# White-boarding and Multiple Representations to Improve Understanding: AP Physics 1 & 2

Changes to AP Physics B Course and Exam





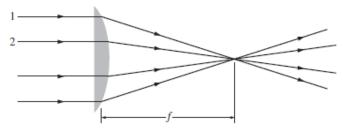


Improve student ability to:

- -Interpret & Create graphs.
- -Use & Create Physics Diagrams.
- -Create & Apply Mathematical routines.



Quantitative/Qualitative Translation

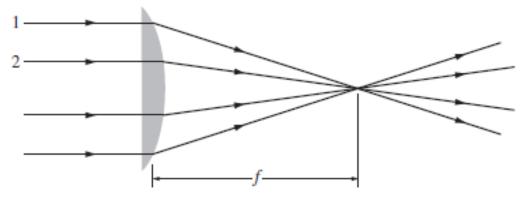


- The figure above represents a glass lens that has one flat surface and one curved surface. After incoming parallel rays pass through the lens, the rays pass through a focal point. The focal length *f* is the distance from the center of the lens to the focal point.
  - (a) The rays undergo refraction and change direction at the right surface of the lens, as shown. Explain why the angle of refraction of ray 1 is greater than that of ray 2.
  - (b) The index of refraction of the glass is  $n_{glass}$  and the radius of curvature of the lens's right edge is R. (The radius of curvature is the radius of the sphere of which that edge is a part. A smaller R corresponds to a lens that curves more.) A teacher who wants to test a class's understanding about lenses asks the students if the equation  $f = n_{glass}R$  makes sense for the focal length of the lens in air. Is the teacher's equation reasonable for determination of the focal length? Qualitatively explain your reasoning, making sure you address the dependence of the focal length on both R and  $n_{glass}$ .
  - (c) An object is placed a distance f / 2 (half of the focal length) to the left of the lens. On which side of the lens does the image form, and what is its distance from the lens in terms of f? Justify your answer. (Assume this is a thin lens.)
  - (d) The lens is now placed in water, which has an index of refraction that is greater than air but less than the glass. Indicate below whether the new focal length is greater than, less than, or equal to the focal length *f* in air.

Justify your answer qualitatively, with no equations or calculations.



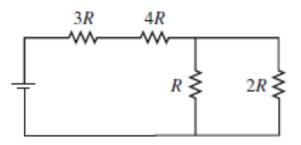
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Sample Multiple-Choice Questions



- 1. The figure above shows four resistors connected in a circuit with a battery. Which of the following correctly ranks the potential difference,  $\Delta V$ , across the four resistors?
  - (A)  $\Delta V_{4R} > \Delta V_{3R} > \Delta V_{2R} > \Delta V_R$
  - (B)  $\Delta V_{4R} > \Delta V_{3R} > \Delta V_{2R} = \Delta V_{R}$
  - (C)  $\Delta V_{4R} = \Delta V_{3R} > \Delta V_R > \Delta V_{2R}$
  - (D)  $\Delta V_{2R} = \Delta V_R > \Delta V_{3R} > \Delta V_{4R}$

Answer: B





### Four Free Response Questions. Include:

- Translation:
  - Create Word description
  - Translate word description to Math Model.
- Lab Design Problems.
- Paragraph length response.
- Additional Question





### Sketch:

- General sketch of scenario.
- Physics Diagram:
  - motion map, free body diagram, field
- Graphical Representation:
  - *x* vs *t*, *F* vs *x*, *P* vs *V* etc...
- Word Model:
  - This is proportional to that...
  - The object moves at constant something...
- Mathematical Model:
  - $W=F\Delta x$  area under *F* vs x graph.





- Students use dry-erase boards (often roughly 2'x3')
- Small student groups present their lab / problem to class
- Class & Groups form circle. Not present from front.
- Take turns presenting.



# Non-Content Reasons for White-boarding - 1 $A\!P$

### Student led

- Students must actively participate in
  - -Presenting:
    - Experimental setup or Problem Scenario
    - Results
    - Analysis
  - -Respond to Questions.
    - Student peers and staff ask questions



# Non-Content Reasons for White-boarding - 2 $A\!P$

# Peer review of small group lab or problems

- Students ask questions of peers if:
  - Don't understand analysis
  - Think a mistake may have been made
- Emphasize Good Questions are highly valued.
  - It's ok to ask questions
  - Encourage depth of thought.
  - Question for both mistake & not understanding reduces shame
- Emphasize Good Questions might be hard to answer.
  - Response might require time. That's ok.
  - Think about how to answer in multiple modes.



