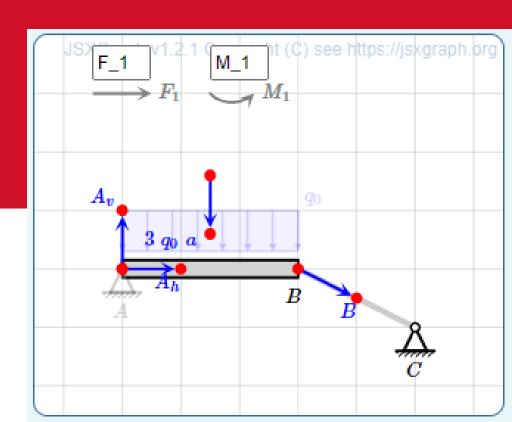


Meclib: Dynamic and Interactive Figures in STACK Questions Made Easy

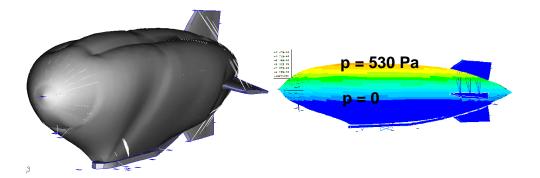
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Martin Kraska





- Introduction
- Motivation
- Meclib as an authoring tool for JSXGraph images in STACK
- Input and assessment of free body diagrams
- Benefits of STACK 4.4
- Summary





Education:

- Mechanical Engineering in Moscow, Freiberg (Sa.) and Berlin
- Research and teaching assistant at the Institute of Mechanics at the TU Berlin

Professional experience:

- Structural analysis at CargoLifter
- Metal forming simulation at INPRO Berlin
- Non-destructive testing and process monitoring



$K_{1c} = 50 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{m}$ $K_{1c} = 100 \text{ GPa}$ $K_{1c} = 100 \text{ G$

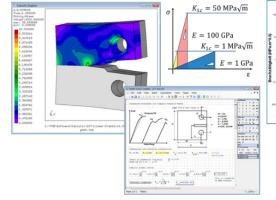
Teaching at THB:

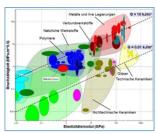
- Engineering Mechanics
- Materials science (postgrad)
- Finite element analysis (3rd year and postgrad)
- Product development (3rd year)

Research at THB:

- Mechanics of materials and structures
- Application and extension of free math software and e-learning tools (SMath Studio, CalculiX, STACK)



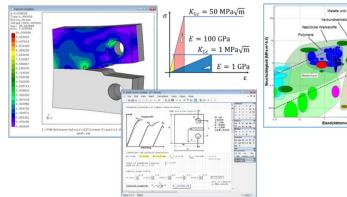




SMath Studio:

- Free math software similar to MathCAD
- Contributions
 - German handbook
 - Advanced usage examples
 - Multilingual Interactive Getting Started
 - Plugin for access to Maxima for extended CAS features
 - Active user support in the <u>forum</u>





CalculiX:

- Free nonlinear FEA software
- Contributions
 - Public example collection on Github
 - Sponsoring of development of pre/post features (relevant for teaching purposes)



STACK in Teaching Mechanics

Engineering Mechanics

- Heterogeneous students need for asynchroneous e-learning materials with instant feedback 24/7
- Most questions involve sketches
- High importance of model building skills (sketching)
- High importance of unit handling

STACK has all we need

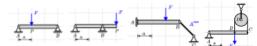
- Power of CAS
- Units
- Grapics via JSXGraph
- Powerful feedback concept

UE 04 Freischnitt und statische Bestimmtheit (10 min)

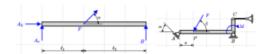
Zu gegebenen Systemen suchen Sie passende Freischnitte heraus und beurteilen, ob die Systeme statisch bestimmt, statisch unbestimmt oder bewealich sind.

UE 04 Auflagerreaktionen einfach (40 min)

Hier können Sie studieren, wie Systeme freigeschnitten werden. Trainiert wird das Aufstellen der Gleichgewichtsbedingungen und das Auflösen nach den unbekannten Auflagerreaktionen. Die Systeme sind vergleichsweise einfach gehalten.

