

# The Physics of Teaching

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# Outline

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- 2 Research background
  - Black Hole imaged for the first time
  - Atomic and Molecular Collisions
- 3 The Physics of Teaching
  - What are Physics and Teaching?
  - Principles of Physics
  - Physics culture good for Teaching
- 4 Questions and Discussion



# Study Maths, Physics and Chemistry

## Introduction

- In the knowledge-based economy STEM graduates have the best careers:
  - Energy: renewables to nuclear
  - Climate: computational modeling to mitigation
  - Space: interplanetary travel to searching for alien life
  - Engineering: resources to robotics
  - Supercomputers: data science to AI
  - Science: applications and discovery
- All require highest level of Maths and Science
- Complement with music, literature and sport
- Choose a career by the people you want to spend you life with



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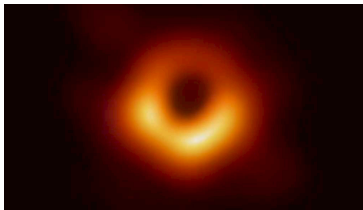
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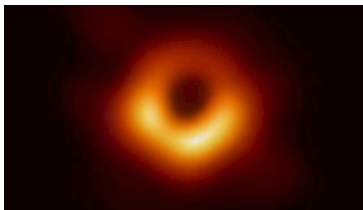
- 2019: Black Hole imaged by an extended light source





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- 2019: Black Hole imaged by an extended light source



- As predicted in 1986:

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## Kerr black hole as a gravitational lens

Igor Bray

*Department of Mathematical Physics, University of Adelaide, GPO Box 498, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia*  
(Received 24 June 1985)

We present approximate solutions to the equations of motion for a ray of light in the Kerr metric which are correct up to and including second-order terms in  $m/r_{\min}$  and  $a/r_{\min}$ , where  $m$  and  $a$  are the Kerr mass and spin, respectively, while  $r_{\min}$  is the distance of closest approach. We use these expressions to investigate the multi-imaging aspect of the gravitational lens effect.

# Atomic and Molecular Collisions

What are they?

- **Collisions on the atomic scale** go on all around us
- Difficult to calculate:
  - Governed by the Laws of Quantum Physics
  - Countably infinite discrete spectrum
  - Uncountably infinite target continuum
  - Charged particles interact out to infinite distances
- Solved by the Convergent Close-Coupling method
  - Valid at all energies and for all collision processes
  - 600+ publications, 200+ coauthors, 17,000+ citations
  - Continuous ARC funding (\$30M) since 1992



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# Atomic and Molecular Collisions

What are they good for?

The primary motivation is to provide accurate collision data for science and industry:

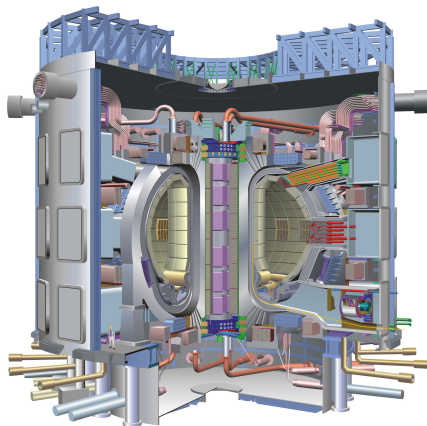
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- Neutral Antimatter creation
- Astrophysics
- Lighting industry
- Nanolithography
- Medical imaging
- Medical therapy

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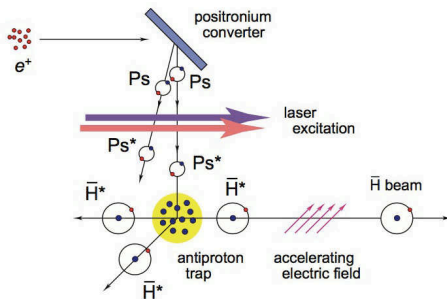


