

Од свакодневних појава до научних чињеница

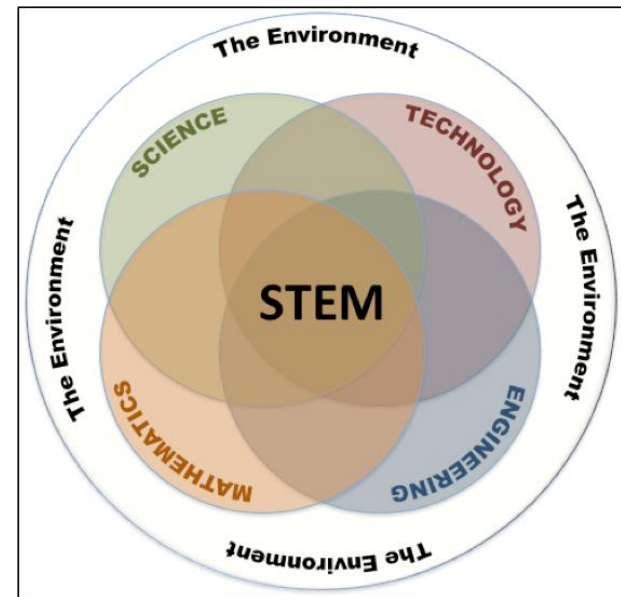
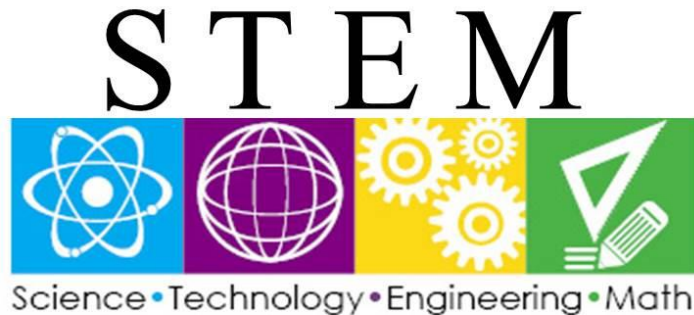
- **Утисак** – као да је све мање заинтересованих ученика који желе да уче природне науке,
- **Физика** и сродни предмети, постали су непопуларани у школама за знатан део ученика?
 - Зашто?

Шта нам је чинити?

- **Променити** однос према реализацији наставног садржаја када предајемо науке.
- **Повећати** сопствену активност: размењивати искуства са колегама физичарима, математичарима, хемичарима, биолозима, географима, информатичарима...
- **Трагати** за новим експериментима, пројектима, погодним за реализацију на часовима....
- **Израда** учила, експеримената, заједничких пројеката...

Како раде у развијеним земљама?

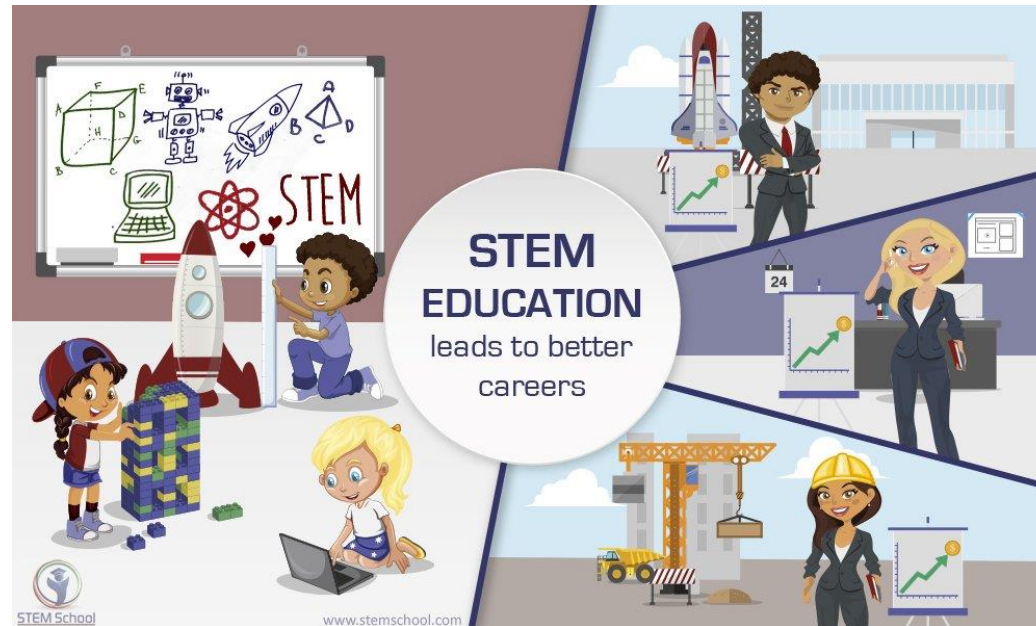
- **STEM** = Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics.



