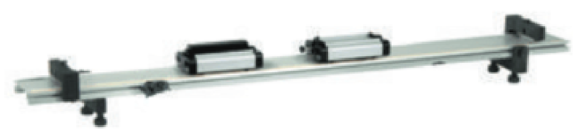

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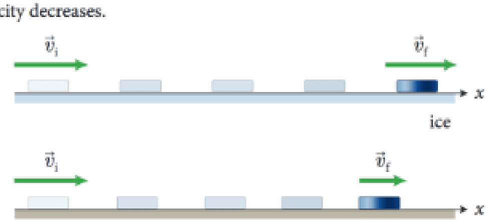




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Another advantage of using such carts is that the track constrains the motion to being along a straight line. We can then use a high-speed camera to record the cart's position at various instants, and from that information determine its speed and acceleration.

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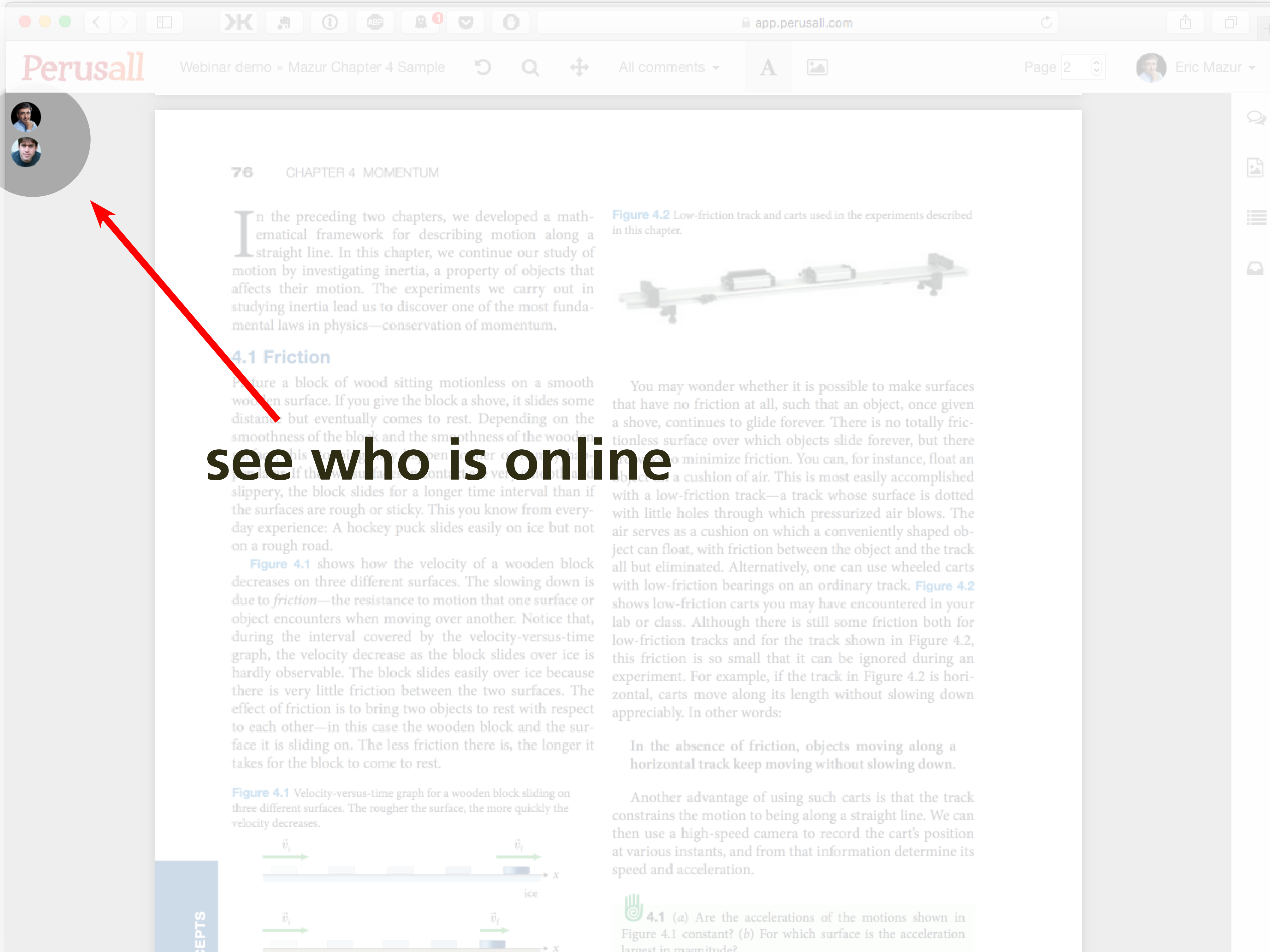
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76 CHAPTER 4 MOMENTUM
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ice
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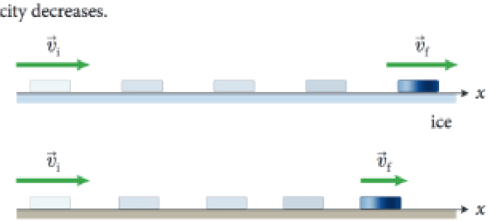
highlighting text…

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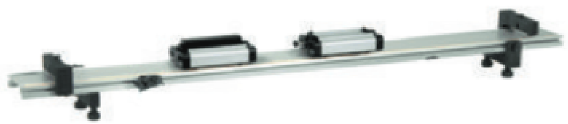

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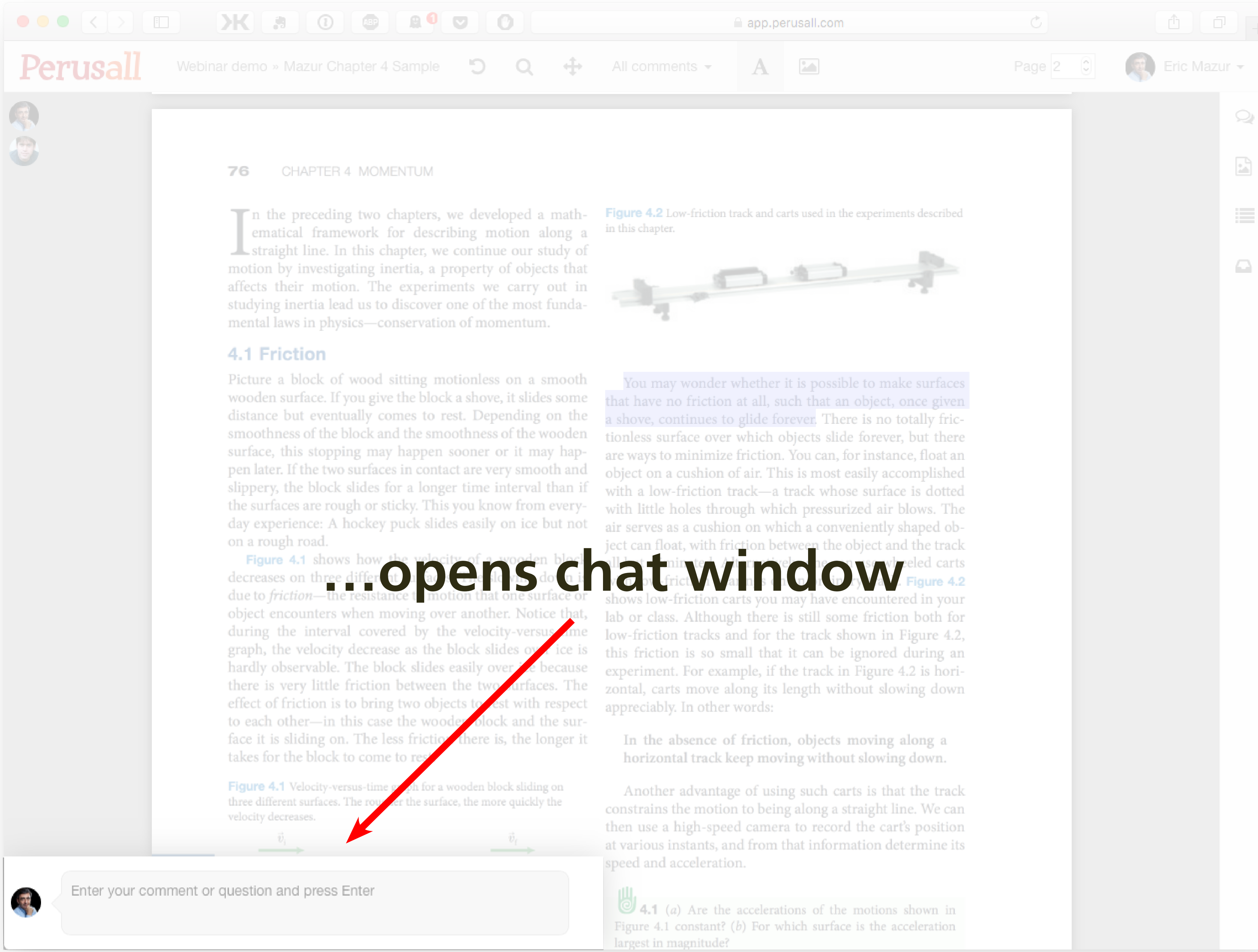
CEPTS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You may wonder whether it is possible to make surfaces that have no friction at all, such that an object, once given a shove, continues to glide forever. There is no totally frictionless surface over which objects slide forever, but there are 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 track—a track whose surface is dotted with little holes through which pressurized air blows. The air serves as a cushion on which a conveniently shaped object can float, with friction between the object and the track
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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?
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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 or sticky. This you know from everyday 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 decrease as the block slides over ice 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.

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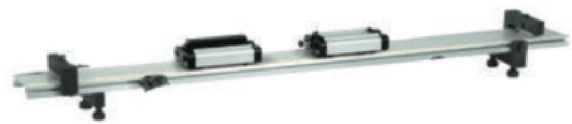

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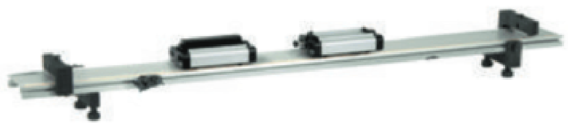

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No friction at all seems impossible. Isn't there always some friction in any real case.

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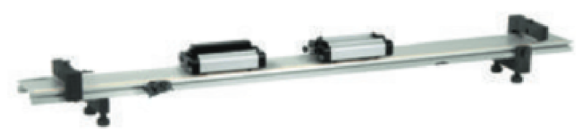

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Nov 1 4:41 pm

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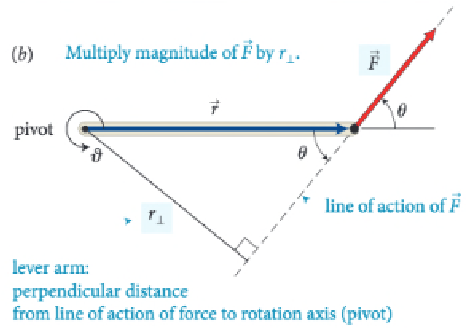



action of the force and the axis of rotation. So, the torque caused by a force exerted on an object is the product of the magnitude of the force and its lever arm distance. It can be written equivalently as $rF_\perp$ and as $r_\perp F$.

Like other rotational quantities, torque carries a sign that depends on the choice of direction for increasing $\vartheta$. In Figure 12.4, for example, the torque caused by $\vec{F}_1$ about the pivot tends to rotate the rod in the direction of increasing $\vartheta$ and so is positive; the torque caused by $\vec{F}_2$ is negative. The sum of the two torques about the pivot is then $r_1F_1 + (-r_2F_2)$. As we've seen, the two torques are equal in magnitude when the rod is balanced, and so the sum of the torques is zero. When the sum of the torques is not zero, the rod's rotational acceleration is nonzero, and so its rotational velocity and angular momentum change.

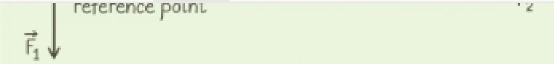
CONCEPTS

In the situations depicted in Figures 12.4 and 12.5 we used the pivot to calculate the lever arm distances. This is a natural choice because that is the point about which the object under consideration is free to rotate. However, torques also play a role for stationary objects that are suspended or supported at several different points and that are not free to rotate—for example, a plank or bridge supported at either end. To determine what reference point to use in such cases, complete the following exercise.

### Exercise 12.1 Reference point

Consider again the rod in Figure 12.4. Calculate the sum of the torques about the left end of the rod.

SOLUTION I begin by making a sketch of the rod and the three forces exerted on it, showing their points of application on the rod (Figure 12.6).




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 positive direction of rotation, $\vec{F}_2$ causes a negative torque about the left end of the rod; the force $\vec{F}^c_{pr}$ exerted by the pivot causes a positive torque about the left end of the rod. The lever arm distance of $\vec{F}_2$ about the left end of the rod is $r_1 + r_2$; that of $\vec{F}^c_{pr}$ is $r_1$. Because the rod is at rest, the magnitude of the force exerted by the pivot is equal to the sum of the forces $\vec{F}_1$ and $\vec{F}_2$. Taking into account the signs of the torques, we find that the sum of the torques about the left end of the rod is $r_1(F_1 + F_2) - (r_1 + r_2)F_2 = r_1F_1 - r_2F_2$. This is the same result we obtained for the torques about the pivot, and so the sum of the torques about the left end is zero. ✔

Exercise 12.1 shows that the sum of the torques about the left end of the rod is zero, just like the sum of the torques about the pivot. You can repeat the calculation for the torques about the right end of the rod or any other point, and each time you will find that the sum of the torques is zero. The reason is that the rod is not rotating about any point, and so the sum of the torques must be zero about any point. In general we can say:

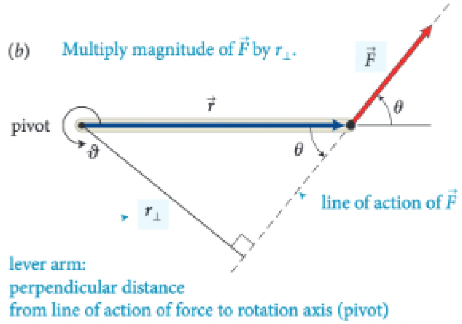
**For a stationary object, the sum of the torques is zero.**

For a stationary object we can choose any reference point we like to calculate torques. It pays to choose a reference point that simplifies the calculation. As you have seen, we do not need to consider any force that is exerted at the reference point. So, by putting the reference point at the point of application of a force, we can eliminate that force from the calculation.

