

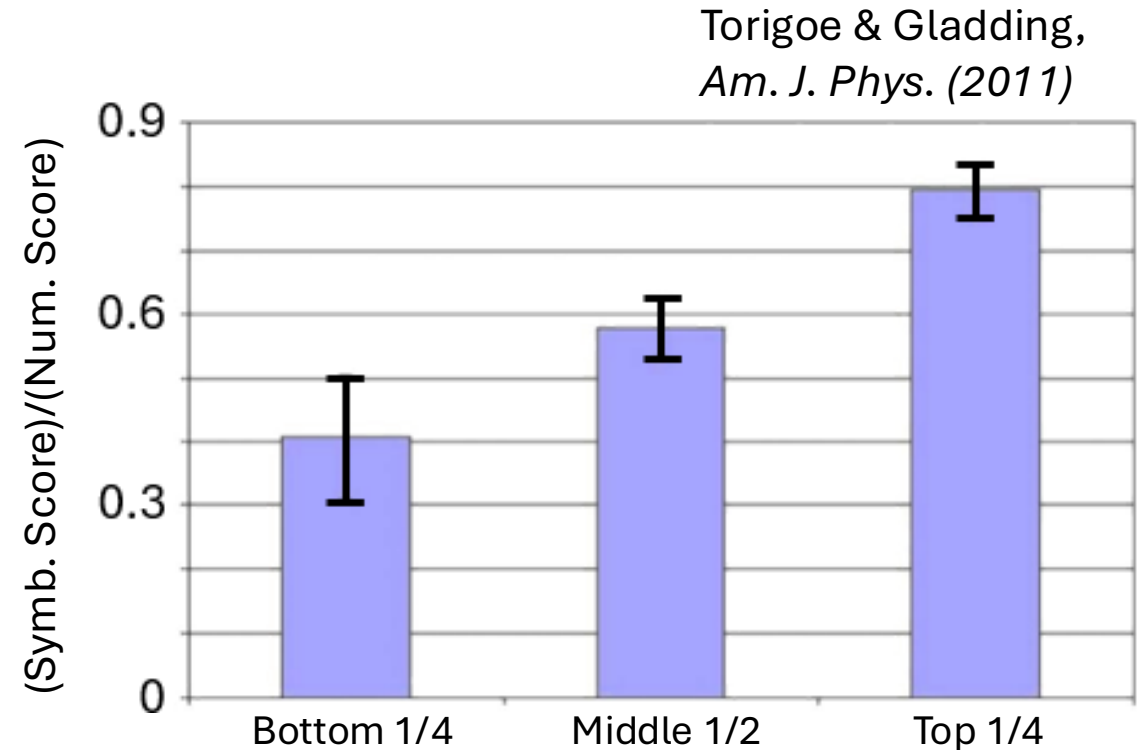
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- • Can Students Solve for x :
Introductory Physics
Students' Approaches
to Problem Solving

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Students have a gap in their understanding of the application of math in physics.

- Math is the language of physics – students must properly understand and apply math to "do" physics
- Torigoe and Gladding (2011)
 - Study done using multiple-choice calculus-based physics questions.
 - Students showed **higher proficiency** in solving **numeric** problems **over symbolic** problems.
 - These results were especially pronounced in lower 25% of class.



Does this trend also arise when students are given open-ended, multiple-part questions?

- **A/B testing** in two semesters of PHYS 2211: Principles of Physics 1 (calculus-based introductory mechanics)
 - **970/1215** (80%) consenting students in Fall 2024
 - **1116/1275** (88%) consenting students in Spring 2025

A/B Testing with 4 exams across 2 semesters

Version A:

Problem i : symbolic
Problem j : numeric

Version B:

Problem i : numeric
Problem j : symbolic

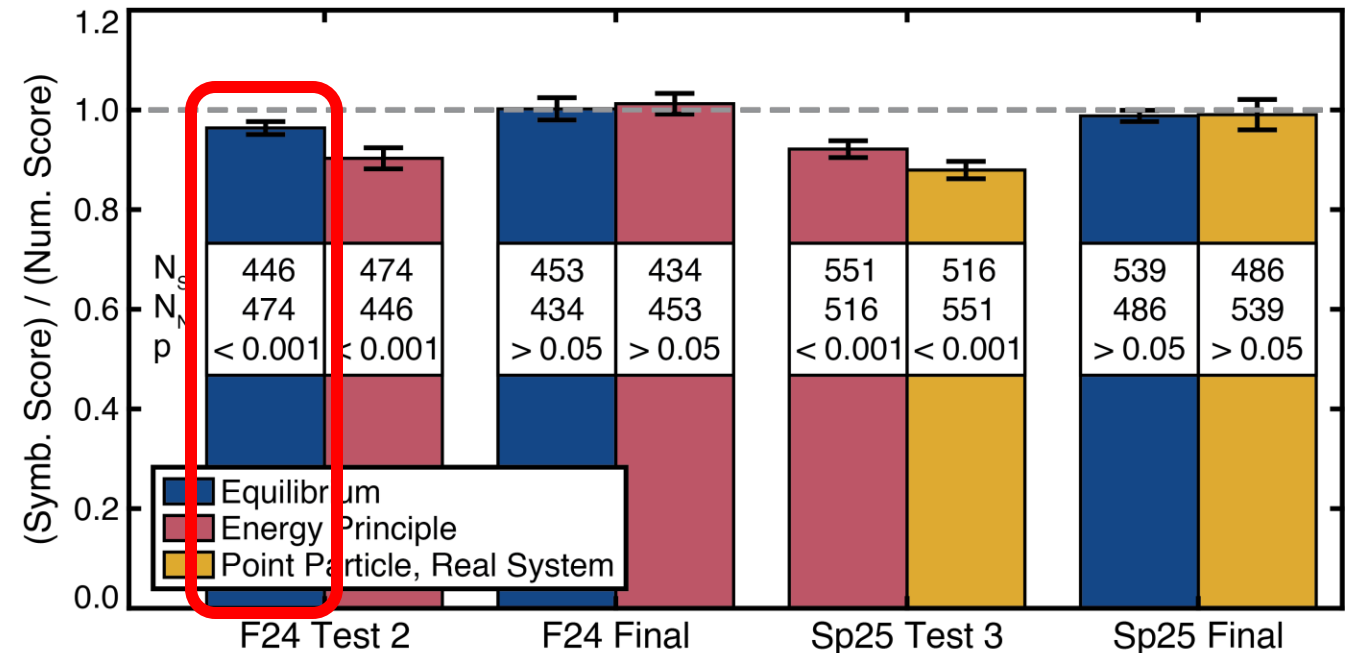
Problems of similar difficulty and same total point value

Students randomly assigned exam versions

Exams are fair: Mann-Whitney U tests do not detect statistically significant differences between versions for any exam

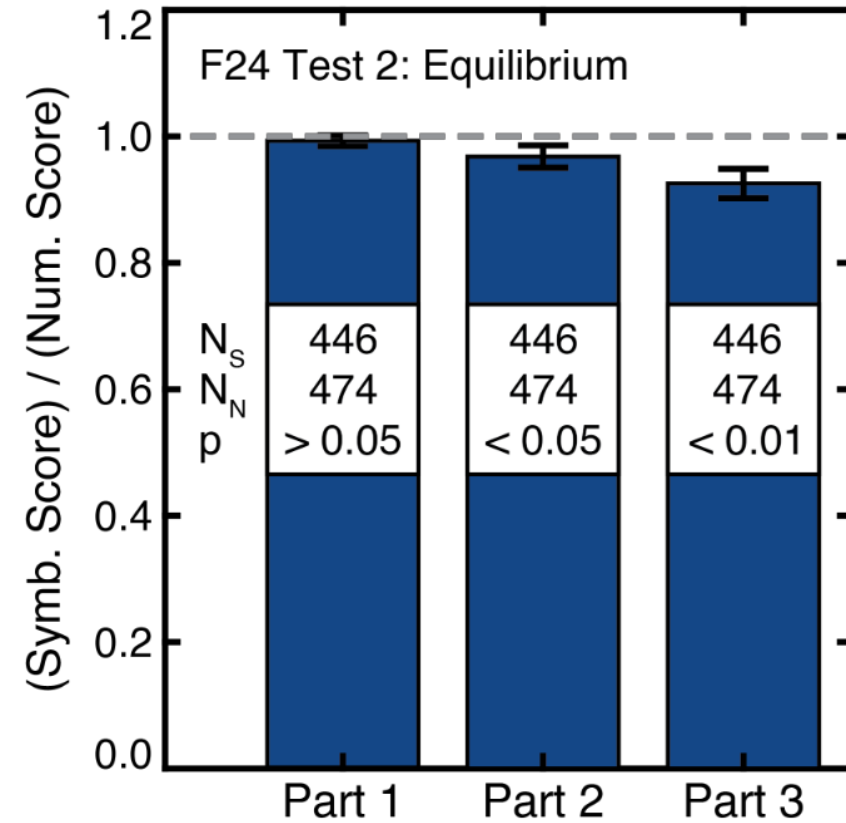
Initial results show that students either scored lower on symbolic problems or there was no difference between representations.