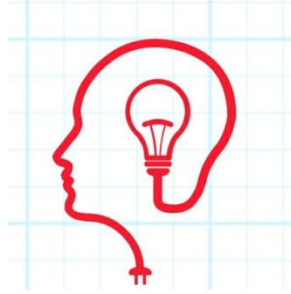
- Курикулум заснован на идеји образовања ученика за четири специфичне дисциплине – наука, технологија, инжењерство и математика – са интердисциплинарним и примењеним приступом.

Today's students are tomorrow's leaders

- some common STEM areas include: aerospace engineering, astrophysics, astronomy, biochemistry, biomechanics, chemical engineering, chemistry, civil engineering, computer science, mathematical biology, nanotechnology, neurobiology, nuclear physics, physics, and robotics, among many, many others.



STEM образовање vodi ka boļoj karijeri



lim (?) -> STEM

- **Пројектно учење**
- **Шта је пројекат?**
- **Које су фазе пројекта?**

Thomas, J.W. (1998). Project-based learning: Overview. Novato, CA: Buck Institute for Education.

Thomas, J.W. (2000). A review of research on project-based learning. San Rafael, CA:

Пример 1: Падају ли тежа тела брже?

- Гравитација
- сила теже
- маса, тежина, брзина



Пример 2: Муња

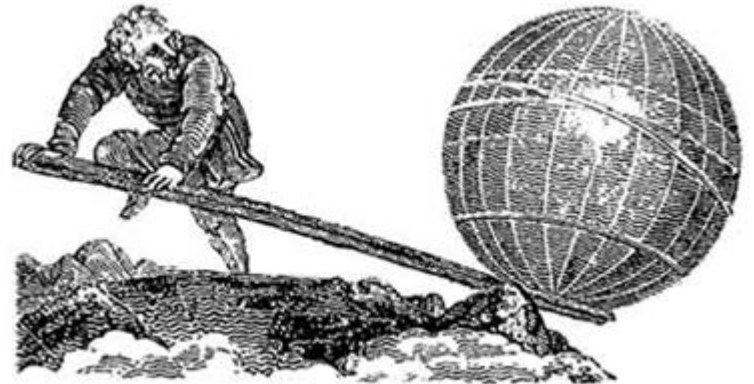
- електрицитет
- облаци
- напон, струја
- звук
- прорачун громобрана



Пример 3: Archimedes and the Door of Science

- Ко је био Архимед?
- Александрија
- Архимед и бројеви
- Да ли би Архимед могао подићи Земљу?

“Give me a place to stand, and I shall move the Earth with a lever”.



Пример 4: H₂O

- атоми и молекули
- физичке и хемијске особине воде
- индекс преламања воде
- значај воде за живот на Земљи