# Physics Content Reasons for Whiteboarding - 2 $A\!P$

### Different Layouts for Whiteboarding: HW

Sketch Scenario

Physics Diagram

Graph if chosen / helpful / appropriate

**Plan Solution** 

**Execute Plan** 

Check reasonableness





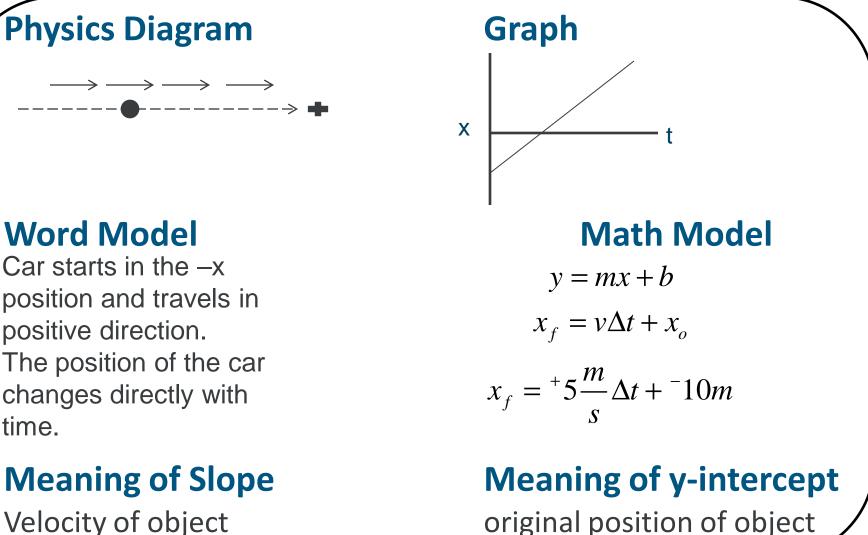


Determine a graphical and mathematical model to describe the motion of the (constant velocity) buggy.



### Ex: Car Lab - 2

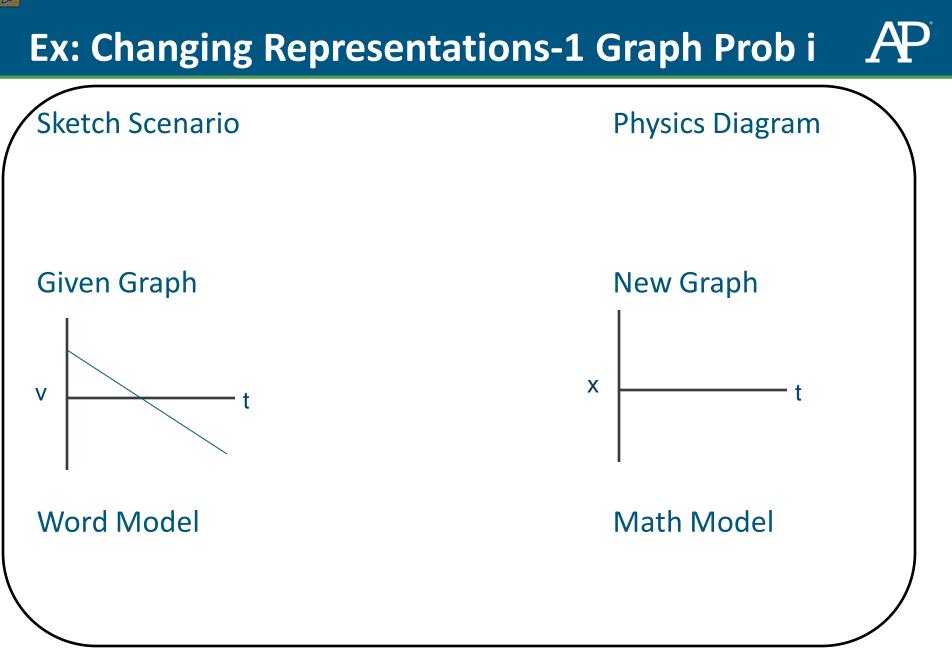




Velocity of object

time.





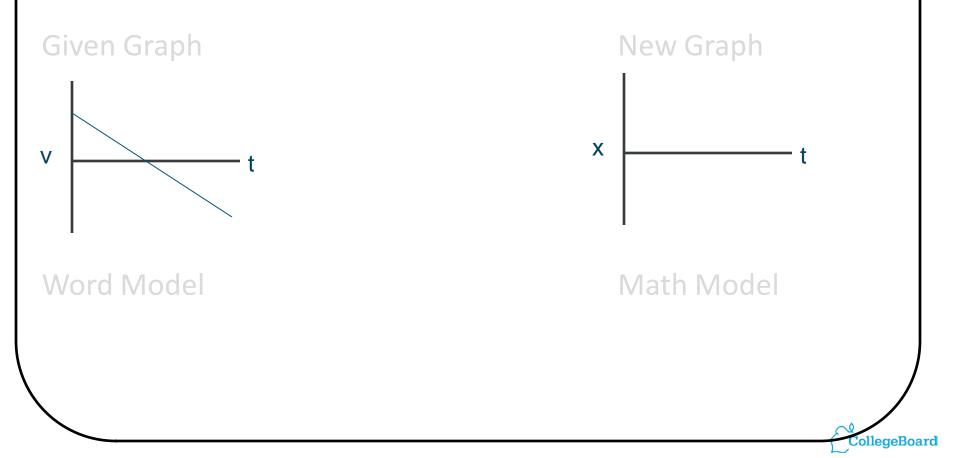


# Ex: Changing Representations-1 Graph Prob i $A\!P$

### Sketch Scenario

#### **Physics Diagram**

Translating from one representation to another requires more complete understanding of physics phenomena.



