

# Generation of Personalized Tasks and Corresponding Sample Solutions in MATLAB for Anonymous Peer Feedback in the Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering

MATLAB EXPO 2024

Mathias Magdowski

Chair for Electromagnetic Compatibility, Institute for Medical Engineering  
Otto von Guericke University, Magdeburg, Germany

November 13-14, 2024

License: © CC BY 4.0 (Attribution, ShareAlike)



# Overview

Why all this?

How does it work?

What does a typical task look like?

Topic „Nodal Analysis“

Implementation in MATLAB

What came out of it?

Why all this?

# Traditional Performance Assessments



Source: <https://pixabay.com/de/photos/taschenrechner-notizblock-1687962/>

# Demands in the Working World

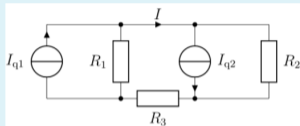


Source: <https://pixabay.com/de/arbeitsplatz-team-gesch%C3%A4ftstreffen-1245776/>



# Classical E-Learning Tasks

Mit Hilfe der Zweipoltheorie soll der Strom  $I$  berechnet werden.



Werte der Bauelemente:

- $I_{q1} = 6 \text{ A}$
- $I_{q2} = 2 \text{ A}$
- $R_1 = 8 \Omega$
- $R_2 = 5 \Omega$
- $R_3 = 8 \Omega$

Geben Sie den Strom in der Form "Zahlenwert Einheit" an. Als (optionaler) Einheitenvorsatz ist m (milli) und k (kilo) erlaubt.

Antwort:  ✓

Die richtige Antwort ist: 2,76 A



# Free Handwritten Solution

Zeitraum:  $0s \leq t \leq 1s$ :

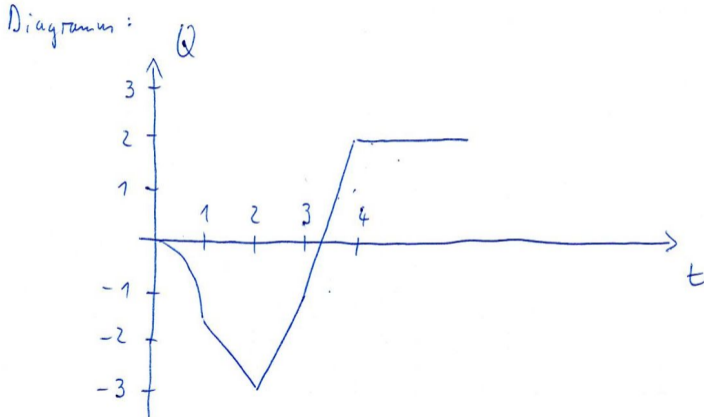
Strom:  $i(t) = -3 \frac{A}{s} \cdot t$

Ladung:  $Q(t) = \int_0^t i(t) dt + Q(0)$   
 $= \int_0^t -3 \frac{A}{s} \cdot t dt + 0$

$$= \left[ -3 \frac{A}{s} \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^t = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{A}{s} \cdot t^2$$

$$Q(1s) = -1,5$$

# Free Handwritten Solution





# Examples of Student Misconceptions

## Specification of Fourier coefficients in $V$ and $V^\circ$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{a_1} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [(-3V) \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot 0.6s) - 7V \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot 2s) - 2V \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot 0.6s)] \\
 &= -0.67V \checkmark \approx (-0.0558V) \text{ Grad ?} \\
 \underline{a_2} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [(-3V) \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot 2 \cdot 0.6s) - 7V \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot 2s) - 2V \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot 0.6s)] \\
 &= 0.787V \checkmark \approx (-0.0556V) \text{ Grad ?} \\
 \underline{a_3} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [(-3V) \cdot \sin(3 \cdot \pi \cdot 0.6s) - 7V \cdot \sin(3 \cdot \pi \cdot 2s) - 2V \cdot \sin(3 \cdot \pi \cdot 0.6s)] \\
 &= 0.725V \checkmark \approx (-0.0552V) \text{ Grad ?} \\
 \underline{a_4} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [(-3V) \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 0.6s) - 7V \cdot \sin(4 \cdot \pi \cdot 2s) - 2V \cdot \sin(4 \cdot \pi \cdot 0.6s)] \\
 &= -0.752V \checkmark \approx (-0.0564V) \text{ Grad ?}
 \end{aligned}$$

also see: <https://twitter.com/LehrstuhlEMV/status/1257605076308426753>



# Examples of Student Misconceptions

Specifying the time function directly with an integral:

Zusatzaufgabe 07:

a)  $i(t) = \int_0^1 4A t dt$   $i(t) = \int_1^2 2A dt$  3 P. / 4 P.

