



## **1. MOTIVATION**

- Students encountered a lot of difficulties with setting up integrals in physics problems, especially Interpreting differentials (or infinitesimals).[1,2,3,4]
- Our aim is to understand students' solutions and mistakes from the resources perspective. [5]

# 2. RESEARCH QUESTION

What mathematics and physics resources do students activate associated with the understanding of differentials in a given context?

# **3. METHODOLOGY**

- 13 students from second-semester calculus-based introductory physics
- Semi-structured group interviews
- Students worked in groups of 2 or 3 with whiteboards
- Eight interview sessions with 1 hour and 15 min each
- Interview protocols: physics integration problems in electricity & magnetism
- Data analysis is based on the first interview session and the context is to find the electric field due to a bar of charge with constant charge distribution

# REFERENCES

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- 5. Hammer, D., American Journal of Physics Physics Education Research Supplement, 68(7), S52-S59 (2000).

# Categorizing Students' Use of Differential Resources in Physics Integration Problems Dehui Hu and N. Sanjay Rebello

Department of Physics, Kansas State University This work is supported in part by the US National Science Foundation under grant 0816207.

### Resources

a small amount

a point

something changing

taking derivative

The conceptual resources used by students associated with differentials are a small amount, a point, something changing, and taking derivative.  $\succ$  "A small amount" resource is close to what physicists often use;  $\succ$  "A point" resource could lead to students' difficulties when setting up integrals as a point often has no dimensions;  $\succ$  "Something changing" resource is often misapplied by students when they decide the variable of integration; > "Taking derivative" resource could prevent students from obtaining a conceptual understanding of math and physics concepts.

# **4. RESOURCES USED ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENTIALS**

I	Description	Exam
t	a small amount or a tiny bit of a physical quantity, e.g., a small amount of charge	Explaining dE and dq: "Well, since this is just the value the to our P, then that would only be <b>a</b> what we described as dq."
		"We have a charge Q over the entry you have <b>a little piece</b> So then the whole length to <b>a little bit of c</b>
	a point quantity or quantity of a point, e.g., a point charge	<i>Explaining dq:</i> "The <b>charge at every single poin</b> just the charge density, is that what "Basically, the <b>point charge</b> is at <b>e</b> over its length"
	indication of a quantity that is changing without physical meanings	Explaining dq and dx: "you don't need dq, since there i "Our <b>q is not changing</b> throughou shouldn't need to integrate q. I did
	taking derivative of a quantity	<i>Explaining dq and dx:</i> "We are <b>taking the derivative</b> of I charge, which is you have charg

# **5. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION**





#### **ple Quotes**

hat a particular line segment is putting on tiny segment of the charge, which is

tire length of L, so this is just saying when it is just a ratio of a whole charge over charge over a little bit of length."

**It** is charge divided by the distance ... at it means? " each point along L, is the total charge

is not more charge ... " ut the length, cause it's uniform. So we n't think."

length dx. To do that, you change the rge density which is Q/L, for that section."