

Review of: "Bridging Classical and Computational Physics: Integrating Unsolvable Differential Equations into Undergraduate Education"

Ahmed Refaie Ali¹

1 Menoufia University

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Review Report on "Bridging Classical and Computational Physics: Integrating Unsolvable Differential Equations into Undergraduate Education"

Summary: The paper addresses the significant gap in traditional undergraduate physics education regarding unsolvable differential equations by advocating for the integration of computational methods. It presents nine examples across classical physics domains, demonstrating how computational calculus can effectively handle these equations, thereby proposing a paradigm shift in physics education.

Major Questions and Comments:

Clarity and Structure:

The introduction effectively highlights the issue of unsolvable differential equations in classical physics education.
 However, the narrative flow and structure of the paper could be clearer. The transitions between sections, such as from the overview to specific examples, feel abrupt and could benefit from smoother transitions or clearer delineation of subsections.

Educational Impact and Feasibility:

The claim that computational calculus can be taught in a one-hour lecture to high school students seems ambitious.
 Could the authors provide more evidence or examples of successful implementations in varied educational settings?
 How feasible is it to integrate these methods across different educational levels and institutions?

Analytical vs. Computational Methods:

• The paper argues for the practicality and accessibility of computational methods compared to traditional analytic solutions. However, it would strengthen the argument to discuss cases where analytic solutions are still preferred or necessary. Are there limitations or drawbacks to computational approaches that should be highlighted?

Depth of Analysis:

• While the paper introduces several examples (e.g., three-body problem, rocket trajectories), the depth of analysis



varies. Some examples are discussed briefly, while others delve into computational specifics. Could the authors provide a more uniform level of detail across all examples, perhaps focusing on a few key applications and providing more in-depth analyses?

Pedagogical Approach:

 How does integrating computational calculus impact students' conceptual understanding of physics compared to traditional methods? Are there studies or data supporting improved learning outcomes or retention rates with this approach? Addressing these points would bolster the paper's argument for a foundational shift in physics education.

References and Further Reading:

The reference to the "University's Little Secret" provides an intriguing perspective but lacks citations to substantiate
claims about the omission of unsolvable differential equations in mainstream physics education. Including references to
educational studies or surveys would enhance the paper's credibility and contextualize its claims within existing
literature.

Conclusion: Overall, the paper presents a compelling argument for integrating computational methods to address unsolvable differential equations in undergraduate physics education. However, it would benefit from clearer structure, deeper analysis of key examples, and more robust evidence regarding educational impact and feasibility. Addressing these points would strengthen the paper's contribution to advancing physics curriculum development.

Qeios ID: 0X1GU6 · https://doi.org/10.32388/0X1GU6