$i(t) = \int_2^3 4A dt$   $i(t) = \int_3^4 1A dt$

b)  $\bar{i} = 1/T \cdot \int_0^T i(t) dt$  ✓ 2,5 P. / 6 P.

$= 1/T \cdot \left[ \int_0^1 4A dt + \int_1^2 2A dt + \int_2^3 4A dt + \int_3^4 1A dt \right]$  ✓ 4 P.



# Examples of Student Misconceptions

Complex impedance converted to time function:

$$\underline{z}_{AB} = 2,42 \Omega + 8,41 \Omega j$$
$$\underline{z}_{AB} = 8,75 \Omega \cdot \sin(\omega t + 73,95^\circ) \hat{=} 8,75 \Omega \cdot e^{j\omega t + 73,95^\circ}$$

also see: <https://twitter.com/LehrstuhlEMV/status/1264294433027174401>



# Idea

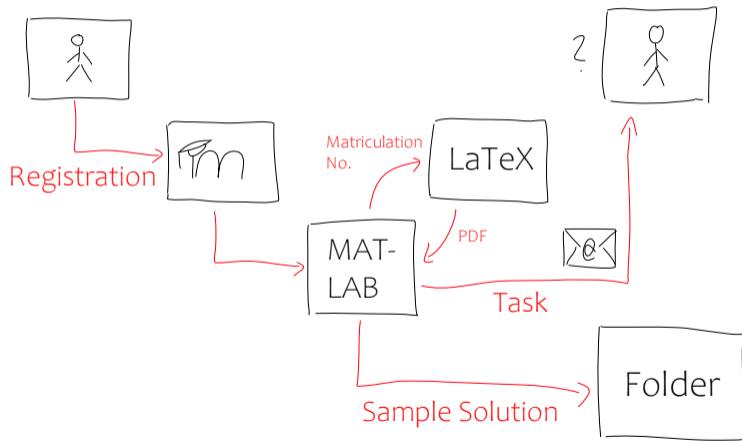
## Personalizable tasks for handwritten solution:

- ▶ handwritten → authentic, low-threshold for formulas, schematics, diagrams, misconceptions become visible
- ▶ personalized → no plagiarism possible
- ▶ peer review → no correction effort → good ready-made personalized sample solution
- ▶ via Moodle, Feedback Fruits and e-mail → scalable, no „red tape“

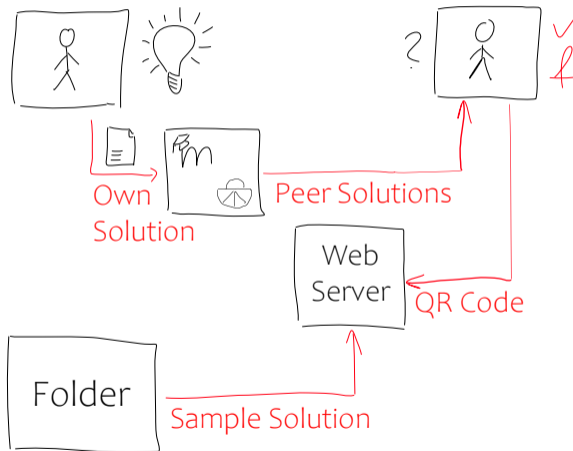
How does it work?



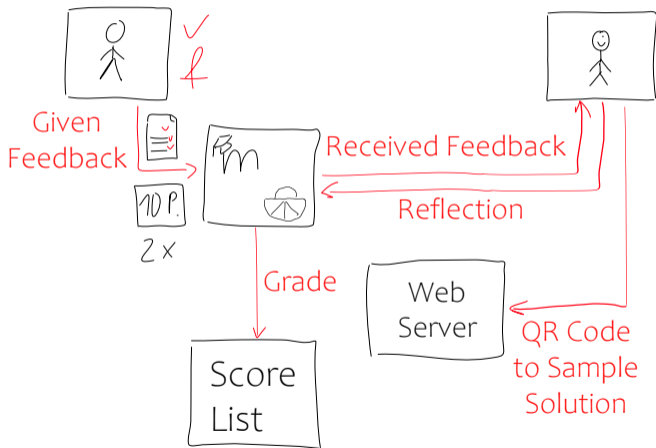
# Creation and Sending of the Tasks



# Submission and Distribution of the Solutions



# Mutual Correction and Completion





What does a typical task look like?