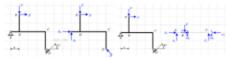


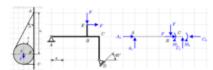
UE 04 Auflagerreaktionen weniger einfach (40 min)



UE 04 Auflagerreaktionen Rahmen mit Reduktion (60 min)

Hier werden zunächst Auflagerreaktionen berechnet und dann das System auf einen horizontalen Balken reduziert. Dabei sind Versetzungsmomente





Moodle Quizzes of a typical week

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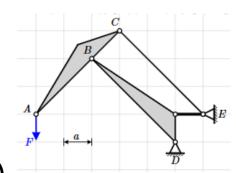
Challenges

- Efficient implementation of standard formative feedback
 - Missing or unexpected variables
 - Wrong coefficients at certain variables
 - Numeric values off by a power of 10
 - Numeric values off by x%
 - → Dedicated feedback functions/answer tests instead of PRTs
- Efficient production of interactive graphics
 - Consistent appeareance
 - Reduced complexity of authoring
 - → Library of JSXGraph based objects controlled by Maxima variables (Meclib)

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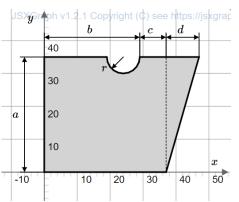


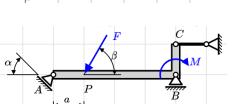
Meclib in Action

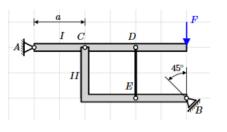


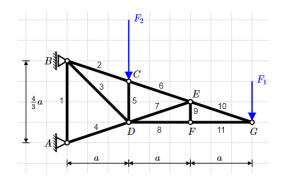
Engineering Mechanics (Statics)

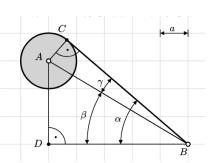
66 static or randomized meclib questions

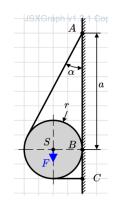


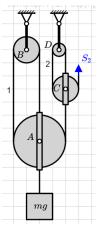


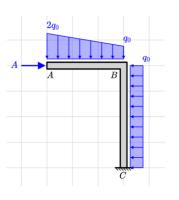






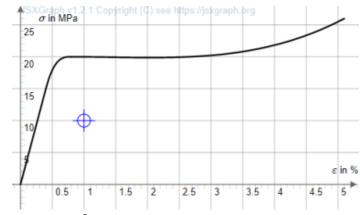






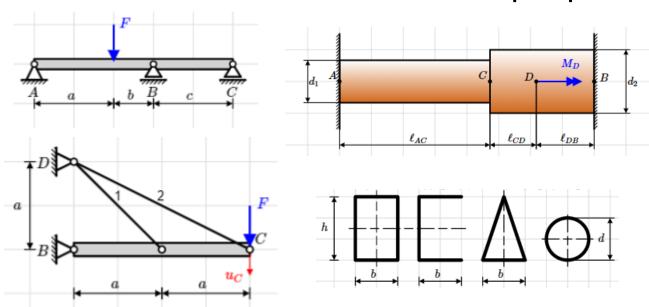


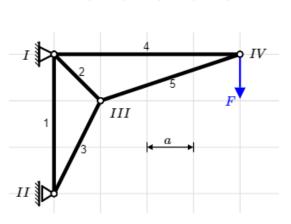
Meclib in Action



Strength of Materials

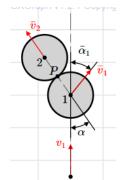
- 35 static or randomized meclib questions
- 3 interactive meclib questions
- 2 interactive direct JSXGraph questions

