

# Help students learn physics



Professor Gordon Thomas

# Ideas to Help Students Learn Physics

## A Hands-On Workshop

- Led by: Prof. Gordon Thomas, NJIT Physics
- February 7, 2019                      Central King Building 116
- Co-Sponsors: NJAAPT, NJIT Physics, NJIT College of Science and Liberal Arts and NJIT CPCP

# Agenda

8:30 Registration and Continental Breakfast

9:00 **Welcome** and Introductions

Dr. Jacqueline L. Cusack,

Executive Director of the NJIT Center for Pre-College Programs

Dr. Kevin Belfield, Dean, NJIT College of Sciences and Liberal Arts

9:10 **Speed:** Hands-on Experiments, Formative Questions,  
Discussion among teachers

10:40 **A Walk on the Roof**

10:50 **Acceleration:** Experiments, Questions, Discussion

12:00 **Buffet Lunch**

1:00 **Circular motion:** Experiments, Questions, Discussion

2:15 **General discussion** and evaluation

# Workshop Goals



- Be able to use a teaching method that launches pre-college students into college, based on the effectiveness of this method in Prof. Thomas' college physics course.
- Integrate into this method the quantitative analysis that is central to the NJSLS.
- Be able to use remedies for potential stumbling blocks in the transition from pre-college science to success in college physics – remedies that link with the NJSLS.

# Extra introductory info:

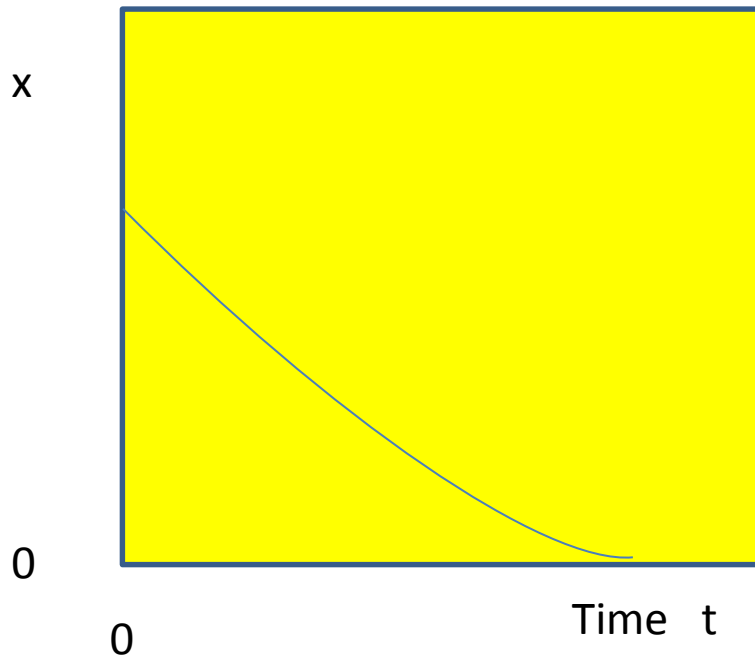
## Comments on what helps students

- 5 steps of my version of active learning:
  - Mini lecture
  - Hands on demo
  - Question by yourself
  - Discuss with group
  - Summary

