



International Conference
The Future of Education



eu-track

Multidisciplinary strategies in education

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*European Training and Research Association for a Cooperation
Key to business*

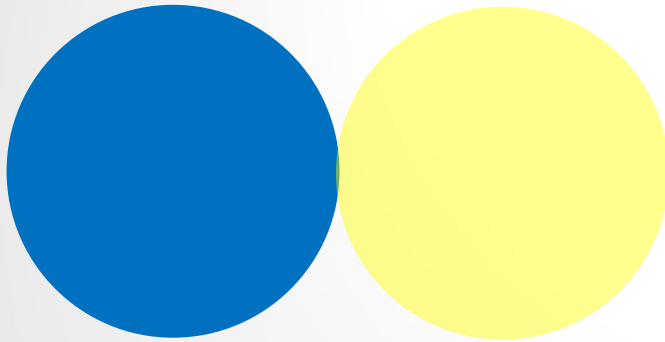
Overview



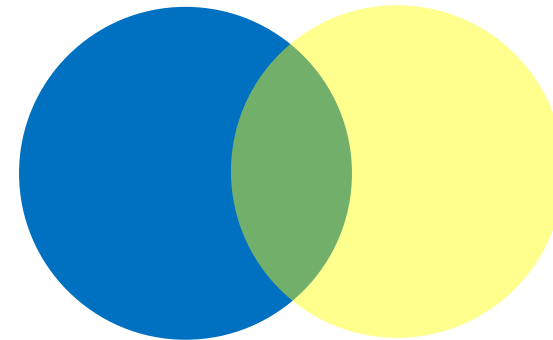
1. Why multidisciplinary matters? A historical perspective: Mendeleev and Bohr
2. Motivation
3. Multidisciplinary context of nano-scale
4. Electronics, math physiology: points in common
5. Engineering-enhanced math education
6. Crossing the disciplinary borders with Chladni plate

Why

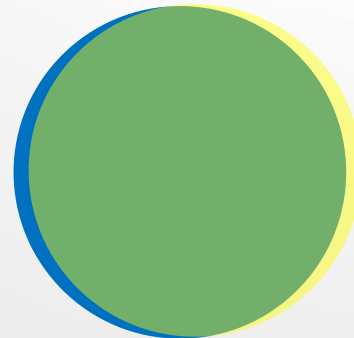
multi-



inter-



transdisciplinarity



matter?

Historical perspective



N. H.D. Bohr (1885-1962)

A Danish physicist, philosopher and promoter of scientific research.

Motivation: MIT white paper

“Convergence is not only important for life science research and health care, but is also critical for future revolutionary advances in many fields.”

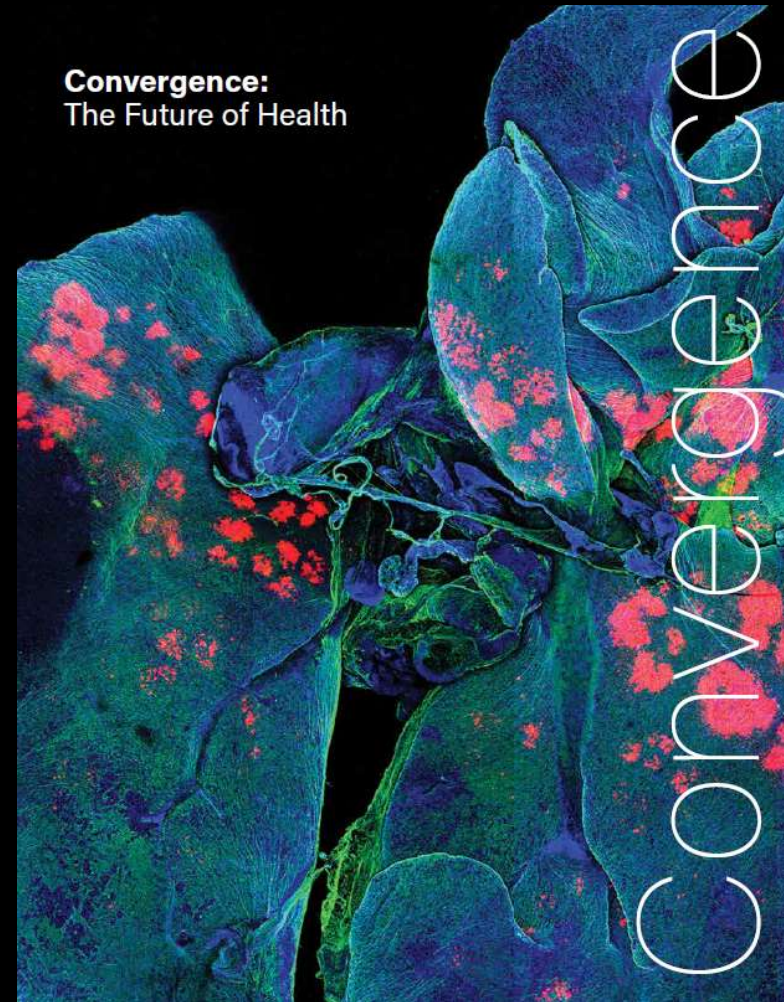
“The successful application of this model will require not simply collaboration between disciplines, but *true disciplinary integration*.”