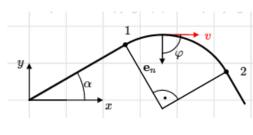






Meclib in Action

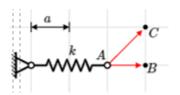




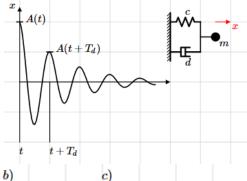
Dynamics

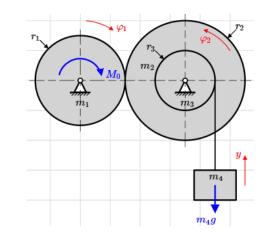
32 static or randomized meclib questions

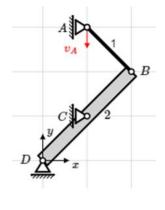
1 interactive meclib question

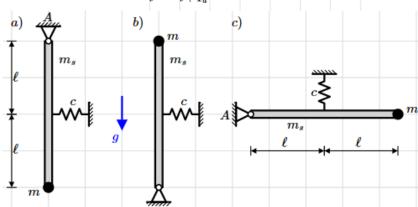














Meclib in STACK

Question variables

(Randomized) question variables

List of model objects Feedback functions

Question text

[[JSXGraph, entirely problem-independent JS code, just copy paste]] Solution of the code of the code, just copy paste] Solution of the code of the cod

```
assume (F>0);
GGiB: F \cdot 2 \cdot a - C \cdot sqrt(2) \cdot a;
GGix: B h+C/sqrt(2);
GGiy: B v-F-C/sqrt(2);
GGiiD: B h·3·a+B v·3·a-H·a;
GGiix: D h+H-B h;
GGiiy: D v-B v;
[Bh, Bv, FC, FH, Dh, Dv]: ev( [B h, B v, C, H, D h, D v],
   solve([GGiB, GGix, GGiy, GGiiD, GGiix, GGiiy], [B h, B
FB: float(sqrt(Bh^2+Bv^2)/F);
FD: float(sqrt(Dh^2+Dv^2)/F);
FE: float(sqrt((FC/sqrt(2)+FH)^2+FC^2/2)/F);
/· JSX objects ·/
A: [0, 0]; B: [2, 2]; C: [3, 3]; E: [6, 0]; D: [5,-1]; P
th: 0.13:
initdata: [
   "grid", "","", -1,7.5,-2.5,4, 40],
    "fix12", "E", E, 90 ],
    "fix12", "D", D, 0 ],
    "bar", "", E, P1 ],
    "rope", "", E, O, C, O ],
    "polygon", " ", A, C, P2 ],
    "polygon", " ", B, D, P1 ],
    "force", "F", A, A-[0,1], 1],
    "node", "A", A ],
    "dim", "a", [1,-1], [2,-1], [0,0],
    "node", "", B],
    "label", "\\((B\)", B+[-0.2,-0.5]],
    "node", "C", C]
init: stackjson stringify(initdata);
```

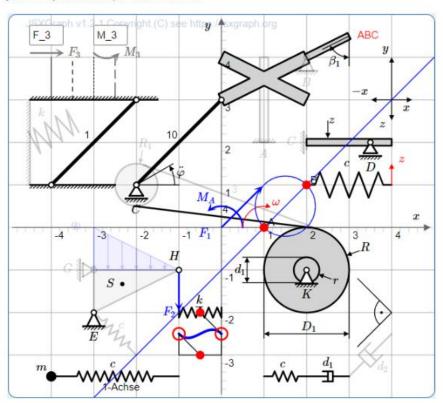
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JSXGraph v1.2.1 Copyright (C) see https://jsxgraph.o



https://github.com/mkraska/meclib

jsfiddle tryout, JSXGraph 1.2.1 STACK 4.3 jsfiddle tryout, JSXGraph 1.4.3 STACK 4.4





List of Objects

mkraska edited this page now · 13 revisions

Interactivity legend:

- "Switch": object can be activated or deactivated by double-click.
- "Move": object or it's control points can be dragged around with the mouse.
- "Delete": object can be deleted by double-click (if active)
- "Generate": object can generate "force" or "moment" objects by dragging samp

