

Example of computing grades:

Suppose BOB (an imaginary student) got 25/50 and 40/50 on the two midterms, and, not including his lowest scores, has averages of:

9/10 for homework

17/20 for activities

2/2 for participation

So far he has earned:

$$\frac{25}{50} * 21 + \frac{40}{50} * 21 + \frac{9}{10} * 10 + \frac{17}{20} * 10 + \frac{2}{2} * 2 = 46.8 \text{ points}$$

and his current estimated grade is 1.9.

Without any curving, if Bob gets:

- 100% in the final he ends up with: $46.8+36=82.8\%$ (3.0-3.1)
- 90% in the final he ends up with: $46.8+0.9*36=79.2\%$ (2.7)
- 80% in the final, he ends up with: $46.8+0.8*36=75.6\%$ (2.4)
- 60% in the final, he ends up with: $46.8+0.6*36=68.4\%$ (1.8)
- 40% in the final, he ends up with: $46.8+0.4*36=61.2\%$ (1.4)

To pass (get a 2.0), Bob needs an overall % of 71%. To get there from his current scores, he needs a **final exam score of at least:**

$$\frac{71 - 46.8}{36} = 67.2\%$$

In particular, to increase his current estimated grade, Bob needs to do better on the final than his current exam average of 65%.

Notes: Any blank score in your gradebook is not counted towards your average. In addition, the lowest non-blank activity, homework, and participation scores are also not counted towards your respective averages, even though they do appear in your gradebook. (Catalyst does the drop in the computation of the average, not by erasing the actual score from your record.)