**12.2** In the situation depicted in Figure 12.2*a*, 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?

### 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?

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I don't understand how this combination of factors tells you anything about direction? Aren't magnitude and lever arm distance both scalar quantities? It seems like we would need to know some sort of direction to calculate torque. Oct 20 12:09 am

SB

I think you may be able to think about the direction separately. So, after multiplying this magnitude and distance, you can attach a sign to the torque based on the defined parameters of the system. In the following paragraph, they start to explain how to choose this direction. Oct 20 12:38 am

This is a great question. To further elaborate on this, we can think of this in terms of the Torque equation. The equation for torque is τ = r X 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. Oct 22 8:48 pm

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reference point

$\vec{F}_1$

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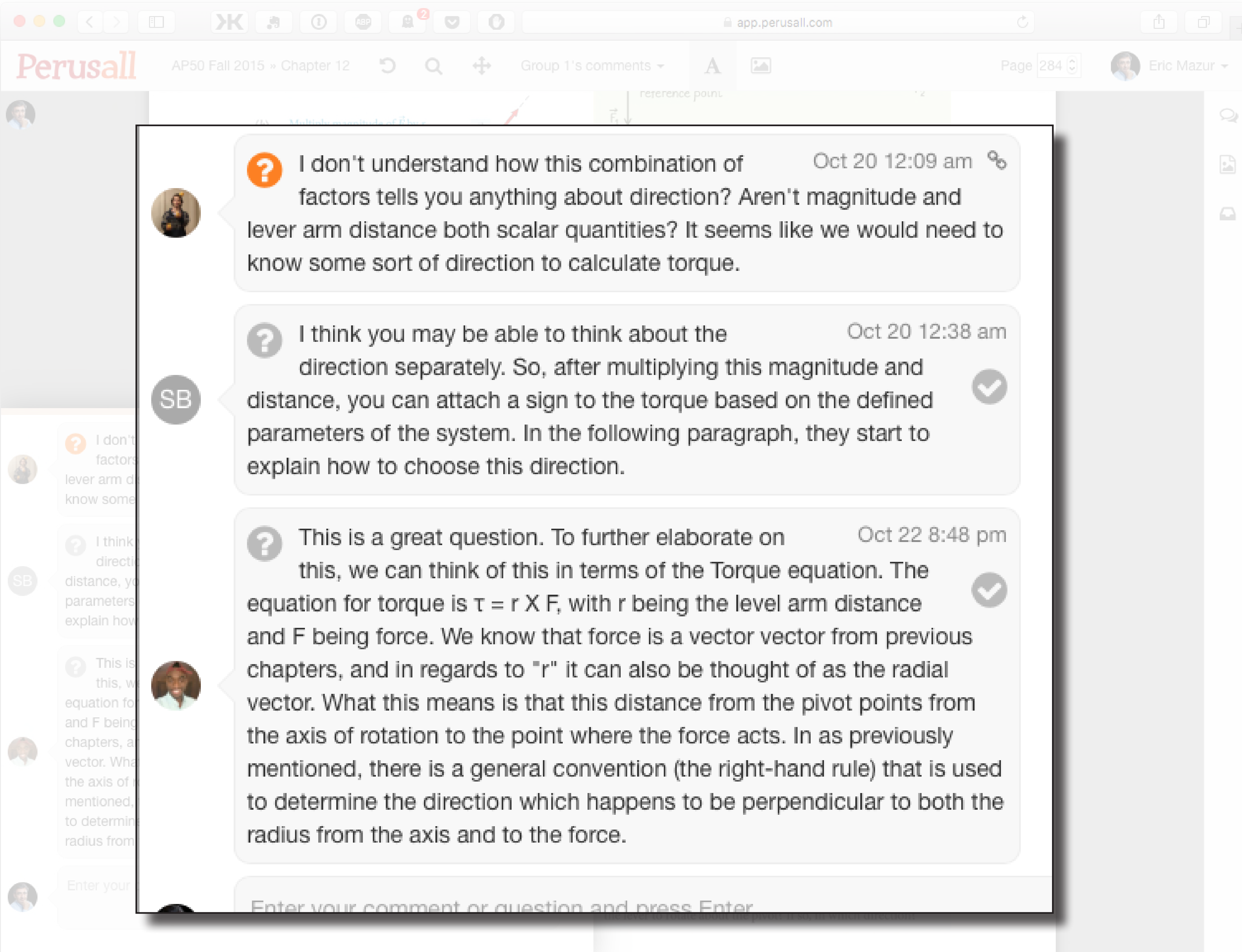
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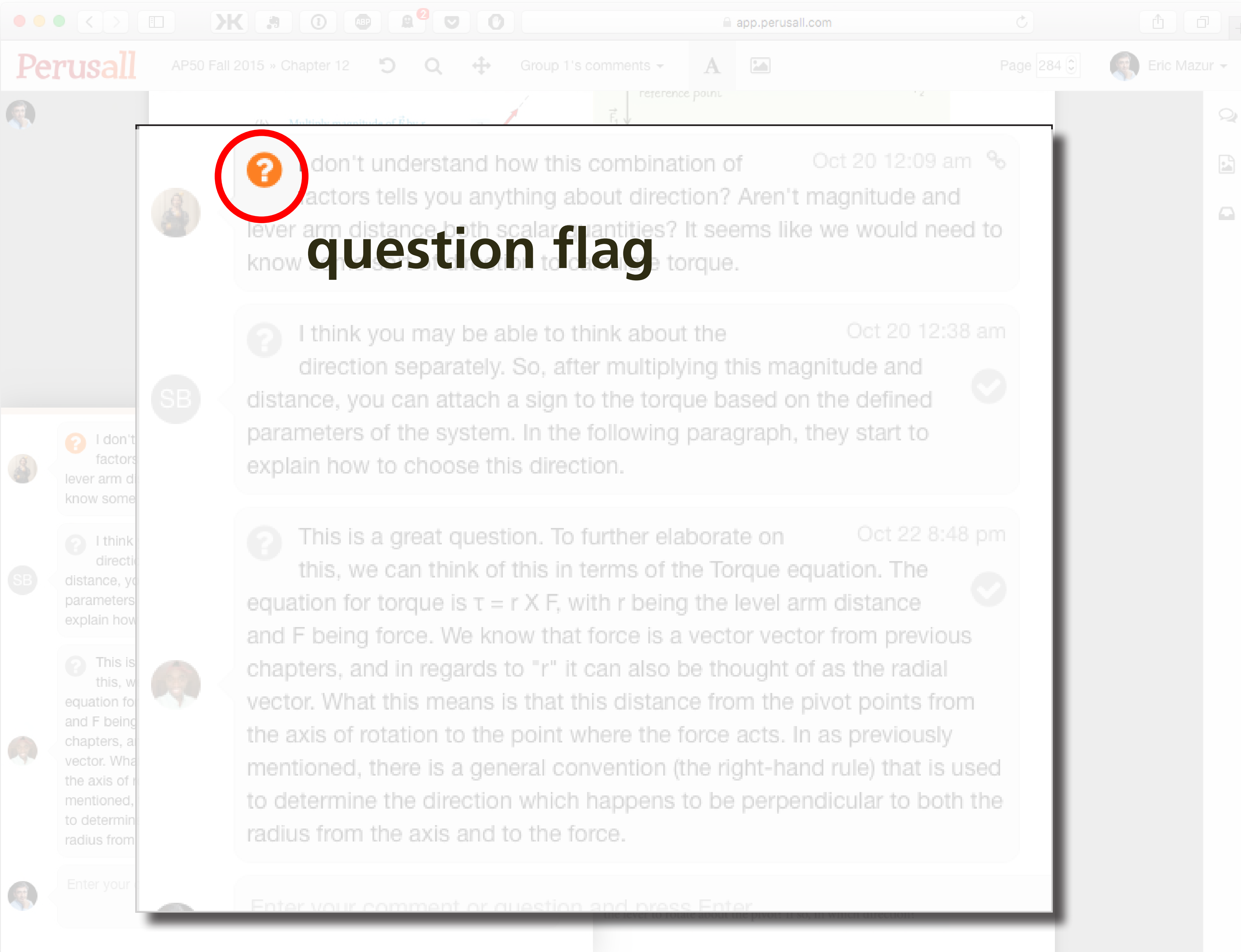
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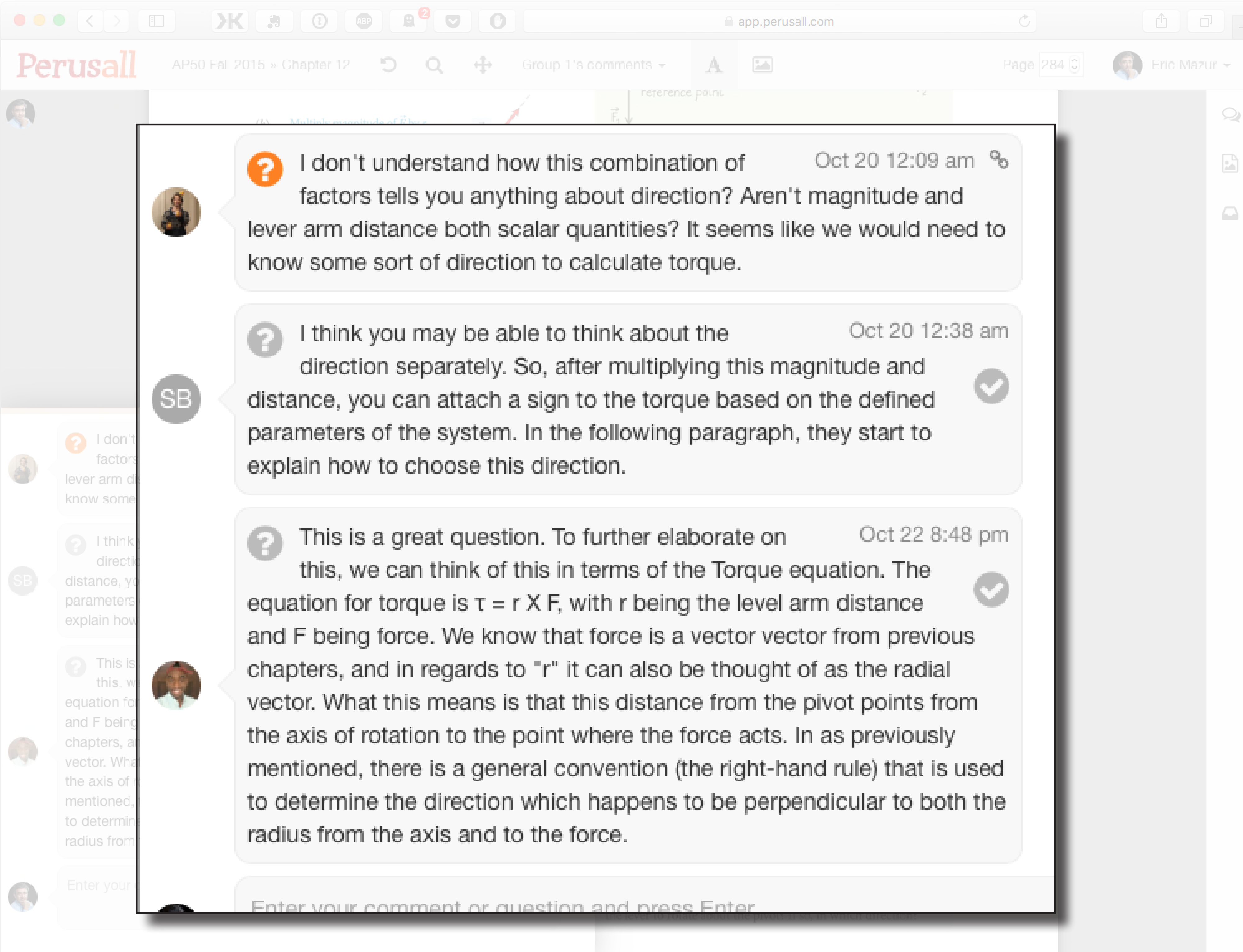
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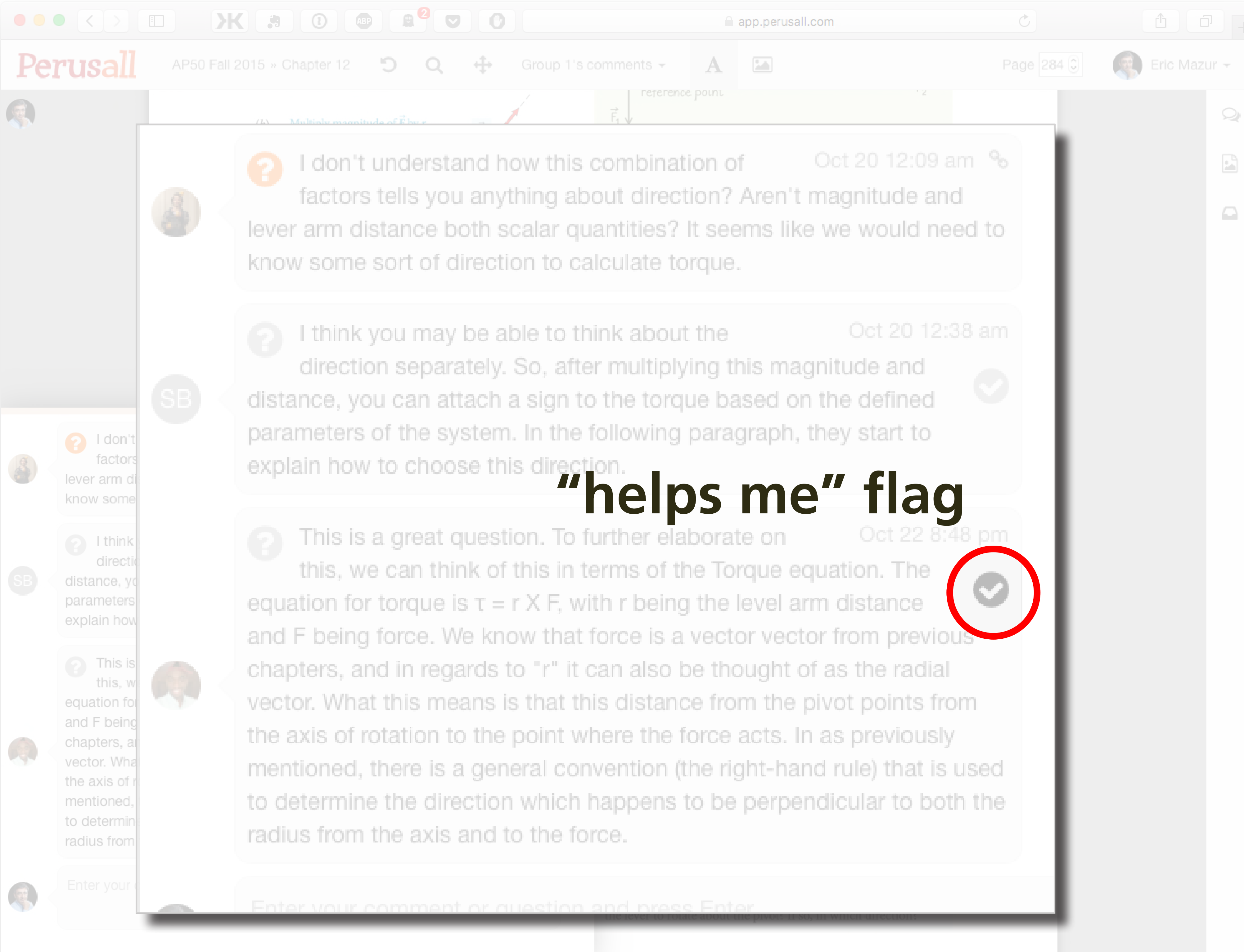