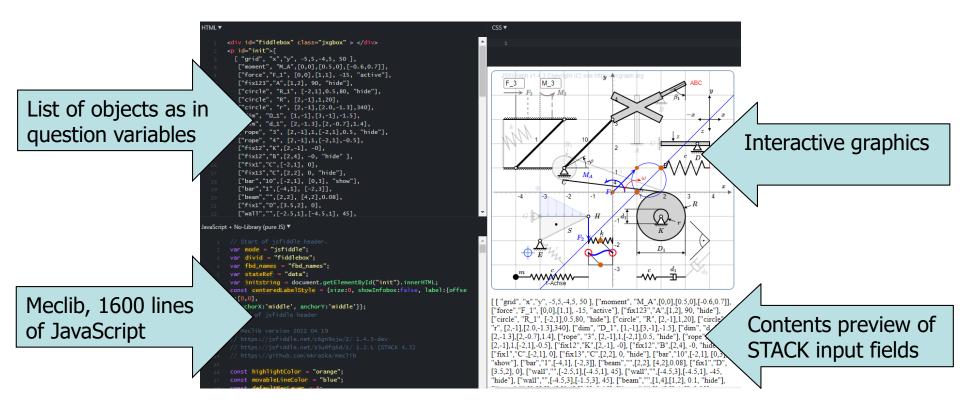
Return value: only relevant for interactive input

Object	Interactivity	Return value in names
"angle", "angle1", "angle2"		label string
"bar"	Switch	"show" or list of load indices if h
"beam"	Switch	state
"circle"	Switch	state
"circle2p"	Move	[x1,y1],[x2,y2]
"crosshair"	Move	0



Meclib on JSfiddle

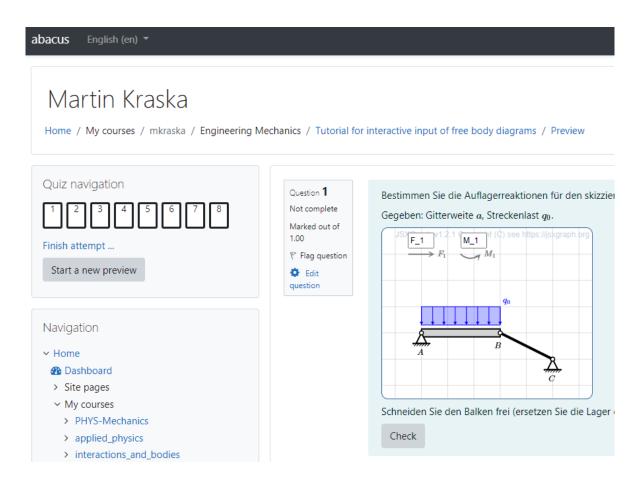
jsfiddle tryout, JSXGraph 1.2.1 STACK 4.3 jsfiddle tryout, JSXGraph 1.4.3 STACK 4.4





Meclib on ABACUS

https://abacus.aalto.fi/course/view.php?id=100





Work in progress!



- Slim construction set for high quality parametric sketches of mechanical models
- Meclib is pasted/included as a problem-independent [[JSXGraph]] block to the question text
- Sketches entirely defined by a simple data structure in the question variables
- Authors of questions don't need any knowledge about JavaScript or JSXGraph
- Suited for bulk production of visually consistent sketches in your tests (strong Corporate Identity)
- No copyright issues with images when distributing questions as OER

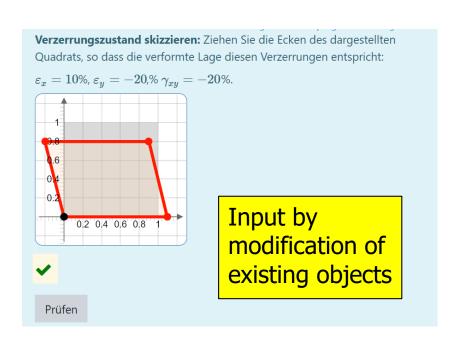
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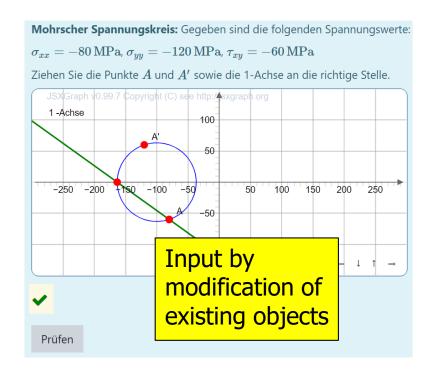
16



