INTRODUCTION

*Practice makes perfect* is an old, tried-and-true saying. However, in a math class at the college or university level, there is not much time during the class period for you, the student, to practice math. The number of required topics and the essentially lecture-type atmosphere do not leave time for in-class practice. Thus math must be practiced outside the classroom. Now, I’ll try set aside some time each class period to show you how to work homework problems you’re "stuck" on. But in reality, this work does not constitute "practice" for you; it is really just practice for me. And, hopefully, I don’t need too much practice.

Now, what does it mean to *practice math*? I suggest that at the college level it means to actually work problems. And what does it mean to *work* problems? It means – to read problems carefully, to decide which mathematical *tools* to use, to properly use those mathematical tools, to analyze the results, to interpret those results in a written style which is understandable even to an average, educated person.

On a more mundane level, *to practice math is to simplify expressions, to solve equations, to calculate, and to graph.*

And how do we do both these types of practice? It's called *homework.* This is the bottom line – you've got to do homework to get good at math. And, evidently, your chosen career requires both analytical thinking and computational proficiency. Thus, you do need to "get good at math."

So let's agree that homework is necessary. Now it's going to be part of my job this semester to convince you that "Homework is a necessary evil" is an incorrect statement. I must try to show you that homework is necessary, but not evil, in fact, I hope to show you that homework can be, well, . . . fun. Now, don't laugh! And really, if you do not enjoy the solving of problems, both mathematical and logical, then, I suggest, you will not be happy in a career involving mathematical reasoning and/or scientific inquiry. But I guess we'll see about that later.

In logical terms we say that doing homework is a necessary condition for success in this course. However, it is not a sufficient condition for success. That is to say . . .

*If you are successful in this course, then it follows that you did your homework.* (True).

As opposed to

*If you do your homework, then you will be successful in this course.* (False).

We’ll talk more about these two sentences in class!

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1. Actually, as a student pointed-out to me years ago . . . . *Perfect practice makes perfect.*
2. In this context, the word "tool" means a formula or equation.
3. Here, "use those tools" means solve the equations.
For now, let’s get into how I want you to do your homework.

**SPECIFICS**
There are two types of homework associated with this course:

- **Notebook Homework**, and
- **Turn-In Homework (including PODs)**.

You are responsible for both types of homework. However, your treatment of the different types of homework will be very different.

I’ll assign both types of homework. For each section of text, you’ll have a **Notebook Homework** list of problems to do and a **Turn-In Homework** list of problems to do. The **Notebook Homework** list will be longer than the **Turn-In Homework** list.

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**I. Treatment of Notebook Homework (NB):** You need to be able to do all the types of problems assigned in the NB list. These problems will give you the bulk of the **repetition and practice** that you need. The effect of not doing enough of these problems will be **indirect:** you will not have an adequate mathematical grounding, and your performance on our tests will reflect this. Hence, your grade will suffer, but more importantly you yourself will suffer in future course-work (and even, possibly, in your future employment) where you will need to be able to use the math skills that we cover. Remember, just as learning is cumulative, **not-learning is cumulative.**

There will also be a **direct effect** of not doing enough notebook problems: many of these problems (or their **first cousins**) will appear on tests and quizzes!

I shall check up on your notebook homework progress in two ways:

1. **On test day when you come into the classroom to take the test, the first thing you will do is put your homework notebook on my desk.** I will take your notebook with me and grade it. I shall make it a priority to get your notebooks back to you on the next class period, so that you can continue to enter your notebook homework problems.

   I will grade your notebook on its degree of **completeness, not** on the correctness of your work. The **Notebook Homework** problems will mainly be odd-numbered problems, whose answers are in the book. Consequently, I shall assume that you will have checked you answers for correctness. Also, if your notebook has some semblance of order and neatness, you will get some **bonus points.** Conversely, if your notebook is sloppy and disorganized, I will **subtract points.**

   Notebook Homework is extremely important. Everyone will be turning in notebooks, and it is important to me that we have uniformity in the type of notebook you use. There is a separate document specifying the notebook’s physical requirements.

   **Caution:** In the past, some students have followed these procedures, **but** they have simply copied the answers out of the back or the book with no work shown, or they have copied the solutions out of the Solutions Manual or from other students’ papers.

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4 A “POD” is a “Problem of the Day.”
No credit whatsoever will be given if I detect any sort of copying of the solutions from any source. As a matter of fact, I'll probably issue a negative grade on such work!

II. Treatment of the Turn-In Homework Problems -- including PODs (TI & POD): Your approach to the TI / POD problems will be far more structured. You will write-out and solve each problem using the format specified here. I will collect problem sets at assigned times. The problem sets will be read thoroughly and graded carefully. Your grade on the TI / POD problems will provide a major component of your homework / quiz average, and this composite average will count as much as one hour test. Thus the effect of not doing enough of these problems will be direct and profound.

I am going to try to spell-out exactly how I want you to prepare your TI problems for submittal. There are twelve (12) requirements for your turn-in homework. You will be graded on the degree to which you follow these homework instructions as well as how you work the problems!

(1) Use standard 8.5 in. by 11 in. paper (lined, un-lined, or grid) or engineering paper.

(2) Do NOT submit homework on pages with "spiral debris" on the edge.

(3) Write on one side only (we'll call this the front side).

(4) Do NOT use red ink or green ink. (Red hurts my eyes, and I grade in green, so green is my color.) My preference is that you write-out the problem in either black or blue ink and work-out the solution in (dark) pencil.