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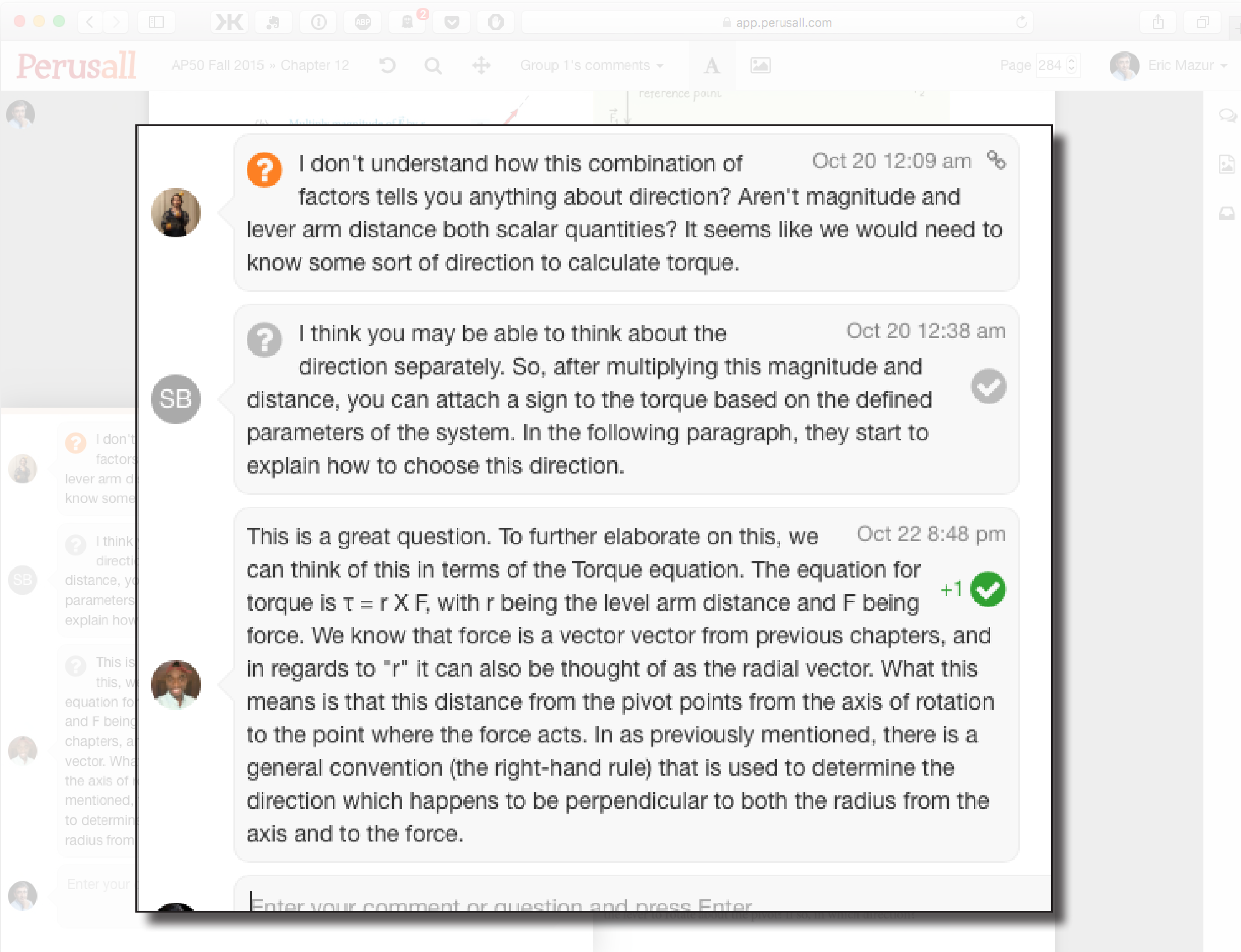
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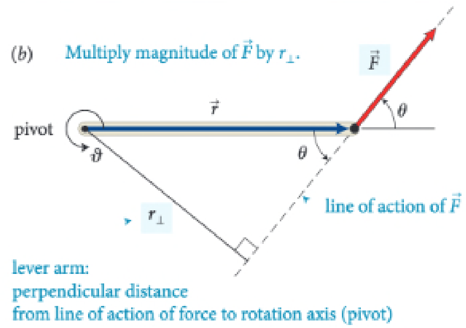


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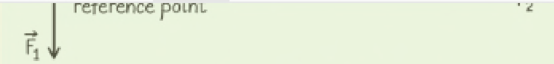
? This is a great question. To further elaborate on this, we can think of this in terms of the Torque equation. The equation for torque is τ = r X F, with r being the level arm distance and F being force. We know that force is a vector vector from previous chapters, and in regards to "r" it can also 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. Oct 22 8:48 pm

Enter your comment or question and press Enter




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 positive direction of rotation, $\vec{F}_2$ causes a negative torque about the left end of the rod; the force $\vec{F}^c_{pr}$ exerted by the pivot causes a positive torque about the left end of the rod. The lever arm distance of $\vec{F}_2$ about the left end of the rod is $r_1 + r_2$; that of $\vec{F}^c_{pr}$ is $r_1$. Because the rod is at rest, the magnitude of the force exerted by the pivot is equal to the sum of the forces $\vec{F}_1$ and $\vec{F}_2$. Taking into account the signs of the torques, we find that the sum of the torques about the left end of the rod is $r_1(F_1 + F_2) - (r_1 + r_2)F_2 = r_1F_1 - r_2F_2$. This is the same result we obtained for the torques about the pivot, and so the sum of the torques about the left end is zero. ✔

Exercise 12.1 shows that the sum of the torques about the left end of the rod is zero, just like the sum of the torques about the pivot. You can repeat the calculation for the torques about the right end of the rod or any other point, and each time you will find that the sum of the torques is zero. The reason is that the rod is not rotating about any point, and so the sum of the torques must be zero about any point. In general we can say:

**For a stationary object, the sum of the torques is zero.**

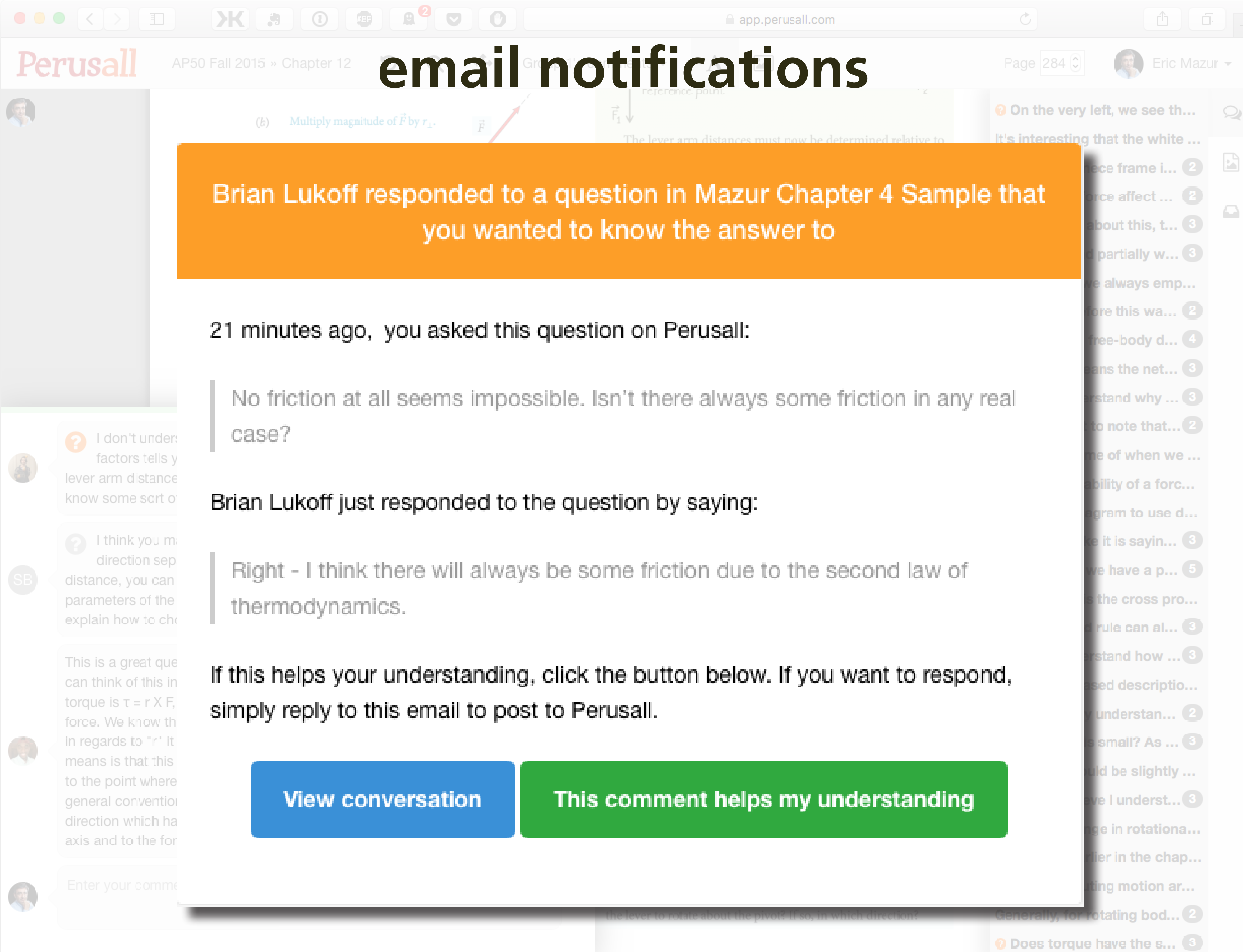
For a stationary object we can choose any reference point we like to calculate torques. It pays to choose a reference point that simplifies the calculation. As you have seen, we do not need to consider any force that is exerted at the reference point. So, by putting the reference point at the point of application of a force, we can eliminate that force from the calculation.

**12.2** In the situation depicted in Figure 12.2*a*, 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?

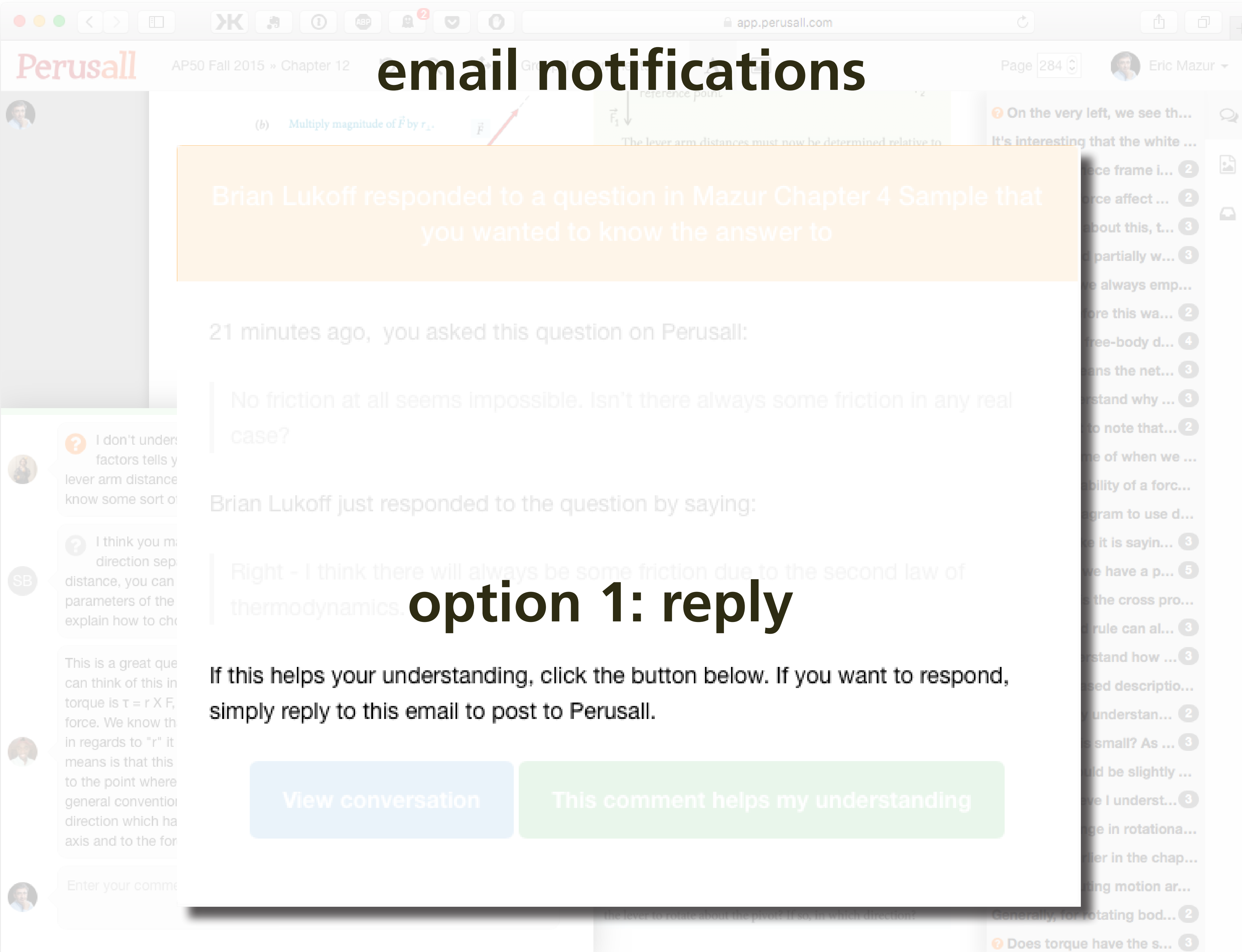
### Example 12.2 Torques on lever

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?

