Computing Your Current Grade

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In 22M:013:SCA, Mathematics for Business, Spring 2008, the statistics for the first 100 point Midterm Exam are:

scores=$\{44, 45, 53, 57, 61, 62, 65, 68, 68, 71, 75, 75, 78, 80, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 89, 95\}$

The arithmetic mean of scores = 72.1429 with a standard deviation of $\sigma = 14.6911$.
As $72.1429 > 70$ your grade on the first midterm will not be curved (or else your score would go *down.*) The $\overline{Q}$ given on your midterm is your current mean score out of three quizzes. We multiply this number by 10 in computing our current grade so that it has minimum 0 and maximum 100.

By the **Grading Policy** stated on the syllabus we use the fact that midterms make up 50% of the total grade, that quizzes make up 25% of the grade with the Final Exam making up the remaining 25%.
Here we make the assumption on computation of your current grade that your grades on the second midterm and on quizzes will remain the same. We also assume that you get a perfect score on the Final Exam! An increase or decrease will affect your semester grade.

If we let M represent our score on the midterm and $0 \leq F \leq 100$ represent the grade on our Final Exam then, *if our average scores stay the same for quizzes and exams* then our semester grade (between 0 and 100) is $g_s = .5M + .25(10Q) + .25F$, or

$$g_s = .5M + 2.5\overline{Q} + .25F.$$

For computation of your midterm grade we use the same formula, but assume that $F = 100$ so you can compute your midterm grade using

$$g_m = .5M + 2.5\overline{Q} + 25.$$

You should obtain $0 \leq g_m \leq 100$. As far as letter grades, I use the common Tens System in which an A corresponds to 90 to 100, a B to 80 to 89, a C to 70 to 79, a D to 60 to 69 and an F to scores below 60.