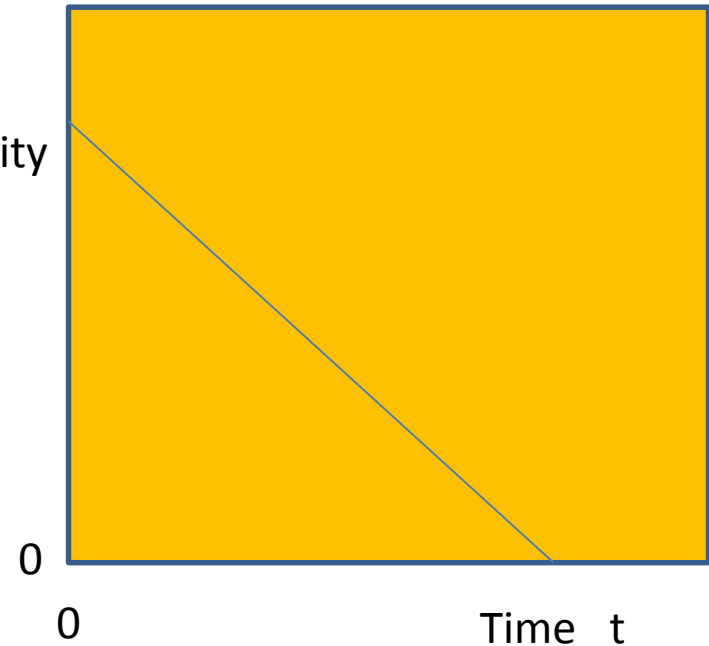
# Slowing to a stop



Distance



v  
velocity



$$v_{\text{ave}} = x/t ; \quad v_{\text{ave}} = (v + v_0)/2$$

# Experiment

Measure the average speed of a ball that rolls to a stop.

# Question 1

- A student rolls a ball across a table. It comes to a stop in 0.4 m and a time 2.0 s. What is its average speed in m/s?
  - a. 2
  - b. 0.05
  - c. 0.5
  - d. 0.2
  - e. 0.8



# Discuss Question 1

## Question 2

- A student rolls a ball across a table. It comes to a stop in 0.8 m and a time 2 s. With what speed, in m/s , did the student launch the ball?
  - a. 1.6
  - b. 3.2
  - c. 5.0
  - d. 0.4
  - e. 0.8

