

Recent Progress in Step-Based Tutoring for Linear Circuit Analysis Courses

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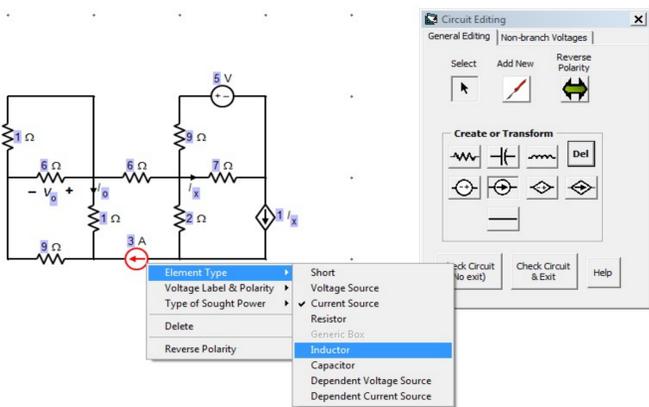
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Introduction

- Success in widely-taught introductory engineering courses such as linear circuit analysis can have a strong impact on retention and graduation rates
- Conventional paper homework provides delayed and sometimes inaccurate feedback, hampering student learning and progress; most existing publisher-based web sites provide only answer-based algorithmic tutoring exercises, with little ability to identify or correct the sources of student errors
- We are developing more effective, step-based computer-aided tutoring systems that accept and evaluate each step of a student's work, providing immediate feedback and corrections
- A special feature of our system is automated problem (and solution) generation, so that every student receives different problems, and can be given a fundamentally new problem of the same type any time they need to be shown the detailed solution; unlimited examples are also available, which are isomorphic to the exercises
- Special exercises in our system target typical student misconceptions and crucial areas of difficulty, such as identifying circuit elements in series or in parallel
- Our system adapts to needs of individual students, providing as much or as little practice as needed on any given topic

Circuit Editing and Drawing Interface



Sample AC Circuit Problem and Solution

Problem #1
Circuit Diagram with Node Analysis

Compute the following 2 quantities for this circuit:
 V_o , I_o

Problem Specifications:

Indep. Volt. Src. Magn.	Indep. Curr. Src. Magn.	Probability of negative source values & gain
20	9	0
Minimum	Minimum	Minimum
Maximum	Maximum	Maximum

Voltage constraint equations:
 $V_1 - V_2 = 2\angle-90^\circ \text{ V}$

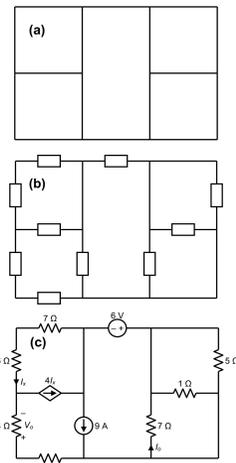
KCL equations for each node or supernode:
 $I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0$
 $I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0$

Equations for control variables of dependent sources:
 $I_o = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{-j3 \Omega}$

Sought variable equations:
 $V_o = V_2 - V_1$
 $I_o = \frac{V_2}{-j3 \Omega}$

Solution:
 $V_o = 6.42\angle101^\circ \text{ V}$; $I_o = 2.77\angle176^\circ \text{ A}$
 $V_1 = 2.14\angle101^\circ \text{ V}$; $V_2 = 5.17\angle95^\circ \text{ V}$; $V_3 = 8.56\angle101^\circ \text{ V}$; $V_4 = 6.71\angle94^\circ \text{ V}$; $I_1 = 0.307\angle-149^\circ \text{ A}$

Three-step Process for Circuit Generation



Web-Based Waveform Sketching Tool

Problem
The current through a 2 mH inductor is shown below. Find the voltage across the inductor from 0 to 65 μs .

Segment # 3

Type	Constant
Value	15 μs
From	40 μs
To	0.8 V

Equation

$V(t) = 0$	$0 \leq t < 10 \mu\text{s}$
$V(t) = 0.8 \text{ V}$	$10 \mu\text{s} \leq t < 15 \mu\text{s}$
$V(t) = 0$	$15 \mu\text{s} \leq t < 40 \mu\text{s}$
$V(t) = 0$	$40 \mu\text{s} \leq t < 45 \mu\text{s}$
$V(t) = 0$	$45 \mu\text{s} \leq t < 65 \mu\text{s}$