Motivation: A strategy for “convergence” research to transform biomedicine

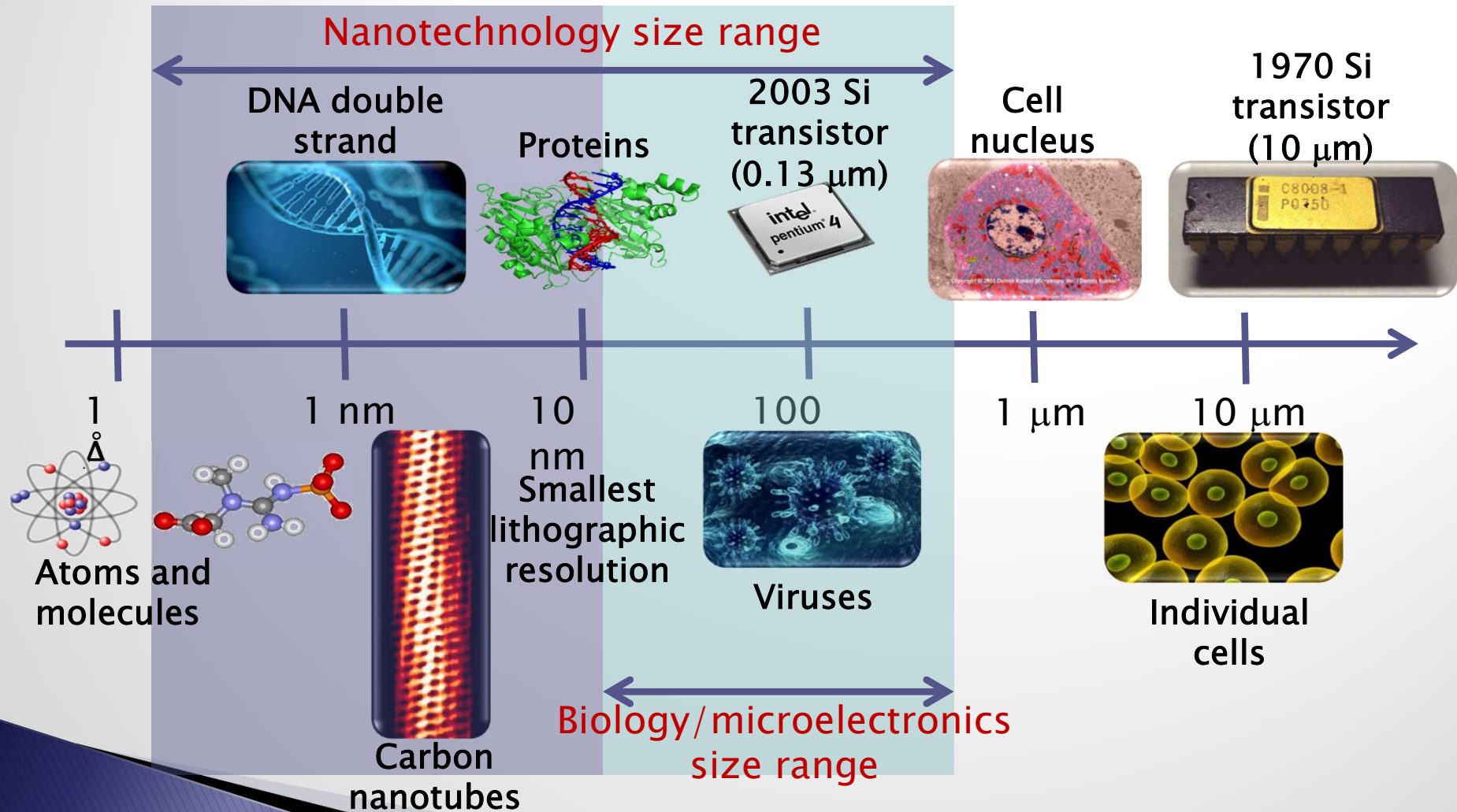
The report outlines three major disease areas — *brain disorders*, *infectious diseases* and *immunology*, and *cancer* — and promising convergence-based approaches to tackling them.