E-Assessment of Graphical Input

- Model sketches
- Grapho-analytical methods
- Visualization of quantities





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E-Assessment with STACK

Levels of Technology

- 1. No randomisation, static images
- 2. Randomization, static images
- 3. Randomized images
- 4. Interactive graphical input
 - 1. Modification of existing objects
 - 2. Generation and annotation of new objects

Entry level

Advanced

State of the art

moodle.itemspro.eu STACK documentation

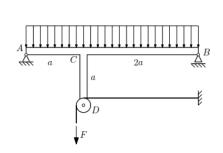
Work in progress

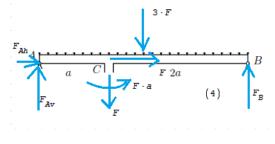
Page

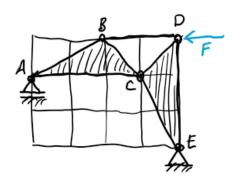


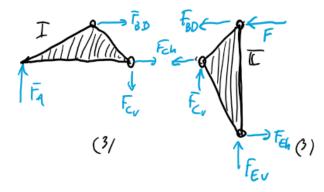
Free Body Diagrams

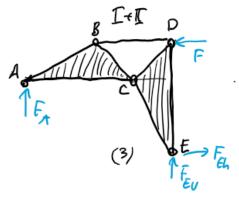
- Modelling technique in engineering mechanics
- Isolate the system and replace environment by forces and moments







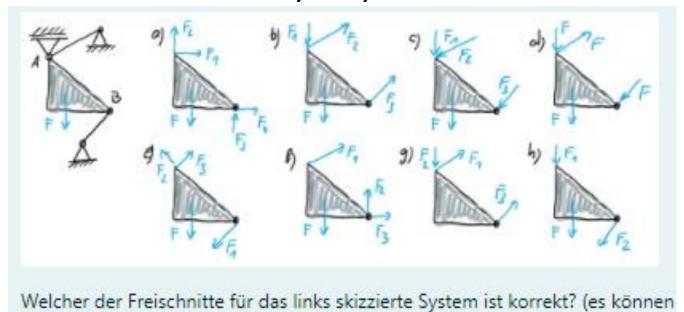






Free Body Diagrams

E-Assessment - easy way:



Problem: To select is not the same as to create. (similar problem with function graphs)

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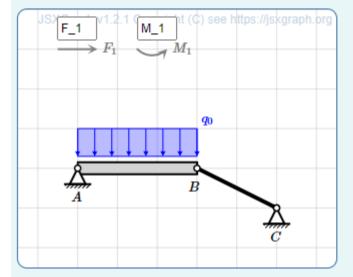
20



Free Body Diagrams: Editor

Bestimmen Sie die Auflagerreaktionen für den skizzierten Balken AB.

Gegeben: Gitterweite a, Streckenlast q_0 .



Schneiden Sie den Balken frei (ersetzen Sie die

Reaktignen) and anadron Cia dia Charles

resultie

Double-click to activate/deactivate supports or distributed loads Edit label of new objects

Drag to create new objects

Double-click to delete forces or moments

Page

Drag to move control points

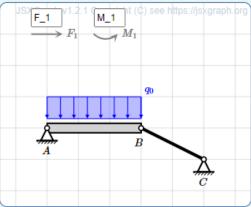


Free Body Diagrams: Editor

```
/· iMecLib objects ·/
pA: [0,0]; pB: [3,0]; pC: [5, -1];
initdata: [
  [ "grid", "", "", -1.5, 6.5, -2.5, 4, 40],
  [ "forceGen", "F 1", [-0.5,3.5]],
  [ "momentGen", "M 1", [1.5,3.5]],
  [ "beam", "", pA, pB, 0.15],
  [ "bar", "", pB, pC, "show" ],
  [ "fix12", "A", pA, 0, "show" ],
  [ "fix12", "C", pC, 0, "show" ],
  [ "label", "\\(B\\)", pB+[-0.2,-0.5] ],
   "q", "", "q 0", pA+[0,0.3], pB+[0,0.3], 0.7,0.7,0, "show"]
init: stackjson stringify(float(initdata));
```

