



## Introduction

- The first part of the course will focus on the basic concepts of the theory of computation, including the Turing machine, the Church-Turing thesis, and the decidability of problems.
- The second part of the course will focus on the complexity theory, including the time and space complexity, the P vs NP problem, and the complexity classes.
- The third part of the course will focus on the applications of the theory of computation, including the cryptography, the artificial intelligence, and the quantum computing.



# 2019-2020

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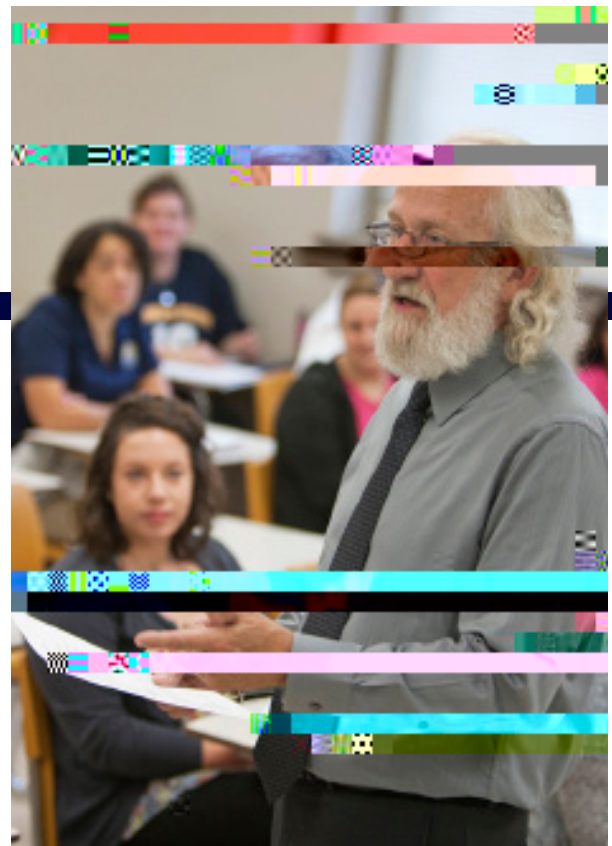
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### August

- Participate in PD
- Set up classroom
- Prepare instructional materials
- Establish student expectations
- Create class management plan
- Prepare gradebook
- Host Open House/Orientation

### September

- Develop/review pacing guides
- Create professional growth plan
- Develop student growth goals
- Calculating mid-term grades
- Analyze state test score data
- Facilitate conferences

### October

- Attend PLC Meetings
- Communicate with stakeholders
- Meet student needs (guidance, writing, intervention, etc.)
- Participate in schoolwide programs
- Continually adjust instruction
- Review pacing guides
- Monitor standards mastery

### November

- Analyze benchmark assessments
- Develop intervention plans
- Monitor students goals
- Administer semester exams
- Report progress

### December

- Host new student orientation
- Revisit classroom expectations
- Develop snow day packets
- Review professional growth plan
- Analyze TELL survey data
- Analyze Student Voice survey

### January

- Analyze benchmark assessment
- Report progress
- Prepare for year end assessments
- Analyze student growth
- Finalize promotional plans

# Spelling - Ability - Handwriting

## Write Below

Write the *Letter* in **Capital** and **Lower** case  
in the **CC** and **LC** boxes. **Line**  
number **C** and **L** are given. **Write**  
the **Letter** in **Capital** and **Lower**  
case in the **CC** and **LC** boxes.

Write the *Letter* in **Capital**  
and **Lower** case in the  
**CC** and **LC** boxes.  
Write the *Letter*.

Write the *Letter* in **Capital**  
and **Lower** case in the  
**CC** and **LC** boxes. **Write**  
the **Letter** in **Capital** and **Lower**  
case in the **CC** and **LC** boxes.

Write the *Letter* in **Capital**.

## Write - Capital - Lower

## Write - Capital - Lower

## Accounting for the environment

### → Environmental costs

↳ **Environmental costs** are the costs of environmental damage caused by a company's activities. They are also known as **externalities**.

↳ **Environmental costs** can be divided into three categories:

- **Direct environmental costs**: These are costs that are directly related to a company's activities, such as the cost of raw materials, energy, and waste disposal.
- **Indirect environmental costs**: These are costs that are indirectly related to a company's activities, such as the cost of environmental damage caused by a company's activities.
- **Compliance costs**: These are costs that are incurred by a company in order to comply with environmental regulations.

↳ **Environmental costs** can be measured in a number of ways:

- **Cost of sales**: This is the cost of the goods or services sold by a company, including the cost of raw materials, energy, and waste disposal.
- **Operating expenses**: These are the costs of the day-to-day operations of a company, including the cost of environmental damage caused by a company's activities.
- **Capital expenditures**: These are the costs of investing in new equipment or facilities, including the cost of environmental damage caused by a company's activities.

↳ **Environmental costs** can be used in a number of ways:

- **To measure a company's environmental performance**: This can be done by comparing a company's environmental costs to those of its competitors or to industry averages.
- **To identify areas for improvement**: This can be done by analyzing a company's environmental costs to identify areas where costs are high and where there is potential for improvement.
- **To make informed decisions about environmental investments**: This can be done by comparing the costs of different environmental investments to the benefits of those investments.

### → Externalities

### → Environmental taxes



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