(5) Always leave a 1" margin at the top of the page and a 1" margin on the left. (There are no requirements for margins on the right or the bottom.) Never write anything whatsoever in the left margin. And the only thing that you write in the top margin is the heading.

(6) The HEADING goes in the top margin of the first page of a given section of TI problems. It is the only writing that goes in the top margin, and here's what it looks like:
Thus, as you can see, each homework set must be labeled. How do I want you to do this? Let's use as an example a fictitious homework assignment for section 1-2.

HERE IS YOUR HEADING

• In the **upper right hand top margin** of the first page (only) of this homework set write your name (LAST, first); then the Assignment Number (or POD #); then the date due, then the date submitted, then the Course & Ref #. (It would be nice if you would (yellow) highlight these items).

• Then on the center of the **top line** of the page write-out the problem numbers of assignment 1-2 and then strike through the number of each problem that you work or try to work, like this 5:

  Sect. 1-2: p. 9: 2, 3, 10, 14 .......... ( 4 )

This way I can see at a glance which problems you've done and which problems you haven't done.

• Then after you have listed the problems, write . . . . . ( # ) , where # stands for the **number of problems in this homework set**, such as “4” in the example above.

**THIS CONCLUDES THE “HEADING” FOR YOUR HOMEWORK.**

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5 In this example, we have **done** numbers 2 and 14. We have not **done** numbers 3 and 10. This is just an example, of course, and I certainly would like for you to do all the TI problems, but don't fib about those that you do; just strike through the numbers of the ones that you do, and leave un-struck the ones that you don't do.
Within a problem set, each problem should be worked in the following manner: (Here’s the "layout" for a problem)

**#1/4 [ Sect. 1-2:p.9:#2 ]**  
HERE YOU WRITE-UP THE PROBLEM, preferably in pen.  
If Johnny can mow 2 lawns in 5 hours and Beth can mow 3 lawns in 7 hours, how long will it take Beth and Johnny working together to mow 9 lawns?  

**Solution:** Blah, blah, blah. Therefore, blah, blah, blah.

HERE YOU DO YOUR WORK AND WRITE-UP THE ANSWER, preferably in pencil.

Please note:  
You must write-out the whole problem. This includes the instructions to the problem. Now, in some problem sets a sequence of similar problems may have the same instructions. After having written these instructions once, you can simply say “Same Instructions” for each subsequent similar problem.

I prefer that you write-out the problem in pen.

Then write-out your solution. You must show all significant steps in writing-out your solution. (For some problems, and/or parts of problems, where it is appropriate for the work to be done on your calculator, you may write calculator work.) However, you must always write-out any formulas you are using, and you must always write out the complete 10-digit display from your calculator before rounding off the result as may be required!

I prefer that you write-out your solution in pencil. (Since you may have to make corrections in your work.)

The guiding principle in how detailed your write-up should be is this: Write down enough so that if, later (a day, a week, or maybe even a month...), you were to come back and look at the problem, YOU WOULD BE ABLE TO FOLLOW YOUR OWN WORK AND SEE WHAT YOU DID!

As this process of paying careful attention to the execution of your work gets a bit tedious, I have significantly reduced the number of problems which I would otherwise assign for you to do. However, there are three important aspects of this homework that I must clearly state:

- Your homework grade will play a significant part in your course grade.
- Many of the homework problems which I have selected (both notebook problems and turn in problems) will be very similar to test-type questions.
- I will take points off your homework if you do not follow these instructions.

Please attempt to be as neat as possible within the limits of a reasonable time period.

**Caution:** In the past, some students have followed the instructions above, but have simply copied the solutions out of the Solutions Manual or from other students’ papers. No credit whatsoever will be given if I detect any sort of copying of the solutions from any source. As a matter of

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6 By the way, can you solve this little problem?
fact, I'll probably issue a \textbf{negative grade} on such work!

The problems which I assign to be turned-in will be chosen carefully. They are important. Many are test-type questions, and others are important concept-type questions and/or practical applications that you must know, but which are too long for an hour test. Therefore, these problems should be worked-out carefully and completely, with \textit{enough detail} so that each step will be clear and easy to follow. Think of it this way: You are creating a self-contained study guide for test review. Or perhaps pretend that you are the teacher and put in enough steps so that an "average student" (namely me) could follow your work. I want you to be able to look back on any one of these problems later (a day, a week, a month, or a year) and be able to follow just what you did to solve the problem.

The idea here is \textit{not} to see how fast you can get through the problems; it \textit{is} to see how well you can learn the \textit{procedures of problem solution}. Sometimes this takes \textit{time}. I want you to work on \textit{speed} later, when you are preparing for a timed test! And I do want to share with you the fact that \textit{these activities (doing homework and preparing for a test) are two separate activities; they have different styles, different goals! And they take place at different times!}

\textbf{(9) BOX YOUR ANSWERS.} You may also wish to box or circle any intermediate results that are important along the way to getting the answer.

\textbf{(10) You are now in training for a professional occupation, so be professional.}

\textbf{(11) Each section of homework is a separate submittal.} All the problems in a given section should be put in \textit{order} and stapled together -- with a \textit{vertical staple} in the \textit{upper left-hand corner}.

\textbf{(12) Finally, be advised that I give bonus points for neatness.} Now don't go hog wild, but try to be neat, and it \textit{will} pay off!