# email notifications

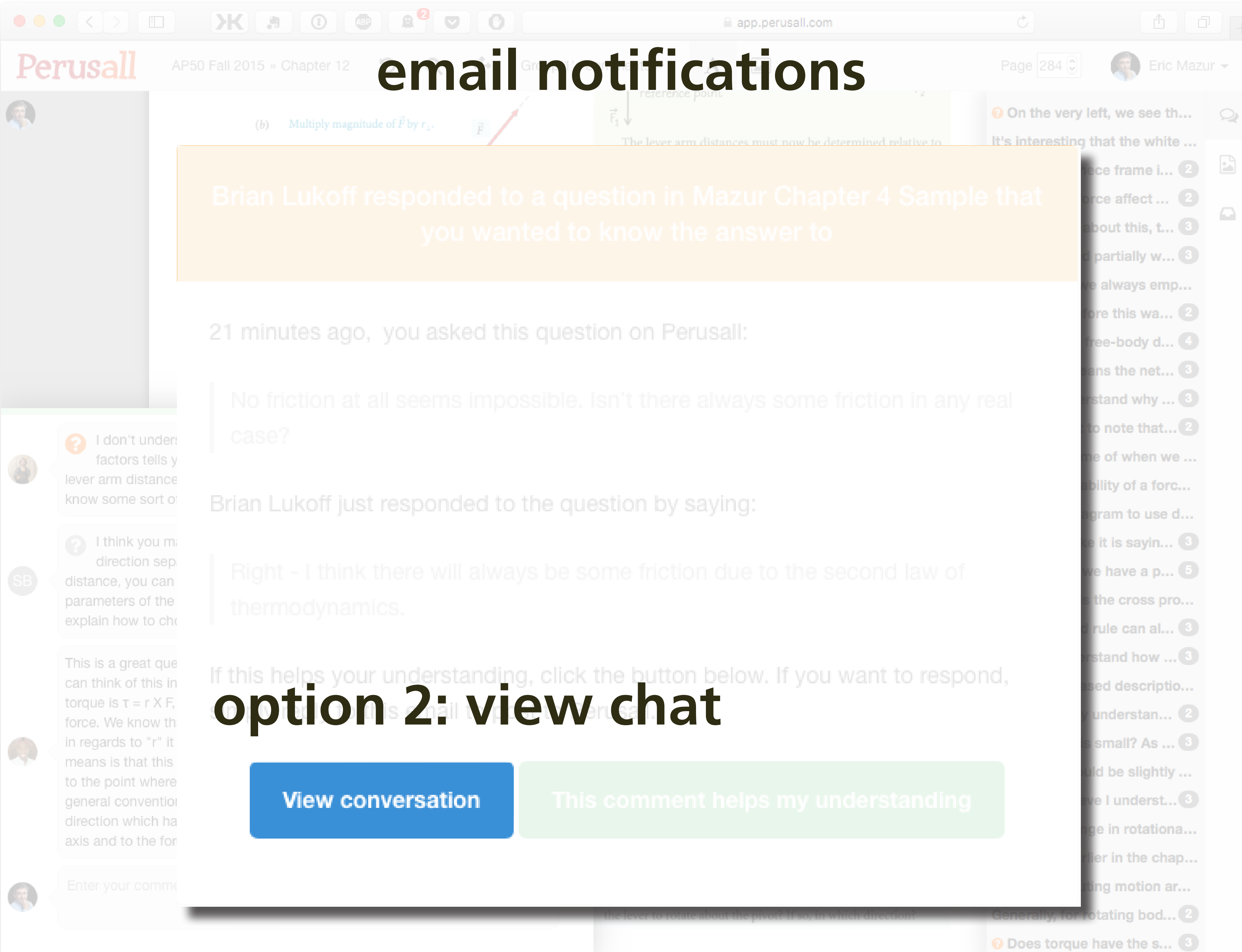


# email notifications



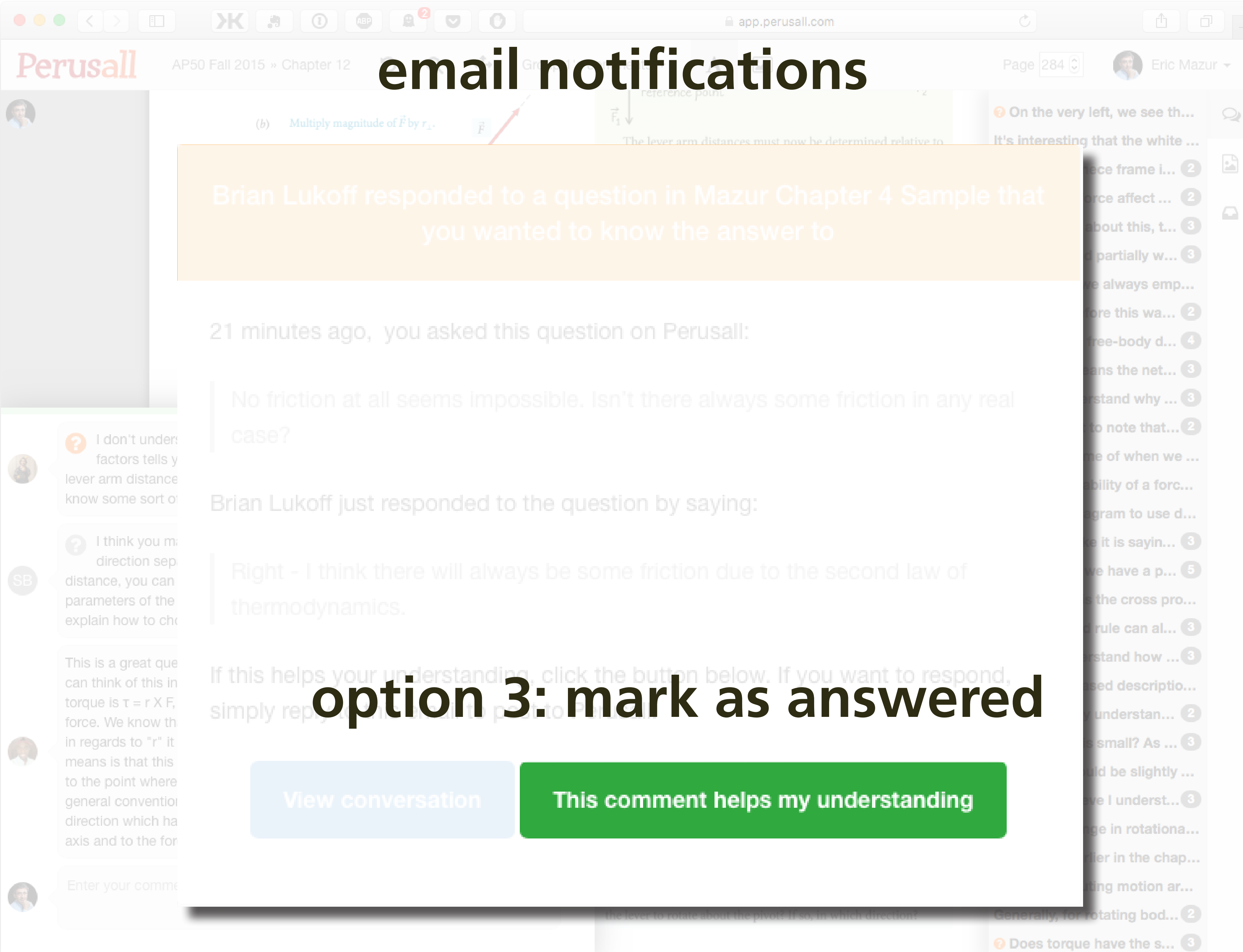

## option 1: reply

# email notifications



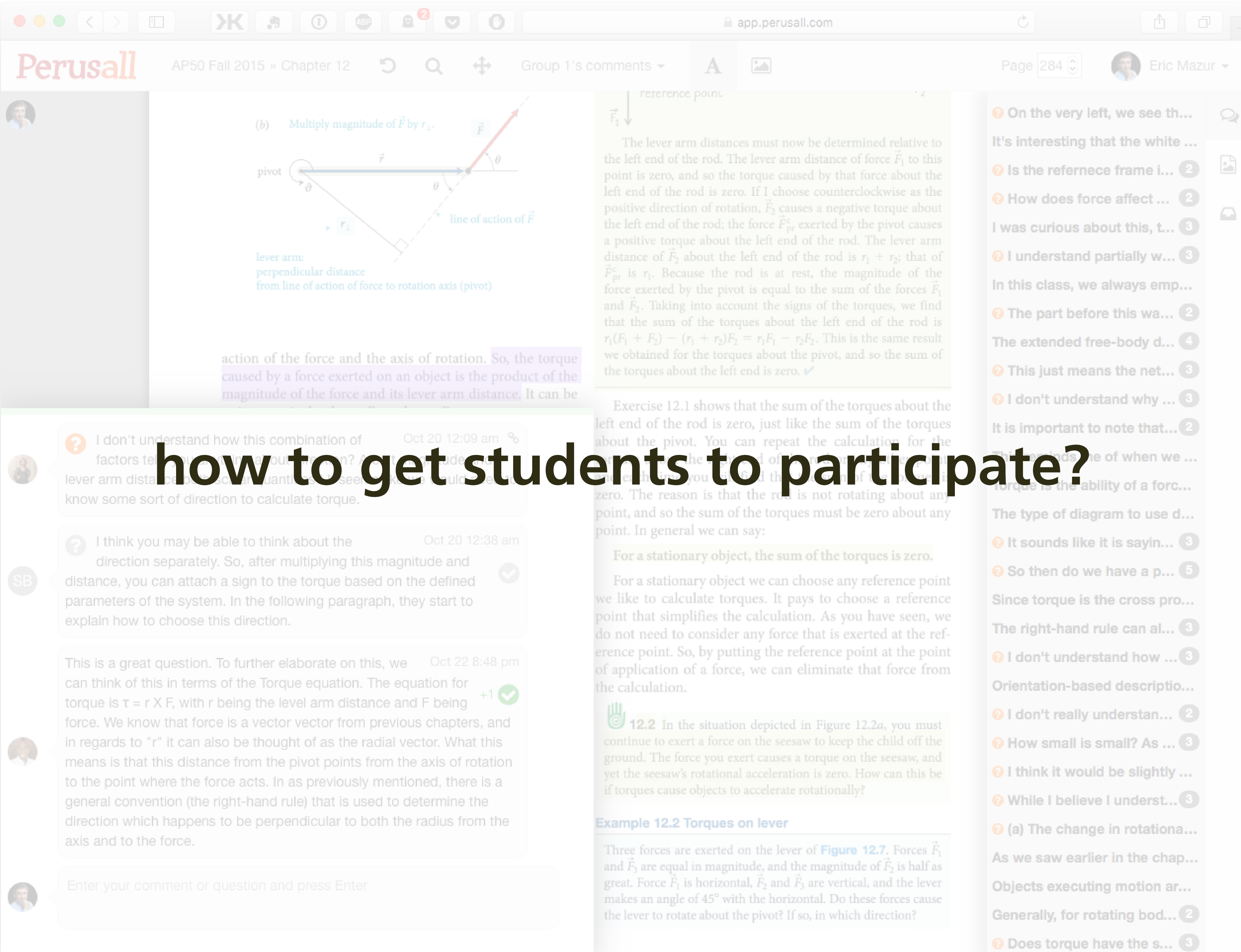

## option 2: view chat

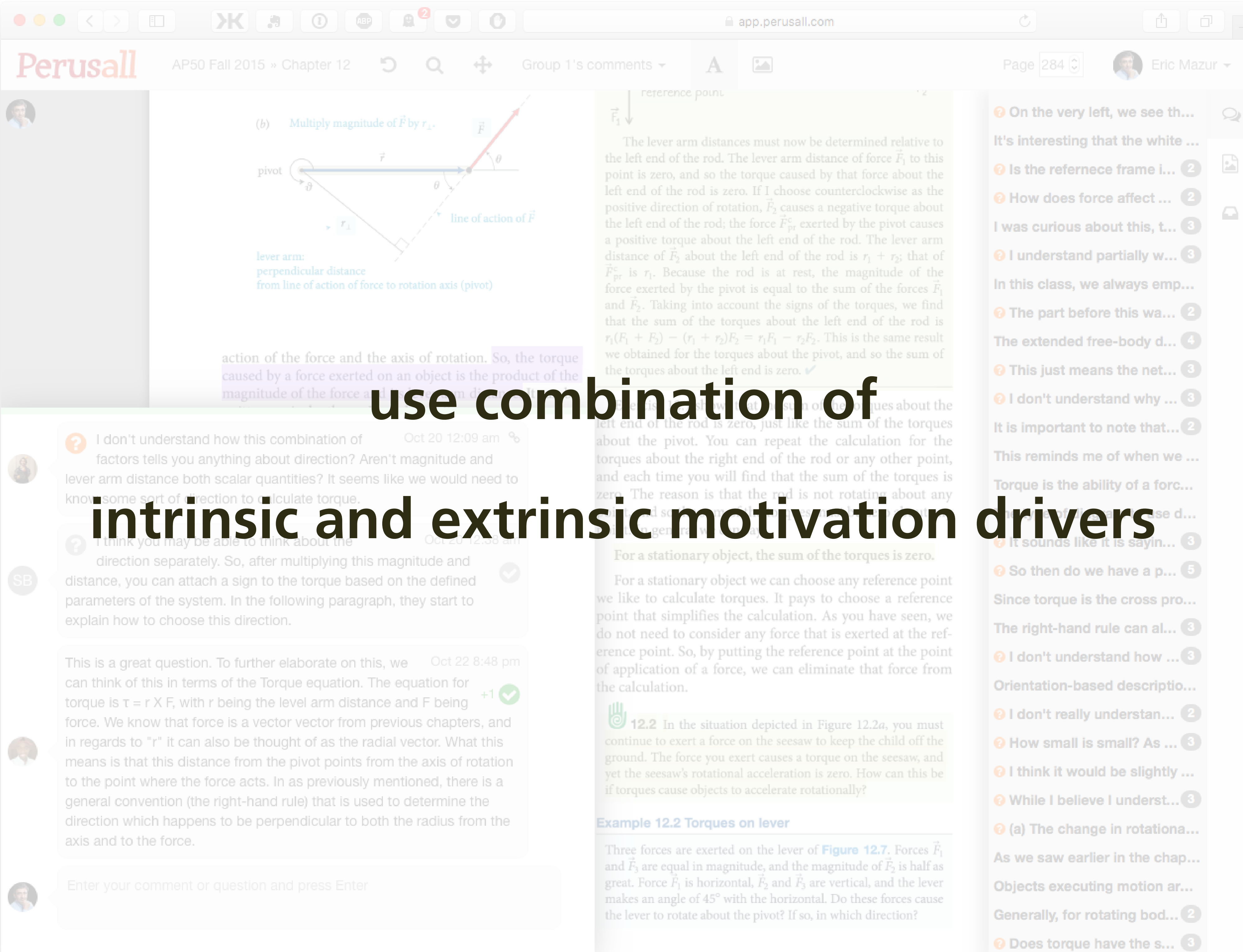
# email notifications




option 3: mark as answered

# how to get students to participate?

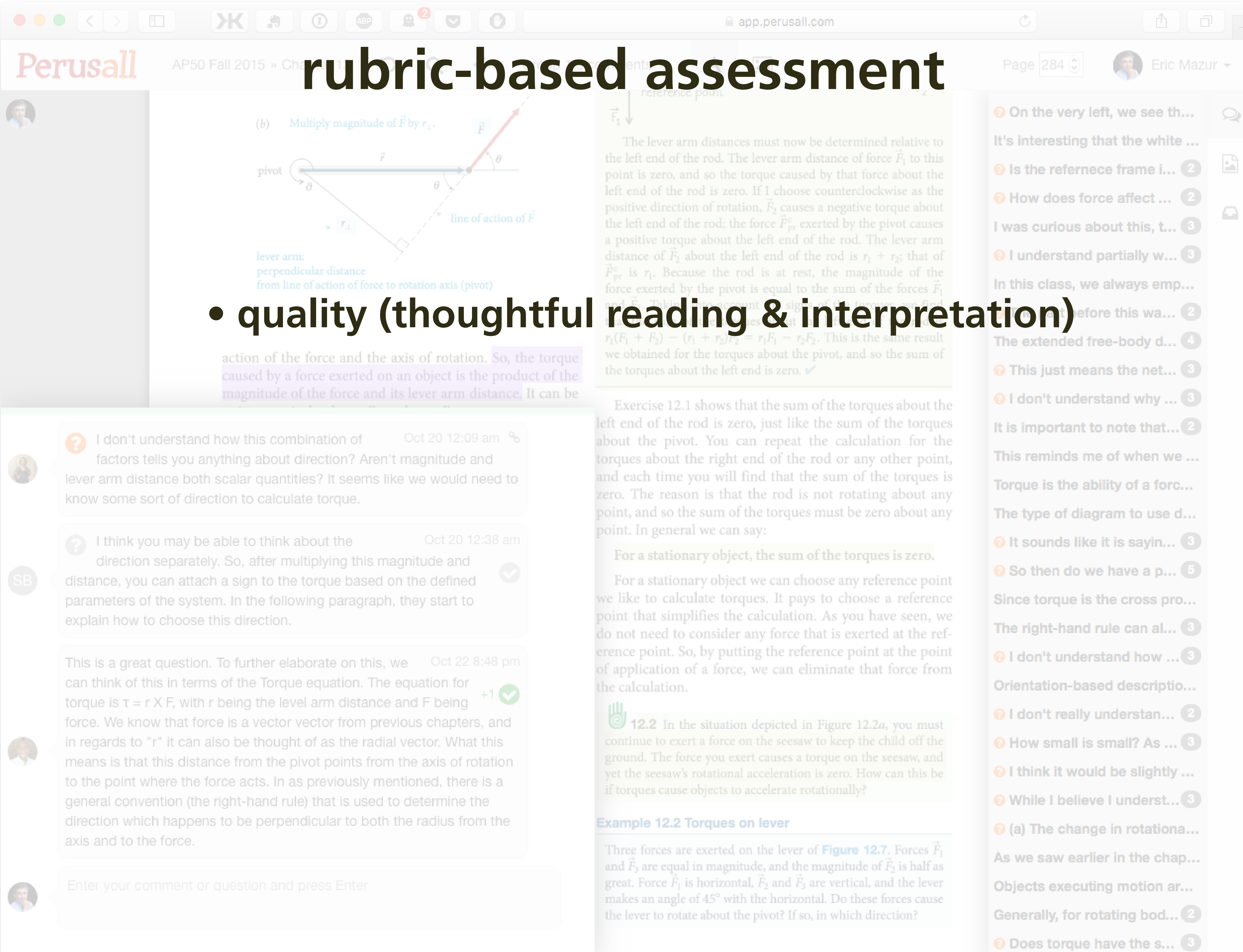





# use combination of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation drivers

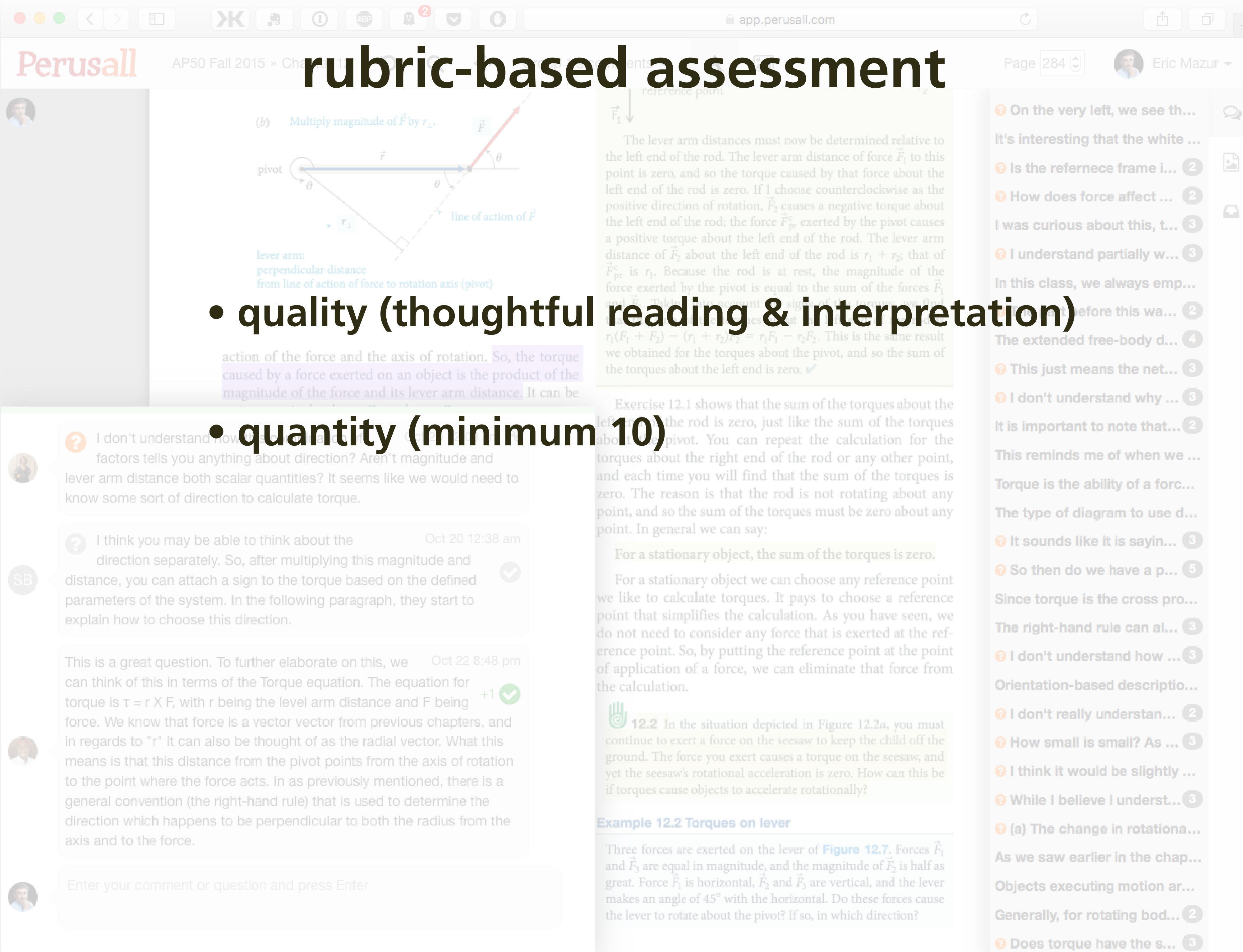
# rubric-based assessment

- quality (thoughtful reading & interpretation)



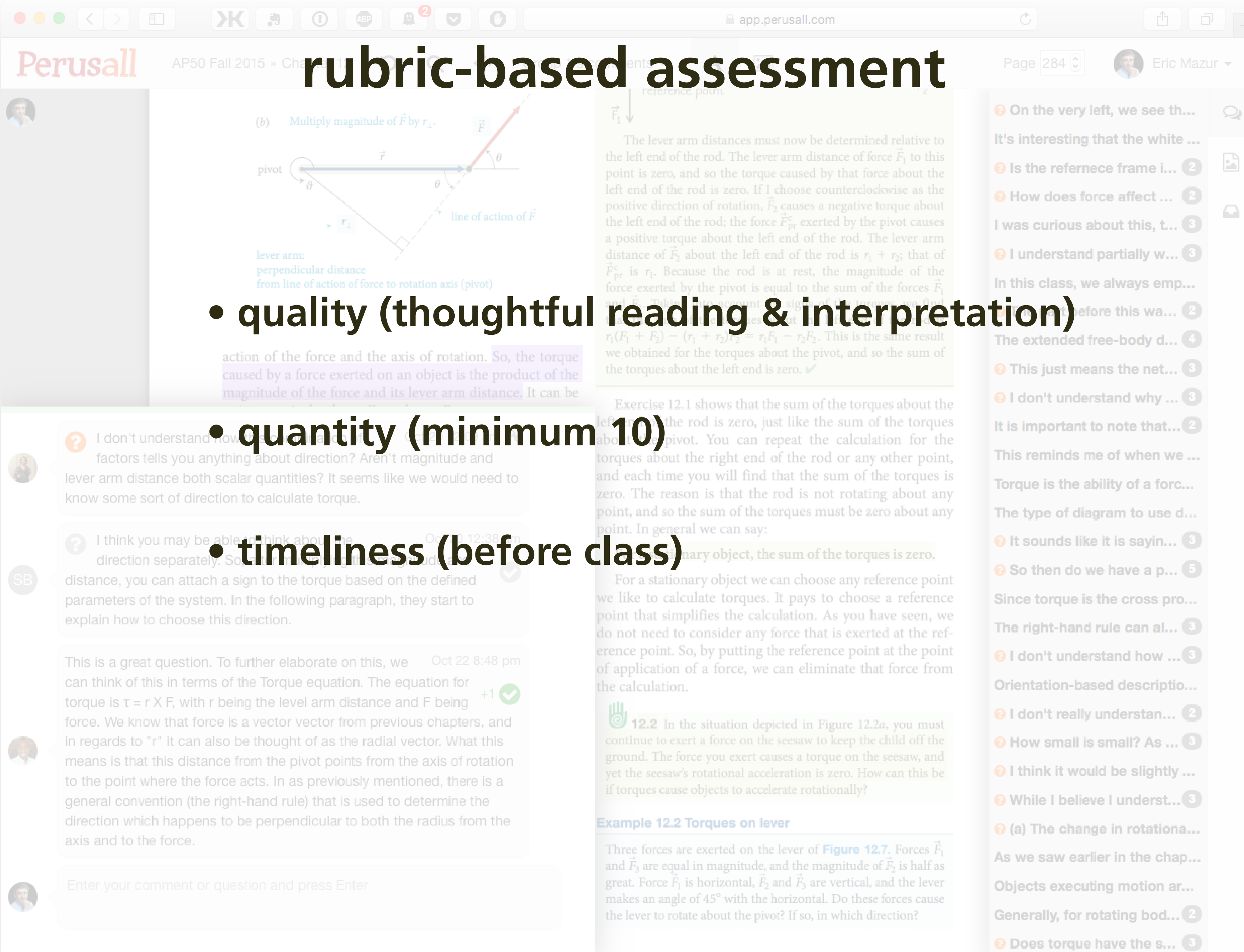
# rubric-based assessment

- quality (thoughtful reading & interpretation)
- quantity (minimum 10)



# rubric-based assessment

- quality (thoughtful reading & interpretation)
- quantity (minimum 10)
- timeliness (before class)



# rubric-based assessment

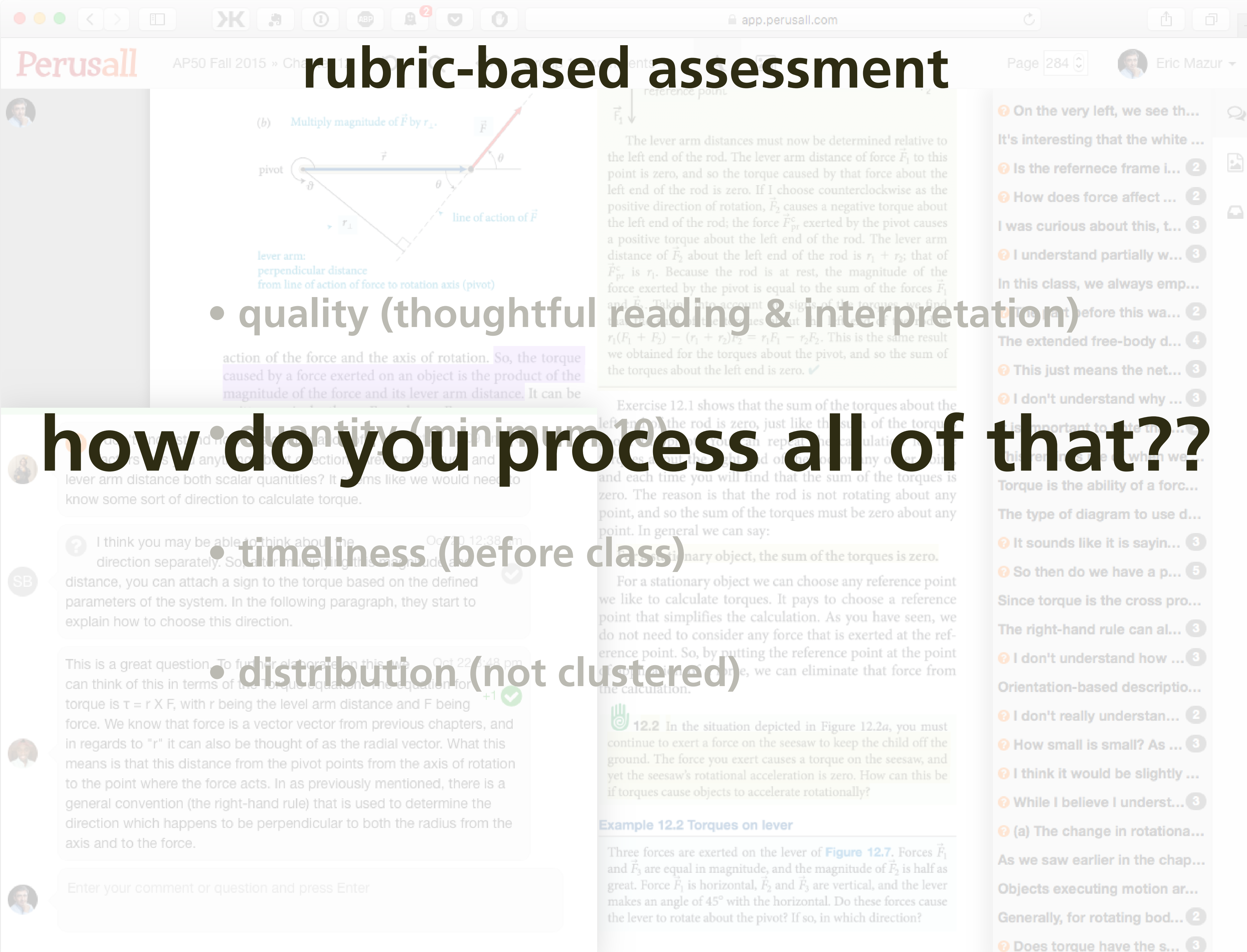
- quality (thoughtful reading & interpretation)
