

# Student Responses to Chain Rule Problems in Thermodynamics

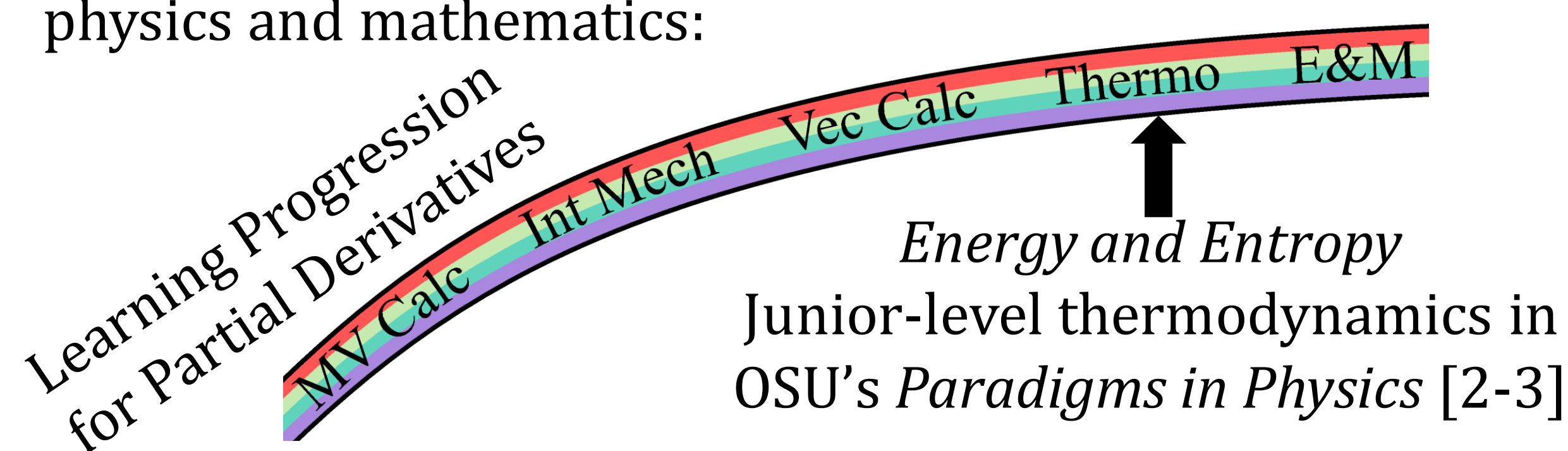