# Discuss Question 2

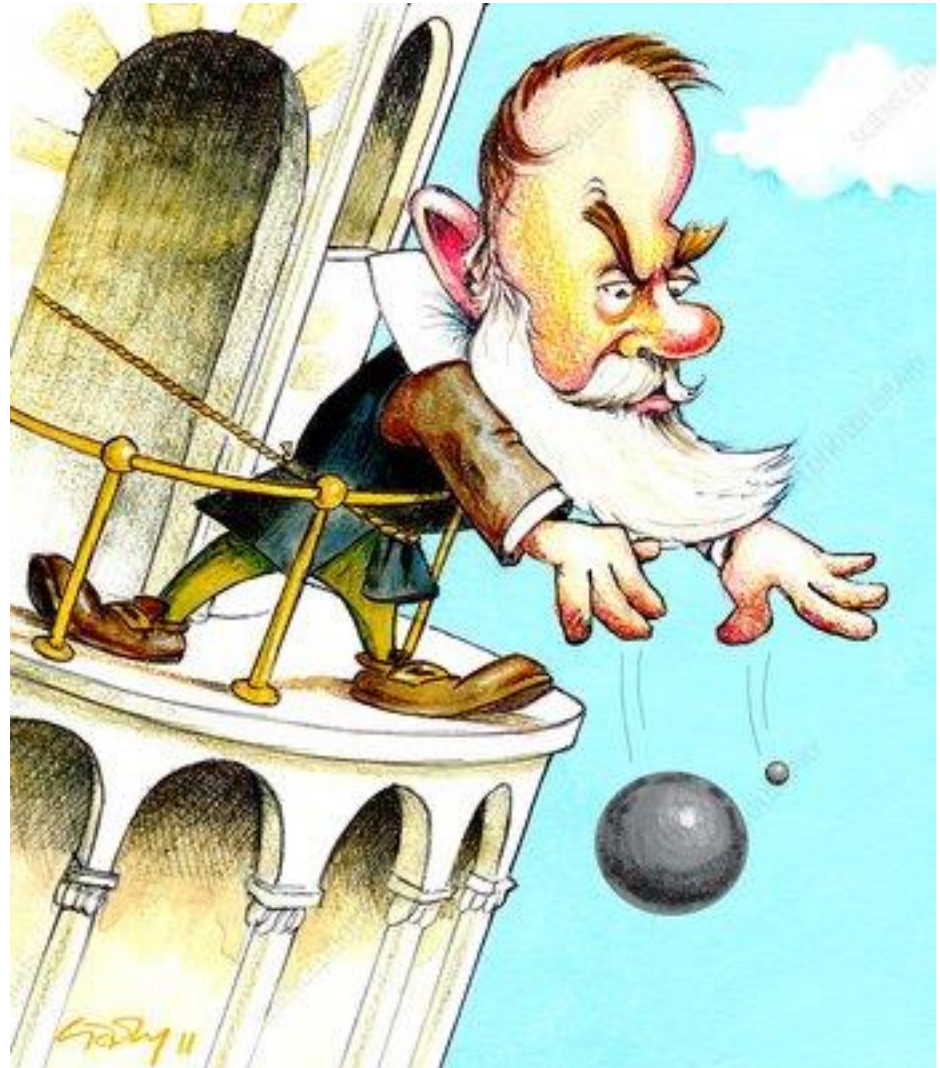
# Walk on the roof

Drop a ball.

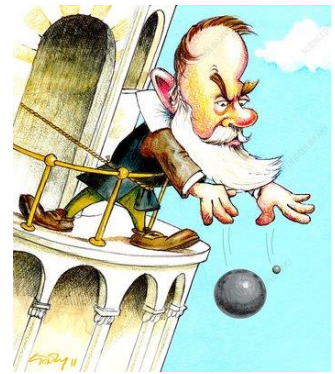
Measure the  
height and the  
time of the fall.

Guard the landing  
spot.

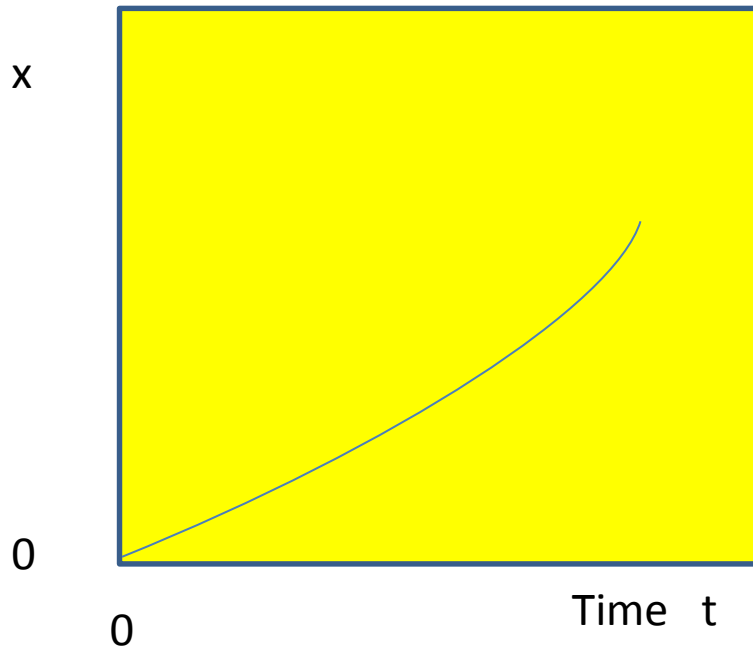
Come back to  
study  
acceleration.



