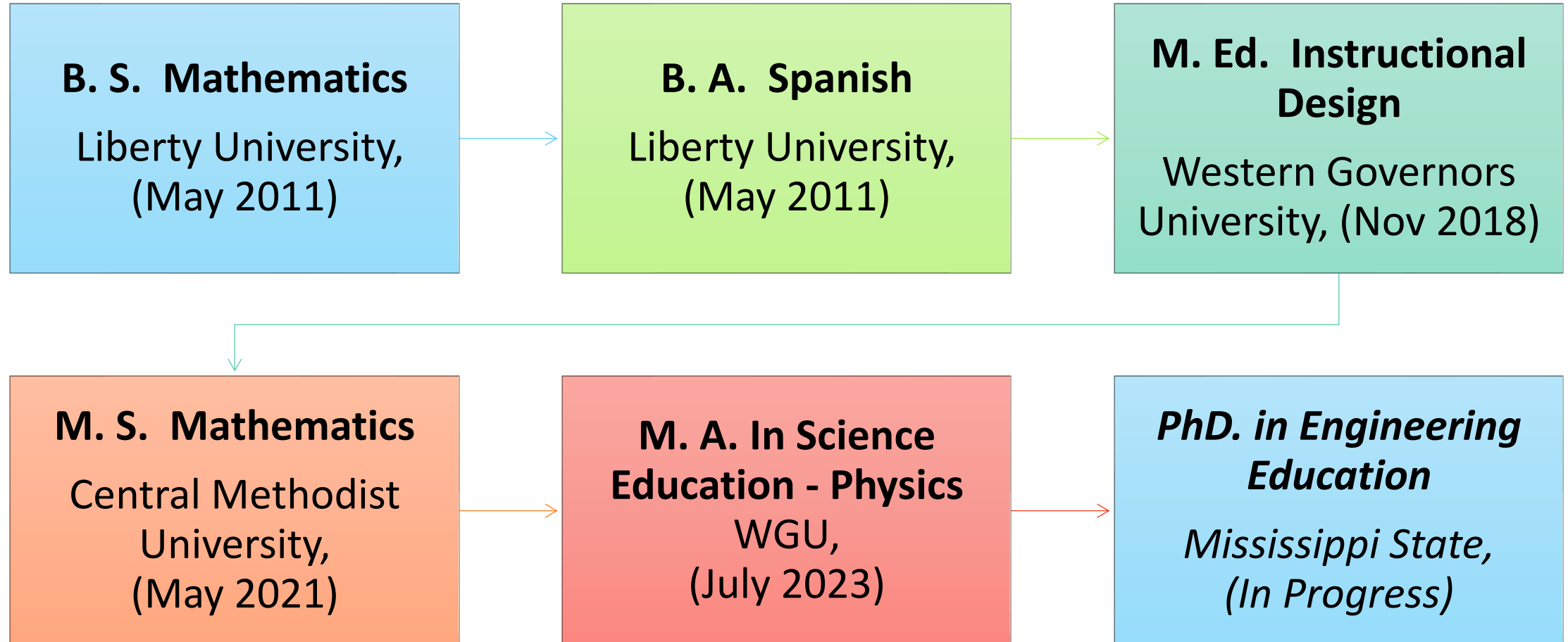


Welcome to Math 114!

Mr. Andrew Volk
Assistant Professor
Mathematics and Physics

Mr. Andrew Volk: Education





A photograph of a church service. In the center, a man in a light pink shirt and blue pants stands holding a tablet. To his left, a man plays an acoustic guitar. Further left, another man plays an electric guitar. To the right of the central man, a woman stands behind a music stand. On the far right, a man plays a bass guitar. The background is a large wooden panel. In the foreground, the backs of several people are visible as they sit in chairs, facing the stage. The text "WELCOME TO CROSSPOINT" is overlaid in large white letters on the right side of the image.

WELCOME TO CROSSPOINT

A place the body of believers gather in corporate worship,
disciple making, and sending each other out into the world
for the name of Christ Jesus.

JOIN US THIS SUNDAY AT: 150 ALUM SPRINGS ROAD, LYNCHBURG, VA 24502
SERVICE TIMES: SUNDAYS AT 9:00 & 11:00 AM



BILLS



FOOTBALL

BUFFALO BILLS FOOTBALL







3D PRINTING

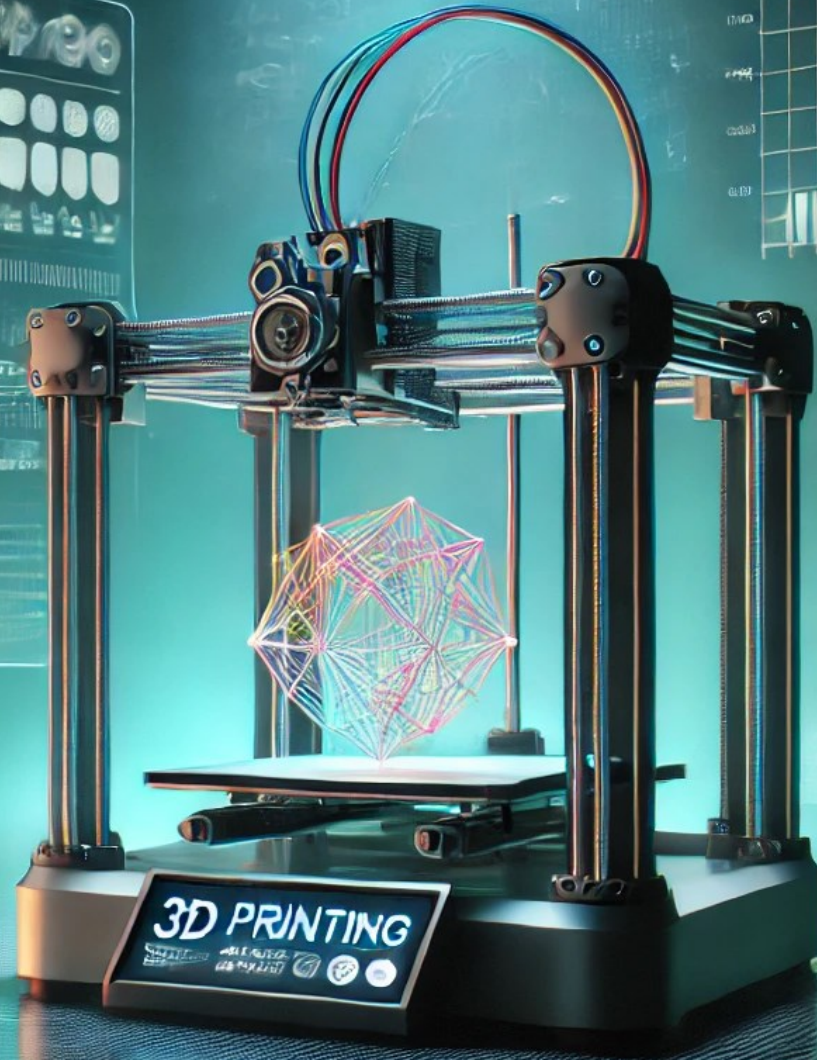
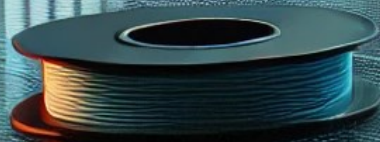
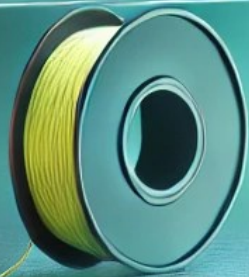
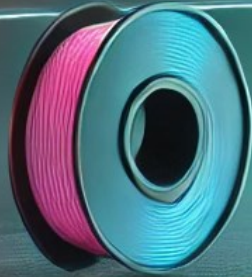
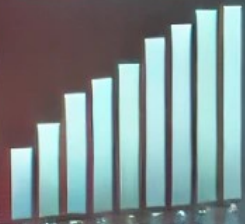


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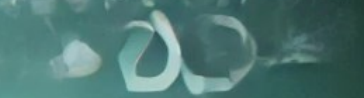
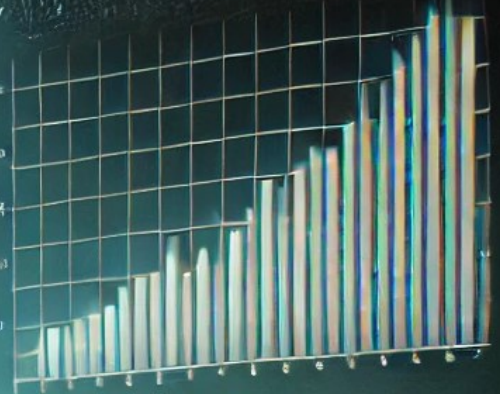
3D PRINTING