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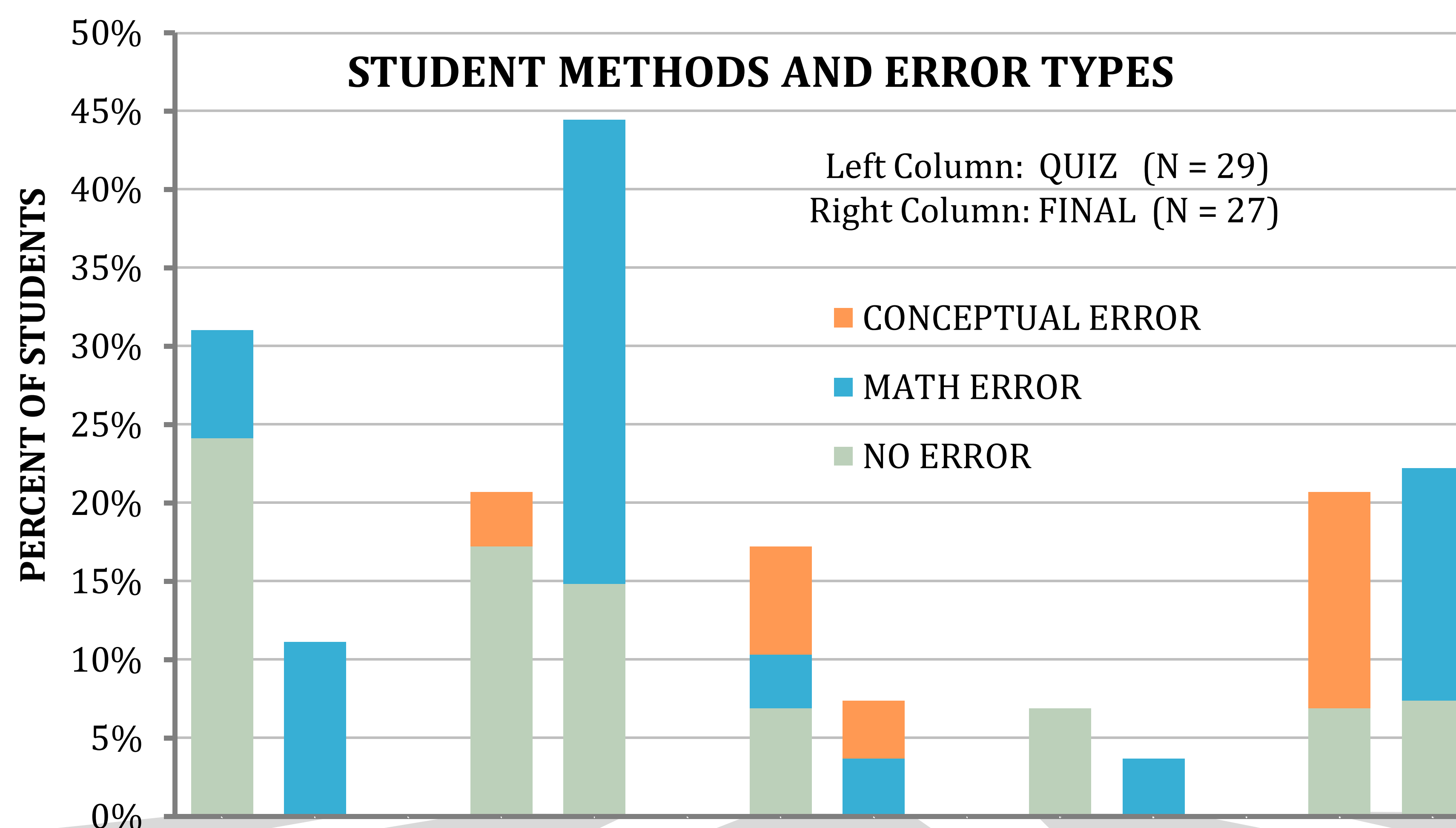
## INTRODUCTION