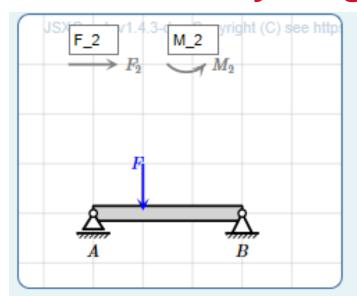
Bestimmen Sie die Auflagerreaktionen für den skizzierten Balken AB.

Gegeben: Gitterweite a, Streckenlast q_0 .



Schneiden Sie den Balken frei (ersetzen Sie die Lager durch Reaktionen) und ersetzen Sie die Streckenlast durch eine resultierende Kraft.





Nothing done. Feedback:

- Deactivate the supports
- Add 3 reactions!



Loslager A: ist nicht deaktiviert.

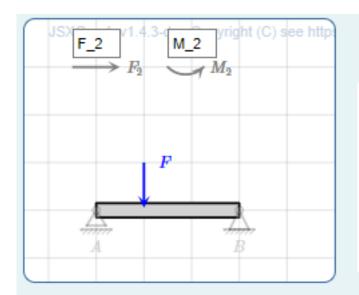


Festlager B: ist nicht deaktiviert.

XSie haben 0 Kräfte und 0 Momente plaziert. Erwartet werden 3 Kräfte und kein Moment.

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Supports deactivated. Feedback:

- Complaint: no reaction found at either support
- Add 3 reactions!



Loslager A: Keine Reaktion gefunden.

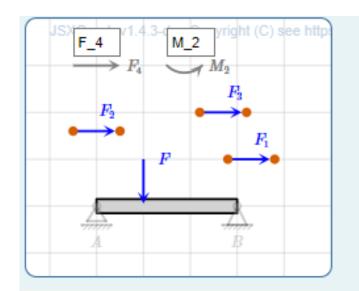


Festlager B: Keine Reaktion gefunden.

XSie haben 0 Kräfte und 0 Momente plaziert. Erwartet werden 3 Kräfte und kein Moment.

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Three forces added. Feedback:

- Complaint: no reaction found at either support
- Number of forces OK



Loslager A: Keine Reaktion gefunden.

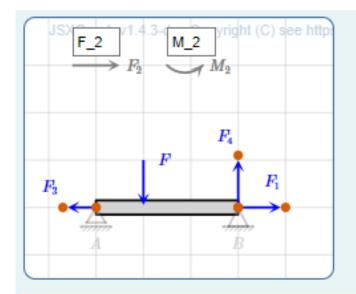


Festlager B: Keine Reaktion gefunden.

Sie haben wie erforderlich 3 Kräfte und 0 Momente plaziert.

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Forces moved to the supports. Feedback:

- Incorrect direction at A
- Name of reaction not matching name of support point at B



Loslager A: Die Reaktion F_3 hat nicht die richtige Richtung.

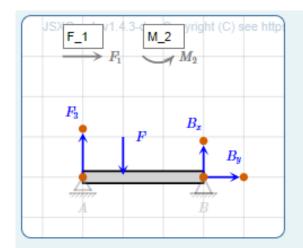


Festlager B: Der Name F_1 passt nicht zum Name des Lagerpunkts.



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Force vectors correct, names not good:

- Reaction at A should not need a subscript in the name
- Index y should indicate a force in y direction, similarly with x



Loslager A: Reaktion F_3 gefunden. Ein einzelner Buchstabe sollte für die Bezeichnung der Kraft ausreichen.