3D PRINTING



3D PRINTING

3D PRINTING



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Math 114-002 (9:20-10:10)	Office Hours (8:15-12:15)	Math 114-002 (9:20-10:10)	Office Hours (8:15-12:15)	Math 114-002 (9:20-10:10)
Meetings		Meetings		Meetings
Math 114-003 (12:00-12:50)	PHYS 201L-002 (12:45-2:35)	Math 114-003 (12:00-12:50)	FOCUS (12:15-2:45)	Math 114-003 (12:00-12:50)
FOCUS (1:00-2:00)	FOCUS (2:45-6:00)	FOCUS (1:00-2:00)		Office Hours (1:00-3:00)
PHYS 103-001 (2:10-4:00)		PHYS 201L-004 (2:10-4:00)	PHYS 202L-010 (3:00-4:50)	FOCUS (3:00-5:15)
PHYS 103-002 (4:20-6:10)				

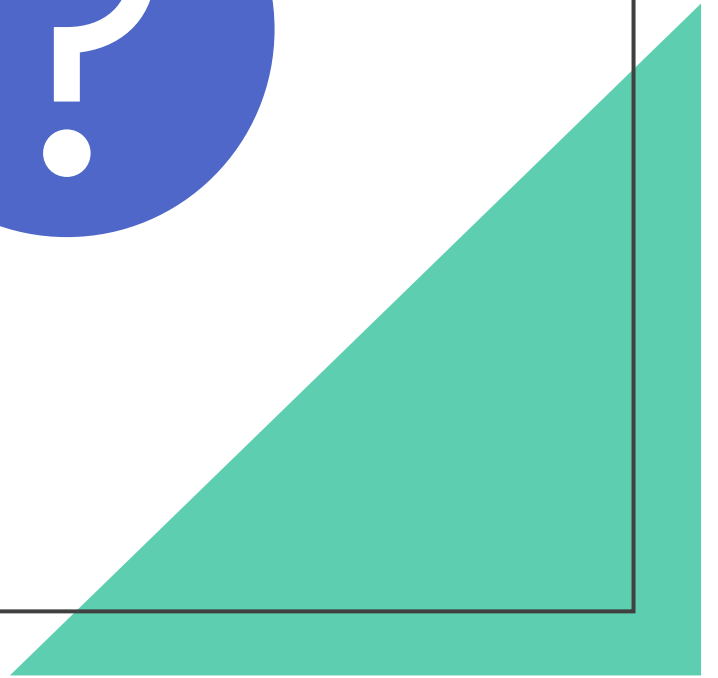
Course	Time	Day	Room	Students
Math 114-002	9:20-10:10	MWF	2443	35
Math 114-003	12:00-12:50	MWF	2446	35
PHYS 103-001	2:10-4:00	M	3185	24
PHYS 103-002	4:20-6:10	M	3181	24
PHYS 201L-002	12:45-2:35	T	3185	24
PHYS 201L-004	2:10-4:00	W	3185	24
PHYS 202L-010	3:00-4:50	R	3181	24
PHYS 103 - B11	LUO	NA	NA	26
PHYS 103 - B12	LUO	NA	NA	26
PHYS 103 - B13	LUO	NA	NA	26
				268

Prof. VOLK

Email: ahvolk@liberty.edu

Cell Phone: 434-841-5810

Questions
about
Professor?



Where am I trying to go?

So I run straight toward the goal in order to win the prize,
which is God's call through Christ Jesus to the life above.

Philippians 3:14
(GNT)



A close-up photograph of two hands, palms facing each other, held together in a prayer position. The hands are positioned centrally, with fingers pointing upwards. The skin is a warm, brownish tone, and the lines on the palms are clearly visible. The background is a dark, solid color. A thin white rectangular border frames the hands and the text.

Prayer

[Online](#)[Residential](#)[Athletics](#)[Alumni](#)[Parents](#)

LIBERTY
UNIVERSITY

Academics & Degrees

[Home](#) > [Registrar](#) > [Academics & Degrees](#)

Registrar

[Registrar](#)[Contact Information](#)[Online Forms](#)

Current Students

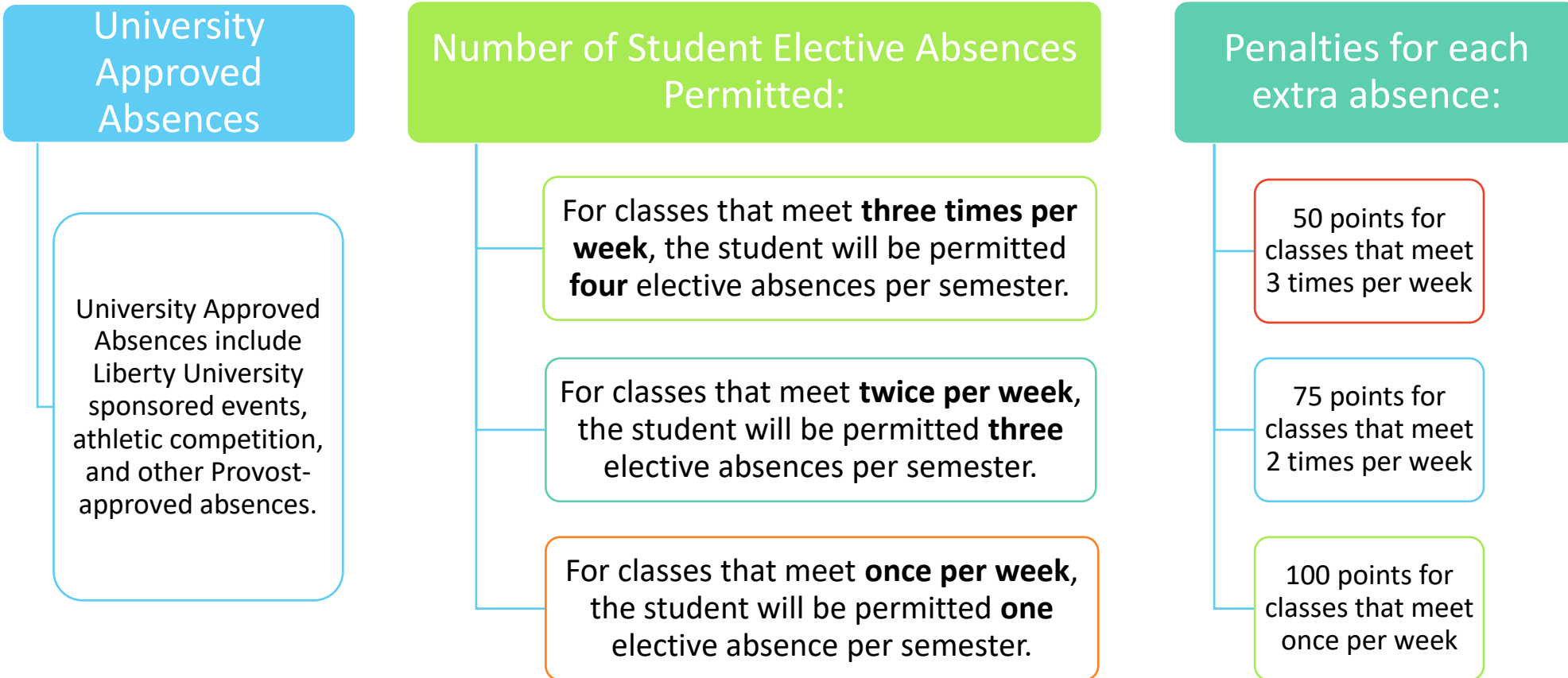
[Change of Major/Minor](#)[Final Exam Schedule | Registrar | Liberty University](#)[Preparation for Finals | Campus Recreation | Liberty University](#)[DI women in third ACHA final in row; DI, DII men in Final Four | Club Sports...](#)[Liberty Falls in Final Seconds to Houston – Liberty Flames](#)[Final Draft 12 | Liberty University Official Bookstore](#)[Nudge: The Final Edition | Liberty University Official Bookstore](#)[Microsoft Word - 16-cv-2372 MSJ \(Standing\) Final](#)[Moot court team heads to National Finals » Liberty News](#)

Final Exam Schedule for Spring 2025

	Thursday, May 1st	Friday, May 2nd	Monday, May 5th
MWF, MW, or WF 8:15 a.m.			8:00-10:00 a.m.
TR 8:15 a.m.	8:00-10:00 a.m.		
MWF, MW, or WF 9:20 a.m.		10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.	
TR 9:45 a.m.		8:00-10:00 a.m.	
MWF, MW, or WF 12 p.m.	10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.		
TR 11:15 a.m.			10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
MWF, MW, or WF 1:05 p.m.	1:00-3:00 p.m.		
TR 12:45 p.m.		1:00-3:00 p.m.	
MWF, MW, or WF 2:10 p.m.			1:00-3:00 p.m.
TR 2:15 p.m.	3:30-5:30 p.m.		
MWF, MW, or WF 3:15 p.m.		3:30-5:30 p.m.	
TR 3:45 p.m.			3:30-5:30 p.m.
MWF, MW, or WF 4:20 p.m.		6:00-8:00 p.m.	