Comparative Study with Traditional Homework

- To provide a rigorous comparison of the learning effectiveness using our software, we carried out a randomized, controlled, laboratory-based study with a careful evaluation of statistical significance and effect size
- Subjects were student volunteers currently enrolled in the relevant course, or who had completed it in the last year; they were randomly assigned to experimental or control groups
- All subjects took paper-based pre- and post-tests covering a qualitative and a quantitative topic, namely identification of series-parallel connections and writing DC node equations
- The experimental group used two of our software tutorials for a total of one hour (25 and 35 min., respectively); the control group worked paper-based textbook problems for the same time
- The experimental group had a ~10X larger learning gain than the control group, with an effect size (Cohen d -value, based on difference of post-test scores) of 1.21 σ , considered to be very large, where $t(19.7) = 3.303$, $p < 0.05$ (see Table II)
- The experimental group also had a significantly higher score on the Instructional Materials Motivation Survey (IMMS) of Keller with an effect size of $d = 0.91 \sigma$ ($p < 0.05$)

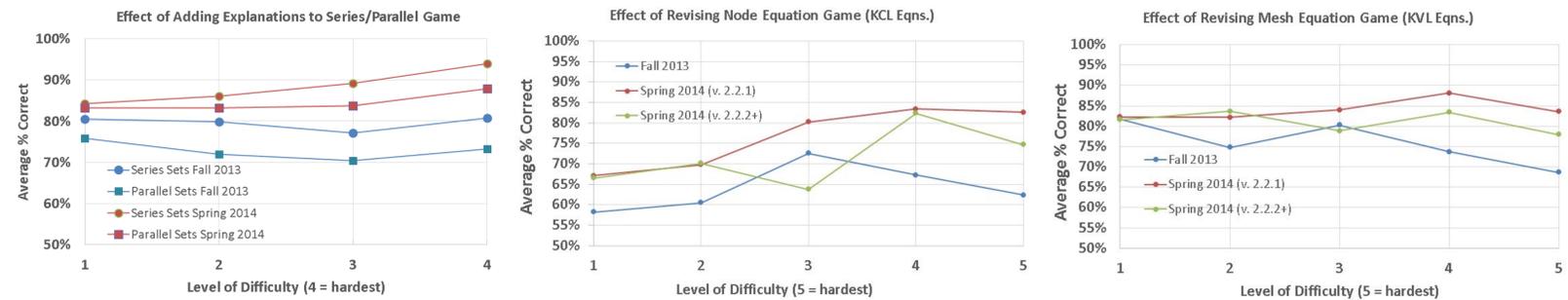
Effects on Student Learning

Table II. Learning Gains in Randomized, Controlled Laboratory-Based Study

	Exptl. Condition	Pre-Test Score	Post-Test Score	Gain
Average	Textbook*	58.6	61.6	2.9
Std. Dev.	Textbook	25.3	28.0	14.1
Average	Software**	57.8	86.4	28.6
Std. Dev.	Software	22.1	11.5	14.9
Std. Dev.	Pooled	23.0	20.5	14.1

*16 users. **17 users.

Refinement of Tutorials Based on Log Data: Effect on Student Accuracy



Equation Entry Interface Template

Problem #1
Circuit Diagram

Compute the following 2 quantities for this circuit:
 V_o , I_o

Input Equations

Eqn. Type: KVL (mesh voltages)

Eqn. 1: $8 \text{ V} + I_1 (2 \Omega) + I_2 (3 \Omega) = 0$

Eqn. 2: $I_1 (2 \Omega) + I_2 (3 \Omega) = 0$

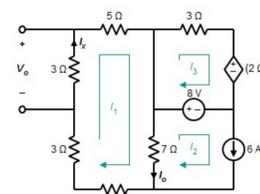


Table I: Student Comments (Fall 2014)

- Series-Parallel Tutorial**
I received a 0% on the pretest and a 100% on the post test. I feel like the program was extremely intuitive. I was pleased with it. The exercises had a good balance of being challenging enough without being over the top difficult. I thought this was very helpful in learning what was in series and what was in parallel. Also, I thought that starting with hints was useful to learn the patterns of the nodes. Very much appreciated the explanations for the answers.
- Series-Parallel with Terminals Tutorial**
The best thing I liked about the game was the fact that it explained why my incorrect responses were incorrect. It provided an explanation as to why an answer was wrong. No areas I would suggest for improvement. I thought the terminals exercise was particularly useful as it is something I have never considered before. Very good.
- Inductor/Capacitor Simplification Tutorial:**
I learn a lot from my mistakes. A great game to practice parallel and series on inductors and capacitors. I love the whole baby step process where it starts you off with color coded simple circuits, and it progressively gets harder and harder. It gives you feedback on problems you get wrong and you can see what you are doing wrong and how to correct yourself.