It also presents case studies of four emerging technology categories: advanced imaging in the body, nanotechnology for drug and therapy delivery, regenerative engineering, and big data and health information technology.

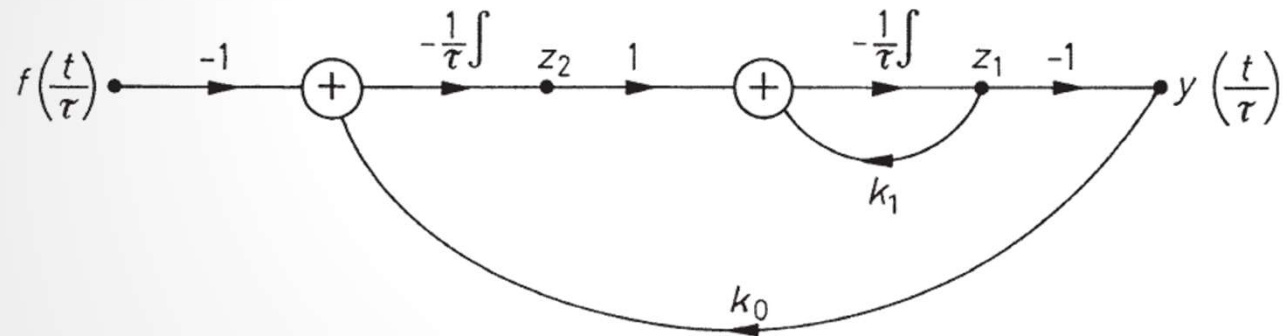


Source: <http://www.convergencerevolution.net/2016-report>

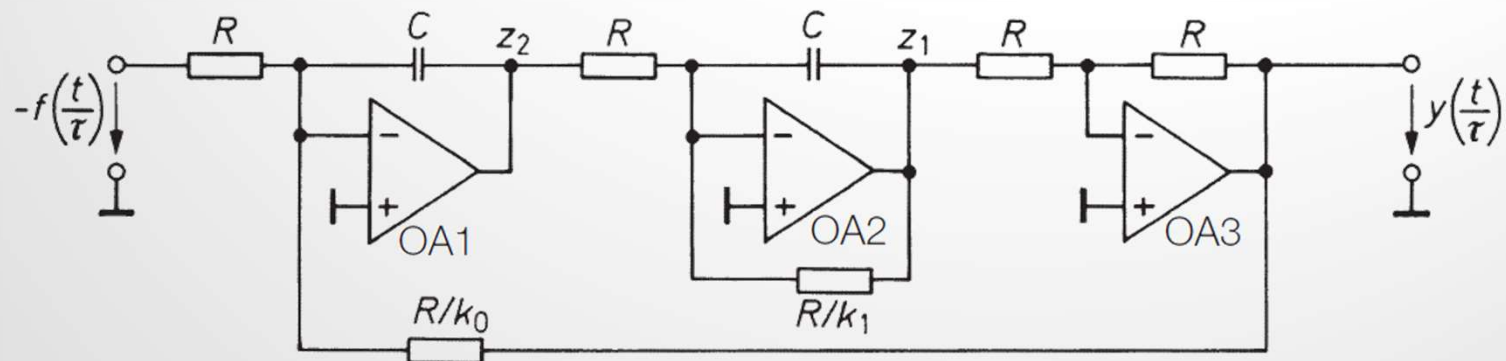
“Nano”: scale consideration



Electronics and math: points in common



Signal flow graph for solving the differential equation $\tau^2 \ddot{y} + k_1 \dot{y} + k_0 y = f\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$



Practical analog computing circuit

Tietze, U., C. Schenk, and E. Gamm, *Electronic Circuits: Handbook for Design and Application*. 2015: Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