FINAL
EXAMS

How many times can I miss class?





Attendance

We will take attendance via tophat EVERY class.

Sometimes in the beginning

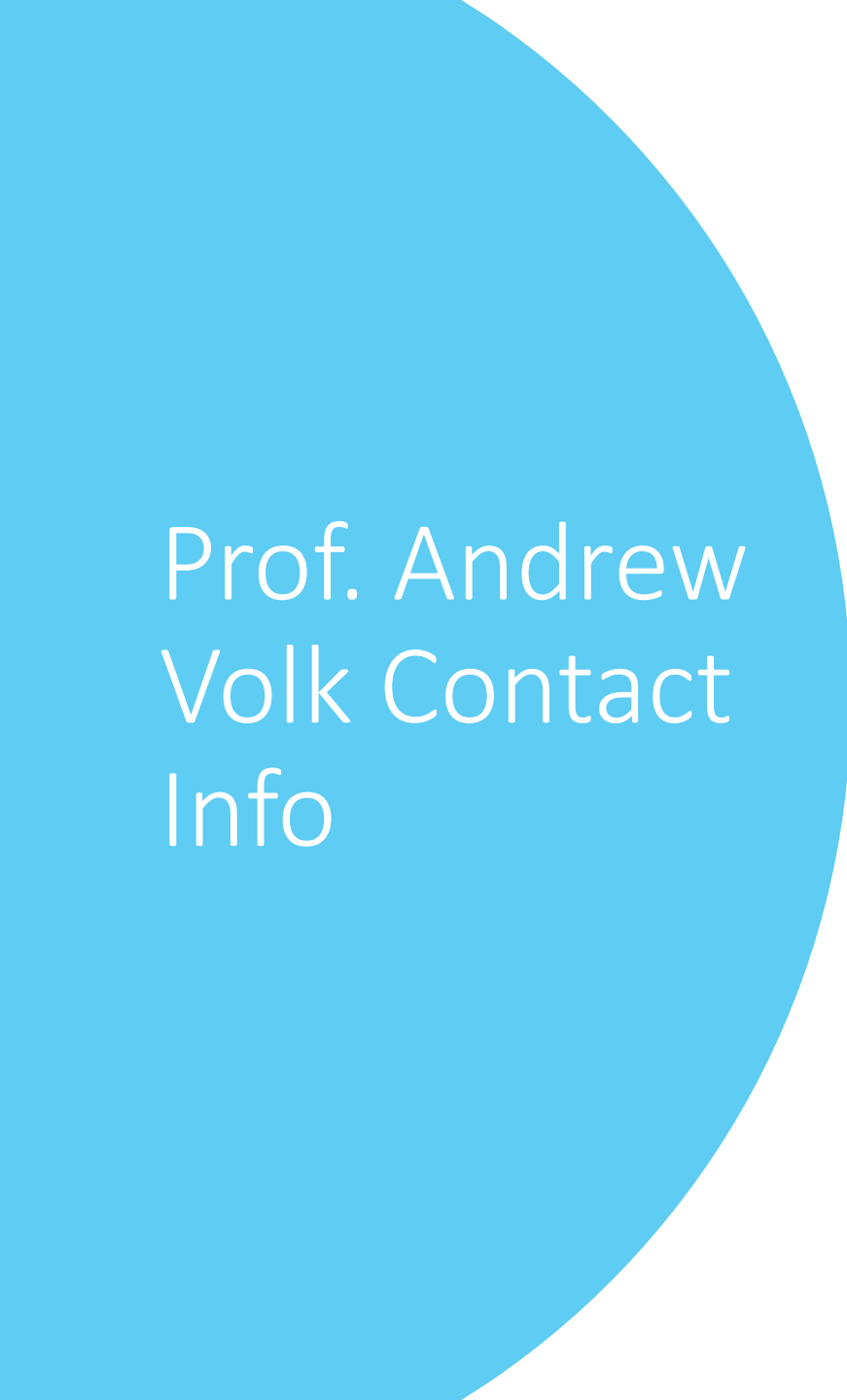
Sometimes in the middle

Sometimes in the end

Ask me after class if you missed it.

How can Mr. Volk support you in this course?

Grades	Update Grades within 24 hours of submission
Announcements	Provide Meaningful Announcements in Canvas
Class	Provide Meaningful Class Times
Support	Provide Office Hours, Tutoring, and Resources to Support Success
Respond	Respond to Emails and Requests within 24hr
Recovery	Provide Recovery Opportunities



Prof. Andrew Volk Contact Info

Email: ahvolk@liberty.edu

Office: Demoss 4284N

Cell Phone: 434-841-5810

Office Hours

Tuesday 8am - 12:30pm

Thursday 8am - 12:30pm

Friday 8am – 9am



Class Session Norms



FOCUSED



ENGAGED



RESPECTFUL

✓ Course Grading

Course grade will be determined by the following point system:

*Includes 10 points extra credit.

Assignment Categories:	Category Weight:
Course Requirements Checklist	10 points*
Projects (3)	75 points
Homework & Test Reviews	300 points
Quizzes (11)	110 points
Tests (3)	375 points
Final Exam (1)	140 points
Total	1000 points

A 900 – 1000 points

B 800 – 899 points

C 700 – 799 points

D 600 – 699 points

F Below 600 points

Course Requirements Checklist



What to do in lecture?



Show up



Take notes

Key formulas

New words

Hints and shortcuts



Answer questions



Make Progress

Doing Homework

Hints:

1. Use Paper, Calculator, Excel
2. Schedule a block of time and follow through
3. Answer problem correctly on first try without much struggle.

Or...

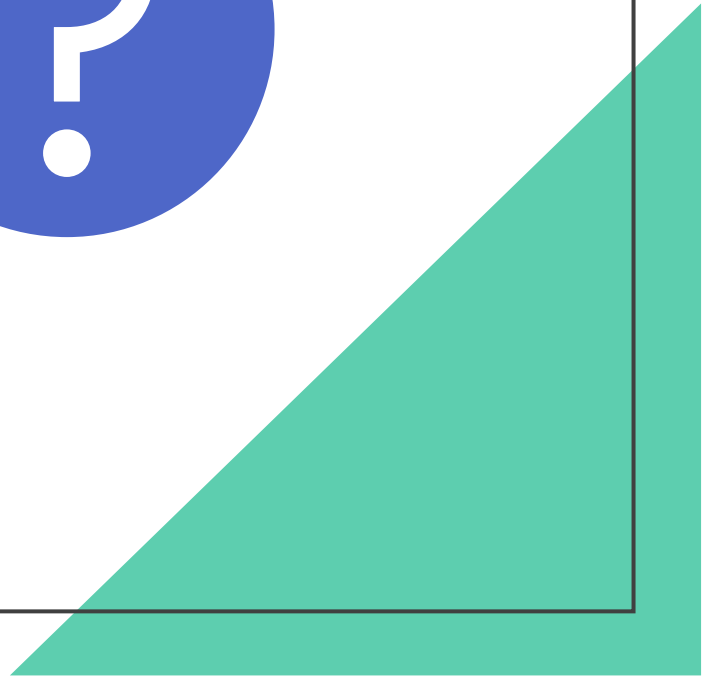
1. Review notes/lecture.
2. Follow a guided example.
3. Still lost? Ask my instructor



Help me solve this

Ask my instructor

Questions
about Course?



CELEBRATE

UNITY

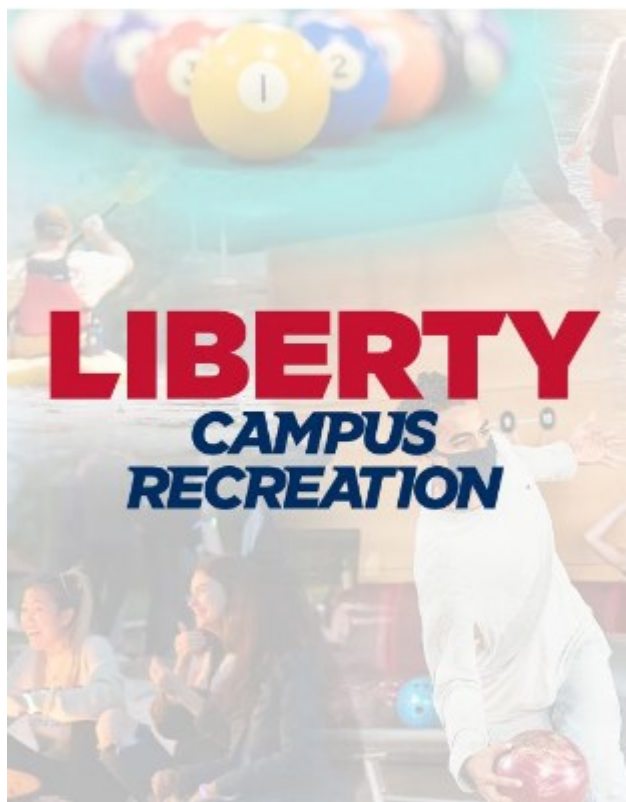
A REFLECTION OF
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.