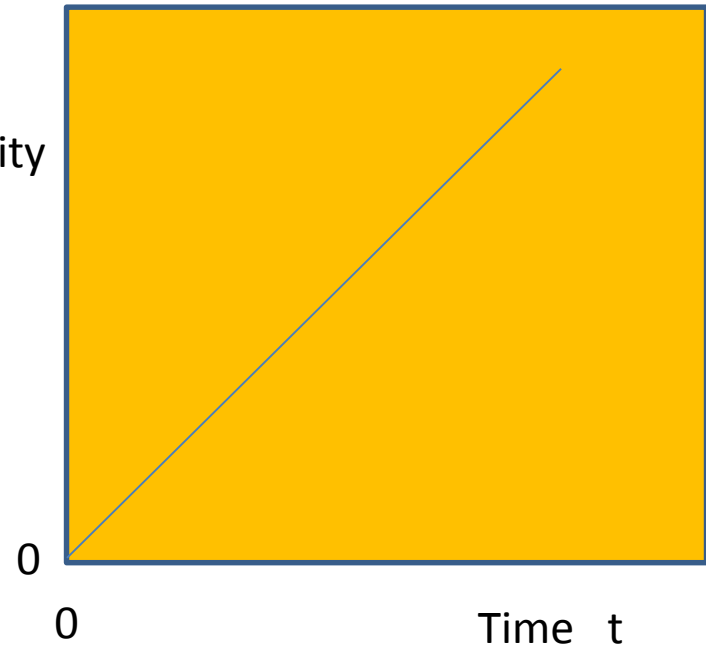
# Roof: Falling from rest



Distance



v  
velocity

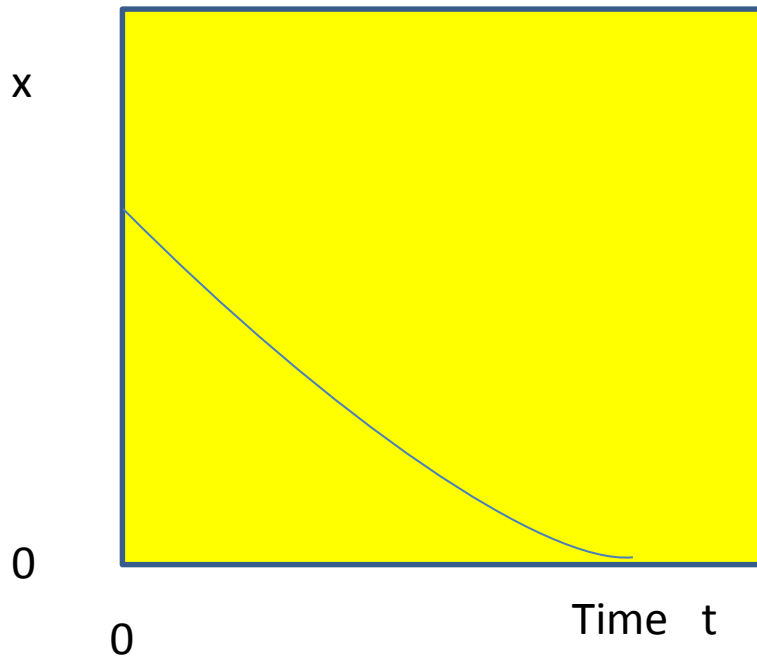


$$v_{\text{ave}} = x/t ; \quad v_{\text{ave}} = (v + v_0)/2$$
$$v_0 = 0 ; \quad v = 2x/t ; \quad a = v/t$$

