

# MAS115: Mathematical Investigation Skills

Dr Sam Marsh  
s.j.marsh@shef.ac.uk

# Marcus Fabius Quintilian

(AD35–AD100)

*We should not write so that it is possible for our readers to understand us, but so that it is impossible for them to misunderstand us.*

De Institutione Oratoria, Book VIII, 2, 24

# Introduction

What is the theme for this part of MAS115?

What is the theme for this part of MAS115? Communication!

What is the theme for this part of MAS115? Communication!

We will look at how to

What is the theme for this part of MAS115? Communication!

We will look at how to

- typeset mathematical documents (Weeks 1–6);

What is the theme for this part of MAS115? Communication!

We will look at how to

- typeset mathematical documents (Weeks 1–6);
- create mathematical webpages (Weeks 8–11);



What is the theme for this part of MAS115? Communication!

We will look at how to

- typeset mathematical documents (Weeks 1–6);
- create mathematical webpages (Weeks 8–11);
- write clear and concise content to go in them (throughout the year!).

By the end of the semester, you should

By the end of the semester, you should

- be better at expressing your ideas;

By the end of the semester, you should

- be better at expressing your ideas;
- be more fluent in your mathematical writing;

By the end of the semester, you should

- be better at expressing your ideas;
- be more fluent in your mathematical writing;
- be able to make create impressive mathematical webpages and reports.

**Am I being clear?**

If you aren't clear when talking face-to-face, what happens?

If you aren't clear when talking face-to-face, what happens?

People ask questions



If you aren't clear when talking face-to-face, what happens?

People ask questions then you rethink, and try again.

If you aren't clear when talking face-to-face, what happens?

People ask questions then you rethink, and try again.

You might find you don't properly understand what you were trying to explain!

If you aren't clear when talking face-to-face, what happens?

People ask questions then you rethink, and try again.

You might find you don't properly understand what you were trying to explain!

When writing, there's no-one to ask questions.

Have I used symbols properly?

# Have I used symbols properly?

Symbols replace words or phrases that are slow to write down.

# Have I used symbols properly?

Symbols replace words or phrases that are slow to write down.

Change the symbols for words: does what you have make sense?

## Example.

$$\forall x, e^x > 0.$$

*If  $e^x(x^2 - 4) > 0$  then  $x^2 - 4 > 0$ .*

*$\therefore (x + 2)(x - 2) > 0$ , so  $x < -2$  or  $x > 2$ .*

## Example.

$$\forall x, e^x > 0.$$

$$\text{If } e^x(x^2 - 4) > 0 \text{ then } x^2 - 4 > 0.$$

$$\therefore (x + 2)(x - 2) > 0, \text{ so } x < -2 \text{ or } x > 2.$$

becomes



*For all  $x$ ,  $e^x$  is greater than 0.*

*If  $e^x(x^2 - 4)$  is greater than 0 then  $x^2 - 4$  is greater than 0.*

*Therefore,  $(x + 2)(x - 2)$  is greater than 0, so  $x$  is less than  $-2$  or  $x$  is greater than 2.*

*For all  $x$ ,  $e^x$  is greater than 0.*

*If  $e^x(x^2 - 4)$  is greater than 0 then  $x^2 - 4$  is greater than 0.*

*Therefore,  $(x + 2)(x - 2)$  is greater than 0, so  $x$  is less than  $-2$  or  $x$  is greater than 2.*

which is reads very well.

**Example.**

$$\pi r^2$$

$$r^2 = A/\pi$$
$$\sqrt{A/\pi} \quad \sqrt{10/\pi}$$

3.18

**Example.**

$$\pi r^2$$

$$r^2 = A/\pi$$
$$\sqrt{A/\pi} \quad \sqrt{10/\pi}$$

3.18

becomes

$$\pi r^2$$

*$r^2$  is equal to the square root of  $A/\pi$*

*The square-root of  $A/\pi$*

*The square-root of  $10/\pi$*

3.18

$$\pi r^2$$

*$r^2$  is equal to the square root of  $A/\pi$*

*The square-root of  $A/\pi$*

*The square-root of  $10/\pi$*

3.18

which is dreadful!

