

# Introduction to Problem Solving (I)

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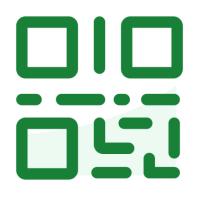
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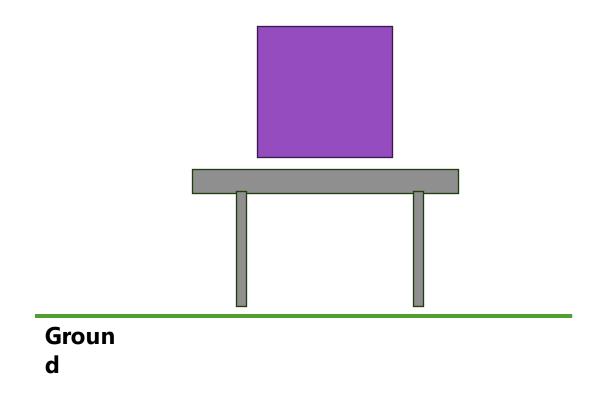


#### Why is problem solving challenging and valuable?

- ➤ Identifying or remembering a fact or equation has its place BUT this doesn't mean that we understand that concept or idea.
- Answering problems identifies misconceptions and assumptions in our understanding that may be valid in special cases but not generally.
- > For example: **Newton's third law** 
  - For every action (force) there is an equal and opposite reaction (force) of the same type on a different object.



#### Why is problem solving challenging and valuable?





#### Definitions – a physicists' best friends...

- Along with dimensions!
- Learning a definition with clarity and precision makes problem solving easier.
- > For example: **Random journey of a fly.** 
  - distance, displacement, speed, velocity, acceleration.

**Good Isaac Physics question for practice:** 

**The Half Hour** 



## Random journey of a fly

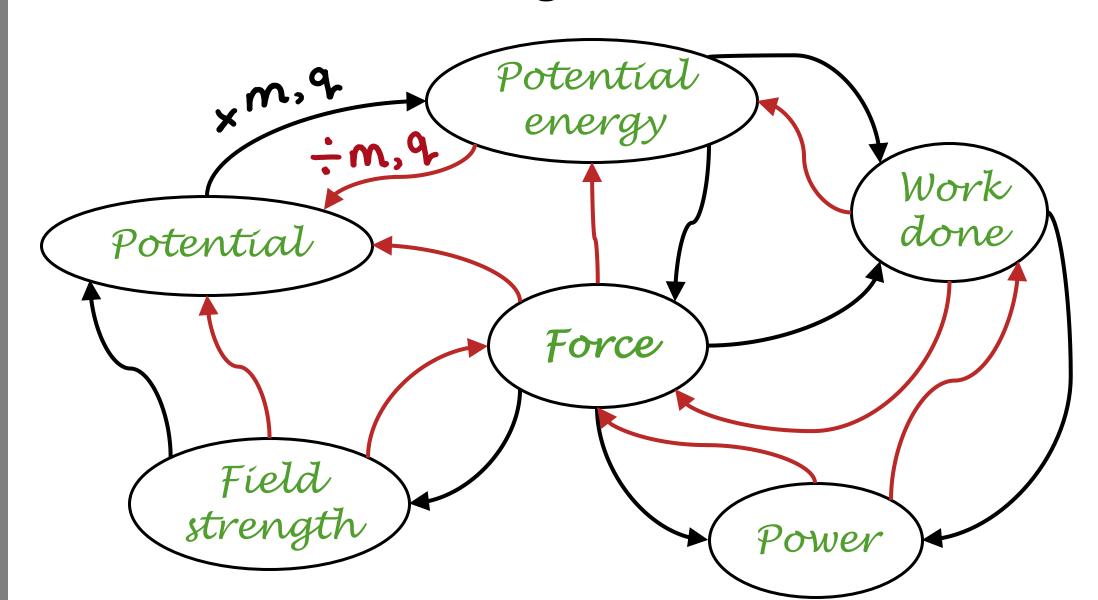


### **Definitions – deducing connections**

- > Help clear confusion between similar but different ideas.
- E.g. force, power, work done, energy, potential, potential energy...
  - Mind maps



### **Definitions – deducing connections**





#### 5 steps to problem solving.

- 1. Identify key words in the question
  - This may provide extra information to add to the **diagram** e.g **rough** surface means there will be a friction force.
- 2. Draw a **diagram** and include all information given **and** all information you can deduce.
- 3. Think about the physics that may be relevant to the problem
  - Write down everything that may be relevant some many not be needed.
- 4. Stay in symbols
  - Different from common practice in schools but makes finding mistakes much easier.
- 5. Check dimensions, put in numbers and check if reasonable.



#### **Dimensions (or units)**

- > Students rarely have to remember equations at school but understanding dimensions and units is still valuable for checking algebra.
  - Won't give dimensionless constants of proportionality.
- For example: speed=distance/time, period of a pendulum



# Period of a pendulum





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