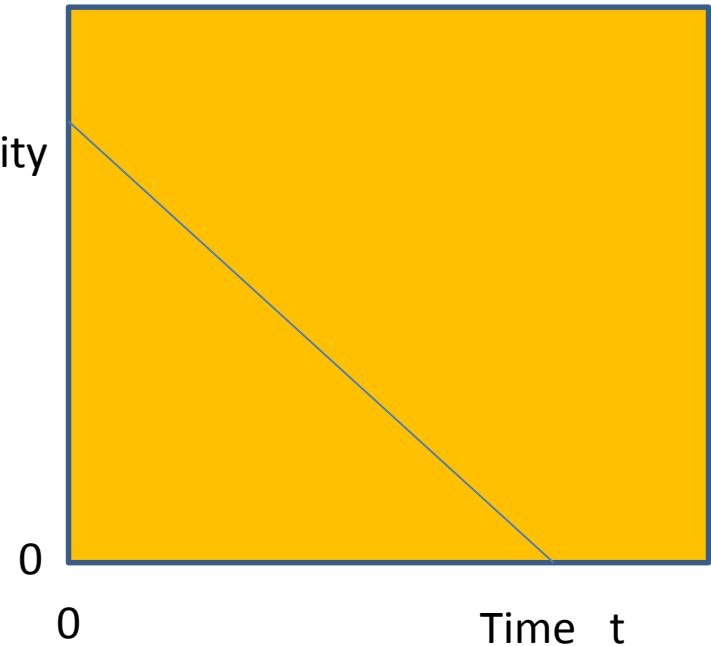
# Review: Slowing to a stop



Distance



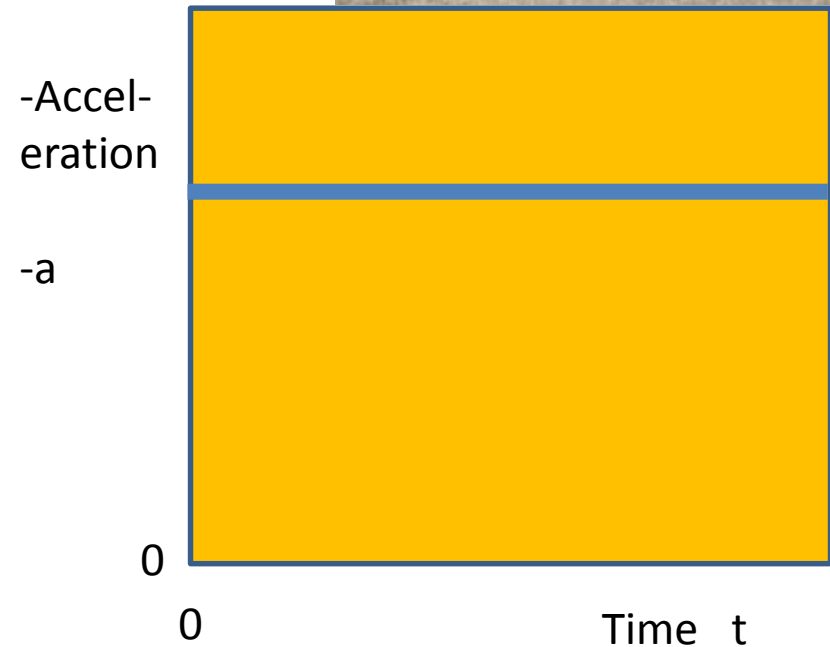
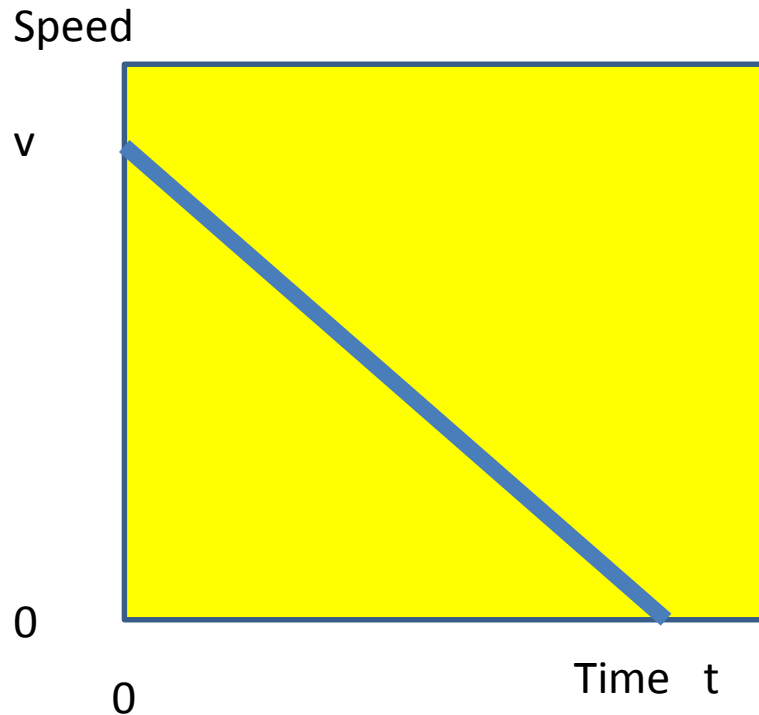
v  
velocity



$$v_{\text{ave}} = x/t ; \quad v_{\text{ave}} = (v + v_0)/2$$

$v=0$

# -Acceleration (slowing down)



$$a = (v - v_0)/t = -v_0/t$$

# Experiment

Measure the average acceleration of a ball that rolls to a stop.