- DC Node Equations Tutorial**
Amazing. Simply Amazing. This helps so much to get the concept of node and mesh analysis better than writing out equations on paper. My ability to do this type of analysis now will be much better because the concepts are so easy to understand using this type of circuit and format. Thanks!
- DC Mesh Equations Tutorial**
nice guide, helps more than pen and paper hw. This helped me study for the exam better.
- DC Node Solutions Tutorial**
Harder at harder levels. I like that because it is easy at easy levels. I felt challenged but I also learned. Excessively pedantic, and tedious.
- AC Nodal Equations Tutorial**
I've said before, without this circuit tutor I would probably be having a harder time in this class. These structured and very approachable exercises are, in my opinion, superior to [name of publisher-based system also used in class]. Keep up the good work. hard, but goood
- AC Mesh Equations Tutorial**
Circuit Tutor is one of the best learning tools I've used. I despise [name of publisher-based system also used in class], but I would (and did) do the Circuit Tutor activities in order to increase my understanding. Get it on Mac or the internet! Otherwise it is really good and incredibly helpful.

Inverse Laplace Transform (Computer-Generated)

The goal is to find the inverse Laplace transform of the function,
 $F(s) = \frac{5s + 40}{(s + 10)^2 + 10s + 29}$

The first step is to factor the quadratic terms in $F(s)$. For the general quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, the roots are given by
 $s_{1,2} = \frac{-b}{2a} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{c}{a}}$

which implies
 $(s - s_1)(s - s_2) = 0$

For $s^2 + 10s + 29 = 0$, we have
 $s_{1,2} = \frac{-10}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^2 - 29} = -5 \pm j2$

So,
 $s^2 + 10s + 29 = (s + 5 - j2)(s + 5 + j2)$

Therefore, $F(s)$ can be written in factored form as
 $F(s) = \frac{5s + 40}{(s + 10 + j2 - j2)(s + 5 + j2)}$

The inverse Laplace transform is obtained by expressing $F(s)$ in a partial fraction expansion:
 $F(s) = \frac{k_0}{s + p_0} + \frac{k_1}{s + p_1} + \frac{k_2}{s + p_2}$

where $p_0 = 10$, $p_1 = 5 - j2$, and $p_2 = 5 + j2$.
Note: * denotes the complex conjugate of a complex number and $-p_0, -p_1$, etc. are the poles of $F(s)$.

The values of k_i 's are obtained as follows:
 $k_i = (s + p_i)F(s)|_{s = -p_i}$

Therefore,
 $k_0 = \frac{5(-10) + 40}{(-10 + 5 - j2)(-10 + 5 + j2)} = \frac{-50 + 40}{(-5 - j2)(-5 + j2)} = \frac{-10}{25 - 4} = \frac{-10}{21} = -0.476$
 $k_1 = \frac{5(-5 - j2) + 40}{(-5 - j2 - 5 + j2)(-5 - j2 - 5 - j2)} = \frac{-25 - 10j + 40}{(-10 - j2)(-10 - j2)} = \frac{15 - 10j}{100 + 40j + 4} = \frac{15 - 10j}{104 + 40j} = 0.144 - 0.097j$
 $k_2 = \frac{5(-5 + j2) + 40}{(-5 + j2 - 5 + j2)(-5 + j2 - 5 - j2)} = \frac{-25 + 10j + 40}{(-10 + j2)(-10 + j2)} = \frac{15 + 10j}{100 - 40j + 4} = \frac{15 + 10j}{104 - 40j} = 0.144 + 0.097j$
 $= 5.1723$

Series/Parallel Identification Game

Selected Elements: R1, R2
Elements entered are not in a parallel set.

Check Series Set **Check Parallel Set** **No More Sets**

Repair Tutorial **Instructions** **Give Up**

Color Nodes **Get Hint**

Correctly entered sets: R1, R2

Level: Hard

For Further Information or to Use this Software in Your Classes

Contact Brian J. Skromme, School of Electrical, Computer, and Energy Engineering, Arizona State University, Box 875706 Tempe, AZ 85287-5706 Phone: (480) 965-8592 FAX: (480) 965-8118 e-mail: skromme@asu.edu

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