What methods do students use to evaluate partial derivatives that “require” a multivariable chain rule?

- We studied student responses to 2 chain rule problems:
  - Quiz prompt (no thermodynamics context)
  - Final prompt (implicit thermodynamics context)
- We identified 5 solution methods using emergent coding.
- Student errors were also identified and categorized.
- Part of an expansive study [1] to describe a broad learning progression for partial derivatives across advanced courses in physics and mathematics:



## STUDENT METHODS AND ERROR TYPES



## THE PROMPTS

Given the definitions, evaluate the requested partial derivative.

### QUIZ PROMPT

$$U = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$z = \ln(y - x)$$

$$\text{Find } \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\right)_y$$

(left column in table)  
Assigned on last class day - Friday

### FINAL PROMPT

$$S = Nk_B \left( \ln \left( \frac{N - Vb}{NC} T^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$U = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B T - \frac{aN^2}{V}$$

$$\text{Find } \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_S$$

(right column in table)  
Assigned on final exam - Monday

## VARIABLE SUBSTITUTION

- Solve  $z(x, y)$  for  $x$
- Substitute  $x(y, z)$  into  $U(x, y, z)$
- Evaluate requested partial derivative

1. Solve  $z(x, y)$  for  $x$ :  $e^z = y - x \Rightarrow x = y - e^z$

2. Substitute  $x(y, z)$  into  $U(x, y, z)$ :  $U = (y - e^z)^2 + y^2 + z^2$

3. Evaluate requested partial derivative:  $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\right)_y = -2(y - e^z)e^z + 2z$

## DIFFERENTIAL SUBSTITUTION

- Find  $dU(x, y, z)$
- Solve  $z(x, y)$  for  $x$ , find  $dx(y, z)$
- Substitute  $dx(y, z)$  into  $dU(x, y, z)$
- Factor out differentials
- “Identify” partial derivative

1. Find  $dU(x, y, z)$ :  $dU = 2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz$

2.a. Solve  $z(x, y)$  for  $x$ :  $x = y - e^z$

2.b. Find  $dx(y, z)$ :  $dx = dy - e^z dz$

3. Substitute  $dx(y, z)$  into  $dU(x, y, z)$ :  $dU = 2(y - e^z)(dy - e^z dz) + 2y dy + 2z dz$

4. Factor out differentials:  $dU = (4y - 2e^{2z})dy + (2z - 2e^z(y - e^z))dz$

5. “Identify” requested partial derivative:  $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\right)_y = 2z - 2e^z(y - e^z)$

## IMPLICIT DIFFERENTIATION

- Without intermediate written work, write the chain rule for the requested partial derivative
- Evaluate the chain rule’s partial derivatives (not shown)

1. Without intermediate written work, write the chain rule (for the requested partial derivative):

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\right)_y = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\right)_{x,y}$$

## DIFFERENTIAL DIVISION

- Find  $dU(T, V)$
- Divide  $dU(T, V)$  by  $dV$
- Set  $dS = 0$  ( $S$  is constant) in newly formed partial derivatives
- Evaluate the chain rule’s partial derivatives (not shown)

1. Find the total differential of  $U(T, V)$ :  $dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T dV$

2. Divide  $dU(T, V)$  by  $dV$ :  $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_S = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S$

3. Set  $dS = 0$  ( $S$  is constant) in newly formed partial derivatives

## CHAIN RULE DIAGRAM

- Build chain rule tree diagram for the requested partial derivative
- Associate all branches with a partial derivative
- Construct the chain rule by following all paths from  $dU$  to  $dV$
- Evaluate the chain rule’s partial derivatives (not shown)

1.a. Requested partial derivative’s numerator differential

2. Each link of each path from numerator to denominator represents a unique partial derivative

1.b. Requested partial derivative’s denominator differential

3. Multiply the partial derivatives along each path and sum the results to produce the chain rule for the requested partial derivative

$$\frac{dU}{dS} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T$$

ERROR TYPE	ERROR DESCRIPTION	ERROR CONCLUSIONS
Conceptual Error	Errors during manipulation of derivatives, differentials, or chain rule diagrams. These errors provide insight into students’ lack of conceptual understanding of the solution methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students often “mis-identified” partial derivatives from total differentials.</li> <li>Students often did not correctly hold variables constant while evaluating partial derivatives.</li> <li>Several students mis-built or mis-read chain rule diagrams on the Quiz.</li> </ul>
Math Error	Algebraic errors, sign errors, inadvertently dropped terms, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Math errors were prevalent on the Final prompt but conceptual errors were not.</li> </ul>
No Error	No errors were made.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every student who made no error on the Final used differential substitution or chain rule diagrams.</li> </ul>

## METHOD CONCLUSIONS

- Students used a variety of solution methods but favored different methods on the Quiz than on the Final.
- Variable substitution was less common on the Final, where the algebra is more difficult.
- Differential substitution was more common on the Final.
- Students who used a chain rule diagram improved from Quiz to Final.

## REFERENCES

- See Manogue’s poster, number
- C. A. Manogue *et al.*, *Am. J. Phys.*, **69** (2001)
- C. A. Manogue *et al.*, *Phys. Today*, **56** (2003)

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