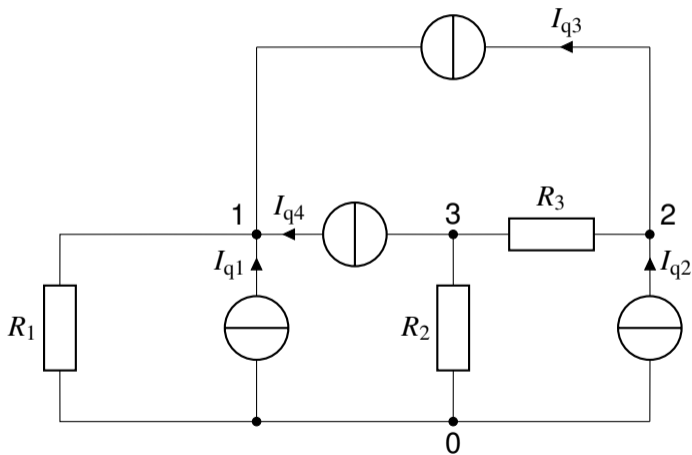


## Task (Same for all)

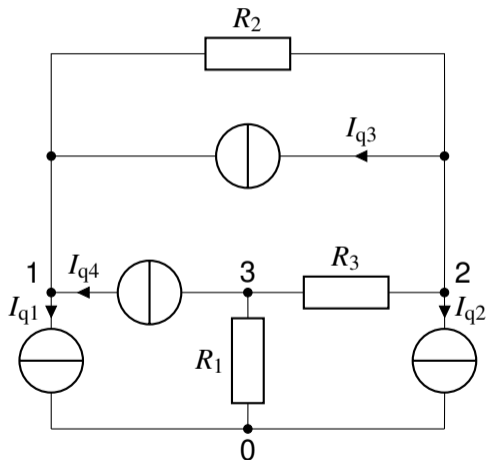
Nodal analysis shall be used to calculate the three nodal voltages  $U_{Kn1}$ ,  $U_{Kn2}$  and  $U_{Kn3}$  between the respective node and the reference node.

- Draw the three nodal voltages  $U_{Kn1}$ ,  $U_{Kn2}$  and  $U_{Kn3}$  in the circuit diagram (3 points).
- Set up the system of equations to calculate the nodal voltages using nodal analysis in matrix form (9 points).
- Insert the values of the components into the system of equations (1 point).
- Solve the system of equations and thus calculate the three nodal voltages  $U_{Kn1}$ ,  $U_{Kn2}$  and  $U_{Kn3}$  (3 points).

# Circuit Diagram (for Matriculation Number 123 460)

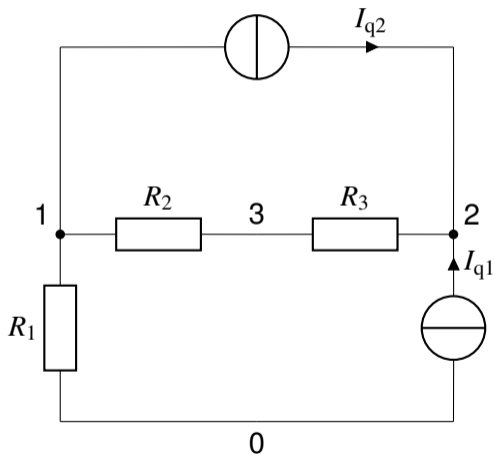


# Circuit Diagram (for Matriculation Number 123 461)



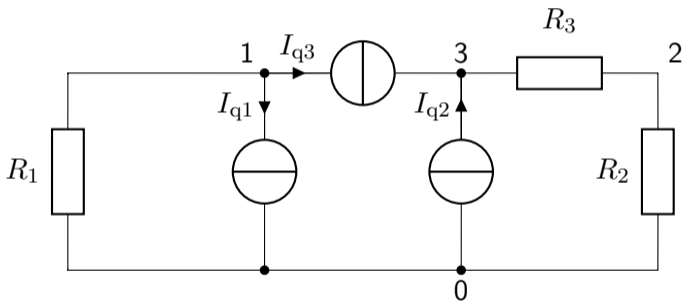


# Circuit Diagram (for Matriculation Number 123 462)





# Circuit Diagram (for Matriculation Number 123 463)





## Sample Solution (for Matriculation Number 123 460)

Set up the system of equations to calculate the network:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G_3 & -G_3 \\ 0 & -G_3 & G_2 + G_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{Kn1} \\ U_{Kn2} \\ U_{Kn3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{q1} + I_{q3} + I_{q4} \\ I_{q2} - I_{q3} \\ -I_{q4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Insert the values of the components into the system of equations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9\text{ S} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7\text{ S} & -7\text{ S} \\ 0 & -7\text{ S} & 13\text{ S} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{Kn1} \\ U_{Kn2} \\ U_{Kn3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11\text{ A} \\ -3\text{ A} \\ -5\text{ A} \end{bmatrix}$$



