# ΝΣΣΟΣΟ ΜΛΤΗ

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# LIST OF NEEDED MATH PILOT TEST SURVEY ITEMS AS OF JANUARY 18, 2023

#### **MEASUREMENT**

- 1. Make conversions between units of measurement (for example, inches to centimeters)?
- 2. Work with ratios or rates (for example, percentages, concentrations, speed)?
- 3. Take measurements using physical tools (for example, calipers, micrometers, scales) or instruments (for example, voltmeters, oscilloscopes, pressure gauges).
- 4. Make estimates (for example, of measurements, quantities, production runs)?
- 5. Do work that requires accuracy to a specified tolerance (for example, +/- 5%, +/- 0.003 inches)

#### **STATISTICS**

- 6. Read, document, and/or interpret sensor data (for example from temperature, pressure, or flow sensors)?
- 7. Use sampling to collect data (for example sampling a production run)?
- 8. Read and interpret tables, graphs, or plots of data?
- 9. Make tables, graphs, or plots of data?
- 10. Use, interpret, or calculate statistical measures (for example, average, standard deviation, range)?
- 11. Read and analyze control charts?
- 12. Use data to optimize a production process (for example, minimize waste and costs, or maximize production and quality)?

#### **ALGEBRA**

- 13. Substitute numbers into formulas and evaluate (for example, given F=1.8C+32, find F when C= 37).
- 14. Manipulate a formula to get a new formula (for example,  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$  can be changed to  $b = \sqrt{c^2 a^2}$ )
- 15. Fit a curve to data (for example, construct a graph from a series of standards or data points)?
- 16. Use direct or inverse variation (for example, increase temperature to increase pressure, or increase speed to decrease time)?
- 17. Work with exponential functions (for example, cell growth, charging a capacitor, compound interest for money)?

## GEOMETRY/TRIGONOMETRY

- 18. Find perimeters, areas, or volumes?
- 19. Work with logarithms (for example, working with pH, decibels)?
- 20. Use geometric topics such as parallel, perpendicular, angles, symmetry, etc.?
- 21. Use spatial reasoning (for example, think about and manipulate objects in three dimensions)?
- 22. Use angle measurements?
- 23. Use Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerance (GD&T)?
- 24. Use right triangle trigonometry (for example, sines, cosines)?
- 25. Work with amplitude, frequency, or period (for example, wave forms)?
- 26. Use blueprints, diagrams, drawings, flow charts, or schematics?

#### **ARITHMETIC**

- 27. Use scientific or engineering notations (for example,  $5.4 \times 10^{-2}$  or  $54 \times 10^{-3}$ )?
- 28. Use metric (or SI) prefixes (for example, micro, kilo)?
- 29. Use complex numbers (such as 3+5i, 7+j4)?
- 30. Use inequalities to show that something is bigger (a > b) or smaller (a < b) than something else, or within a range (a  $\geq$  b  $\geq$  c)?
- 31. Make conversions between different ways of expressing numbers (for example, changing fractions to decimals, changing decimals to percents)?

## **USE OF TECHNOLOGY**

- 32. Work with prepared spreadsheets (for example, read information from or input information into spreadsheets)?
- 33. Use spreadsheets for tasks beyond working with prepared spreadsheets (for example, interpreting data, changing formulas, producing pivot tables or graphs/charts)?
- 34. Use a scientific or graphing calculator?
- 35. Use math when using a computer numerical control (CNC) system (for example, use trigonometry to determine tool location relative to part geometry)?
- 36. Collect, analyze, and use information from a system that provides overall operational performance data in real time (for example, to act on production performance)?

## MODELING

- 37. Use math to prepare reports (for example, quotes, invoices, standard operating procedures, manufacturing batch records, inventory reports, and/or productivity reports)?
- 38. Use graphs, tables, data, formulas or simulations to develop a model of procedures or processes to inform current decisions and/or future work?
- 39. Use data to troubleshoot problems?.
- 40. Use math to forecast performance measures or future outcomes (for example, use predictive analysis to find the probability of a tool failing, or using a curve of best fit to find unknown values)?