$$\pi r^2$$

$$r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$$
$$\sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{10}{\pi}}$$

(3.18)

**Activity.** For the bad solution above, try to work out what question was asked,

$$\pi r^2$$

$$r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$$
$$\sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{10}{\pi}}$$

3.18

**Activity.** For the bad solution above, try to work out what question was asked, then, on a piece of paper, write what you consider to be a well-presented solution, correcting any errors and improving things as much as possible.



$$\pi r^2$$

$$r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$$
$$\sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{10}{\pi}}$$

3.18

**Activity.** For the bad solution above, try to work out what question was asked, then, on a piece of paper, write what you consider to be a well-presented solution, correcting any errors and improving things as much as possible.

Pause the video now and have a go!

That example was a bad attempt at answering the following.

*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

Here's a well-written solution to the problem.

*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

Here's a well-written solution to the problem.

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

Here's a well-written solution to the problem.

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm \sqrt{A/\pi}$$

*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

Here's a well-written solution to the problem.

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm \sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

Here's a well-written solution to the problem.

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm \sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi}$$

*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

Here's a well-written solution to the problem.

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm \sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$



*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

Here's a well-written solution to the problem.

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm \sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$

*\therefore the radius is 1.78cm (2 d.p.).*

*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

Here's a well-written solution to the problem.

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm \sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$

*\therefore the radius is 1.78cm (2 d.p.).*

Better!

*'Write down an expression for the radius  $r$  of a circle of area  $A$ . Use it to find the radius when the area is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .'*

Here's a well-written solution to the problem.

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm \sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$

*\therefore the radius is 1.78cm (2 d.p.).*

Better! This is hopefully close to what you'd submit as a handwritten solution.

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm\sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$

$\therefore$  the radius is 1.78cm (2 d.p.).

Note that

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm\sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$

$\therefore$  the radius is 1.78cm (2 d.p.).

Note that

- where we've used symbols, the result still reads as full sentences (including full stops!);

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm\sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$

$\therefore$  the radius is 1.78cm (2 d.p.).

Note that

- where we've used symbols, the result still reads as full sentences (including full stops!);
- we've explained clearly what is being calculated when;

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm\sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$

$\therefore$  the radius is 1.78cm (2 d.p.).

Note that

- where we've used symbols, the result still reads as full sentences (including full stops!);
- we've explained clearly what is being calculated when;
- the answer no longer 'floats' without being tied to anything;

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm \sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$

$\therefore$  the radius is 1.78cm (2 d.p.).

Note that

- where we've used symbols, the result still reads as full sentences (including full stops!);
- we've explained clearly what is being calculated when;
- the answer no longer 'floats' without being tied to anything;
- the answer is calculated precisely as  $\sqrt{\frac{10}{\pi}}$ , then as an approximation with a stated accuracy of 2 decimal places.



$$A = \pi r^2.$$

$$\therefore r = \pm\sqrt{A/\pi} = \sqrt{A/\pi}, \text{ since } r > 0.$$

$$\text{If } A = 10 \text{ then } r = \sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78.$$

$\therefore$  the radius is 1.78cm (2 d.p.).

Note that

- where we've used symbols, the result still reads as full sentences (including full stops!);
- we've explained clearly what is being calculated when;
- the answer no longer 'floats' without being tied to anything;
- the answer is calculated precisely as  $\sqrt{\frac{10}{\pi}}$ , then as an approximation with a stated accuracy of 2 decimal places.

Notice the use of the ' $\approx$ ' sign!

Here's another re-write.

Here's another re-write.

*The area  $A$  for a circle with radius  $r$  is given by  $A = \pi r^2$ .*

Here's another re-write.

*The area  $A$  for a circle with radius  $r$  is given by  $A = \pi r^2$ . Thus  $r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$  and so  $r = \sqrt{A/\pi}$ , since  $r > 0$ .*

Here's another re-write.

*The area  $A$  for a circle with radius  $r$  is given by  $A = \pi r^2$ . Thus  $r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$  and so  $r = \sqrt{A/\pi}$ , since  $r > 0$ .*

*When  $A = 10$  this gives  $r = \sqrt{10/\pi}$ .*

Here's another re-write.