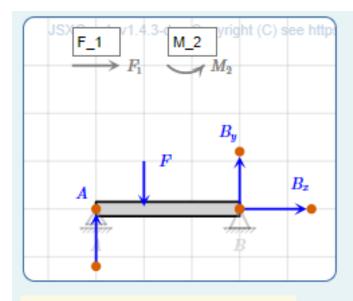
Festlager B: Reaktionen B_y , B_x gefunden.

 B_y müsste eine Kraft in positive y-Richtung (nach oben) bezeichnen. B_x müsste eine Kraft in positive x-Richtung (nach rechts) bezeichnen.

Sie haben wie erforderlich 3 Kräfte und 0 Momente plaziert.

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Loslager A: Reaktion \boldsymbol{A} gefunden.



Festlager B: Reaktionen B_y, B_x gefunden.

✓ Sie haben wie erforderlich 3 Kräfte und 0 Momente plaziert.



- Input: objects
- Input: names
- Potential response tree: Loslager
- Potential response tree: Festlager
- Potential response tree: FBD

2 nodes

2 nodes

1 node

```
obj: stackjson_parse(objects);
[text, isOK]: fb_fix1(obj, names, i_fix1, "Loslager A");
[ntext, nOK]: fb_fix1_name(obj, names, i_fix1);
```



```
fb fix1(o, n, i, description):=block(
    [txt, R], txt: sconcat("<br>",description,": "),
    / · Is object i a fixed support ·/
    if (o[i][1] # "fix1" ) then
      return ([sconcat(txt, "object ", string(i), " is not a fixed support (fix1)"), false]),
    / · Is object i de-activated ·/
    if ( o[i][length(o[i])] # "hide") then
      return ([sconcat(txt, " ist nicht deaktiviert."), false]),
    / · Any reactions found at i? ·/
    if not listp(n[i]) or n[i]=[] then
      return([sconcat(txt, "Keine Reaktion gefunden."), false]),
    / Exactly 1 reaction found? ·/
    if (length(names[i]) > 1) then
      return( [sconcat(txt, "Mehr als eine Reaktion gefunden."), false]),
    / · Is the reaction a force? ·/
    if ( o[names[i][1]][1] # "force" ) then
      return ([sconcat(txt, "Die Reaktion muss eine Kraft sein."),false]),
    /\cdot Now ready for examination of the reaction \cdot/
    R: o[names[i][1]],
    /· Is the force normal to the support? ·/
    if not parallelp(R, o[i]) then
     return ([sconcat(txt, "Die Reaktion \\(", R[2], "\\) hat nicht die richtige Richtung."),false]),
    /· everything should be ok here ·/
    return([sconcat(txt, "Reaktion \\(", R[2], "\\) gefunden."),true])
);
```



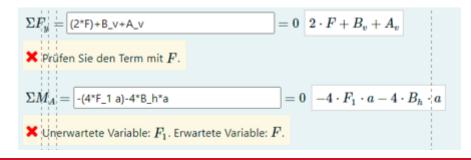
```
obj: stackjson_parse(objects);
 [text, isOK]: fb_fix1(obj, names, i_fix1, "Loslager A");
 [ntext, nOK]: fb_fix1_name(obj, names, i_fix1);
Answer test
           AlgEquiv
                                SAns
                                                        TAns
                                                              true
                                                                                Test
                 0.5
                                               Node 2 ♦
                                                                    Loslager-1-T
Mod
           Score
                         Penalty
                                                        Answer note
                                         Next
 {@text@}
 HTML format
Mod
                                                                    Loslager-1-F
           Score
                  0
                         Penalty
                                         Next
                                               [stop]
                                                        Answer note
 {@text@}
 HTML format
```



Special Purpose Answer Tests

ATvariables (sans, tans, opts)

- Identifies spurious variables (found in sans but not in tans: "Unexpected variable: a"
- Identifies missing variables (found in tans but not in sans: "Expect variable: b"
- Optionally compares the derivatives of sans and tans with respect to a given set of variables
- "Check the term with F₁"



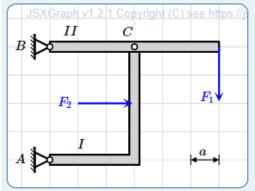
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32



