MA162: Finite mathematics

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August 22, 2012

Schedule:

- HW 0.1 is due Friday, Aug 24th, 2012.
- HW 0.2 is due Thursday, Aug 30th, 2012. (Do both!)
- HW 1.1-1.4 are due Friday, Aug 31st, 2012.
- Exam 1 is Monday, Sep 24th, 5:00pm-7:00pm in BS107 and BS116.

Today we will cover graphs, points, lines, and distance (Ch 1.1 - 1.2).

Scheduling and predicting production

- A service club has a side business stuffing envelopes.
- They have a good system, stamp sponge, big boxes of envelopes
- Suddenly you are in charge of scheduling
- You know they could do:
 - 300 envelopes in 60 minutes
 - 480 envelopes in 90 minutes
 - 660 envelopes in 120 minutes



• How many do they stuff per minute?

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 It's weird that there is more than one answer. Oh well, back to business.

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- Eeek! While we were talking, it is down to 9 minutes!
- Can your team get 48 envelopes done in 9 minutes?
- What do you think?
- (Left) Yes, we could totally do it in 9 at our standard rate
- (Right) In 10 we could do it at our standard rate
- (Both) We'd need magic stamp stuffing machines to get it done in under 15

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- Talk to your neighbor, especially if you disagree. Be ready to explain your answer, especially after we vote again.

• Well, that went poorly. They took 18 minutes to do it.

• Did they work twice as slow? Sneaky, they looked just as busy as usual.

• Oh well, last chance. How long does it take to do 900 envelopes?

• What do you think?

- One idea is that it takes a little bit of time to get started. Moisten the sponges, open the boxes of envelopes, get comfortable in the ergonomic stuffing chair, etc.
- Once they are good and going, it is a nice steady rate, but the first few minutes are "wasted" getting ready.
- If we use this model, then how do we predict?
- What do we need to know?

• Two really important numbers are:

• How long does it take them to get ready?

• How many envelopes do they stuff per minute once they are ready

• How do we figure these two numbers out?

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- Startup = 10 minutes,
 Steady rate = 6 envelopes per minute

Ch 1.3: Example 1: Linear depreciation

- In accounting, you keep track of assets (goods)
- But assets are also tax liabilities (bads)
- Old assets are like so whatever and are worth less
- For example:

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- Might be worth plotting it on a graph

Ch 1.3: Example 1: Linear depreciation

This is just slope:

- (x = 0, y = \$100k) and (x = 5, y = \$30k)are two points on the graph
- The slope is

$$rac{100-30}{0-5}=-14$$
 thousand dollars per year

- The bunny hops down \$14k every year.
- The y-intercept was the original \$100k starting value

- This is a classroom of courteous and professional peers
- The material is hard; if we already knew it, we wouldn't be here
- We are busy people; clear **deadlines** are needed to budget time
- We are part of a tradition of several thousand UK students who have mastered this material over the past five years
- Class policies must be consistent across sections and years

Syllabus

- Our time is valuable; clear policies and procedures avoid waste
- The syllabus describes the policies and procedures of this course.
- Make sure you are comfortable with the **absence policy**, the **grading policy**, and the **exam dates**.
- Make sure you are committed to handling the time pressure:
 - Weekly homework, mandatory, no late work accepted
 - Twice weekly full class meetings, mandatory
 - Weekly small recitation meetings, mandatory
 - Monthly Monday evening exams, mandatory

• Homework is due THIS Friday. Online.

• I am heading down to mathskeller NOW.

• Computers that work, assignments takes about 3 minutes

• All of chapter 1 due next Friday, should take an hour if you've studied.