*The area  $A$  for a circle with radius  $r$  is given by  $A = \pi r^2$ . Thus  $r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$  and so  $r = \sqrt{A/\pi}$ , since  $r > 0$ . When  $A = 10$  this gives  $r = \sqrt{10/\pi}$ . Hence, when the area of the circle is  $10\text{cm}^2$  its radius is  $\sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78\text{cm}$ .*

Here's another re-write.

*The area  $A$  for a circle with radius  $r$  is given by  $A = \pi r^2$ . Thus  $r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$  and so  $r = \sqrt{A/\pi}$ , since  $r > 0$ . When  $A = 10$  this gives  $r = \sqrt{10/\pi}$ . Hence, when the area of the circle is  $10\text{cm}^2$  its radius is  $\sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78\text{cm}$ .*

This has quite a different tone.

Here's another re-write.

*The area  $A$  for a circle with radius  $r$  is given by  $A = \pi r^2$ . Thus  $r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$  and so  $r = \sqrt{A/\pi}$ , since  $r > 0$ . When  $A = 10$  this gives  $r = \sqrt{10/\pi}$ . Hence, when the area of the circle is  $10\text{cm}^2$  its radius is  $\sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78\text{cm}$ .*

This has quite a different tone.

The first one seems right for a handwritten homework,



Here's another re-write.

*The area  $A$  for a circle with radius  $r$  is given by  $A = \pi r^2$ . Thus  $r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$  and so  $r = \sqrt{A/\pi}$ , since  $r > 0$ . When  $A = 10$  this gives  $r = \sqrt{10/\pi}$ . Hence, when the area of the circle is  $10\text{cm}^2$  its radius is  $\sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78\text{cm}$ .*

This has quite a different tone.

The first one seems right for a handwritten homework, but the second is better for typed-up solutions.

Here's another re-write.

*The area  $A$  for a circle with radius  $r$  is given by  $A = \pi r^2$ . Thus  $r^2 = \frac{A}{\pi}$  and so  $r = \sqrt{A/\pi}$ , since  $r > 0$ . When  $A = 10$  this gives  $r = \sqrt{10/\pi}$ . Hence, when the area of the circle is  $10\text{cm}^2$  its radius is  $\sqrt{10/\pi} \approx 1.78\text{cm}$ .*

This has quite a different tone.

The first one seems right for a handwritten homework, but the second is better for typed-up solutions.

We'll practice typing solutions like the second one in the computer labs.

# **Dos and don'ts of presentation.**

**Do**

**Do** use proper grammar, writing in full sentences.

**Do** use proper grammar, writing in full sentences. Maths is hard enough already without making the English hard!

**Do** use proper grammar, writing in full sentences. Maths is hard enough already without making the English hard!

This includes putting full-stops after formulae if they're at the end of the sentence, as in

**Do** use proper grammar, writing in full sentences. Maths is hard enough already without making the English hard!

This includes putting full-stops after formulae if they're at the end of the sentence, as in

*Hence we see that*

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 - x^2}$$



**Do** use proper grammar, writing in full sentences. Maths is hard enough already without making the English hard!

This includes putting full-stops after formulae if they're at the end of the sentence, as in

*Hence we see that*

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 - x^2}.$$

Sometimes the sentence carries on, as in

Sometimes the sentence carries on, as in

*With  $f$  given by*

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 - x^2}$$

Sometimes the sentence carries on, as in

*With  $f$  given by*

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 - x^2},$$

Sometimes the sentence carries on, as in

*With  $f$  given by*

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 - x^2},$$

*it's clear that...*

Sometimes the sentence carries on, as in

*With  $f$  given by*

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 - x^2},$$

*it's clear that...*

in which case use a comma,

Sometimes the sentence carries on, as in

*With  $f$  given by*

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 - x^2},$$

*it's clear that...*

in which case use a comma, or nothing at all.

**Don't**



**Don't** use too many symbols.

**Don't** use too many symbols. Often, words are better.

**Don't** use too many symbols. Often, words are better.

For example, the  $\therefore$ ,  $\implies$  and  $\iff$  signs are rarely used in typeset mathematics.