Special Purpose Answer Tests

TM1 06 06

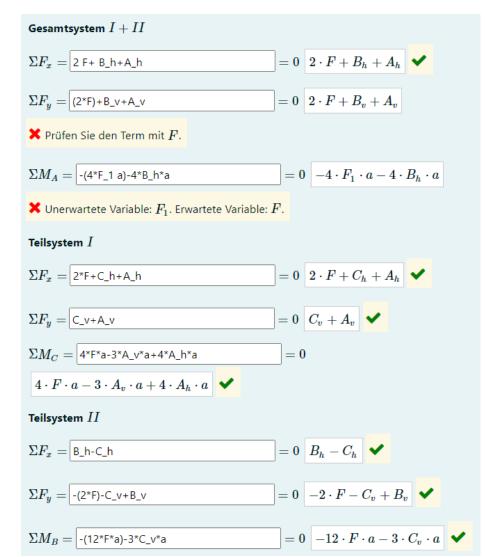


Das dargestellte System besteht aus zwei starren Körpern, die bei A und B gelagert und bei C gelenkig verbunden sind. Es wird durch die Kräfte $F_1=2\cdot F$, und $F_2=2\cdot F$ belastet.

Schneiden Sie das Gesamtsystem und die Teilsysteme frei mit folgenden Vereinbarungen für den Ergebnisvergleich:

- ullet Alle Auflagerreaktionen bei A und B zählen nach rechts oder oben positiv.
- ullet Die Gelenkreaktionen bei C zählen am Teilsystem I nach rechts oder oben positiv.
- Verwenden Sie die Namen entsprechend dem 2. Aufgabenteil unten mit der Schreibweise A_h, A_v.

Geben Sie die Gleichgewichtsbedingungen an. Drücken Sie dabei die Längen und gegebenen Kräfte durch die gegebenen Größen F und a aus.



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Inclusion of external material

```
[[include src=... /]]
```

- For CAS text fields (e.g. question text)
- Can replace copy/paste of Meclib
- Access to particular or to most recent version

```
stack_include(...);
```

- For CAS fields (e.g. question variables)
- Good for libraries of standard feedback functions

[[include src="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mkraska/meclib/main/meclib.js" /]]

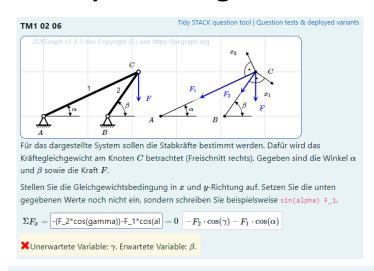
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Benefits of STACK 4.4

castext() for providing full feedback (text and math) in a single variable



 \times Unerwartete Variable: γ . Erwartete Variable: β .

4.4

igwedge Unerwartete Variable: gamma. Erwartete Variable: beta.

4.3



Localization

```
[[lang /]]
```

Enables language-sensitive custom feedback functions



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- Department of Engineering at THB: occasional funding of student assistants
- Moodle and STACK teams: providing a powerful platform
- Matti Harjula: STACK 4.4b test environment and STACK related coaching
- Antti Rasila: Curating ABACUS, where first Meclib questions have been uploaded
- Alfred Wassermann: Providing JSXGraph library and Meclib-related bugfixes/features

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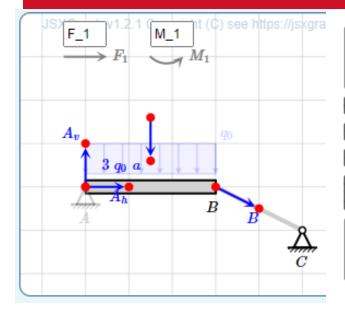
- Meclib is a set of JavaScript objects for embedded interactive graphics in STACK questions
- Authoring such graphics doesn't require Javascript knowledge
- Complex feedback is efficiently provided by feedback functions
- Everything is on github
- Introductory workshops upon request
- STACK 4.4 will be even more fun!

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Thank you for your attention!





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