| Set | For class on | Chapter | Do or read |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Feb. 4 | Preface | pages vii-xi |
|  |  | A Sampler | pages 1-3,5,8 |
| 2 | Feb. 6 | Probability | pages 85-93 |
| 3 | Feb. 9 |  | p. 96: Sex and Money, Three Children |
| 4 | Feb. 11 |  | work on Problem set \#1 |
| 5 | Feb. 13 |  | p. 95: Ideal Tetrahedron |
| 6 | Feb. 16 |  | p. 99: A Random-Integer Game |
| 7 | Feb. 18 |  | work on Problem set \#2 |
| 8 | Feb. 20 |  | p. 96: Short Sticks |
| 9 | Feb. 23 |  | p. 95: Exit Polls |
| 10 | Feb. 25 |  | Compute the "expected" count* on a backgammon roll. review for Quiz \#1 |
| 11 | March 2 |  | p. 98: How Grim the Reaper? |
| 12 | March 4 |  | review for $\operatorname{Exam}^{\dagger}$ \#1 |
| 13 | March 9 |  | p. 98: Can You Trust This Headline? |
| 14 | March 11 |  | p. 99: A Serious Waiting Game |
| 15 | March 13 |  | p. 94: Red and White |
| 16 | March 16 |  | p. 95: Teachers vs. Students |
| 17 | March 18 |  | work on Problem set \#3 |
| 18 | March 20 | Numbers | pages 33-35 <br> p. 44: Friday the 13th Again |
| 19 | March 30 |  | p. 36: How Often Does Lightning Strike? |
| 20 | April 1 |  | p. 38: Decimal versus Binary |
| 21 | April 3 |  | p. 37: What is This? |
| 22 | April 6 |  | p. 37: A Never-Ending Decimal |
| 23 | April 8 |  | p. 37: A Wild Sequence review for Quiz \#2 |
| 24 | April 13 |  | p. 43: A Reality Test |
| 25 | April 15 |  | review for Exam ${ }^{\dagger}$ \#2 |
| 26 | April 20 |  | p. 40: Do Their Behaviors Correspond? |
| 27 | April 22 |  | work on Problem set \#4 |
| 28 | April 24 | Geometry | pages 9-11; p. 23: A Chip Off the Old Block |
| 29 | April 27 |  | p. 22: A Platonic Solid |
| 30 | April 29 |  | work on Problem set \#5 |
| 31 | May 1 |  | p. 16: Mastic Spreader |
| 32 | May 4 |  | p. 14: Church Window |
| 33 | May 6 |  | review for Quiz \#3 |
| 34 | May 11 |  | review for Exam ${ }^{\dagger}$ \#3 |

*In backgammon, a player's count on a given roll of two dice is determined as follows: If doubles are rolled, the count is twice the total on the two dice (thus double 5 would give a count of 20). Otherwise, the count is simply the total on the two dice.
${ }^{\dagger}$ See d2l for old exam questions.