## Question 3

- A student rolls a ball across a table. It comes to a stop in 0.4 m and a time 2.0 s, so the average speed is 0.2m/s and so the initial speed is 0.8m/s and the final speed is 0. What is the acceleration in  $\text{m/s}^2$  ?
  - a. -2
  - b. -0.05
  - c. -0.5
  - d. -0.2
  - e. -0.8

# Discuss Question 3

## Question 4

(same problem backwards): a car skids to a stop in 5 seconds. The tires on that road surface produce an acceleration of  $-0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$ . What was the speed, in m/s, when the driver put on the brakes?

- a. 2.5
- b. 5
- c. 1.25
- d. 5.6
- e. 0.1

# Discussion of Question 4

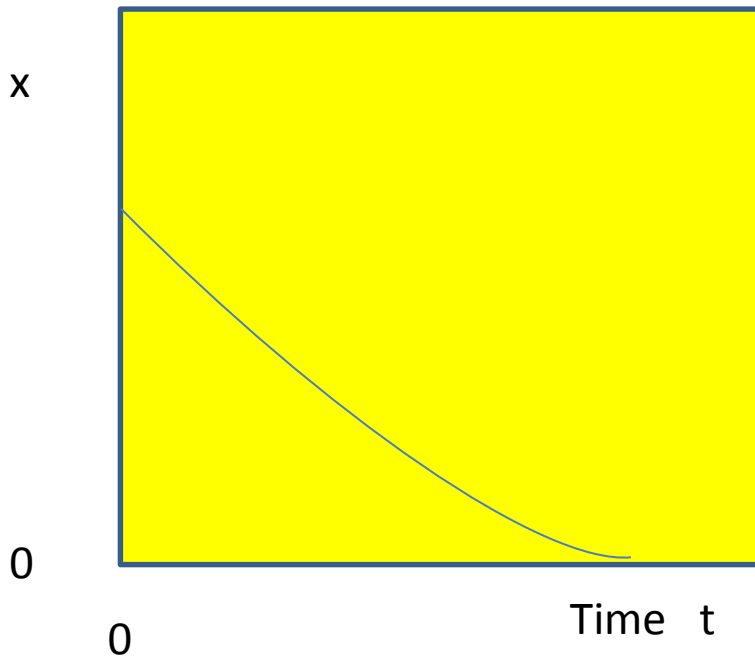
12 noon



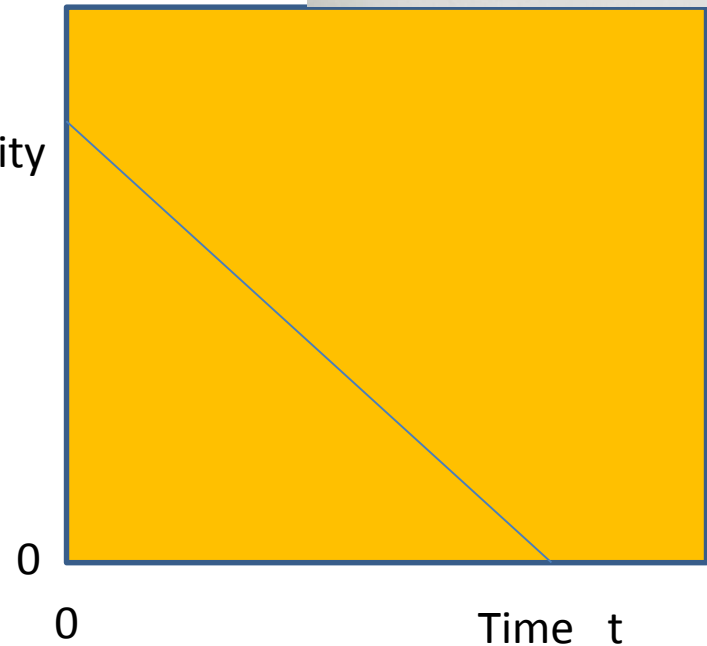
# Slowing to a stop



Distance



v  
velocity

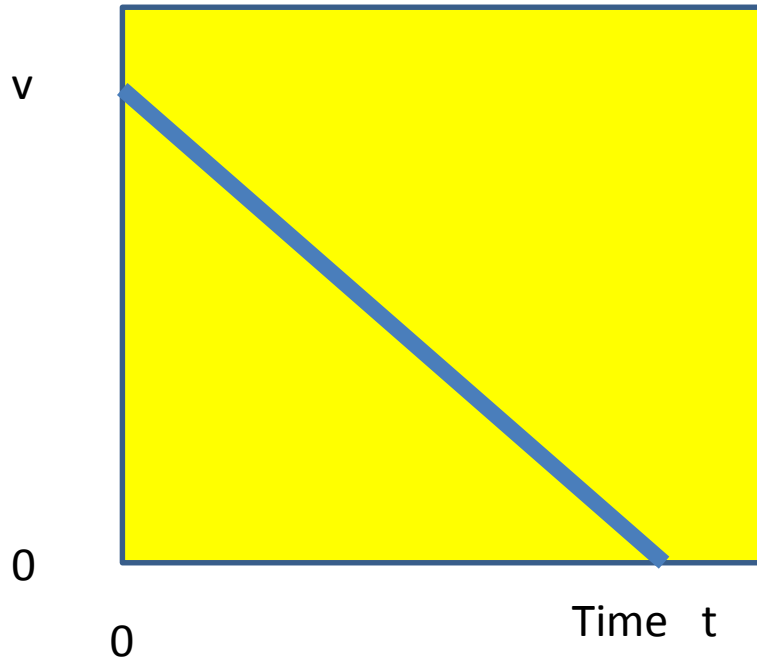