## Sample Solution (for Matriculation Number 123 461)

Set up the system of equations to calculate the network:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_2 & -G_2 & 0 \\ -G_2 & G_2 + G_3 & -G_3 \\ 0 & -G_3 & G_1 + G_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{Kn1} \\ U_{Kn2} \\ U_{Kn3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -I_{q1} + I_{q3} + I_{q4} \\ -I_{q2} - I_{q3} \\ -I_{q4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Insert the values of the components into the system of equations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \text{ S} & -8 \text{ S} & 0 \\ -8 \text{ S} & 16 \text{ S} & -8 \text{ S} \\ 0 & -8 \text{ S} & 14 \text{ S} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{Kn1} \\ U_{Kn2} \\ U_{Kn3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \text{ A} \\ -15 \text{ A} \\ -8 \text{ A} \end{bmatrix}$$





## Sample Solution (for Matriculation Number 123 462)

Set up the system of equations to calculate the network:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 & 0 & -G_2 \\ 0 & G_3 & -G_3 \\ -G_2 & -G_3 & G_2 + G_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{Kn1} \\ U_{Kn2} \\ U_{Kn3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -I_{q2} \\ I_{q1} + I_{q2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Insert the values of the components into the system of equations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \text{ S} & 0 & -4 \text{ S} \\ 0 & 1 \text{ S} & -1 \text{ S} \\ -4 \text{ S} & -1 \text{ S} & 5 \text{ S} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{Kn1} \\ U_{Kn2} \\ U_{Kn3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \text{ A} \\ 2 \text{ A} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



## Sample Solution (for Matriculation Number 123 463)

Set up the system of equations to calculate the network:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G_2 + G_3 & -G_3 \\ 0 & -G_3 & G_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{Kn1} \\ U_{Kn2} \\ U_{Kn3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -I_{q1} - I_{q3} \\ 0 \\ I_{q2} + I_{q3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Insert the values of the components into the system of equations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7\text{ S} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6\text{ S} & -3\text{ S} \\ 0 & -3\text{ S} & 3\text{ S} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{Kn1} \\ U_{Kn2} \\ U_{Kn3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6\text{ A} \\ 0 \\ 10\text{ A} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Implementation in MATLAB



# How to Import Student Data?

## Table data:

```
no, first, family, email, register, course  
1, Bosco, Baracus, b.a.@a-team.org, 123456, Mechatronics (Bachelor)  
2, Tempelton, Peck, face@a-team.org, 234567, Textile Design (Master)  
3, John, Smith, hannibal@a-team.org, 345678, Management (Master)  
4, H.M., Murdock, murdock@a-team.org, 456789, Aeronautics (Bachelor)
```

# How to Generate and Compile $\text{\LaTeX}$ Documents?

## Relevant commands:

```
rng(register+salt);  
resistor=randi(10);  
fid=fopen(latex_filename,'w');  
fprintf(fid,'%s\n','\begin{equation}');  
fprintf(fid,'%s\n','<more LaTeX code>');  
fclose(fid);  
dos('pdflatex main_latex_filename');  
matlabmail(email,message,subject,filename);
```



# How to Generate and Compile $\text{\LaTeX}$ Documents?

## Relevant commands:

```
rng(register+salt);  
resistor=randi(10);  
fid=fopen(latex_filename,'w');  
fprintf(fid,'%s\n','\begin{equation}');  
fprintf(fid,'%s\n','<more LaTeX code>');  
fclose(fid);  
dos('pdflatex main_latex_filename');  
matlabmail(email,message,subject,filename);
```

→ repeated inside a loop for every student



# How to Send Messages from MATLAB?

```
MATLABMAIL( recipient, message, subject )
```

sends the character string stored in 'message' with subject 'subject' to the address in 'recipient', from the email address stored in the file. This requires that the sending address is a GMAIL email account.