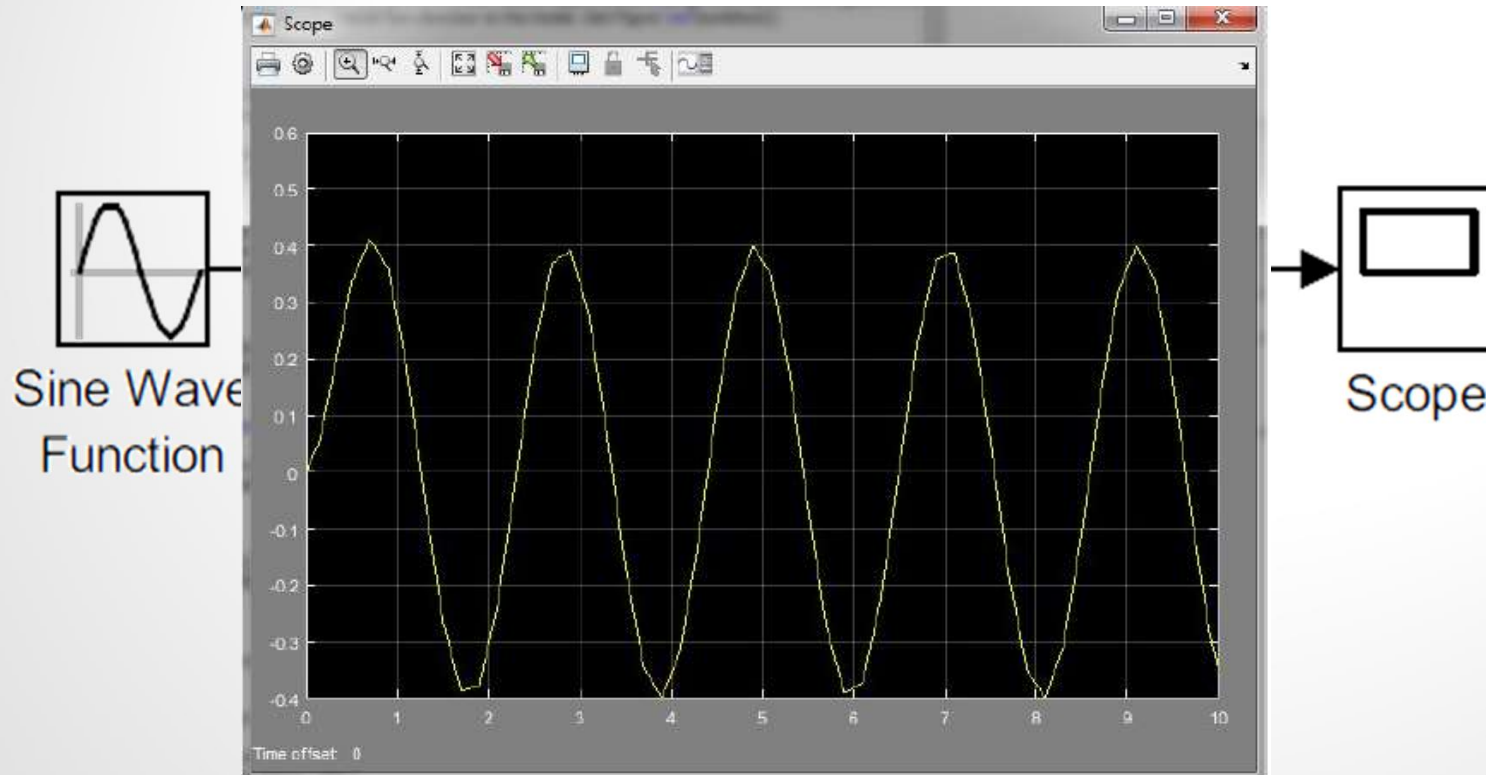
Engineering-enhanced math education

$$LI'' + RI' + \frac{1}{C}I = E_0\omega \cos \omega t \quad \text{and} \quad my'' + cy' + ky = F_0 \cos \omega t$$

Electrical System	Mechanical System
Inductance L	Mass m
Resistance R	Damping constant c
Reciprocal $1/C$ of capacitance	Spring modulus k
Derivative $E_0\omega \cos \omega t$ of } electromotive force }	Driving force $F_0 \cos \omega t$
Current $I(t)$	Displacement $y(t)$