#### **OPTION 1: One Problem Per Group**

Sketch Scenario

### Graph

### **Physics Diagram**

**New Graph** 

#### **Word Model: Problem Statement**

One liter of a 1 mole sample of gas is at 1 atmosphere. The gas is adiabatically compressed to 3 atmospheres. What work was done to the gas?



### **Sketch Scenario**

Requires students to think about experimental setup. How can they create an adiabatic transition?

### Graph

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#### **Physics Diagram**

Energy bar chart here helps student think about what is in system. Should Work be + or -?

#### **New Graph**



### **Sketch Scenario**

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### Graph

PV graphs are common ways for students to analyze Work in a thermo system.

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Energy bar chart here helps student think about what is in system. Should Work be + or -?

#### New Graph

Requiring a VT graph could help develop other analysis. What should the shape of the graph be? Why?



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PV graphs are common ways for students to analyze Work in a thermo system.

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## **Physics Diagram** Energy bar chart here helps

student think about what is in system. Should Work be + or -?

New Graph Requiring a VT graph could help develop other analysis. What should the shape of the graph be? Why?

#### Math Model

Graph and physics diagram / energy bar chart can help lead students to a numerical solution.

ollegeBoard

### **OPTION 2: One Problem Per Class**

#### Sketch Scenario Assign to group 1.

Graph Assign to group 2.

Word Model: Problem Statement

One liter of a 1 mole sample of gas is at 1 atmosphere. The gas is adiabatically compressed to 3 atmospheres. What work was done to the gas? **Physics Diagram** 

Assign to group 3.

How does this change if work gas does? Assign to group 6.

New Graph Assign to group 4.

Math Model Assign to group 5.

How does this change if work gas does? Assign to group 7.

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### Sketch Scenario

#### Graph

#### Word Model: Problem Statement

How do the graph and mathematical model change if the process is adiabatic instead of isothermal? One liter of a 1 mole sample of gas is at 1 atmosphere. The gas is adiabatically

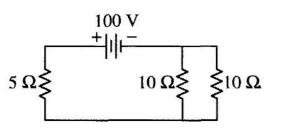
- compressed to 3 atmospheres. What
- work was done to the gas?

**Physics Diagram** 

New Graph



### Ex: Adapt Old AP MC questions for HW

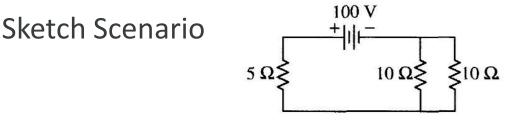


- In the circuit shown above, what is the current in the 5 Ω resistor?
  (A) 40 A
  (B) 25 A
  (C) 20 A
  (D) 10 A
  (E) 4 A
- Remove the choice options and turn it to a free response problem.



# Physics Content Reasons for Whiteboarding - 2 $A\!P$

### Different Layouts for Whiteboarding: HW



Graph if chosen / helpful / appropriate

**Plan Solution** 

**Execute Plan** 

**Physics Diagram** 

Check reasonableness

For a translation, can ask students what happens to the value for current if the battery is not ideal and the internal resistance of the battery is 1 ohm.



### Pose a problem to the class.

- Student groups create accurate representation of the problem.
- Each correct representation earns points.
- Each unique correct representation earns extra credit.



### **Citations (incomplete with apologies)**



- Solving physics problems with multiple representations <u>Robert J.</u> <u>Dufresne<sup>1</sup></u>, <u>William J. Gerace<sup>1</sup> and <u>William J. Leonard<sup>1</sup> Phys.</u> Teach. **35**, 270 (1997); <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1119/1.2344681</u></u>
- Multiple representations of work–energy processes <u>Alan Van</u> <u>Heuvelen<sup>1</sup></u> and <u>Xueli Zou<sup>1</sup></u> Am. J. Phys. **69**, 184 (2001); <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1119/1.1286662</u>
- Learning to think like a physicist: A review of research-based instructional strategies <u>Alan Van Heuvelen<sup>1</sup> Am. J. Phys. 59</u>, 891 (1991); <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1119/1.16667</u>
- Playing Physics Jeopardy <u>Alan Van Heuvelen<sup>1</sup></u> and <u>David P.</u> <u>Maloney<sup>2</sup> Am. J. Phys. 67,</u> 252 (1999); <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1119/1.19233</u>



### Thanks



- Thanks to AP Physics 2 committee members:
- LaTanya Sharpe, Gay Stewart, Connie Wells, Jerry Feldman, Deborah Rhoudebush, Larry Cain, Martha Lietz, Karen Lionberger, Peter Sheldon



# **Questions?**

For questions on this presentation, please contact Paul Lulai <u>plulai@stanthony.k12.mn.us</u> For more information on Advances In AP, please contact Tanya Sharpe, Lsharpe@collegeboard.org