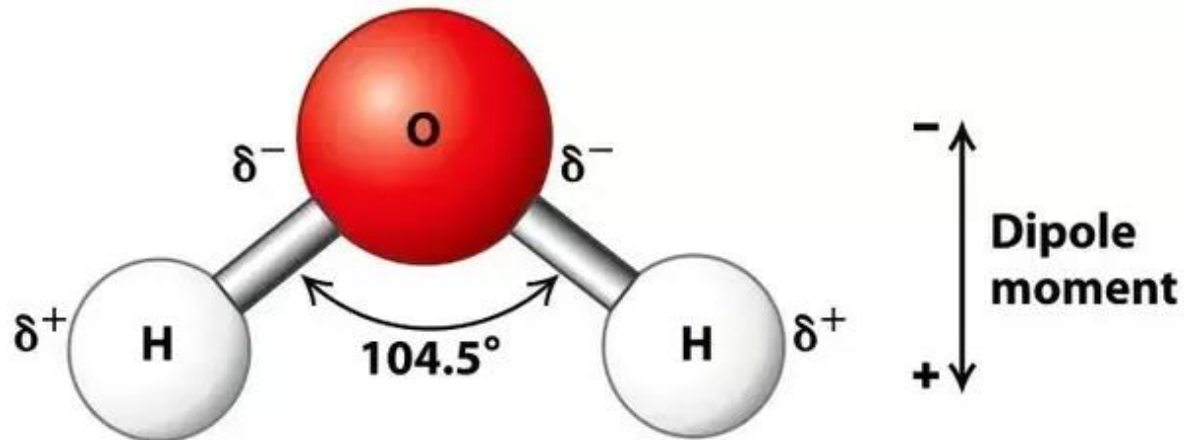
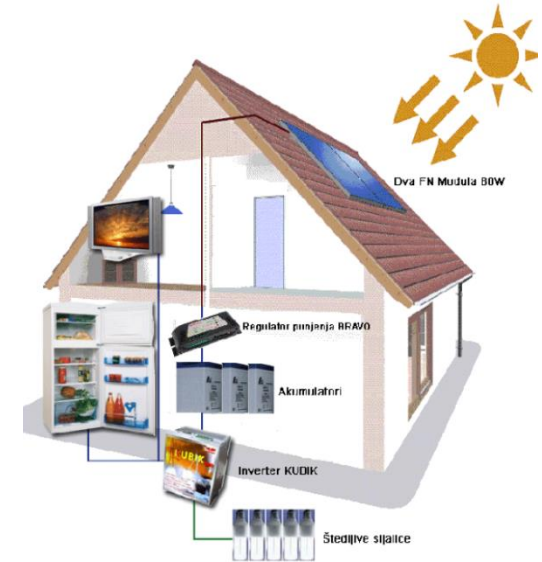


Figure 2-5
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition
© 2008 W. H. Freeman and Company

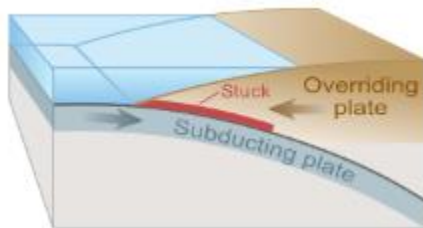
Пример 5: Соларна енергија

- Сунце
- Енергија
- Полупроводници
- Фотосинтеза
- Инсталација фотонапонских система

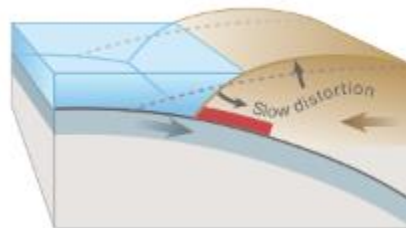


Пример 6: Цунами

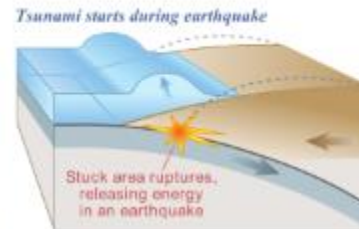
- Земља
- Сеизмичност
- Таласи



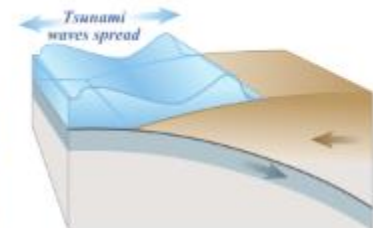
Цртеж границе тектонске плоче пре земљотреса



Преклапајућа плоча подлеже под напором, узрокујући тектонско подизање.



Плоча проклизава, узрокујући **слагање** и ослобађање енергије у воду.



Ослобођена енергија производи цунамне таласе.

Пример 7: Сензори и роботи

- Ултразвук
- Сензори
- Програмирање



Пример 8: Људи у свемиру

- Први човек у свемиру
- Безтежинско стање
- Како безтежинско стање утиче на организам?
- Зрачење



Overview and Benefits of Project-Based Learning

- (a) has a positive effect on student content knowledge and the development of skills such as collaboration, critical thinking, and problem solving;
- (b) benefits students by increasing their motivation and engagement;
- (c) is challenging for teachers

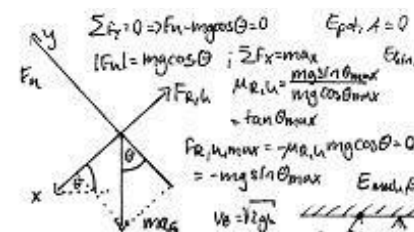
Brush, T., & Saye, J. (2008). The effects of multimedia-supported problem-based inquiry on student engagement, empathy, and assumptions about history. *The Interdisciplinary Journal of Problem-based Learning*, 2(1), 21-56

Експеримент у 2050?