- quantity (minimum 10)
- timeliness (before class)
- distribution (not clustered)

# rubric-based assessment

- quality (thoughtful reading & interpretation)
- quantity (minimum ...)
- timeliness (before class)
- distribution (not clustered)

**over 20,000 annotations!**

# rubric-based assessment



- quality (thoughtful reading & interpretation)
- quantity (minimum 10)
- timeliness (before class)
- distribution (not clustered)

# how do you process all of that??

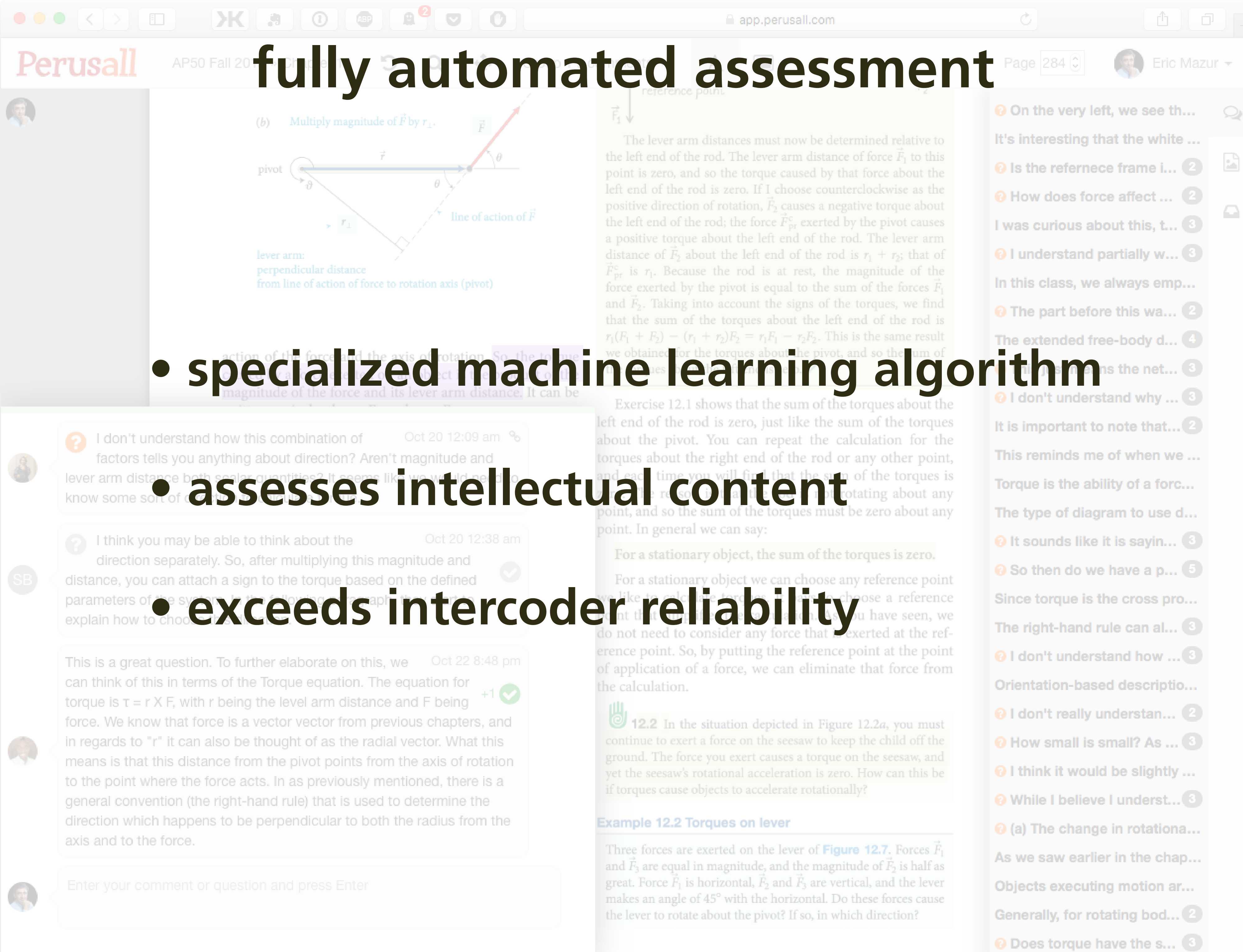
# rubric-based assessment

- quality (thoughtful reading and interpretation)
- quantity (minimum 10)
- timeliness (before class)
- distribution (not clustered)

## how do you process all of that??

**fully automated assessment**

# fully automated assessment



- specialized machine learning algorithm
- assesses intellectual content
- exceeds intercoder reliability

# gradebook

## Gradebook

Click on a grade to see details about the student's assignment.