E. Kreyszig, Advanced Engineering Mathematics: Wiley, 1999.

Engineering-enhanced math education



System for solving first order ODE $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2 \sin 3t - 4x$ as a Simulink simulation

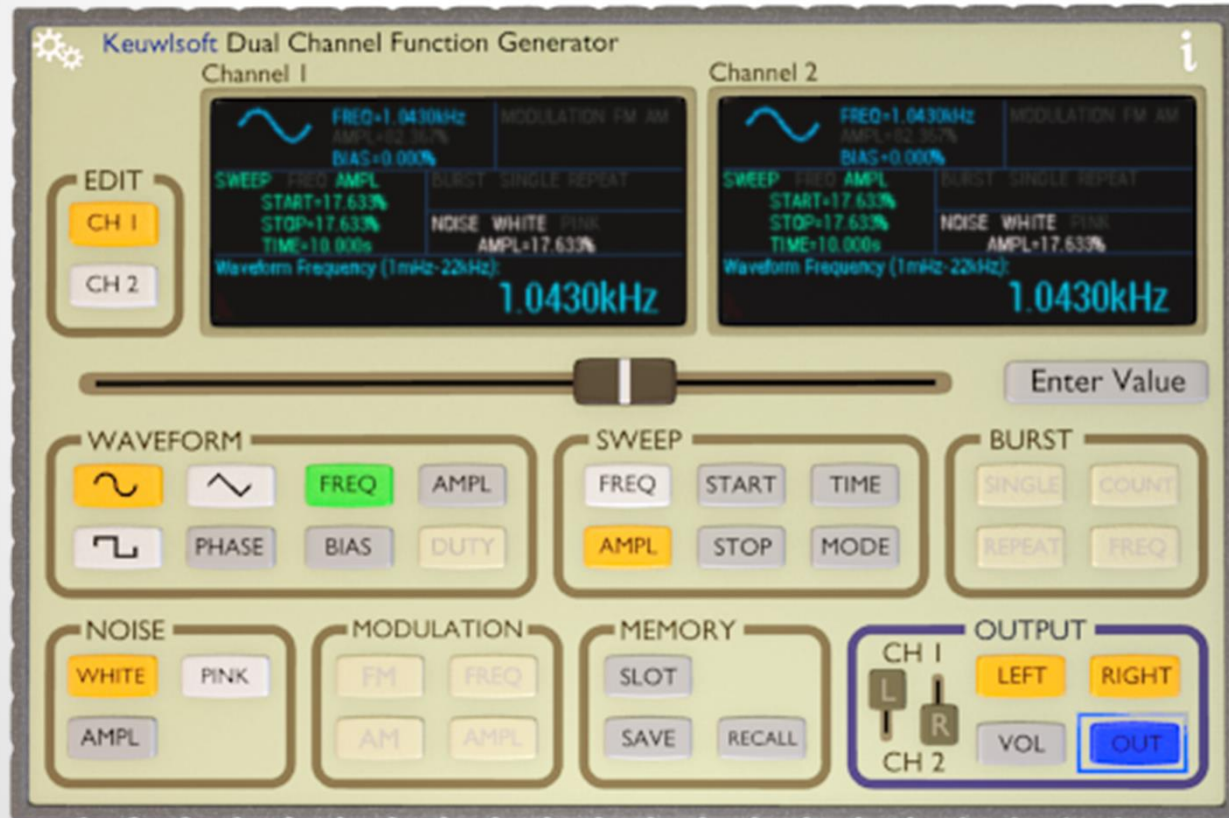
<http://people.uncw.edu/hermanr/mat361/simulink/>

Electronics and physiology: points in common

Cardiovascular system	Electronic circuit	Equivalence relations
Pressure	Voltage	1V ↔ 10mmHg
Blood Flow	Current	1μA ↔ 100 ml/sec
Resistance	Resistance	1 MΩ ↔ 1U
Capacitance	Capacitance	1 μF ↔ 100ml/10mmg
Volume	Charge	1μAs ↔ 100 ml

D. G. Tsalikakis, D. I. Fotiadis, and D. Sideris, "Simulation of cardiovascular diseases using electronic circuits," in Computers in Cardiology, 2003, pp. 445-448.

Chladni plate



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eb8E9EXLOhU>



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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