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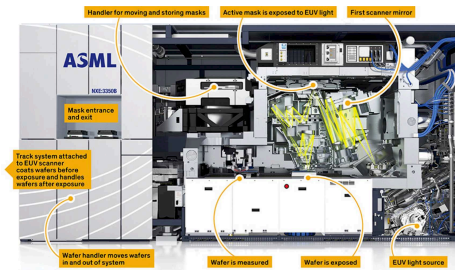


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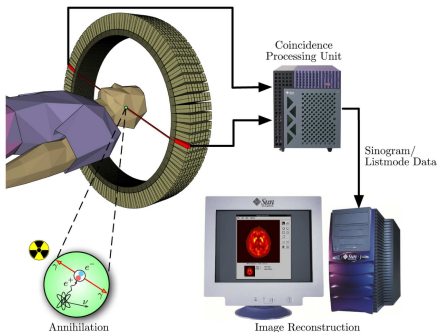


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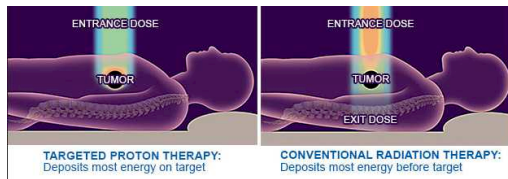


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# The Physics of Teaching

## What are Physics and Teaching?

- Physics:

- Evidence-based, derivable, falsifiable
- Humanities: “You are not entitled to any opinion, only what you can argue for”

- Teaching:

- Information transfer from older to younger generations
- Builds character (confidence, empowerment, resilience, work-ethic)
- Question: which is more important:
  - information transfer, or
  - building character?

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# Principles of Physics

- 2nd Law of Thermodynamics: Entropy increases, information decreases; Creates arrow of time
- Life fights entropy increase (ageing):
  - Multigenerational:
    - Life is about paying it forward, leads to enlightenment
    - Children  $\Leftarrow$  Parents/Teachers  $\Leftarrow$  The rest!
  - Action: good; inaction: bad (neglect, ignore)
  - Teaching is fundamental to fighting entropy increase
- Robert Pirsig's evolutionary hierarchy of Quality
  - 1 Intellectual (least entropy, maximum information)
  - 2 Social
  - 3 Biological
  - 4 Physical (most entropy, minimum information)
- Teaching: health, mutual care, academic excellence



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# Equilibrium: stable or unstable

- In Physics, two kinds of equilibrium:
  - Stable: a small perturbation leads to restoration
  - Unstable: a small perturbation leads to collapse
- Adversarial systems are based on unstable equilibrium: Law, Politics, destructive competition
  - National Rifle Association: “The only thing that stops a bad guy with a gun is a good guy with a gun”
  - Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) of Cold War
  - Personal or organisational conflict
- Cooperative (good-will) systems are based on stable equilibrium: Physics, constructive competition
  - Transition from unstable to stable equilibrium
  - Classroom management: cooperative or adversarial?

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# Student-Teacher balance

- Physics problems: one-body, two-body, three-body, few-body, many-body, statistical
- Student perspective: one-body problem
- Teacher perspective: teaching is a statistical problem
- Zen: When a student is ready the teacher will appear
- Societies/organisations/classrooms:
  - Individualistic: “Look after #1”
  - Totalitarian: “Some of you may die, but it is a sacrifice I’m willing to make!”
  - Balanced: “All for one, one for all!”

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# Physics culture good for Teaching

## Einstein:

- “Things should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler”. Too simple: misuse of
  - Collective nouns (gender, religion, nationality)
  - Metrics (ATAR, money)
  - $v = u + at$  should be  $v(t) = v(t_0) + a[t - t_0]$
- “There are things that count which cannot be counted, and there are things that can be counted which do not count”.
  - Quality cannot be counted, requires right culture
  - “Culture eats strategy for breakfast”
  - Good culture: individual action benefits all

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- Progress: teamwork with “responsible leadership”
  - “champion team will beat a team of champions”
  - is incremental, rarely revolutionary
- Hard is good!
- Unifies: concentrates on message not messenger
- Communication: a balance of clarity and brevity
- Conflicts, personal/organisational, are opportunities
- If a solution exists, Physics will find it!



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