**Don't** use too many symbols. Often, words are better.

For example, the  $\therefore$ ,  $\implies$  and  $\iff$  signs are rarely used in typeset mathematics.

I don't like

**Don't** use too many symbols. Often, words are better.

For example, the  $\therefore$ ,  $\implies$  and  $\iff$  signs are rarely used in typeset mathematics.

I don't like

*Now,  $x > 0 \implies x^3 + x > 0$ .  $\therefore f(x) = x^3 + x > 0$   
for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ .*

**Don't** use too many symbols. Often, words are better.

For example, the  $\therefore$ ,  $\implies$  and  $\iff$  signs are rarely used in typeset mathematics.

I don't like

*Now,  $x > 0 \implies x^3 + x > 0. \therefore f(x) = x^3 + x > 0$   
for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ .*

as much as

**Don't** use too many symbols. Often, words are better.

For example, the  $\therefore$ ,  $\implies$  and  $\iff$  signs are rarely used in typeset mathematics.

I don't like

*Now,  $x > 0 \implies x^3 + x > 0$ .  $\therefore f(x) = x^3 + x > 0$   
for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ .*

as much as

*Now, if  $x > 0$  then  $x^3 + x > 0$ . Thus, the function  
 $f(x) = x^3 + x$  is positive for all positive real numbers  
 $x$ .*

**Don't**



**Don't** start a sentence with a symbol unless unavoidable.

**Don't** start a sentence with a symbol unless unavoidable. It makes it hard to spot the start of the sentence.

**Don't** start a sentence with a symbol unless unavoidable. It makes it hard to spot the start of the sentence.

There's a trick for this.

**Don't** start a sentence with a symbol unless unavoidable. It makes it hard to spot the start of the sentence.

There's a trick for this. For example, the sentence

**Don't** start a sentence with a symbol unless unavoidable. It makes it hard to spot the start of the sentence.

There's a trick for this. For example, the sentence  
 *$\phi$  is continuous.*

**Don't** start a sentence with a symbol unless unavoidable. It makes it hard to spot the start of the sentence.

There's a trick for this. For example, the sentence

*$\phi$  is continuous.*

can be re-written as

**Don't** start a sentence with a symbol unless unavoidable. It makes it hard to spot the start of the sentence.

There's a trick for this. For example, the sentence

*$\phi$  is continuous.*

can be re-written as

*The function  $\phi$  is continuous.*

**Do**



**Do** try to be concise.

**Do** try to be concise. Often sentences can be simplified.

**Do** try to be concise. Often sentences can be simplified.

For example, the sentence

**Do** try to be concise. Often sentences can be simplified.

For example, the sentence

*If we look at the function  $f : [0, 10] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by  $f(x) = x^2$  we can see that it is the maximum it can be when  $x$  is at the very end of the interval, namely at the point where  $x = 10$ .*

**Do** try to be concise. Often sentences can be simplified.

For example, the sentence

*If we look at the function  $f : [0, 10] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by  $f(x) = x^2$  we can see that it is the maximum it can be when  $x$  is at the very end of the interval, namely at the point where  $x = 10$ .*

can be re-written as

**Do** try to be concise. Often sentences can be simplified.

For example, the sentence

*If we look at the function  $f : [0, 10] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by  $f(x) = x^2$  we can see that it is the maximum it can be when  $x$  is at the very end of the interval, namely at the point where  $x = 10$ .*

can be re-written as

*The function  $f : [0, 10] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by  $f(x) = x^2$  takes its maximum value when  $x$  is maximum, namely at  $x = 10$ .*

**Don't**

**Don't** invent your own symbols.



**Don't** invent your own symbols.

People sometimes use vague arrows such as  $\rightsquigarrow$ , but what does this actually mean?

# Summary

Good mathematical presentation is important. It helps to create clear, readable solutions and helps you to think clearly too.

# About Computer Lab 1

Presentation Computer Lab 1 will introduce you to  $\text{\LaTeX}$ .

**Important!** Before the lab (do it now!), go to <http://www.overleaf.com> and register for an account so that you are ready to go when the lab starts.

I hope you enjoy learning how your lecturers create their course materials.