SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

COURSE OUTLINE

MATHEMATICS

Course Title:

MTH 220-4

Code No.:

ARCHITECTURAL/CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN

Program

TWO

Semester

DECEMBER 1987

Date:

K. CLARKE

Author:

New:

Revision:

APPROVED:

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CALENDAR DESCRIPTION

MATHEMATICS

MTH 220-4
ARCH. DRP. & CIVIL SEM II

Course Name

Course Number^

PHILOSOPHY/GOALS;

The review of secondary school algebra which is started in the previous math course is continued in this course. Coverage of algebra then continues with Quadratic Equations, Exponents and Radicals, Logarithms, and Ratio, Proportion and Variation. The course concludes with a review of Trigonometry, including analysis of right triangles and oblique triangles.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT (GRADING METHOD):

The student's progress will be assessed by periodic written tests. The student's final grade is based upon a weighted average of the test results. A separate handout will include a schedule of tests, a description of the method used to find the weighted average and a number of requirements and suggestions with regard to tests. ATTENDANCE AT ALL TESTS IS REQUIRED. Unexcused absence from a test will result in a mark of zero for that test. A student may be prevented from attending a test by illness or bereavement. Upon return to classes, the student must see the instructor at the end of the first mathematics class attended to arrange a time and place for a make up test. In addition, if the absence is due to illness the student must present a note from the student's doctor or from the College nurse.

Make up tests will not be made available in this course in any other circumstances than those described above.

As in any other subject the student is preparing to be a technologist or technician as well as studying the subject. Hence, on tests the student is expected to produce neat, legible, well laid out solutions which show clearly how the answer was obtained. If anything less is required, this will be indicated in the test. Failure to show such solutions may render correct answers worthless. As happens in the workplace if anything you put on paper can be misread it will be. In addition to loss of marks on individual questions, up to 25% of the marks available on a test can be subtracted as a penalty for

untidiness. Marks lost in such penalties can be redeemed by a student willing to put forth the required effort*

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Proper solutions as described above should be produced for all your assigned work. Such practice will make it easier for you to produce the required quality of work on tests. If when you look at a page of your work it makes you feel proud of its appearance/ than you are probably on target.

Marks allotted to each question on a test are usually shown. Please enquire if they are not. The questions on a test do not necessarily have equal values.

TEXTBOOK(S);

Person, R. "Essentials of Mathematics"/ (4th Edition), Wiley

OBJECTIVES:

The basic objective is for the student to develop an understanding of the methods studied, knowledge of the facts presented and an ability to use these in the solution of problems. For this purpose exercises are assigned. Tests will reflect the sort of work contained in the assignments. The level of competency demanded is the level required to obtain an overall passing average on the tests. The material to be covered is listed on the following page.

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ARCHITECTURAL/CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHN. SEM II

TOPIC NO.	PERIODS	TOPIC DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
1	23	ALGEBRA REVIEW	Textr Ch. 11-15
		Special products and factoring Algebraic fractions Fractional equations Graphing, solution of systems of two or three linear equations (Determinants may be omitted)	
2	10	ALGEBRA II	Ch.16 Ch.18,par.18-3 only Ch.23,par.23-1 to 23-3 only
		Integral and fractional exponents, completing a square, ratios and proportions	
3	12	REVIEW OF BASIC TRIGONOMETRY	Text Ch. 24^26, 36-39, 41, 44
		Angles, trigonometric functions, rt. triangles, trig functions of any angle, radian measure. Sine Law, cosine Law, areas (optional), applications Note: Since the student is expected to have a scientific calculator, the use of tables should be omitted. Also the instructions in exercises should be amended to avoid the use of loose approximations (such as 3.14)	