JAN. 20 | 10:30 A.M. | ALUMNI BALLROOM

LJ | ONE

MLK Day of service
NO CLASS MONDAY



Wintergreen Evening Ski Trip

Jan. 16 | 3-10:30 p.m. | \$55

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by Jan. 15

Wintergreen Ski Trip

Jan. 25 | 8 a.m.-6:30 p.m. | \$75

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by Jan. 24

Mountain Bike Group Ride

Feb. 11 | 4-6 p.m. | Free

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by Feb. 11

Stargazing Overnight Trip

Feb. 21-22 | 5 p.m. (2/21)-10 a.m. (2/22) | \$25

Difficulty Rating: 1

[Register](#) by Feb. 19

Mountain Bike Group Ride

March 4 | 4-6 p.m. | Free

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by March 4

Rock Climbing Trip

March 29 | 10 a.m.-6 p.m. | \$25

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by March 28

Bouldering Trip

April 12 | 10 a.m.-6 p.m. | \$25

Difficulty Rating: 3

[Register](#) by April 11

Wintergreen Ski Trip

Jan. 18 | 8 a.m.-6:30 p.m. | \$75

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by Jan. 17

Wintergreen Evening Ski Trip

Feb. 6 | 3-10:30 p.m. | \$55

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by Feb. 5

Wintergreen Evening Ski Trip

Feb. 13 | 3-10:30 p.m. | \$55

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by Feb. 12

Horseback Riding

Feb. 22 | Noon-6 p.m. | \$40

Difficulty Rating: 1

[Register](#) by Feb. 21

Caving Trip

March 22 | 8 a.m.-6 p.m. | \$25

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by March 21

Fly Fishing Trip

April 5 | 8 a.m.-6 p.m. | \$30

Difficulty Rating: 1

[Register](#) by April 4

Whitewater Rafting Trip

April 25-26 | 4 p.m. (4/25)-10 p.m. (4/26) | \$80

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by April 21

Wintergreen Evening Ski Trip

Jan. 23 | 3-10:30 p.m. | \$55

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by Jan. 22

Wintergreen Ski Trip

Feb. 8 | 8 a.m.-6:30 p.m. | \$75

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by Feb. 7

Caving Trip

Feb. 15 | 8 a.m.-6 p.m. | \$25

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by Feb. 14

Disc Golf Kick-It

Feb. 25 | 4-6 p.m. | Free

Difficulty Rating: 1

[Register](#) by Feb. 25

Disc Golf Kick-It

March 25 | 4-6 p.m. | Free

Difficulty Rating: 1

[Register](#) by March 25

Mountain Bike Group Ride

April 8 | 4-6 p.m. | Free

Difficulty Rating: 2

[Register](#) by April 8



Slumber Party

Jan. 17

9 p.m. – 12 a.m.

LaHaye Event Space

Video Games

Crafts

Free Insomnia Cookies



Bingo Was His Name-O

Jan. 18

9 p.m.

LaHaye Event Space

Farm Bingo

Prizes for round winners



Chat, is this Trivia?

Jan. 23

7 p.m.

LaHaye Event Space

Teams of 6

Brainrot Trivia Categories:

Quotes

Terms

Icons

Audios

Throwbacks



Open Mics are treasured events by Liberty students. Whether you're a singer, musician, comedian, or speaker of some sort, we want to hear from you. If you just want to sit and listen, there is a place for you, too! Come join us for some of the best nights of the school year!

We now provide a Nord Stage 4 for anyone wanting keys to be a part of their performance.



Open Mic
Jan. 14
Montview Starbucks
7 p.m.



Open Mic
Jan. 21
Montview Starbucks
7 p.m.



Open Mic
Jan. 28
Montview Starbucks
7 p.m.



Open Mic
Feb. 4
Montview Starbucks
7 p.m.



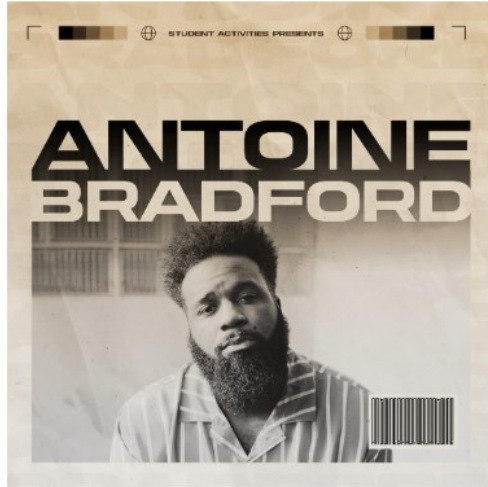
Open Mic
March 4
Academic Lawn
7 p.m.



Open Mic
April 1
Academic Lawn
7 p.m.



Open Mic
April 15
Academic Lawn



Antoine Bradford

Jan. 31

LaHaye Event Space
8 p.m.
Tickets Starting at \$15

[Purchase Tickets](#)

Listen to Antoine Bradford!

[Spotify](#)

[Apple Music](#)



Josiah Queen

Feb. 21

Vines Center
8 p.m.
Tickets Starting at \$15

[Purchase Tickets](#)

Listen to Josiah Queen!

[Spotify](#)

[Apple Music](#)



Opener

Claire Leslie



Colony House

April 4

Vines Center
8 p.m.
Tickets Starting at \$15

[Purchase Tickets](#)

Listen to Colony House!

[Spotify](#)

[Apple Music](#)



Opener

Fox Royale

Desmos.com

Your answers show
up on this side. ↘

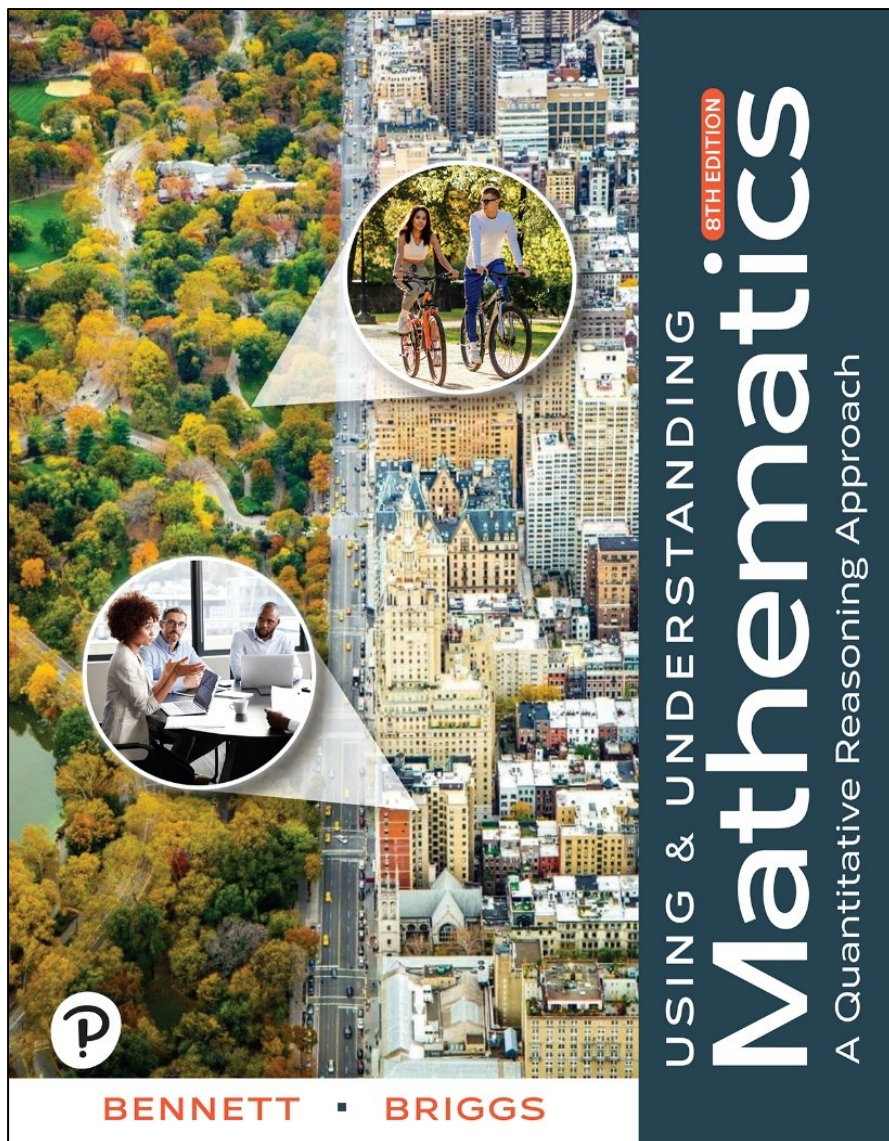
$$\sqrt[3]{8} + 5^3 \cdot \frac{120}{45}$$

$$= 335.3333333 \quad \left(\frac{\square}{\square} \right)$$

main abc func DEG ↶ ↷ clear all ⚙

a^2	a^b	$ a $	7	8	9	÷	%	$\frac{a}{b}$
√	$\sqrt[n]{}$	π	4	5	6	×	←	→
sin	cos	tan	1	2	3	−	⌫	
(	)	,	0	.	ans	+	↵	