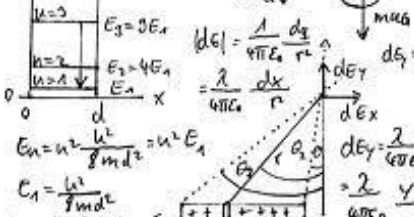
- Научно-технолошки развој ће свакако довести до промене апарата и других ресурса за експерименте који ће бити на располагању наставницима.
- **Али...**

Table 5: Visions of the use of experiments in physics teaching of 2050

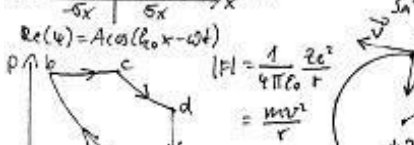
- 1) Experiments will continue to play a central role in physics education, however more will be computer based. Computer aided experiments will allow the inclusion of frictional and other effects in simple experiments.
- 2) Experiments will always be needed to motivate students.
- 3) If we transfer our enthusiasm regarding the use of experiments to new teachers, experiments will remain a key element in physics education. That is, the experiments may stay the same, even though the materials used to demonstrate them may change.
- 4) Simple hands on experiments will always have their place.
- 5) Teachers will remain central to physics education. Ultimately the learning derived from experiments depends on three factors: the enthusiasm of the teacher, the teachers mastery of the topic and the teachers experience.
- 6) We will continue to use every available tool to teach physics, including new technologies. Problems associated with the teaching of physics will not change, however the tools to deal with them will.
- 7) A goal of physics teaching will continue to be the development of critical thinking skills.



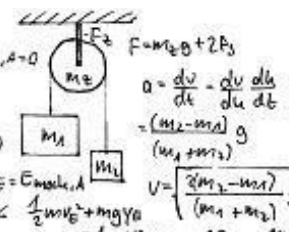
$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_N - mg \cos \theta = 0$
 $\Sigma F_x = \max$
 $|F_N| = mg \cos \theta$
 $F_{R, \max} = \mu R = \mu mg \cos \theta$
 $F_R = \mu mg \cos \theta$
 $F_{R, \max} = \mu R = \mu mg \cos \theta = 0$
 $F_R = -mg \sin \theta$
 $v_0 = \sqrt{2gh}$



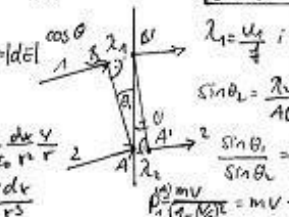
$v = 0, d = n \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 $E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2$
 $E = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2$
 $E_1 = 3E_0$
 $E_2 = 4E_0$
 $E_3 = 5E_0$
 $C_1 = \frac{h\nu}{m c^2}$
 $h\nu = E_0 - E_1$
 $|\psi|^2 = A^2 \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2})$
 $\psi(x,0) = A \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}) e^{i k x}$
 $|\psi|^2 = A^2 \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2})$
 $\delta(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2}$
 $\psi(x) = A \cos(k_0 x - \omega t)$
 $|\psi|^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{ze^2}{r}$
 $E_{\text{pot}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ze^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r}$
 $E_{\text{pot}} = -2E_{\text{kin}}$



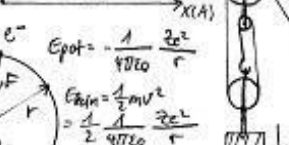
$E_{\text{pot}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ze^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r}$
 $E_{\text{pot}} = -2E_{\text{kin}}$
 $E_{\text{pot}} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{ze^2}{r}$
 $E_{\text{pot}} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{ze^2}{r}$
 $\frac{A'B'}{AB} = \frac{s'}{s}$



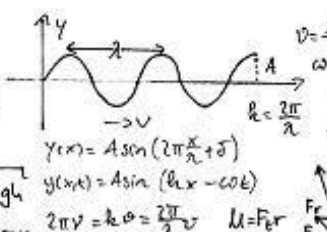
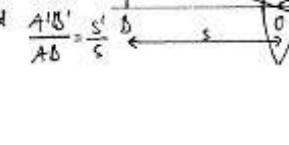
$F = m_2 g + 2F_T$
 $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{du} \frac{du}{dt}$
 $-(m_1 - m_2)g$
 $(u_1 + u_2)$
 $v = \sqrt{\frac{2(m_1 - m_2)gh}{(m_1 + m_2)}}$
 $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m g y_A = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m g y_B$
 $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g h$