- **4/8** of problems showed a **significant difference** between representations
 - **Final exams** did **not** show detectable differences
- **10/25** subparts showed a **significant difference** in scores between numeric and symbolic representations
 - 4 subparts (e.g., free body diagrams) showed no detectable difference between representations



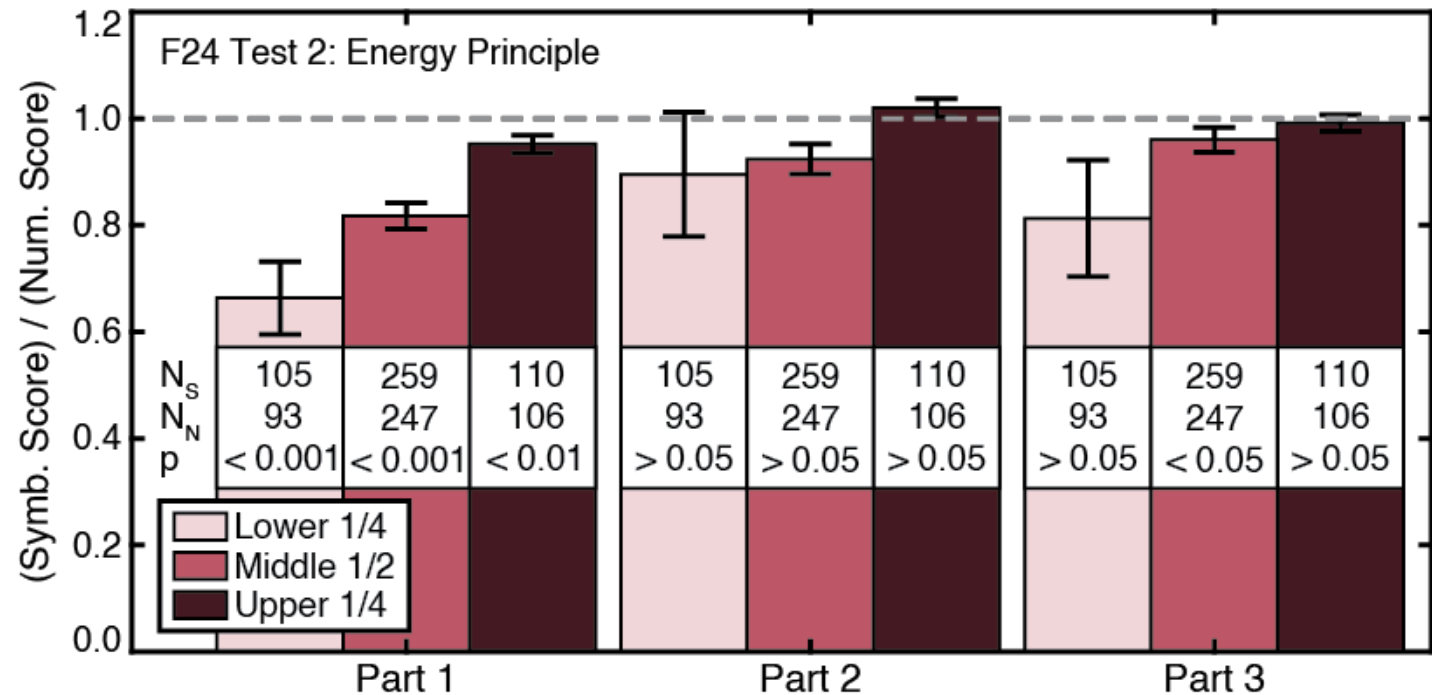
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Students' overall standing in the course suggest trends of mathematical understanding.