Scientific or
Graphing



This Week's Reading

Chapter 1

(Sections A & E)

Thinking Critically

Home

Announcements

Assignments

Discussions

Grades

People

Pages

Files

My Media

Quizzes

Modules

Office 365

Cisco Webex

Writing Style Guides

Purchase Course Materials

Microsoft Teams classes

Microsoft Teams meetings



Week 1 in Math 114

Isaiah 41:10 fear not, for I am with you; be not dismayed, for I am your God; I will strengthen you, I will help you, I will uphold you with my righteous right hand. (English Standard Version) THIS WEEK IN MATH 114: We will have class at our scheduled time and location this week. Math 114 Semester at a Glance Fall 2023 Module ... [Read More](#)

Aug 20, 2023 at 11:25am Andrew Volk

COLLAPSE ALL

▼ MyLab Math

100%

-  [MyLab Math Assignments](#)
-  [MyLab Math Student Gradebook](#)
-  [MyLab Math eText](#)
-  [MyLab Math Video and Resource Library](#)

▼ Course Overview

0%

-  [Getting Started](#)
-  [Course Syllabus and Schedule](#)
-  [Faculty Information](#)

Due Sunday
11:59 pm

Homework 1: 20 Questions

Questions 1-9

- Become familiar with the exercise area and practice entering answers.

Questions 10-12

- Determine whether given statements about logical statements make sense.

Questions 13-17

- Use critical thinking to solve logical puzzles.

Question 18

- Simplify fractions.

Questions 19-20

- Round decimals.

Quiz 1: 10 Questions

Due Monday
11:59 pm

Questions 1-2

- Round Decimals

Questions 3-4

- Simplify Fractions

Questions 5

- Determine whether given statements about logical statements make sense.

Questions 6-10

- Use critical thinking to solve logical puzzles.

Module 1: **Learning Outcomes**



Become familiar with the exercise area and practice entering answers.



Determine whether given statements about logical statements make sense.



Use critical thinking to solve logical puzzles.



Simplify fractions.



Round decimals.

Fake News

- <https://www.cbsnews.com/video/identifying-misinformation-doctored-images-about-the-california-wildfires/>

Definitions

- **Logic** is the study of the methods and principles of reasoning.
- An **argument** uses a set of facts or assumptions, called premises, to support a conclusion.
- A **fallacy** is a deceptive argument—an argument in which the conclusion is not well supported by the premises.

Fallacy Structures (1 of 3)

Appeal to Popularity Many people believe p is true; therefore... p is true.

False Cause A came before B ; therefore... A caused B .

Appeal to Ignorance There is no proof that p is true; therefore... p is false.

Hasty Generalization A and B are linked one or a few times; therefore... A causes B (or vice versa).

Fallacy Structures (2 of 3)

Limited Choice p is false; therefore...only q can be true.

Appeal to Emotion p is associated with a positive emotional response; therefore... p is true.

Personal Attack I have a problem with the person or group claiming p ; therefore... p is not true.

Circular Reasoning p is true. p is restated in different words. (The argument states the conclusion.)

Fallacy Structures (3 of 3)

Diversion (Red Herring) p is related to q and I have an argument concerning q ; therefore... p is true.

Straw Man I have an argument concerning a distorted version of p ; therefore...I hope you are fooled into concluding I have an argument concerning the real version of p .

Critical Thinking in Everyday Life

Hints

1. Read (or listen) carefully.
2. Look for hidden assumptions.
3. Identify the real issue.
4. Understand all the options.
5. Watch for fine print and missing information.
6. Are other conclusions possible?
7. Watch for Outright Fakery
8. Don't miss the big picture.

What should you do Right Now?

- ☐ Course Requirements Checklist
- ☐ Get in Group of 3 and Introduce
- ☐ Ask your group:
 - ☐ Have you started the HW?
 - ☐ Have you taken the quiz?
 - ☐ Have you ever been fooled by AI or Fake News?
 - ☐ Have you ever fallen for Logical Fallacy?

Review of Numerical Skills

Fractions, Rounding, and
Evaluating Algebraic Expressions

Simplifying Fractions

- Usually, fractions are easiest to understand in their simplest form.
- To get to the simplest form you must SIMPLIFY them, if necessary.
 - Example: What is the simplified form of:

$$\frac{27}{36}$$

Simplifying Fractions

$$\frac{27}{36}$$

- ☐ To simplify a fraction you must be able to divide both the numerator and the denominator by the SAME number.
- ☐ Can you think of a number by which both 36 and 27 are divisible?
- ☐ How about 3?
 - ▣ Divide 27 by 3 and get 9
 - ▣ Divide 36 by 3 and get 12

$$\frac{27}{36} \begin{matrix} \div 3 \\ = \div 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{9}{12}$$

Simplifying Fractions

□ So now we have $\frac{9}{12}$, but is this number in the simplest form yet?

□ Are there any numbers that go into both 9 and 12?

□ How about 3?

■ Divide 9 by 3 and get 3

■ Divide 12 by 3 and get 4

$$\frac{9}{12} \div 3 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$\frac{3}{4}$ is the simplest form of this fraction!

□ Thus, we have:

$$\frac{27}{36} \div 3 = \frac{9}{12} \div 3 = \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{27}{36} \frac{\div (3 \times 3)}{\div (3 \times 3)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Prime Factorization

- Another way to think about simplifying fractions is through Prime Factorization:
- In prime factorization, you reduce the numerator and the denominator into their lowest factors. Then you can cancel out pairs of numbers appearing in both the numerator AND the denominator.
- Check out these fractions that we have simplified using Prime Factorization:

$$\frac{45}{72} = \frac{5 \times 9}{8 \times 9} = \frac{5 \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{3}}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{3}} = \boxed{\frac{5}{8}}$$

$$\frac{48}{64} = \frac{8 \times 6}{8 \times 8} = \frac{4 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2}{4 \times 2 \times 4 \times 2} = \frac{\cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times 3 \times \cancel{2}}{\cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times 2 \times 2} = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$$

Practice Problem!

- Simplify this fraction:

$$\frac{72}{108}$$

Challenge Problem!

□ Simplify this fraction:

$$\frac{72}{108}$$

$$= \frac{72}{108} \frac{\div 2}{\div 2} = \frac{36}{54} \frac{\div 6}{\div 6} = \frac{6}{9} \frac{\div 3}{\div 3} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

OR

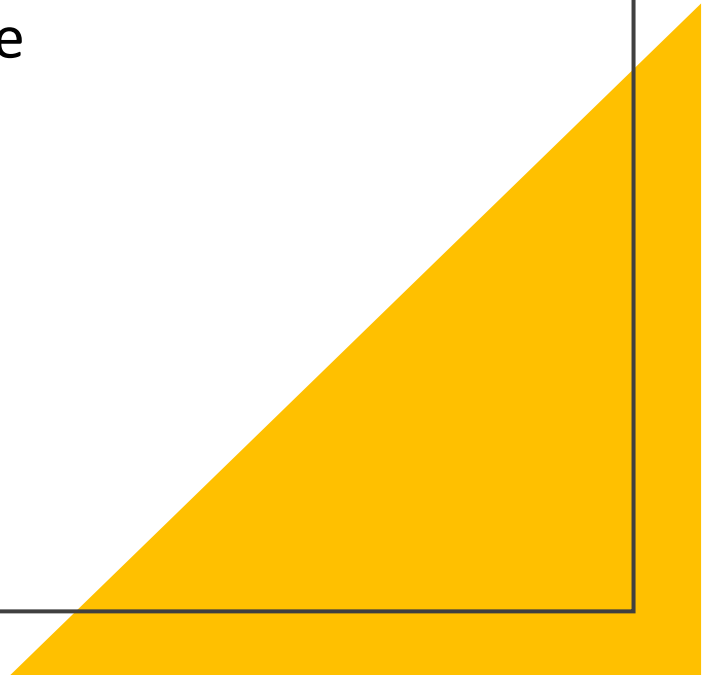
$$= \frac{72}{108} = \frac{8 \times 9}{54 \times 2} = \frac{(4 \times 2) \times (3 \times 3)}{(6 \times 9) \times 2} = \frac{\cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times 2 \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{3}}{\cancel{3} \times \cancel{2} \times 3 \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{2}} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Rounding Decimals

	to the nearest whole number	to 1 d.p.	to 2 d.p.	to 3 d.p.
63.4721	63	63.5	63.47	63.472
87.6564	88	87.7	87.66	87.656
149.9875	150	150.0	149.99	149.988
3.54029	4	3.5	3.54	3.540
0.59999	1	0.6	0.60	0.600

Evaluating Algebraic Expressions

- To **evaluate an algebraic expression**, substitute the numerical value for each variable into the expression and simplify the result.