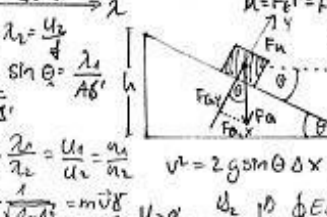
$\lambda_1 = \frac{v_1}{f}; \lambda_2 = \frac{v_2}{f}$
 $\sin \theta_2 = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \sin \theta_1 = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_1}{AB}$
 $\frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{u_2}{u_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$
 $\frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{2g \sin \theta}{g} = 2 \sin \theta$
 $v_2 = 2g \sin \theta \Delta x$
 $v_2 = 2gh$
 $v_3 = \sqrt{2gh} \sin \theta$



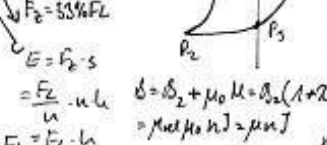
$F_2 = 33\% FL$
 $E = F_2 s$
 $= \frac{F_2}{u} \cdot u \cdot h$
 $= m \cdot g \cdot h$
 $s = u \cdot h$
 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'}$
 $\frac{A'B'}{AB} = \frac{s'}{s}$



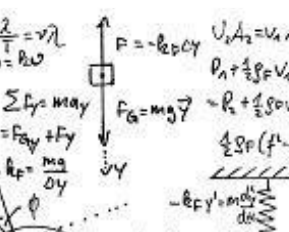
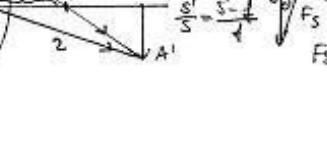
$y(x,t) = A \sin(2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} + \phi)$
 $y(x,t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)$
 $2\pi \nu = k \omega = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} v$
 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = \frac{2.93 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{K}}{T}$
 $P_0 = e \sigma A T^4$
 $P_A = e \sigma A T_0^4$
 $\Delta P = e \sigma A (T^4 - T_0^4)$



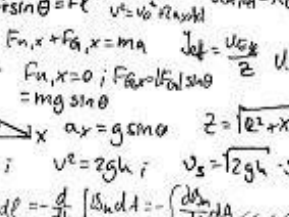
$\mu = \lambda m g \frac{u_2}{u_1}$
 $\phi = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$
 $\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$
 $\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} q_i$
 $\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (I + I_d)$
 $\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (I + I_d)$
 $\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (I + I_d)$



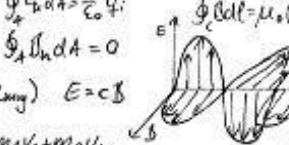
$\delta = \delta_2 + \mu_0 k = \delta_2 (1 + \lambda m g)$
 $E = c B$
 $m v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m v_3 + m_2 v_4$
 $\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_3^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_4^2$
 $m = m$
 $\tan \theta = \frac{a x}{g}$
 $F_s = \frac{m g}{\cos \theta}$
 $|F_s| = \frac{m g}{\sin \theta}$



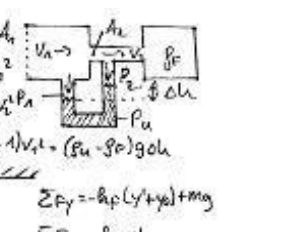
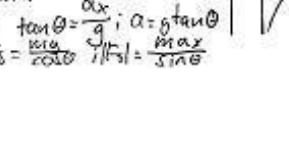
$F = -k e y$
 $F_G = m g$
 $\Sigma F_y = m a_y = F_{Ay} + F_{By}$
 $F_G = m g$
 $y' = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$
 $F_G = F \sin \phi$
 $v = v_0 \sin \omega t$
 $U_{\text{AHL}} = X C \omega t$
 $U_{\text{AHL}} = X C \omega t = \frac{X C U_{\text{eff}}}{\sqrt{1 + X C^2}}$



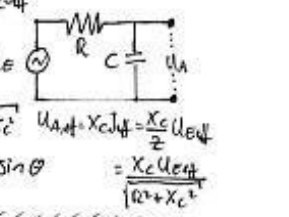
$\Sigma F_y = -k_p (y + \Delta y) + m g$
 $\Sigma F_y = -k_p \Delta y$
 $-k_p \Delta y = m \frac{d^2 \Delta y}{dt^2}$
 $E_{\text{pot}} = \int -k_p y' dy$
 $v_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} k_p y'^2 + E_{\text{pot}, 0}$