Source: [D. Gleich](https://dgleich.wordpress.com/2014/02/27/get-matlab-to-email-you-when-its-done-running/), „Get Matlab to email you when it's done running!“ (Feb. 2014), [Online]. Available: <https://dgleich.wordpress.com/2014/02/27/get-matlab-to-email-you-when-its-done-running/>

What came out of it?





# Evaluation of a Typical Cycle

## Bare numbers:

- ▶ Tasks sent to about 200 students
- ▶ Solutions submitted by about 100 students
- ▶ Review carried out by about 90 students



# Evaluation of a Typical Cycle

## Bare numbers:

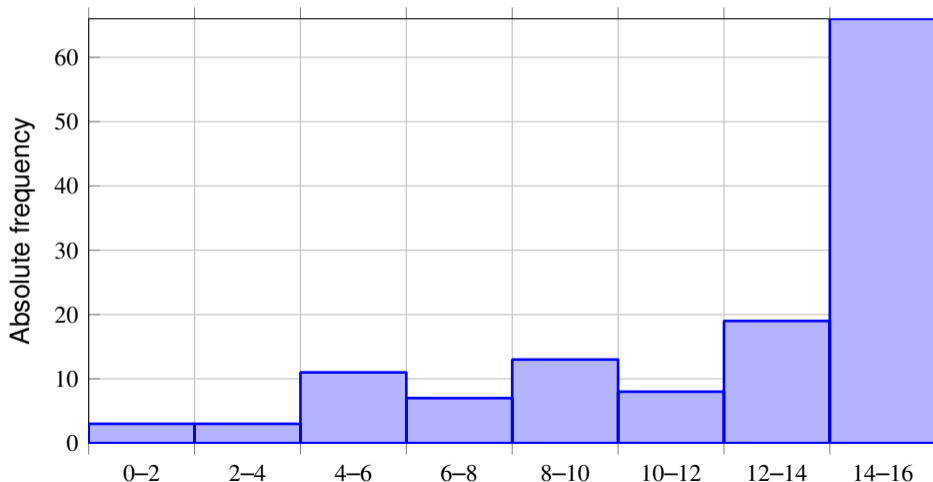
- ▶ Tasks sent to about 200 students
- ▶ Solutions submitted by about 100 students
- ▶ Review carried out by about 90 students

## Advantage:

- ▶ excellent activation
- ▶ good exam preparation without „teaching to the test“