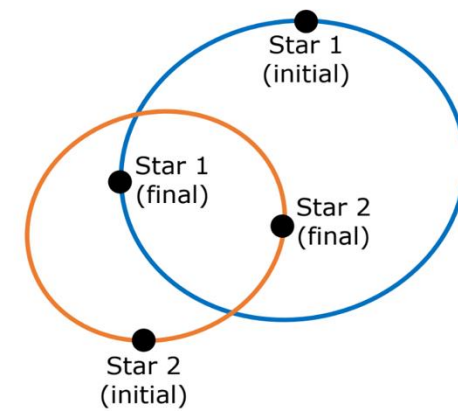
- Students with **lower course standing** often scored **better on numeric** problems than symbolic problems.
 - Their score can be affected by **12% \pm 2%** of the problems' point total.
- Students with **higher course standing** scored **similarly** on numeric and symbolic problems.
 - 3% \pm 1%** of the problems' point total.
- Regardless of course standing, students performed the same on control and final exam questions.



Propagation of error (POE)

seems to **influence** significance of results.

- Hypothesis: POE may show understanding of the subpart in context of the question rather than physics.
 - **13/25** subparts had the option to get full points due to POE.
 - In one question, 40% of students got full credit because of POE.
- Removed students who received POE credit from dataset and recalculated statistics
 - One comparison **became significant**, while another **became unable to detect a significant difference**.



2.1 [5 pts] Find the work done by Star 1 on Star 2.

$\Delta E = \Delta K$ $W = \Delta U + \Delta K$

$\Delta K = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2$ $W = \Delta U + K_{1f} - K_{1i}$

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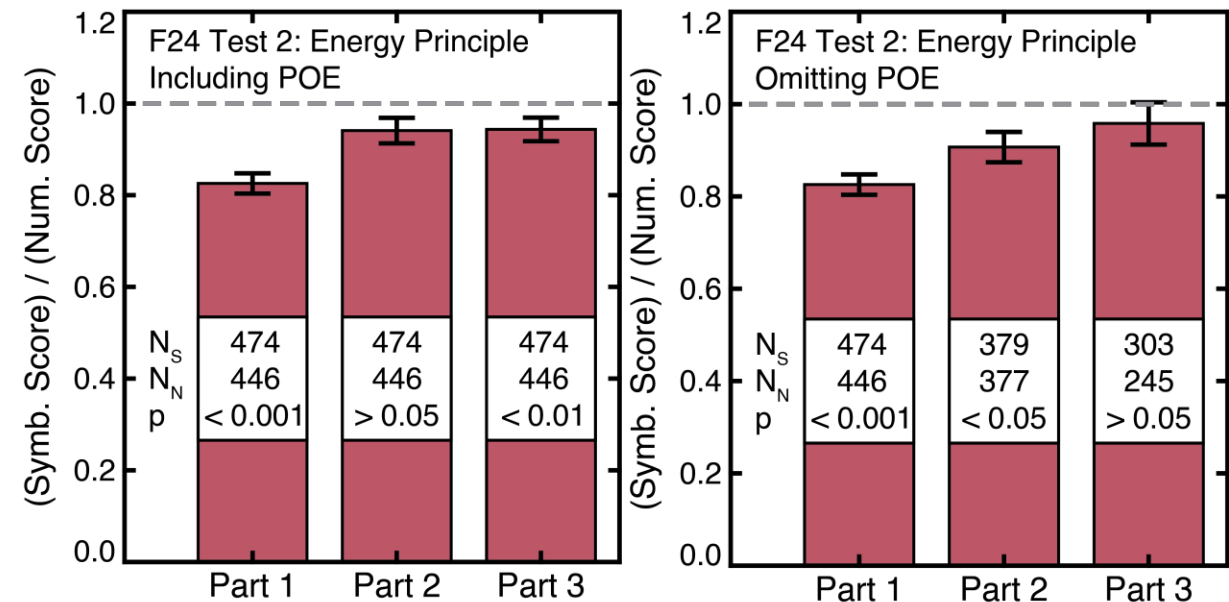
2.2 [5 pts] Find the work done by Star 2 on Star 1.

$$W = \Delta U + K_{2f} - K_{2i}$$

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The use of symbols or numbers can impact students' exam scores in calculus-based introductory mechanics.

- Students tend to **score lower on symbolic questions** over numeric questions.
 - The average student's score can be impacted by **7–9%** of problems' point total.
 - Final exams appear to be exceptions.
- Students with **lower course standing** seem to **struggle more with symbolic** problems than with numeric problems.
- Future work:
 - Further investigate the effects of POE
 - Interview professors to explore how problem-solving is taught
 - Survey (and interview?) students to explore how they approach problem-solving