$\Sigma F_x + F_{Ax} = m a_x$
 $F_{Ax} = 0; F_{Ax} = F \sin \theta = m g \sin \theta$
 $a_x = g \sin \theta$
 $v_2 = 2g \sin \theta \Delta x$
 $v_2 = 2gh$
 $v_3 = \sqrt{2gh} \sin \theta$



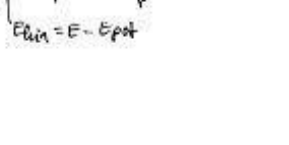
$U_1 A_1 = U_2 A_2$
 $P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$
 $-\rho_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 = P_1$
 $\frac{1}{2} \rho (v_1^2 - v_2^2) = (P_1 - P_2) g h$
 $-\rho_2 y' = m \frac{d^2 y'}{dt^2}$
 $\Sigma F_y = -k_p (y + \Delta y) + m g$
 $\Sigma F_y = -k_p \Delta y$
 $-k_p \Delta y = m \frac{d^2 \Delta y}{dt^2}$
 $E_{\text{pot}} = \int -k_p y' dy$
 $v_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} k_p y'^2 + E_{\text{pot}, 0}$



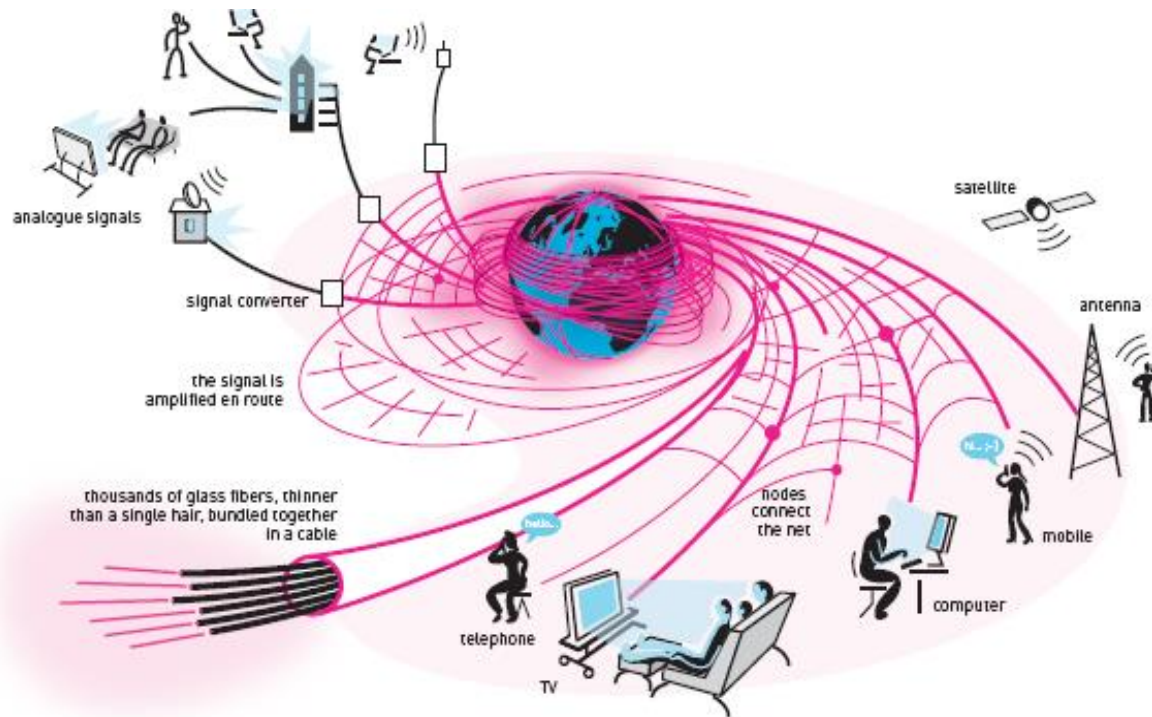
$F_{s1} + F_{s2} + F_{s3} = m a$
 $|F_{s1}| = -\frac{1}{2} k_0$
 $F_{s1} = |F_{s1}| \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}$
 $\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (I + I_d)$
 $\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (I + I_d)$
 $\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (I + I_d)$



$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2 m g h}{\rho_0}} = \sqrt{2 g h}$
 $E_2 > 9$
 $E_{\text{pot}}(r) = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
 $E_{\text{kin}} = E - E_{\text{pot}}$



Хвала на пажњи



Јовановић Мирослав

Гимназија Јосиф Панчић, Бајина Башта