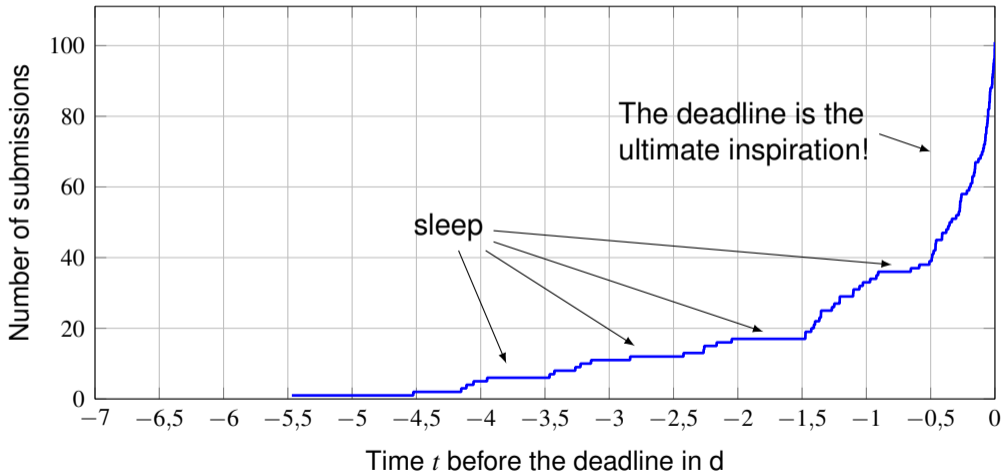


## Typical Distribution of the Points



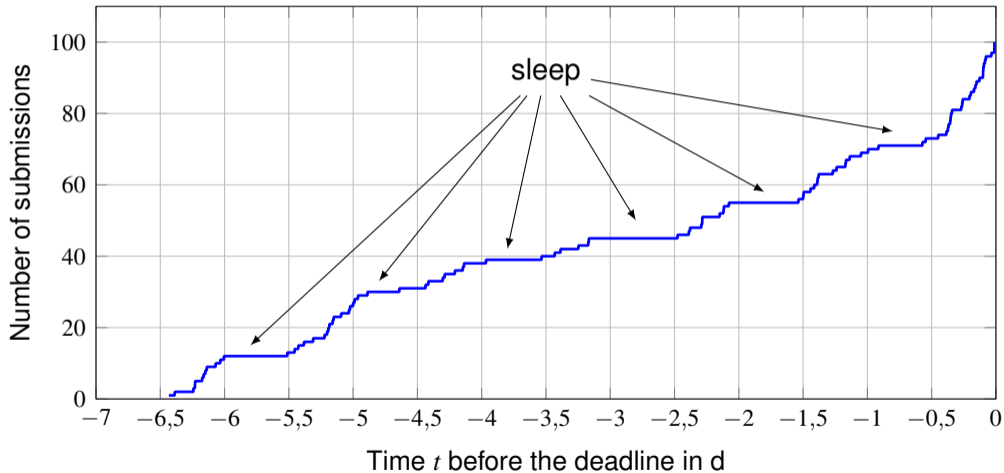


## Typical Timing of Submission



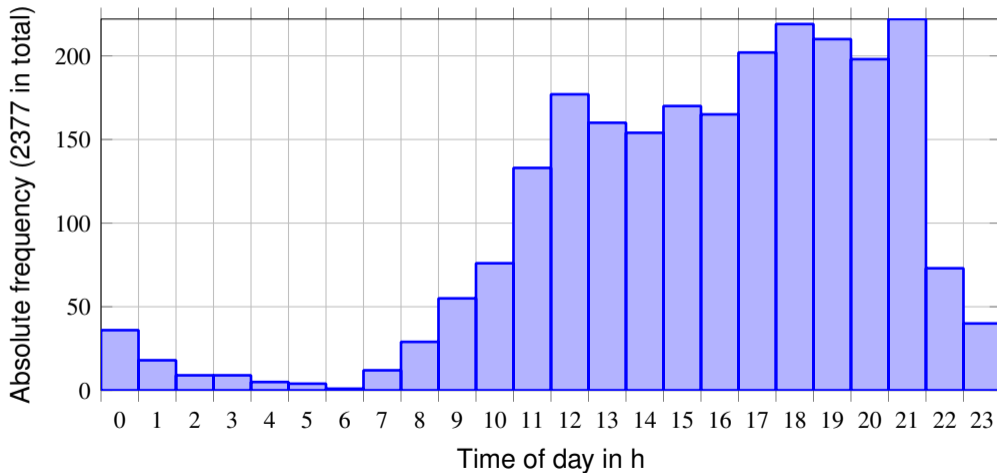


## Typical Timing of Peer Reviews

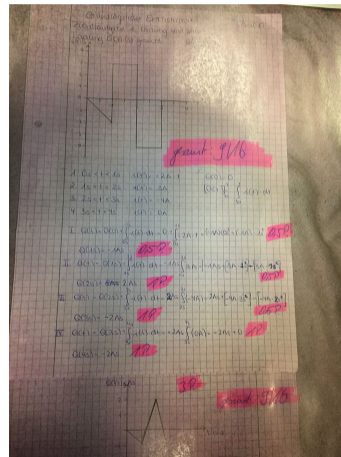
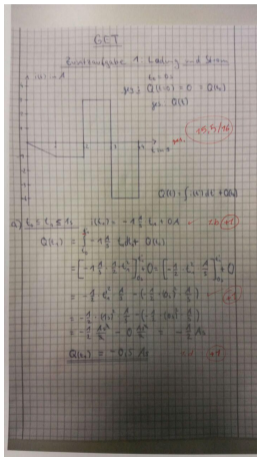




# When Do Students Submit?



# Remaining Problem: Poor Image Quality of Submissions/Corrections





## Further Information

### Achievements to date:

- ▶ 13 different task types developed so far
- ▶ 64 runs in 14 semesters so far
  - ▶ 13 000 personalized tasks sent out
  - ▶ 5500 student solutions submitted
  - ▶ 10 000 student peer reviews accomplished

### Links (in German):

Lightning Talk: [https://youtu.be/LDw\\_Ifmg2WM](https://youtu.be/LDw_Ifmg2WM)

Twitter: #PersonalisierteAufgaben

Article: Research in Learning Technology, DOI: 10.25304/rlt.v28.2339

FAQ: SlideShare





<https://twitter.com/MarkusRidderbu8/status/1523708966039351297>

Thank you very much for  
your attention!

Are there any questions?