$$v_{\text{ave}} = x/t ; v_{\text{ave}} = (v + v_0)/2 ; \theta = x/R$$

$$\varpi_{\text{ave}} = \theta/t ; \varpi_{\text{ave}} = (\varpi + \varpi_0)/2$$

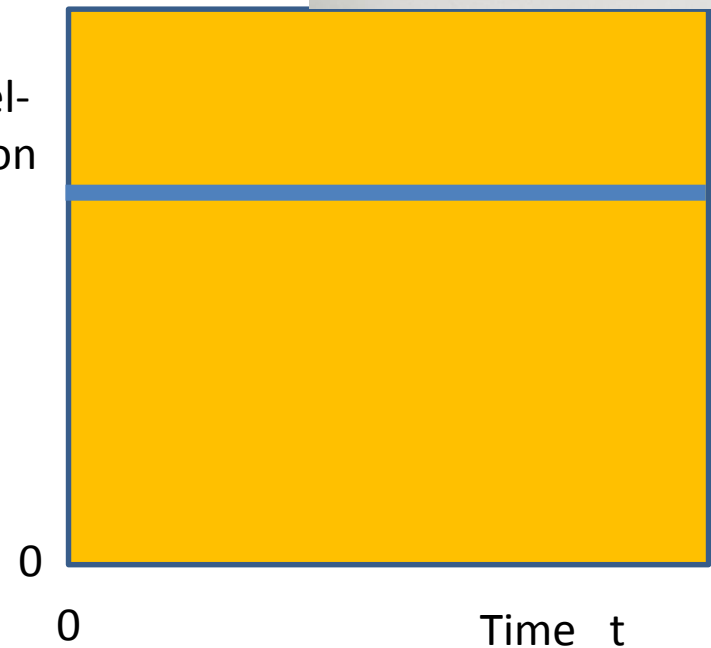
# -Acceleration (slowing down)

Speed



-Accel-  
eration

-a



$$a = (v - v_0)/t$$

$$\alpha_{\text{ave}} = (\omega - \omega_0)/t$$

# Experiment

Measure the average speed of a spinner as it rolls to a stop.



## Question 5

- A student spins a spinner. It comes to a stop in 3 Radians and a time 2.0 s, so the average speed is 1.5 Radians/s and so, the initial speed is 3.0 Radians/s and the final speed is 0. What is the angular acceleration, in Radians/s<sup>2</sup> ?
  - a. -2
  - b. -0.05
  - c. -0.5
  - d. -0.2
  - e. -0.8

# Final discussion

# Contact us

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