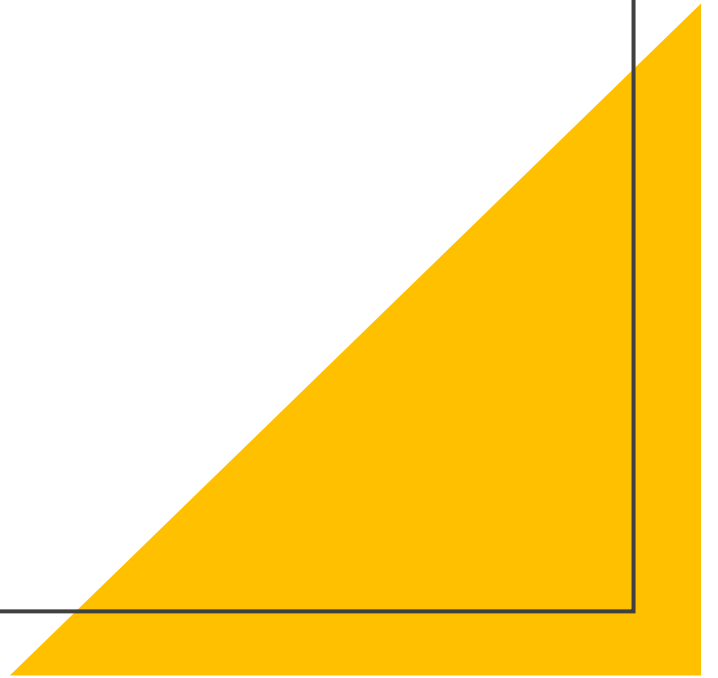


Example

Evaluate $b - 5a$ when $a = 4$ and $b = 35$.

We replace a with 4 and b with 35.

$$\begin{aligned} b - 5a &= 35 - 5(4) \\ &= 35 - 20 \\ &= 15 \end{aligned}$$



Translating Phrases

Addition (+)	Subtraction (−)	Multiplication (·)	Division (÷)
sum plus added to more than increased by total	difference minus subtract less than decreased by less	product times multiply multiplied by of double/triple	quotient divide shared equally among divided by divided into

Example

Write as an algebraic expression. Let x represent the unknown number.

a. 5 decreased by a number

$$5 - x$$

b. The quotient of a number and 12

$$x \div 12 \text{ or } \frac{x}{12}$$

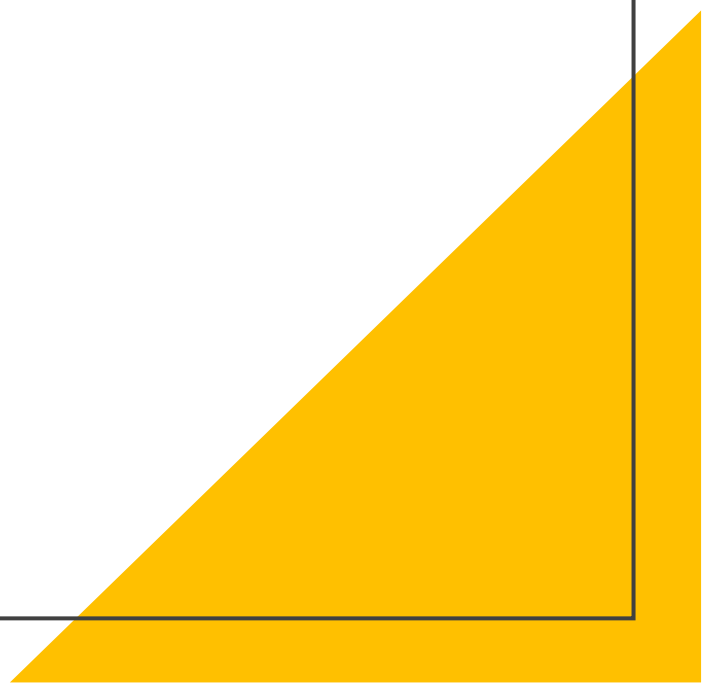
Example

Translate the following phrases into algebraic expressions.

a. The sum of 4 and twice y

$$4 + 2y$$

b. x less than the product of y and z

$$yz - x$$
A large yellow right-angled triangle is positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide, with its hypotenuse facing the top-left.

Example

Translate the following phrases into algebraic expressions.

a. Three times the difference of a number and ten

$$3(x - 10)$$

b. One-fourth subtracted from three times a number

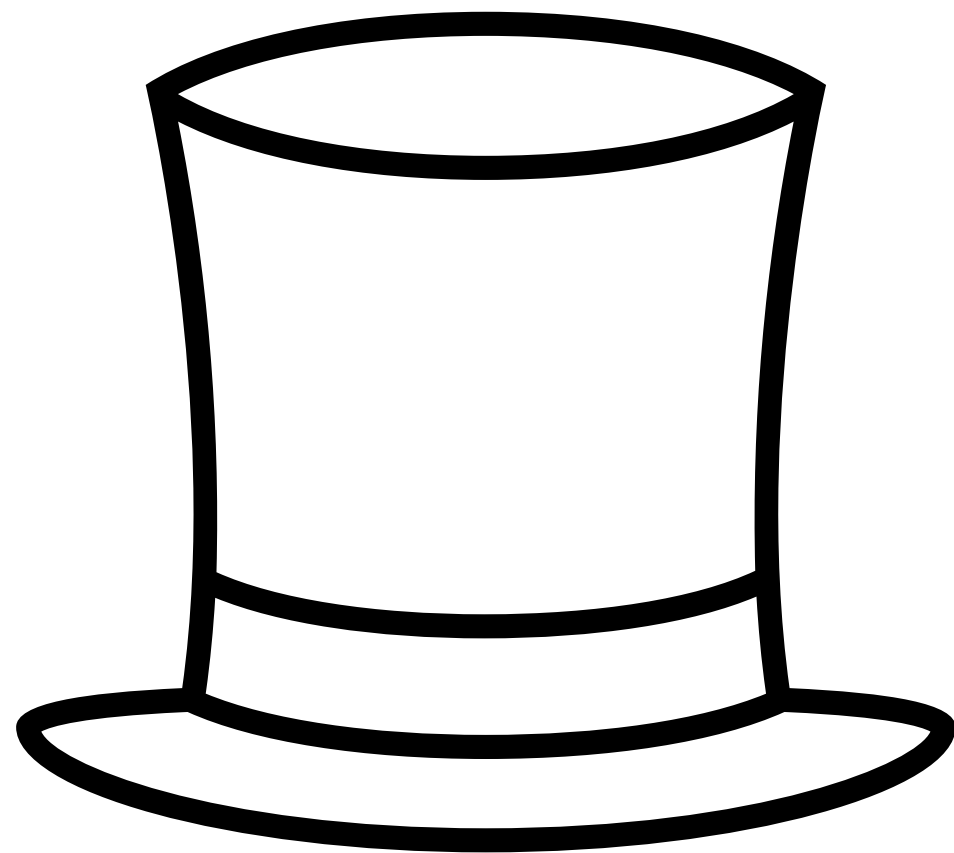
$$3x - \frac{1}{4}$$

Example

Divide.

a. $\frac{0}{-7} = 0$ because $0(-7) = 0$

b. $\frac{8}{0}$ is undefined because there is no number that gives a product of 8 when multiplied by 0.



