#### Projects in the Classroom

#### Neal Brand

Professor Department of Mathematics University of North Texas

April 7, 2018

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My goal for today -





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► What is a project?





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- ► What is a project?
- Why give projects?

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How do you get ideas for projects?

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- ► What is a project?
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- How do you get ideas for projects?

Look at examples to help answer the questions.

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► How does it work?

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► What is the project?

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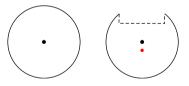
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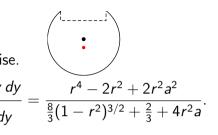
$$\frac{\int_{-1}^{a} \pi (1-y^2) y \, dy + \int_{a}^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \pi (1-y^2-r^2) y \, dy}{\int_{-1}^{a} \pi (1-y^2) \, dy + \int_{a}^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \pi (1-y^2-r^2) \, dy} =$$



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• Center of mass  $\overline{y}$  for a shape defined piecewise.

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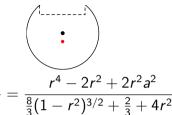
$$= \frac{r^4 - 2r^2 + 2r^2a^2}{\frac{8}{3}(1 - r^2)^{3/2} + \frac{2}{3} + 4r^2a}.$$

Minimizing function.

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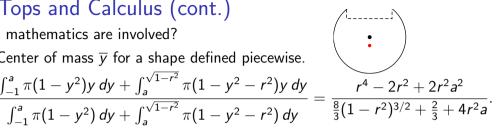


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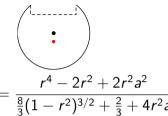


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  - Only worry about the numerator.

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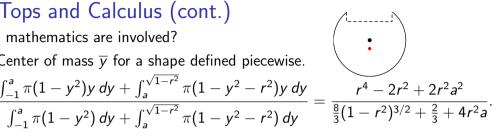


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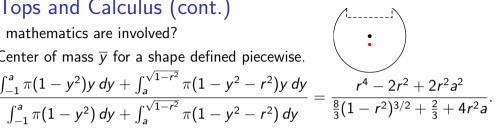


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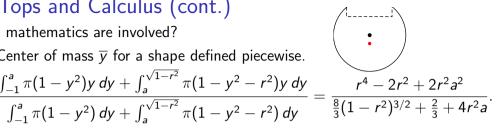
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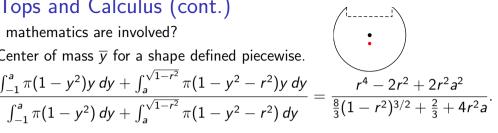
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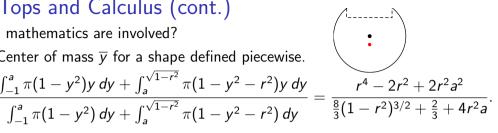
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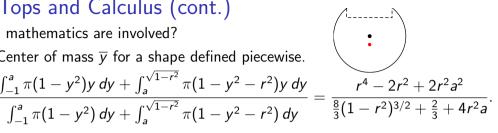
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Model and solve:

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► Take small sample so only a few algae and bacteria appear in each sample -Poisson Distribution:  $P(X = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$ .

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- $f(x) = P(Success) = (1 e^{-x})e^{-bx}$

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- Concentration Assume on average one algae per unit volume and b bacteria per unit volume.
- Sample size x units of volume.
- $\lambda = x$  for algae and  $\lambda = bx$  for bacteria.
- X = Number of algae in a sample and Y = Number of bacteria in a sample.

- $P(X \ge 1 \text{ and } Y = 0) = P(X \ge 1)P(Y = 0)$  Independent!
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## Individual Verses Group Projects

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## The End!

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# Copies of these slides and the projects listed can be found at: math.unt.edu/ $\sim brand$