## **Elements of Mathematical Logic**

The study of the next section of the course begins with the fact that everyone students in the class are given a task (called a leaflet) doveti text pages containing a set of definitions and tasks for

topic of this section. Sometimes the distribution of the next task is preceded by an oral explanation of the teacher at the blackboard. Having received another leaflet, the student independently parses the definitions and decidestasks from the leaflet.

The tasks in the leaflet have a different character and different appointment. They can illustrate definitions, represent themselves stages of proving theorems, develop skills in handling mathematical constructions in general, they help to settle corresponding section of the mathematical world.

Having solved the problem, the student writes it down (all this can happen both at home and in class). After that, he "submits" the task, that is, tells its solution to the teacher. "Accepting" the task, the teacher asks for clarification of some parts of the evidence, if necessary, asks additional questions. Often, a solution requires alteration or refinement, and then the process of completing the task can be stretched for a few lessons. The fact of passing the task is fixed in a special journal, no ratings are set.

- Integral Calculator
- Math Calculators
- Matrix Calculator
- Factor Any Expression
- Limit Calculator
- Factoring Calculator
- Solve Any Equation
- Derivative Calculator

Note that the process taking place in the lesson does not boil down to tasks from the leaflet. The teacher can also discuss other ways to solve the same problems, return with the student to the tasks How we teach (technology of the pedagogical process) formulate new ones from past leaflets related to a new topic definitions, ask new tasks (and make their decisions). One of the most important goals in this case filling the "voids" between tasks, creating a holistic picture of the studied area.

Leaves of which more than three or four years of study are formed fifty are divided into mandatory (constituting the main course) and additional. Tasks in the mandatory sheets are also divided into mandatory and additional (additional tasks marked with an asterisk). Generally required tasks required take in order; in addition, it is sometimes prescribed to use in solving the problem a certain method. Tasks from the next mandatory leaflet can be accepted only when the previous the mandatory list is closed, that is, all the mandatory tasks from it delivered.

Deadlines for leaflets are not set in advance, however, the distribution a new leaflet is a clear signal that the previous time would close. To maintain the unity of the pedagogical process, it is important that none of the students in the class keep up or run forward in the main course, so that all of them, despite their individual differences, close each sheet at about the same time. To achieve this goal, additional basic tasks help

leaflets, oral tasks and additional leaflets: those who solve problems faster than their classmates always have something to do.

- GPA Calculator
- Words to Pages
- Car Loan Calculator

The nature of the additional leaflets is different. Some of them directly related to the topics of the main course, while others constitute important independent cycles (such as "linear algebra").

Additional leaflets differ in that they are not issued to everyone.

students, but only to those who expressed a desire to take them. At the same time, the student who took the extra sheet does not undertake any obligations

hand it over, you can get this leaflet at any time after

how it was first issued. It is not necessary to take all additional leaflets in the order of their numbering, but a certain dependence

between them there. Some tasks in additional leaflets are marked with an asterisk. An asterisk in this case means that the task

more complex and its solution is not absolutely necessary for

further advancement.

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