Attendance Code:



Enter the above code into the
Top Hat app now

Enter Join Code

721619

to join this course

Text **3621** to

(315) 636-0905

to answer via SMS

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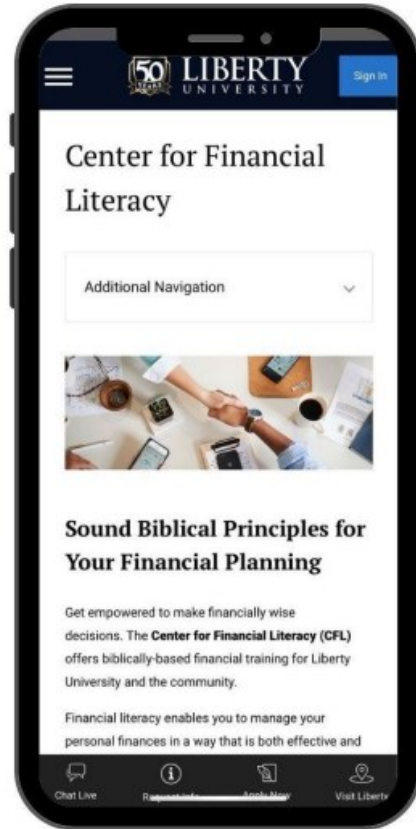


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5 REASONS TO VISIT THE *Center for Financial Literacy*



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02

PERSONAL FINANCE COURSES

03

"SIMPLY MONEY" BLOG

04

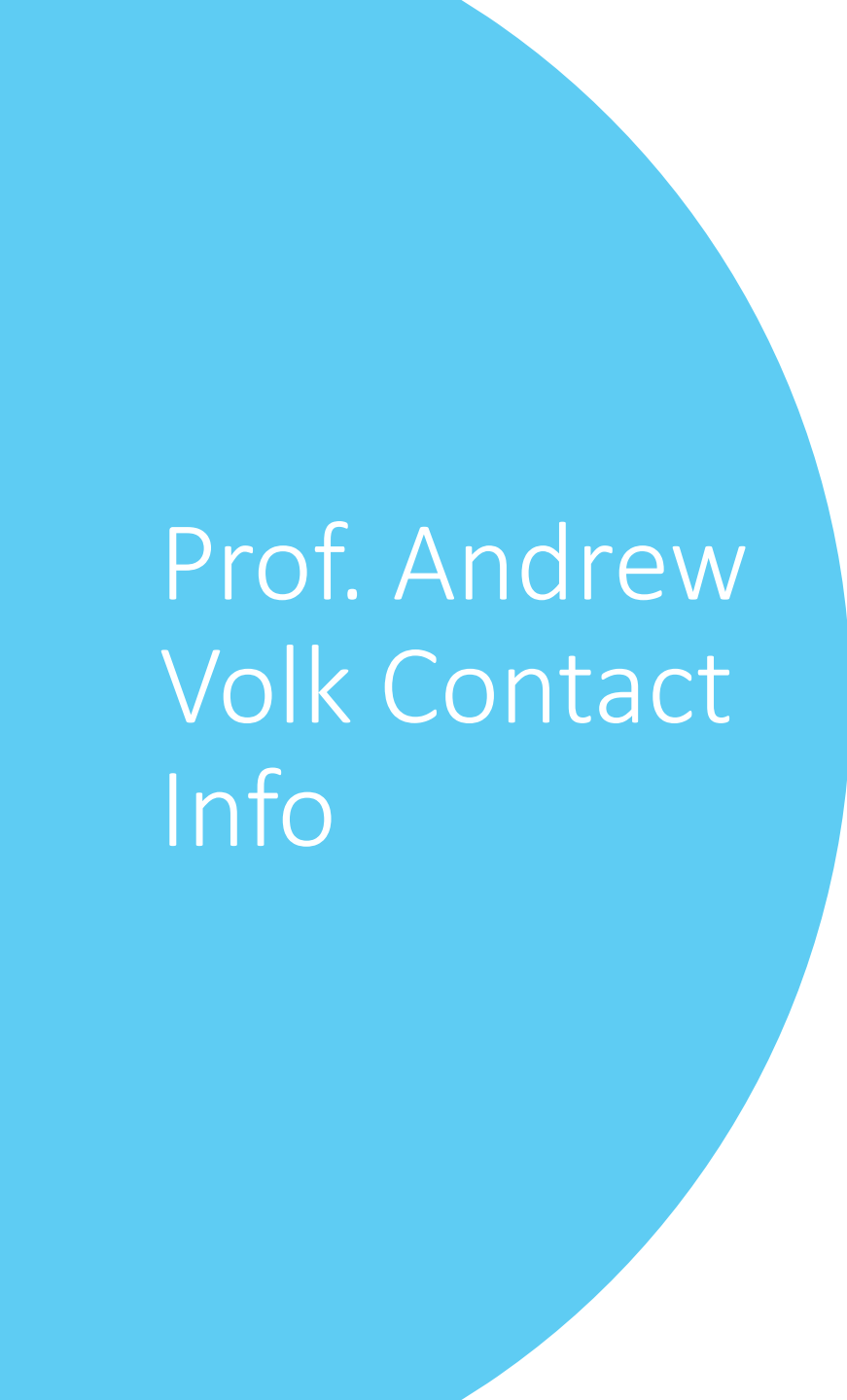
FREE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO ALL STUDENTS

05

CONNECT WITH T3 STUDENT CLUB

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Prof. Andrew Volk Contact Info

Email: ahvolk@liberty.edu

Office: Demoss 4284N

Cell Phone: 434-841-5810

Office Hours

Tuesday 8am - 12:30pm

Thursday 8am - 12:30pm

Friday 8am – 9am



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Week 1 in Math 114

Isaiah 41:10 fear not, for I am with you; be not dismayed, for I am your God; I will strengthen you, I will help you, I will uphold you with my righteous right hand. (English Standard Version) THIS WEEK IN MATH 114: We will have class at our scheduled time and location this week. Math 114 Semester at a Glance Fall 2023 Module ... [Read More](#)

Aug 20, 2023 at 11:25am Andrew Volk

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Due Sunday
11:59 pm

Homework 1: 20 Questions

Questions 1-9

- Become familiar with the exercise area and practice entering answers.

Questions 10-12

- Determine whether given statements about logical statements make sense.

Questions 13-17

- Use critical thinking to solve logical puzzles.

Question 18

- Simplify fractions.

Questions 19-20

- Round decimals.

Quiz 1: 10 Questions

Due Monday
11:59 pm

Questions 1-2

- Round Decimals

Questions 3-4

- Simplify Fractions

Questions 5

- Determine whether given statements about logical statements make sense.

Questions 6-10

- Use critical thinking to solve logical puzzles.

MONTHLY

\$30 / MONTH

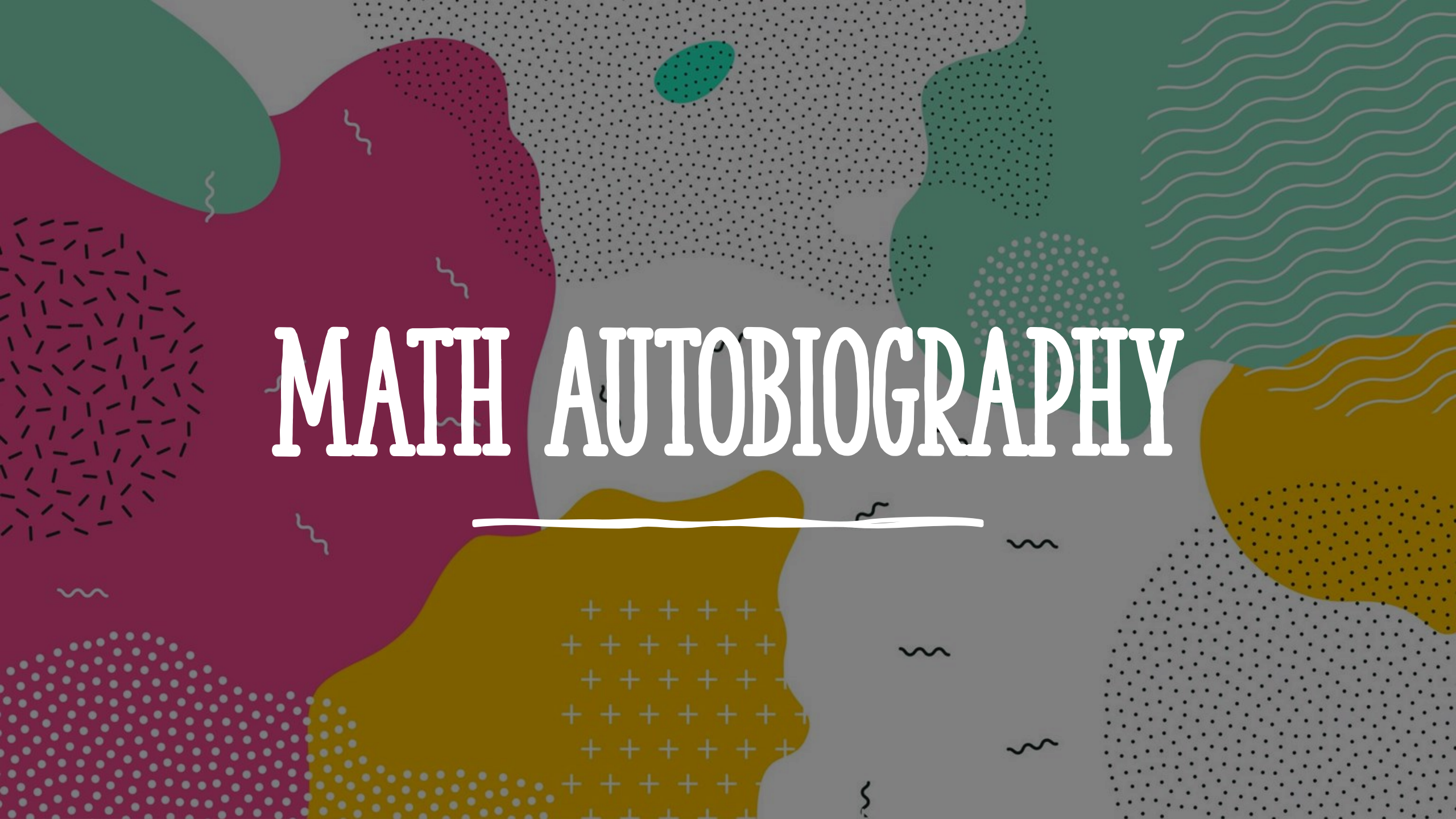
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The background is a vibrant, abstract composition. It features several large, organic shapes in shades of teal, maroon, and mustard yellow. These shapes are layered and overlap each other. Various patterns are scattered throughout: a dense grid of small black dots in the top right, a pattern of white wavy lines in the bottom right, a field of small white plus signs in the bottom center, and a cluster of short black dashes on the left. Small, hand-drawn squiggly lines are also visible. The overall style is modern and artistic.