Copy to clipboard | Download

Search:

| Student Name | Student ID | Chapter 1 | Chapter 2 | Ch |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | 3 | 2 | |
| [illegible] | | 3 | 3 | |
| [illegible] | | 3 | 3 | |
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| [illegible] | | 3 | 3 | |
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| [illegible] | | 1 | 2 | |
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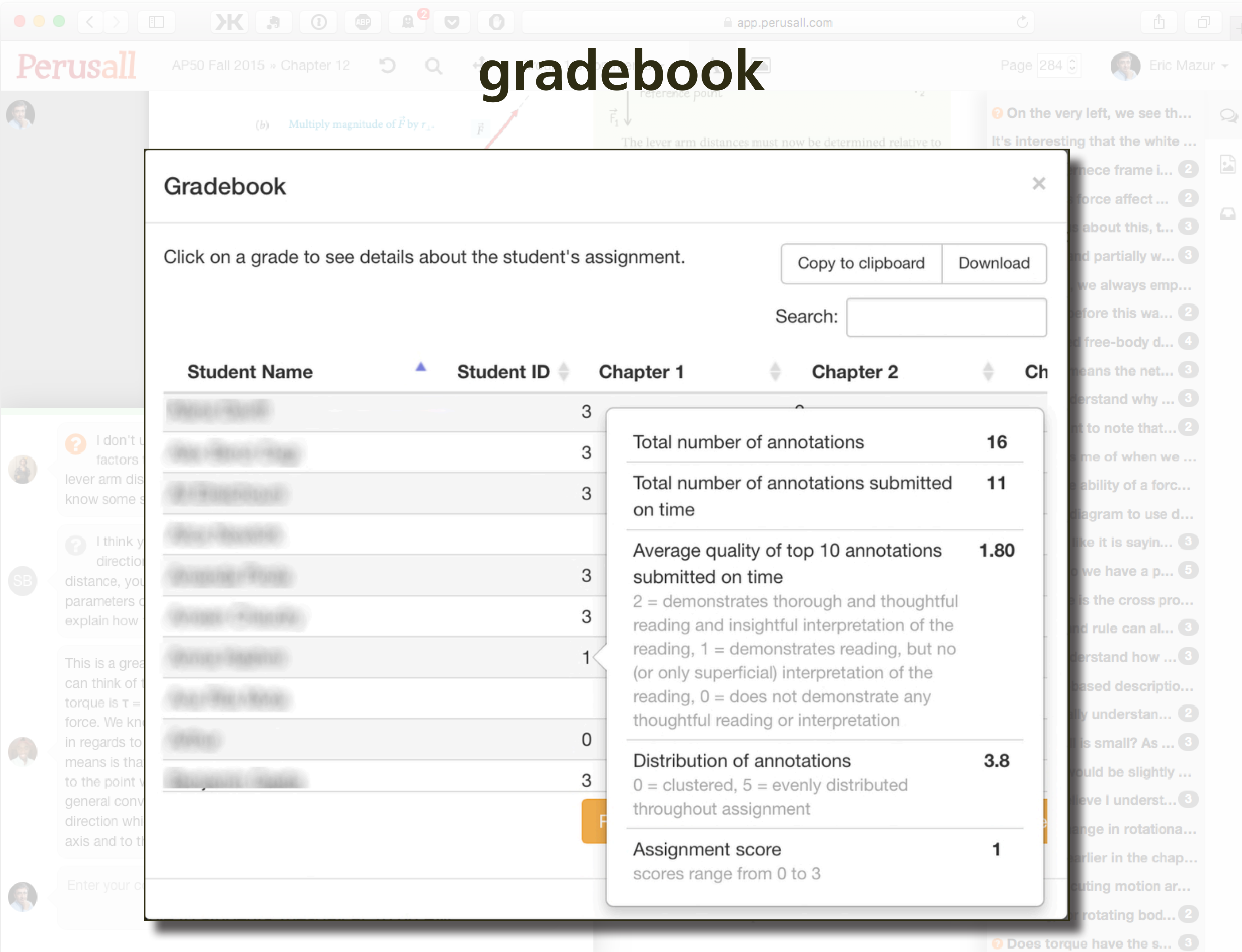
# gradebook



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AP50 Fall 2015 » Chapter 12
Page 284
Eric Mazur
Gradebook
Click on a grade to see details about the student's assignment.
Copy to clipboard
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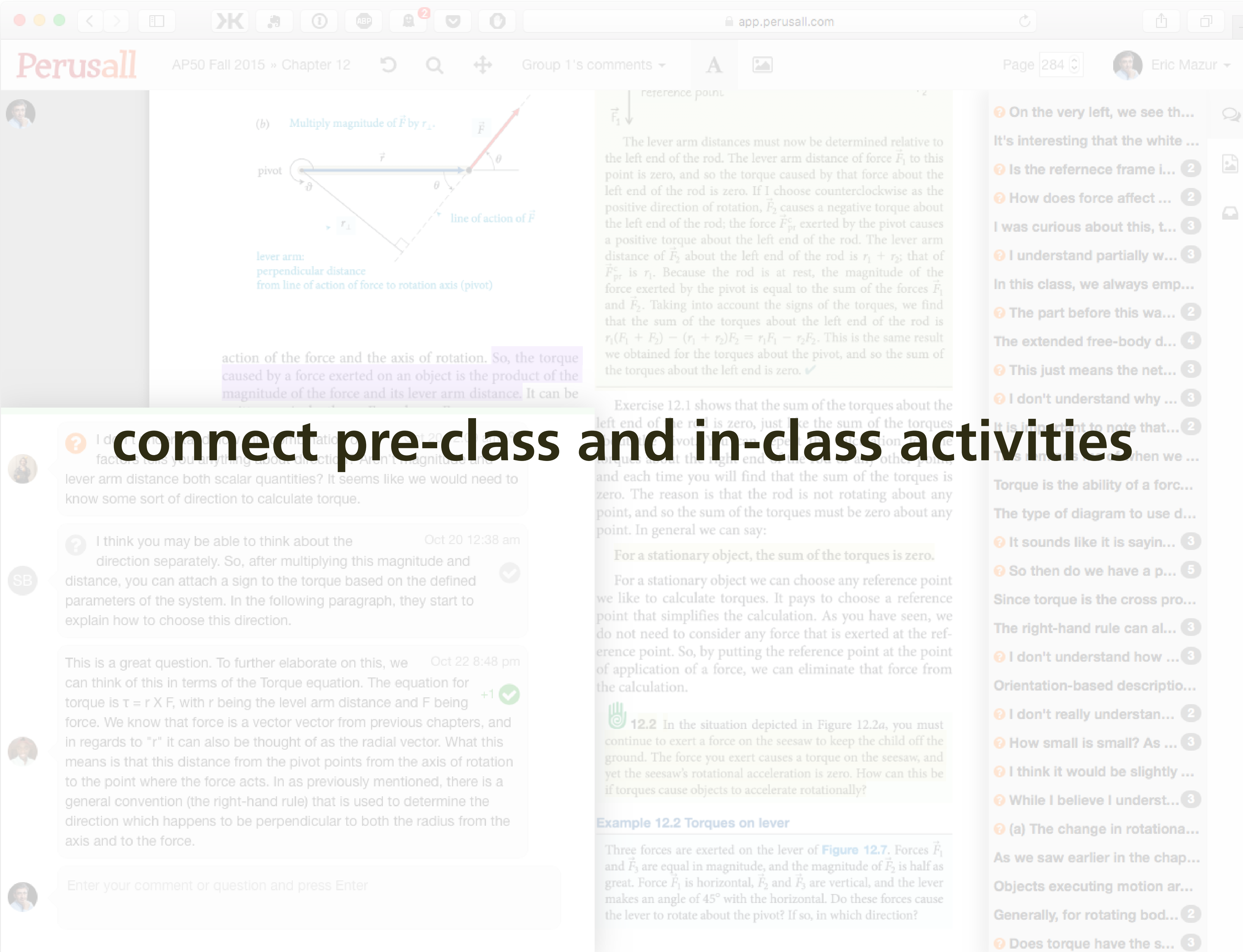
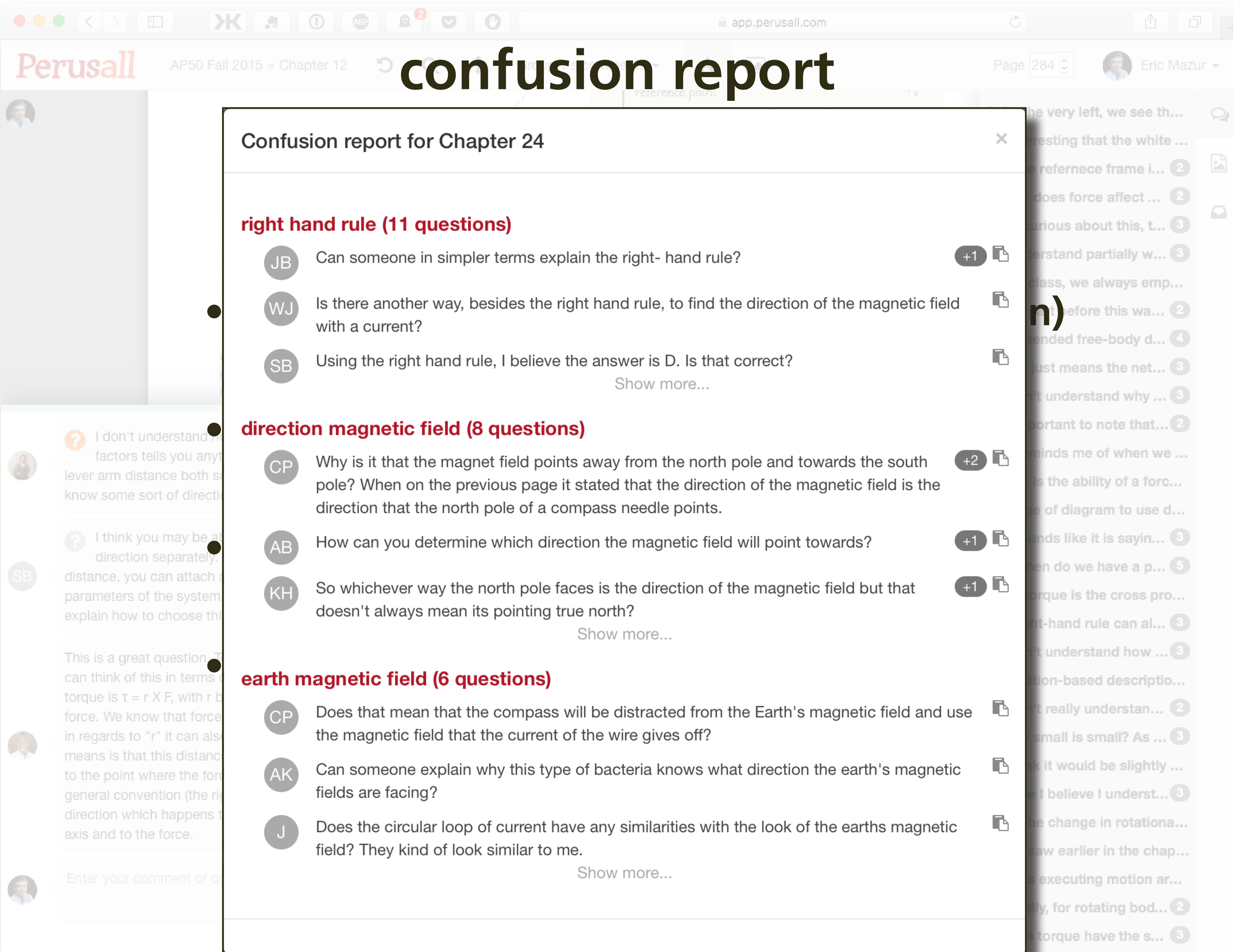
Search:
Student Name
Student ID
Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Total number of annotations 16
Total number of annotations submitted on time 11
Average quality of top 10 annotations submitted on time 1.80
2 = demonstrates thorough and thoughtful reading and insightful interpretation of the reading, 1 = demonstrates reading, but no (or only superficial) interpretation of the reading, 0 = does not demonstrate any thoughtful reading or interpretation
Distribution of annotations 3.8
0 = clustered, 5 = evenly distributed throughout assignment
Assignment score 1
scores range from 0 to 3

