

WebAssign General and Specific Hints: Lessons 9 – 22

For typing answers into WebAssign in the correct form, the best guides are the odd-numbered answers in the back of the textbook, the even answers to book problems on the course website, and the answers in the textbook's examples.

When you click on an answer box in WebAssign, the calcPad will appear, if needed. The calcPad not only has options for fractions, exponents, radicals, etc., there are also subheadings with other options, such as inequality signs, logarithms, unions, etc. Be sure to familiarize yourself with the different features of the calcPad, including each subheading (Functions, Relations, etc.).

You can submit answers to each individual problem up to 100 times until the due date/time for the assignment has passed. Any problem that is correctly answered 6 hours or more before the due date will earn a 10% bonus. The only time you will receive a point deduction for attempting a problem more than once is when you are completing multiple choice problems. Read through the WebAssign Bonus/Penalty document for more information.

A perfect score on a homework assignment is not necessarily an indication that a student understands everything on that particular assignment. With multiple attempts and the early submission bonus, students can earn a 100% (or more) on an assignment simply by being persistent. All students are encouraged to complete their homework as early as possible, and to answer each homework problem until they get it correct. However, if you require multiple attempts to answer a homework problem, you need to go back and review that type of problem before quizzes and exams. On quizzes and exams, you will not have multiple attempts, bonus, or unlimited time.

GENERAL HW HINT:

- **NEVER** give an approximate answer to a question unless a problem specifically asks you to approximate. **ALWAYS** enter exact answers, unless the directions state otherwise.
- **ALWAYS** use the correct case for letters and symbols; if its lower case in the problem, it should be lower case in the answer
- When graphing lines, parabolas, circles, etc., do not start by plotting points in WebAssign. Simply use the graphing tools available (tutorials are available on the graphs before you begin).

TI-30XA TIPS:

- To use the memory function, use the STO key to store a number in either memory 1, 2, or 3.
 - o To store the product of 15π , hit $15 \times \pi = \text{STO } 1$; you will now have 47.1238898 stored in memory 1 (M1)
 - o To recall the value that is being stored in memory 1 (M1), use the RCL button.
 - RCL 1
 - You do not need to hit the = key to recall a value
 - o To clear out a memory, type STO followed by either 1, 2, or 3
 - To clear out the value being stored in memory 1 (M1), hit STO 1
 - When a value is being store in memory 1, you will see M1 in the upper left hand corner of the screen
 - When a memory is cleared, the M1 will disappear
- To enter a fraction or a mixed number into the calculator, use the $a^{b/c}$ key near the bottom left-hand corner (just above the \leftarrow key).
 - o $\frac{1}{2}$ is entered $1 a^{b/c} 2$
 - o $3\frac{1}{2}$ is entered $3 a^{b/c} 1 a^{b/c} 2$
- To change from a mixed number to an improper fraction, use the 2nd function on the $a^{b/c}$ key (d/c).
 - o To convert $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{2}$, hit 2nd $a^{b/c}$
 - o $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$; to convert this to an improper fraction, hit 2nd $a^{b/c}$
 - o You do not need to use the = key
- To change from a decimal to a mixed number or a fraction, use the 2nd function on the \leftarrow key in the bottom left-hand corner.
 - o $14 \div 49 = 0.2857 \dots$; to convert this to a fraction, hit 2nd \leftarrow
 - o You do not need to use the = key
 - o This will not work every time, because not every decimal can be written as a fraction
- To raise any base to any power, use the y^x key located directly above the division key
 - o 3^5 is entered $3 y^x 5 =$
 - o This will not work every time, because not every base can be raised to any power
 - -2 cannot be taken to the power of $\frac{1}{2}$ because the square root of -2 does not exist with real numbers
 - 0 cannot be taken to a negative power because division by zero is not possible

Lesson 9 assignment:

- Read each problem slowly, carefully, and repeatedly
- Keep in mind the variables given in the problems are not always the same as the variables used in formulas
 - o On problem #2, h represents the height of the second story of the house; this is not the same as h in the formula $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$, which represents the height of a triangle
 - o On problem #3, h represents the height of the window; this is not the same as h in the formula $A = bh$, which represents the height of a rectangle

- On problem #4, h represents the height of the silo; this is not the same as h in the formula $V = \pi r^2 h$, which represents the height of a right circular cylinder

Lesson 10 assignment:

- When solving rational equations, you **MUST** check your answers to verify they do not result in a denominator of zero; if they do, they are not valid solutions

Lesson 11 assignment:

- When solving rational equations, you **MUST** check your answers to verify they do not result in a denominator of zero; if they do, they are not valid solutions

Lesson 12 assignment:

- On problems #3 and 4, keep in mind there will be outer dimensions and inner dimensions; be sure you are using the correct dimensions for the problem
- On problem #5, pay attention to the units next to the answer box. This should give you an idea of what kind of answer you should enter

Lesson 13 assignment:

- Be sure to read the directions carefully and enter your answers in the correct format

Lesson 14 assignment:

- On problem #8, **ENTER EXACT ANSWERS ONLY, DO NOT APPROXIMATE.**
- On problem #9, it might be helpful to convert rational exponents to radicals. If you do, keep in mind the restrictions on a radical with an even index, or root
- On problem #11, **ENTER EXACT ANSWERS ONLY, DO NOT APPROXIMATE**

Lesson 15 assignment:

- Inequality signs are available in the calcPad under Relations
 - To make the calcPad appear, click any answer box
 - If the calcPad doesn't appear, you shouldn't need it to enter that answer
- On problem #1, the each part is considered a new problem involving the original arguments; the parts do not build on one another

Lesson 16 assignment:

- On problem #2, notice that the answer boxes already have parentheses around them, so you only need to enter the appropriate ordered pairs, but you do **NOT** need to enter parentheses
 - This is also true on problems #4, 5, 7, 9, 10

Lesson 17 assignment:

- When graphing lines, parabolas, circles, etc., do not start by plotting points in WebAssign. Simply use the graphing tools available (tutorials are available on the graphs before you begin)
- On problems #1 – 4, you are entering ordered pairs in the answer boxes, and parentheses are not included, so you need to be sure to **INCLUDE** parentheses when entering your answers
- On problems #12 and 13, you are entering ordered pairs again, but this time the parentheses are included around the answer boxes, so you do **NOT** need to include parentheses when entering your answers
- On problem #17, imagine that the first radio station is centered at the origin of a set of axes; use graph paper to plot the second radio station and answer the questions

Lesson 18 assignment:

- When graphing lines, do not start by plotting points in WebAssign. Simply use the graphing tools available (tutorials are available on the graphs before you begin)

Lesson 19 assignment:

- On problem #2, the word bisect means to cut into two equal parts that are the same size and shape
- On problem #4, notice that $y =$ is to the left of each answer box, so you do not need to enter this when typing your answers
 - o If the equation of your line is $y = mx + b$, you only need to enter $mx + b$
- On problem #9, you need to make an appropriate substitution to answer parts (a) and (b)

Lesson 20 assignment:

- On problem #12, you need to list the values that are **EXCLUDED** from the domain of the function, not the domain itself.

Lesson 21 assignment:

- On problems #1 and 10, do not start by plotting points in WebAssign. Simply use the graphing tools available (tutorials are available on the graphs before you begin)
- On problem #10 part a, $y(t) =$ is already given to the left of the answer box, so only the expression needs to be entered
 - o for instance, if the function is $y(t) = mx + b$, only $mx + b$ would be entered in the answer box.
- On problem #10 part b, the graph should be a line segment with the endpoints included

Lesson 22 assignment:

- On problems #8, 9, 10 and 11, you do **NOT** need to enter parentheses when entering ordered pairs in the answer boxes; parentheses are already included on the outside of the answer boxes