MATH AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Math Autobiography

- ❑ 100 word minimum
- ❑ Not graded for writing quality
- ❑ 5 points (bonus)

Math Autobiography Ideas

- Earliest Math Memory?
- Time you enjoyed math?
- Time you did not enjoy math?
- Earliest Math HW?
- Did you ever get stuck/unstuck?
- Did a Math Teacher ever make you feel something about math?
- Did a Math Teacher ever make you feel something about yourself?
- Your worst/best math teacher?
- Private math experience?
- Who is the math person in your family?

The background of the slide is a dark teal color, densely populated with a repeating pattern of speech bubbles. Each speech bubble is a different color, including shades of red, yellow, purple, and grey. Inside each speech bubble is a large, dark blue question mark. The speech bubbles are scattered across the entire frame, creating a textured, patterned effect.

Questions & Discussion

Appeal to Popularity

“Ford makes the best pickup trucks in the world. More people drive Ford pickups than any other light truck.”

- Premise: More people drive Ford pickups than any other light truck.
- Conclusion: Ford makes the best pickup trucks in the world.
- This argument suffers from the fallacy of appeal to popularity (or appeal to majority), in which the fact that large numbers of people believe or act some way is used inappropriately as evidence that the belief or action is correct.

False Cause

“I placed the quartz crystal on my forehead, and in five minutes my headache was gone. The crystal made my headache go away.”

- Premise: I placed the quartz crystal on my forehead.
- Premise: Five minutes later my headache was gone.
- Conclusion: The crystal made my headache go away.
- This argument suffers from the fallacy of false cause, in which the fact that one event came before another is incorrectly taken as evidence that the first event caused the second event.

Appeal to Ignorance

“Scientists have not found any concrete evidence of aliens visiting Earth. Therefore, anyone who claims to have seen a UFO must be hallucinating.”

- Premise: There’s no proof that aliens have visited Earth.
- Conclusion: Aliens have not visited Earth.
- A lack of proof of alien visits does not mean that visits have not occurred. This fallacy is called appeal to ignorance because it uses ignorance (lack of knowledge) about the truth of a proposition to conclude the opposite.

Hasty Generalization

“Two cases of childhood leukemia have occurred along the street where the high-voltage power lines run. The power lines must be the cause of these illnesses.”

- The premise of this argument cites two cases of leukemia, but two cases are not enough to establish a pattern, let alone to conclude that the power lines caused the illnesses.
- The fallacy here is hasty generalization, in which a conclusion is drawn from an inadequate number of cases or cases that have not been sufficiently analyzed.

Limited Choice/False Duality

“You don’t support the President, so you are not a patriotic American.”

- Premise: You don’t support the President.
- Conclusion: You are not a patriotic American.
- This fallacy is called limited choice (or false dilemma) because it artificially precludes choices that ought to be considered.

Appeal to Emotion

In ads for Michelin tires, a picture of a baby is shown with the words “because so much is riding on your tires.”

- Premise: You love your baby.
- Conclusion: You should buy Michelin tires.
- The advertisers hope that the love you feel for a baby will make you want to buy their tires. This attempt to evoke an emotional response as a tool of persuasion represents the fallacy of appeal to emotion.

Personal Attack/ Ad Hominem

Gwen: You should stop drinking because it's hurting your grades, endangering people when you drink and drive, and destroying your relationship with your family.

Merle: I've seen you drink a few too many on occasion yourself!

- Merle has resorted to attacking Gwen personally rather than arguing logically, so we call this fallacy personal attack.

Circular Reasoning

“Society has an obligation to provide health insurance because health care is a right of citizenship.”

- This argument states the conclusion (society has an obligation to provide health insurance) before the premise (health care is a human right). But if you read carefully, you'll recognize that the premise and the conclusion both say essentially the same thing, as social obligations are generally based on definitions of accepted rights. This argument therefore suffers from circular reasoning.

Diversion (Red Herring)

“We should not continue to fund cloning research because there are so many ethical issues involved. Decisions are based on ethics, and we cannot afford to have too many ethical loose ends.”

- The argument begins with its conclusion—we should not continue to fund cloning research. However, the discussion is all about ethics. This argument represents the fallacy of diversion.

Straw Man

Suppose that the mayor of a large city proposes decriminalizing drug possession in order to reduce overcrowding in jails and save money on enforcement. His challenger in the upcoming election says, “The mayor doesn’t think there’s anything wrong with drug use, but I do.”

- The mayor did not say that drug use is acceptable. His proposal for decriminalization is designed to solve another problem—overcrowding of jails—and tells us nothing about his general views on drug use. The speaker has distorted the mayor’s views. Any argument based on a distortion of someone’s words or beliefs is called a straw man.

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Trump Just Sent Michelle Obama a Bill She'll Never Be Able to Pay in Her Lifetime

Wednesday, February 15, 2017 14:15



FLASH LIKE

(Before It's News)



Trump Just Sent Michelle Obama A Bill She'll Never Be Able To Pay In Her Lifetime Michelle Obama will go down in history as the First Lady who spent more money than any other. In addition to her 214 personal assistants, 32 gardeners, 11 dog walkers and her own mother on the government payroll as a "day care provider," Moochelle also purchased \$11 million worth of new furniture, an airplane, four yachts and two limousines with taxpayer money. What's worse is that after she left, she decided she should be able to keep all of that stuff, even though technically it belongs to the American people. After an audit by the White House budget office, President Trump ordered that Michelle Obama be sent a bill for everything she should have paid for by herself but used government money instead. The bill, which total eleventy billion dollars, is more than the Obama family will likely be able to afford in their lifetime.

The tab includes \$10 billion for vacations and the balance in food, clothing, liquor and cigarettes that should have been paid for out of their own pockets. The planes, boats and cars have been repossessed but they still have to pay for their use, wear and tear and fuel consumption. President Trump isn't messing around, either. Press Secretary Sean Spicer's assistant, Karen, told the Federalist: "President Trump will garnish their pensions, put liens on their properties and if necessary, strip them of their citizenship and send them back to Kenya. The American people need

Fake News?

Five Steps to Evaluating Media Information

1. **Consider the source.** Is the source of the information clear? Does the source have credibility on this issue?
2. **Check the date.** Can you determine when the information was written? Is it still relevant, or is it outdated?
3. **Validate accuracy.** Can you validate the information from other sources? Do you have good reason to believe it is accurate? Does it contain anything that makes you suspicious?
4. **Watch for hidden agendas.** Is the information presented fairly and objectively, or is it manipulated to serve some particular or hidden agenda?
5. **Don't miss the big picture.** Even if a piece of media information passes all the above tests, step back and consider whether it makes sense. For example, does it conflict with other things you think are true, and if so, how can you resolve the conflict?

Evaluating Media Information (2 of 2)

4. **Watch for hidden agendas.** Is the information presented fairly and objectively, or is it manipulated to serve some particular or hidden agenda?
5. **Don't miss the big picture.** Even if a piece of media information passes all the above tests, step back and consider whether it makes sense. For example, does it conflict with other things you think are true, and if so, how can you resolve the conflict?