# connect pre-class and in-class activities



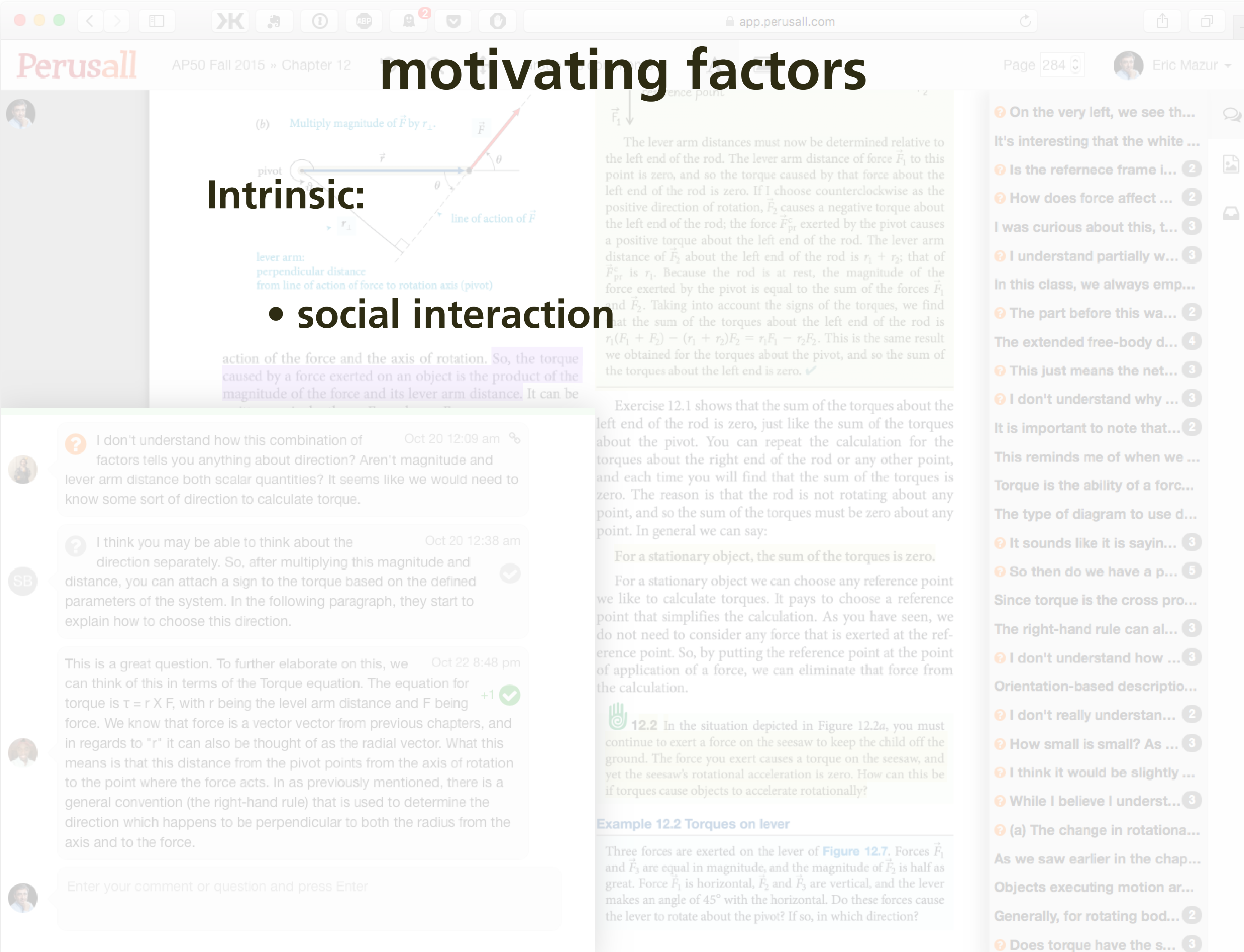
# confusion report



# motivating factors

**Intrinsic:**

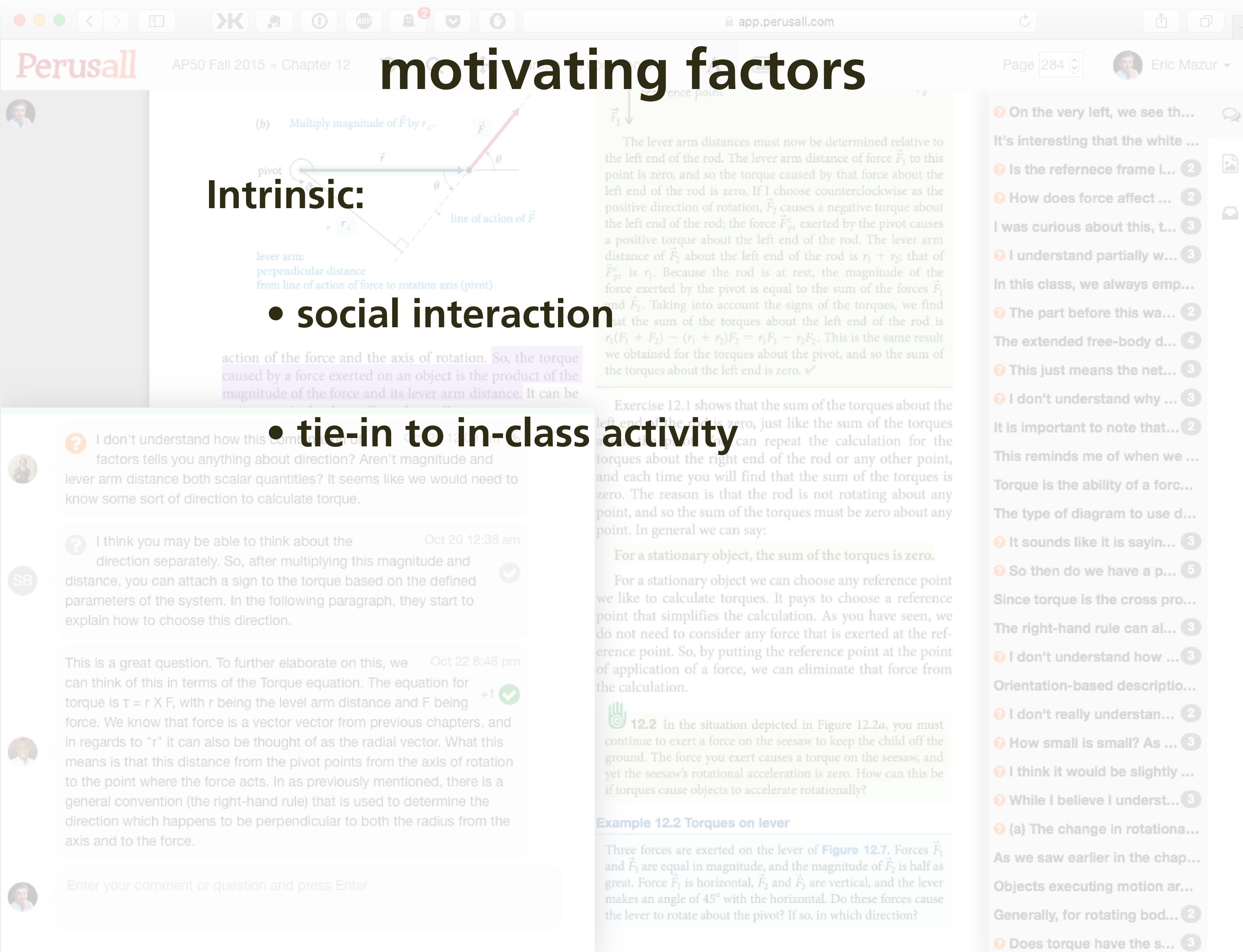
- social interaction



# motivating factors

**Intrinsic:**

- social interaction
- tie-in to in-class activity



# motivating factors

**Intrinsic:**

- social interaction
- tie-in to in-class activity

**Extrinsic:**

- assessment (fully automated)

# motivating factors

***"I think the Perusall app and annotation system is way better than just reading a text-book normally… I've been reading for almost four hours now and haven't gotten bored"***

**Harvard student**

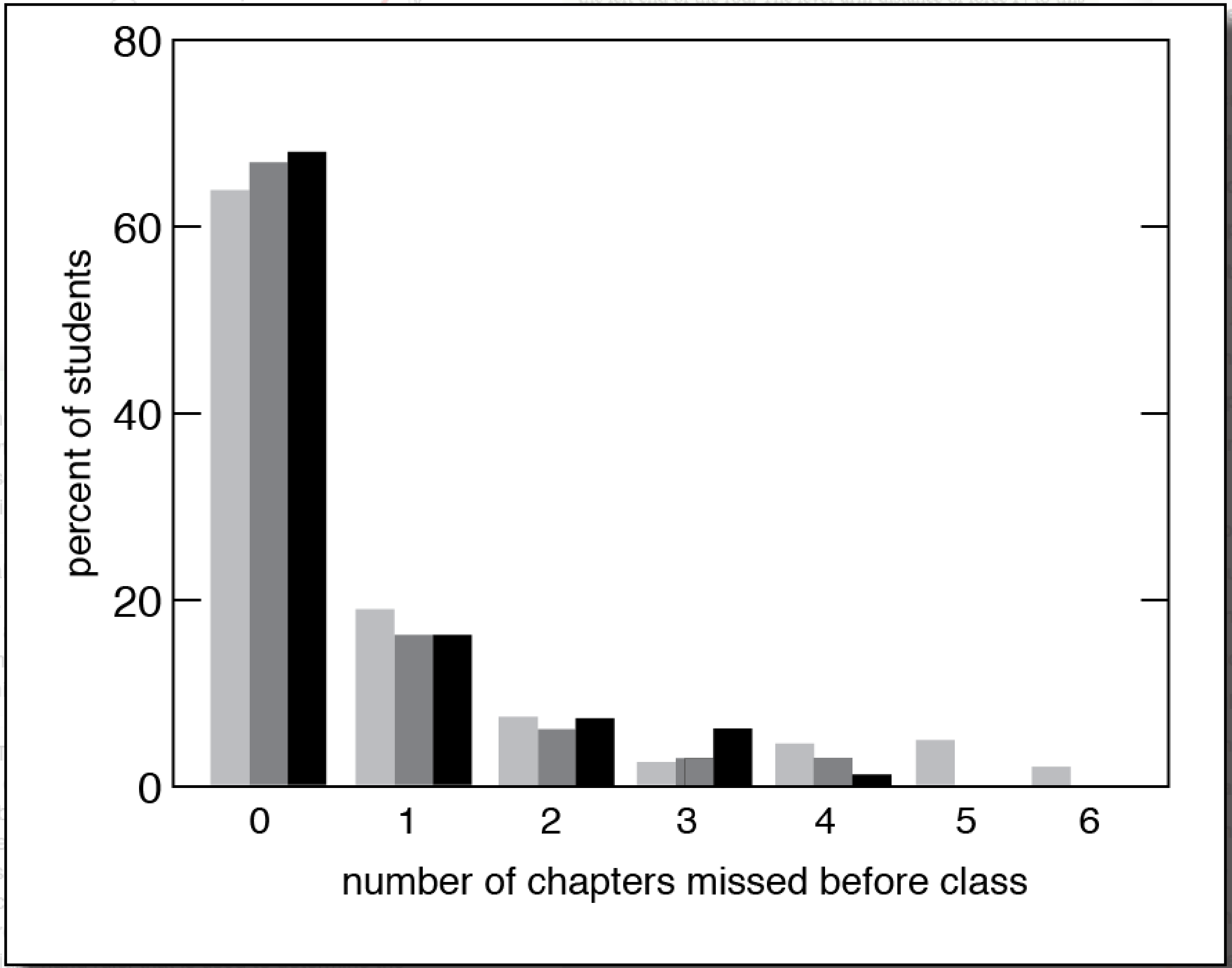
# motivating factors

*“It makes the book fun to read...*

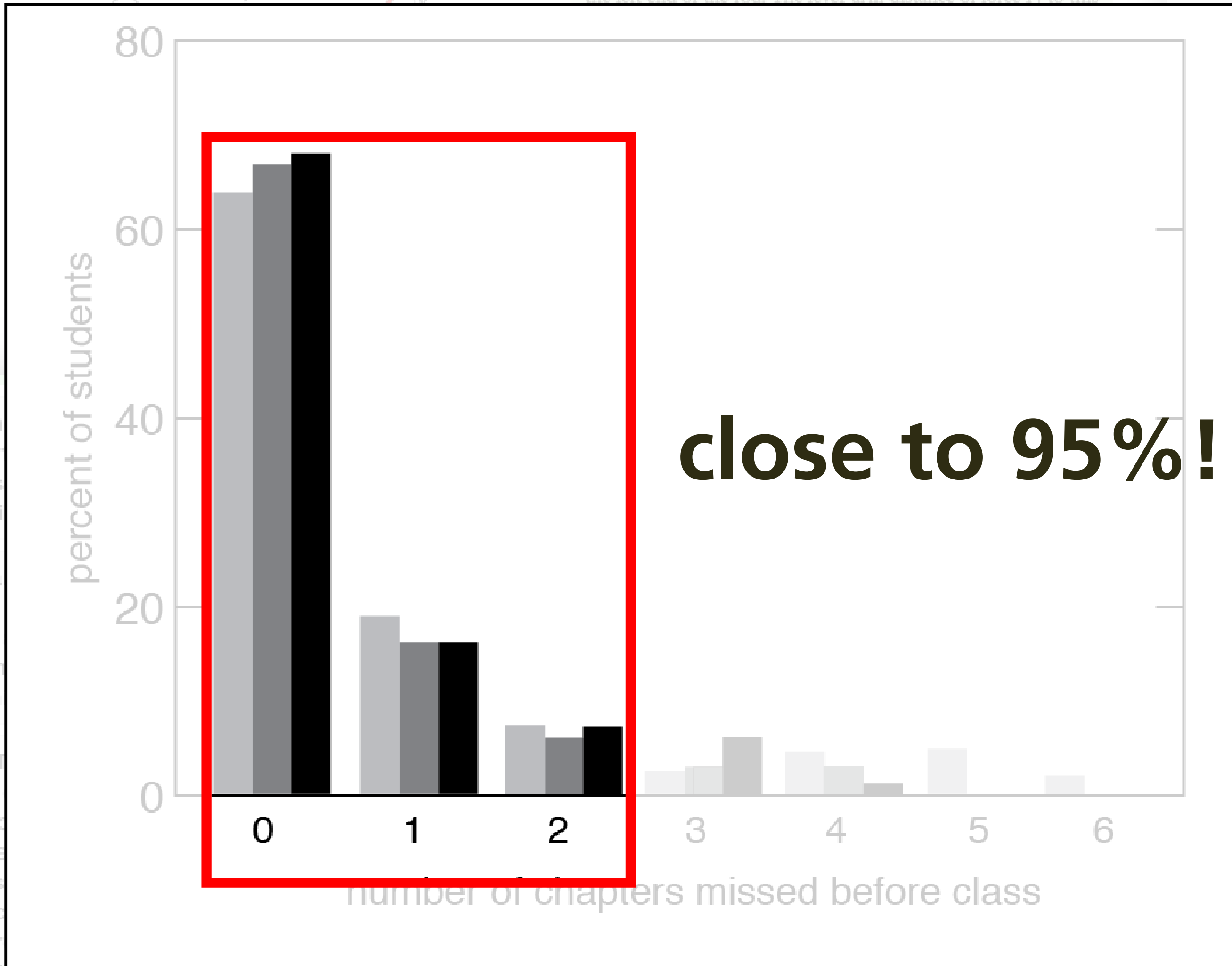
*All the other students on my floor are disappointed their Prof isn’t using Perusall because they don’t read the book.”*

Ohio State student

# class test results

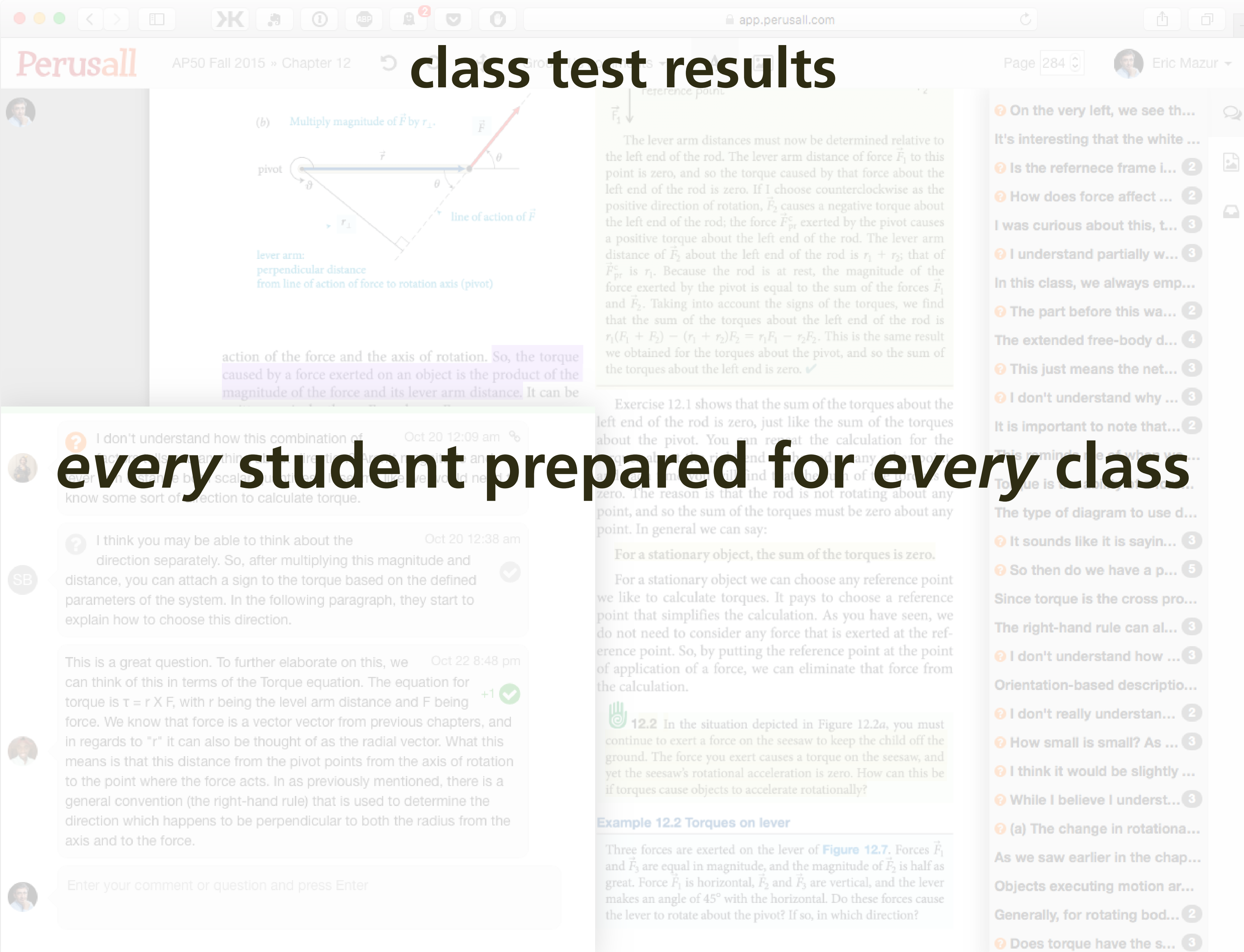


# class test results




close to 95%!

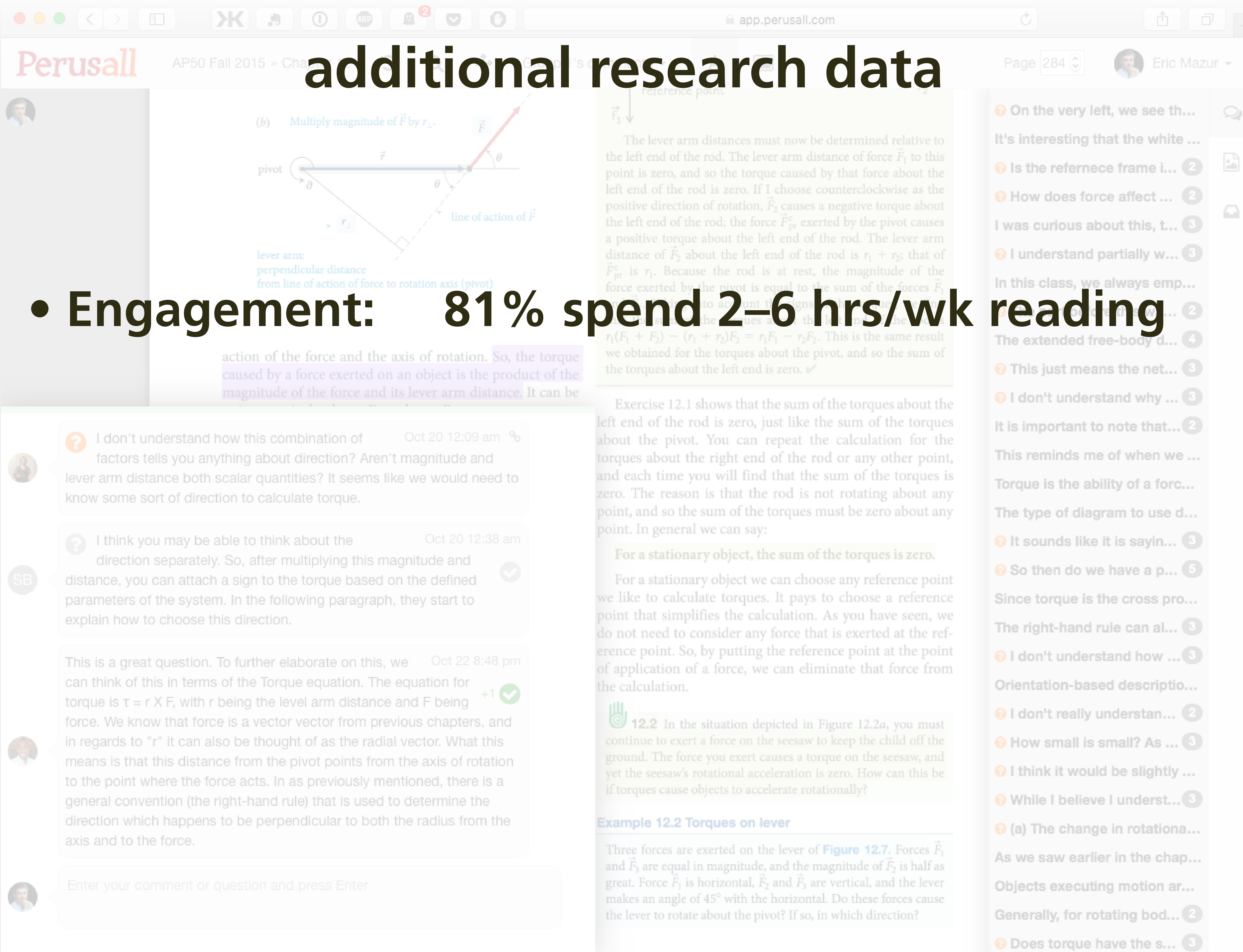
# class test results



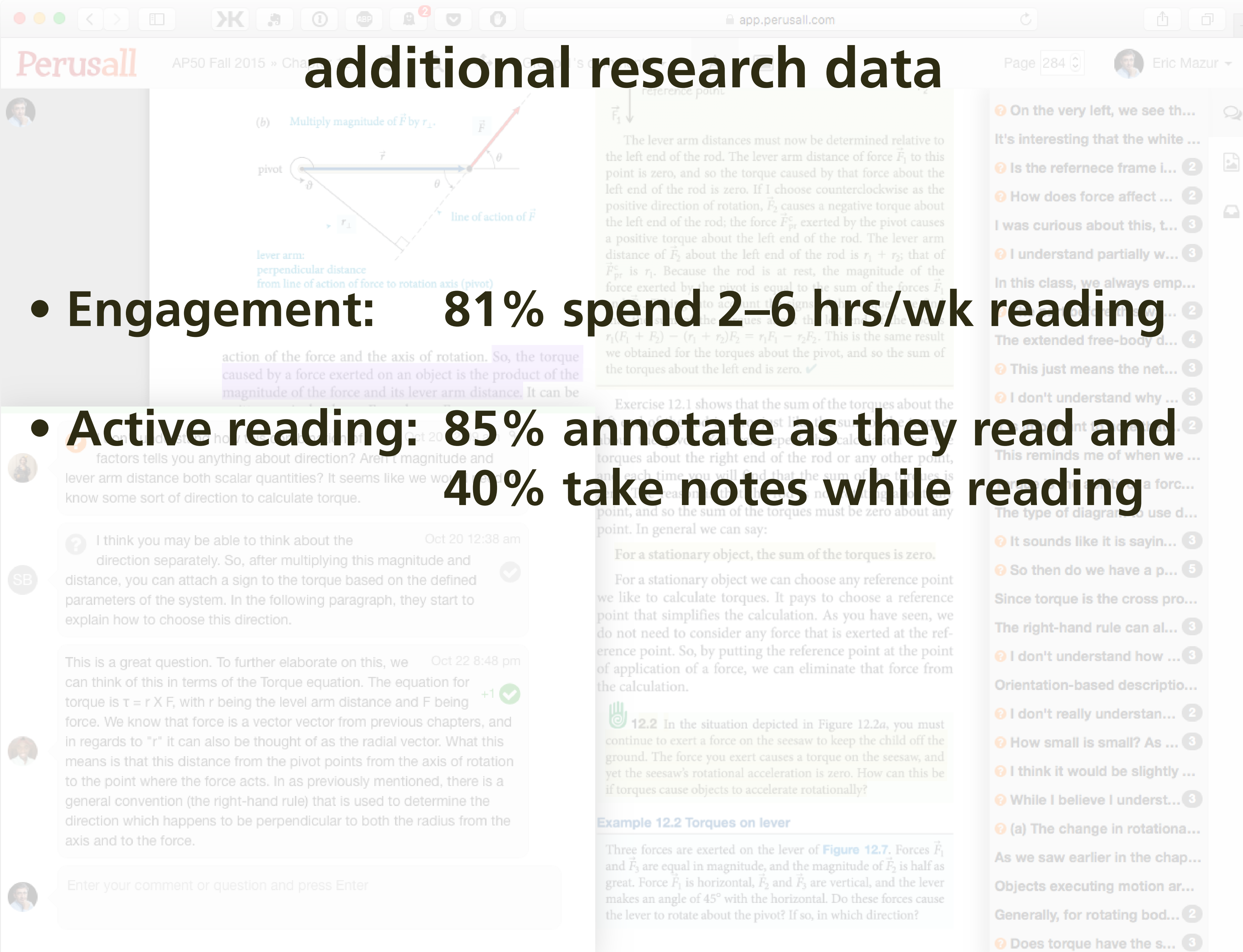

# *every* student prepared for *every* class

# additional research data

- **Engagement: 81% spend 2–6 hrs/wk reading**

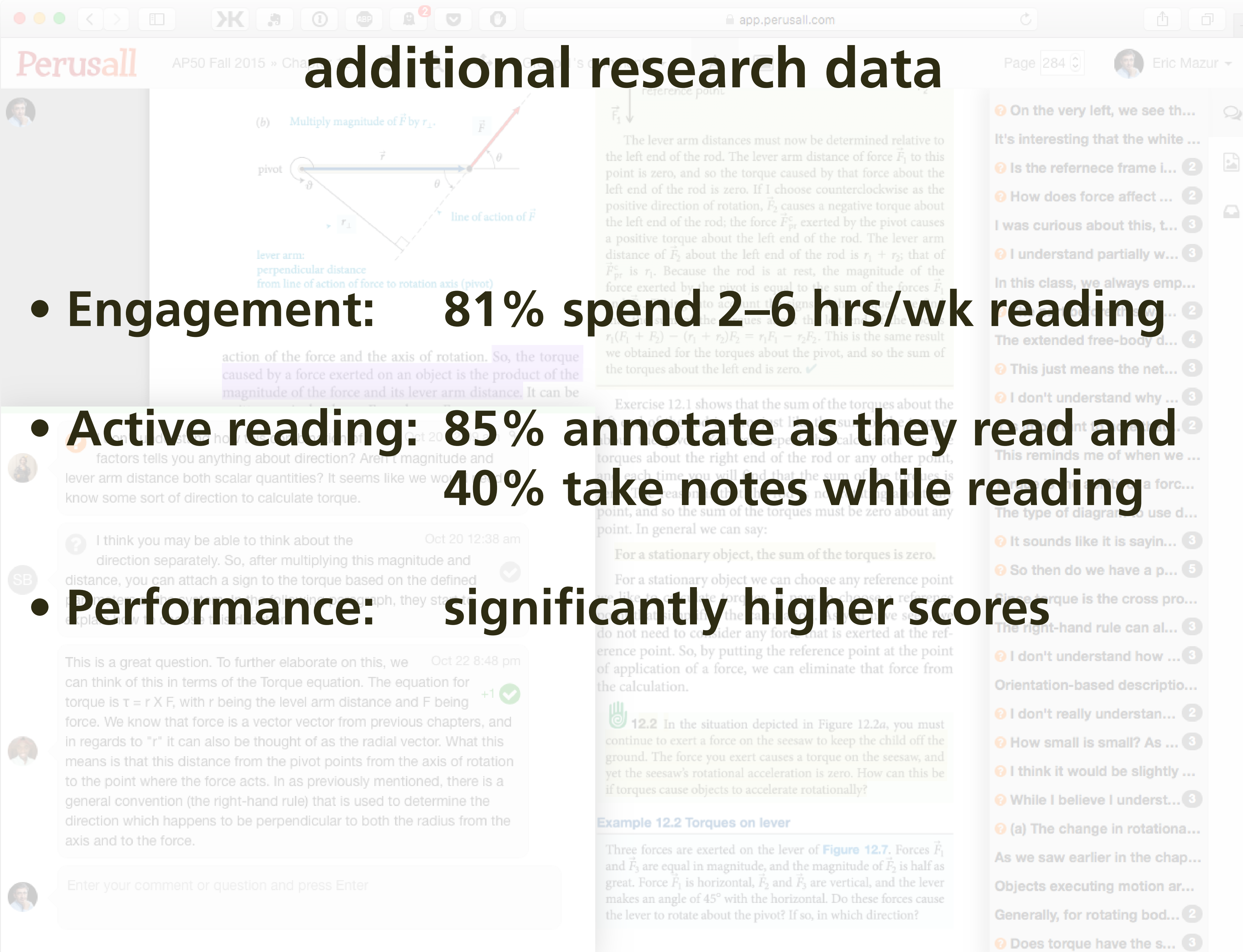


# additional research data



- **Engagement:** 81% spend 2–6 hrs/wk reading
- **Active reading:** 85% annotate as they read and 40% take notes while reading

# additional research data



- Engagement: 81% spend 2–6 hrs/wk reading
- Active reading: 85% annotate as they read and 40% take notes while reading
- Performance: significantly higher scores

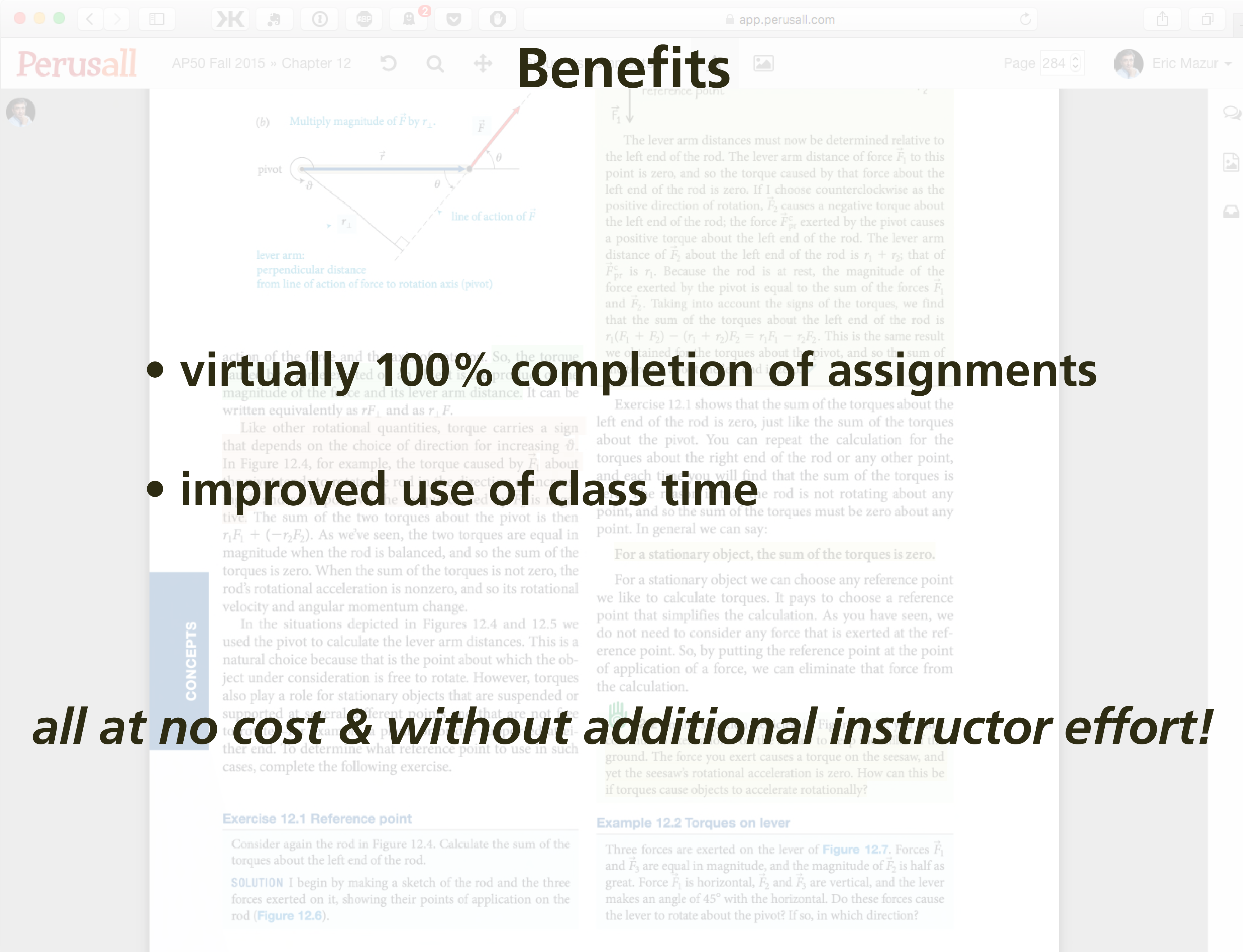
# Benefits

- virtually 100% completion of assignments
- improved use of class time

# Benefits

- **virtually 100% completion of assignments**
- **improved use of class time**

***all at no cost & without additional instructor effort!***



**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!

# ericmazur.com

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