

*Life of Fred*<sup>™</sup>  
*Mineshaft*

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Polka Dot Publishing

# *A Note Before We Begin*

## *Life of Fred: Mineshaft*

There are several keys to success to learning math,  
to being a good cook,  
to doing tricks on a skateboard,  
to writing applications for a cell phone,  
to climbing mountains, and  
to playing hide-and-seek with a tiger.

One important key is . . .

## Effort.

The most common mistake is to put in too little effort. Human beings often like to take the easy road.



my daughter Margaret

There is nothing wrong with resting up a little bit before you tackle the main work of the day.

There is nothing wrong with heading off to sleep after running around hard all day.

But it is wrong if your life consists of just sleeping, fooling around, napping, goofing off, dozing, eating, snoozing, and resting,  
. . . unless you were born yesterday.

In this book, please make the effort of doing the *Your Turn to Play* problems before you turn the page and look at my answers.

Write down the answers, even though you can do many of the problems in your head. You will learn more that way.

The second mistake with regard to effort is the opposite of the first. Instead of putting in too little effort, you put in too much effort. One student in a thousand makes this error.

Sometimes when you get to a mountain of granite, it is better to walk around it than try to tear your way through it.

Hint: *Life of Fred: Mineshaft* is not a mountain of granite.



Margaret's silly father  
tearing the mountain apart

## CALCULATORS?

Not now. There will be plenty of time later after finishing *Life of Fred: Fractions* and *Life of Fred: Decimals and Percents*.

Right now in arithmetic, our job is to learn the addition and multiplication facts by heart.

# Contents

Chapter 1	The Prize. . . . .	13
	Kingie's modest request	
	One grain of rice to Afghanistan	
	Two grains to Akrotiri	
	milligrams	
	rounding	
Chapter 2	Count the Cost. . . . .	19
	A trillion (1,000,000,000,000) pounds of rice to Cuba	
	80 billion galaxies	
	three-eighths of 19,416	
	short division	
Chapter 3	A New Hobby. . . . .	25
	3 hours of reading + 1 hour of jogging + 11 hours of	
	free time	
	do Fred birds eat Fred worms?	
	numbering addresses and numbering rooms	
	reducing fractions	
Chapter 4	On Sale. . . . .	31
	Coalback's perfect employee: lies, hates, and steals	
	\$700 archery set	
	<i>post meridiem</i>	
	$9^2$	
Chapter 5	In the Saddle. . . . .	37
	function, domain, codomain	
	importance of stirrups in the history of the world	
	feudalism	
	€ and ₤	
Chapter 6	Long Straight Road. . . . .	43
	perpendicular lines	
	diminutives	
	perimeters	

Chapter 7	At Camp. . . . . 49
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>silent letters from cocoa to rendezvous</li> <li>rectangle, square, triangle, and rhombus</li> <li>right angles</li> <li>can a four-sided figure have exactly three equal sides?</li> </ul>
Chapter 8	Playing with a Friend. . . . . 55
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hunting tigers</li> <li>sectors</li> <li>cardinality of sets</li> <li>talking to your grandmother</li> <li>accomplishing something in life</li> <li>why learn the Greek alphabet</li> </ul>
Chapter 9	The Other Campers. . . . . 61
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>2 - 1 = 1</math> without a calculator</li> <li>square knots</li> <li>ability and drive</li> <li>why Miss Ente couldn't put a pacifier in Gomer's mouth</li> <li>inverse operations</li> </ul>
Chapter 10	Reading. . . . . 67
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>concrete and cement are different</li> <li>balalaikas</li> <li>á is for apple, â is for banana, ã is for gum</li> <li>prolix vs. laconic</li> <li>the cardinality of a set that is <i>not</i> a natural number</li> </ul>
Chapter 11	Into the Kitchen. . . . . 73
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. volume measurements vs. the metric system</li> <li>how many fluid ounces in a gill?</li> <li><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math> but not for peanut butter</li> <li>titles of books are <i>italicized</i></li> <li>70% of 1190</li> <li>dividing by 10 the quick way</li> </ul>

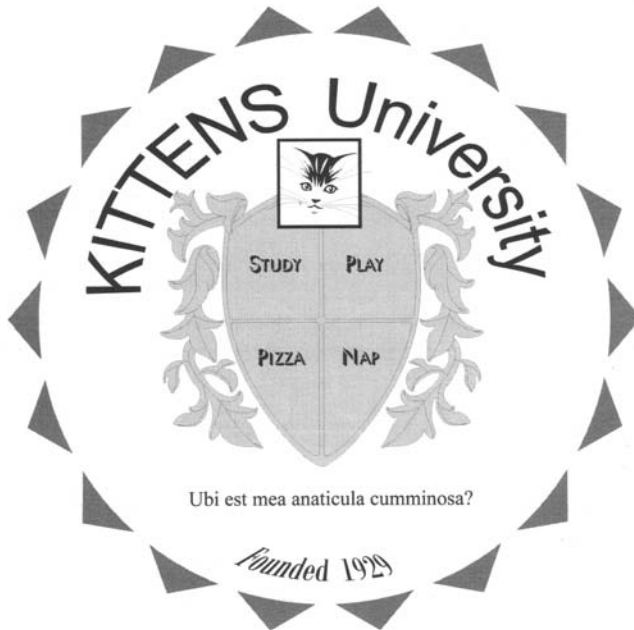
Chapter 12	Harry's Needs..... 79
	broiling compartment $\neq$ a hot apartment
	searing a steak
	Freud, Skinner, and Maslow
	declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentences
	Maslow's hierarchy of human needs
	pangolins (an animal)
	definition of a mammal
Chapter 13	Smoke. .... 85
	safety of children is paramount
	subtracting 3 oz. from 4 lbs. 2 oz.
	cleaning up smoke damage
	20 minutes 10 seconds minus 7 minutes 25 seconds
	area and perimeter of a rectangle
	8% of 50 gallons
	4 gallons minus 2 gallons 1 quart
	9 feet 8 inches plus 7 feet 6 inches
Chapter 14	Daydreaming. .... 91
	three definitions of diameter
	radius and chord
Chapter 15	The Parents Arrive..... 97
	telling the truth
	making mistakes
	elapsed time
	5 miles minus 40 feet
	dividing by 100
Chapter 16	Camping..... 103
	camping language: pitching a tent
	Fahrenheit to Celsius conversion
Chapter 17	Into the Night..... 109
	questions we ask at each stage of life
	what we know that isn't right
	Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean
	50 ounces into pounds, 300 days into weeks
	meters and inches

Chapter 18	Mineshaft. . . . .	115
	three steps from death	
	sale price after taking 40% off	
Chapter 19	Home. . . . .	121
	two ways to know that 45 minutes is three-fourths	
	of an hour	
	when to be polite	
	camping language: striking a tent	
	images under a function	
	converting 63°F to $17\frac{2}{9}$ °C	
Index. . . . .		125

## Chapter One

### The Prize

**K**ingie had won the university seal contest. That seal would now be used on all the official documents of KITTENS University. Every diploma, every transcript, and every letter would have . . .



THE KITTEN CABOODLE newspaper had advertised that the winner of the contest would “win big,” but had not said what the prize would be.

Kingie didn’t care. He was much more interested in painting than getting prizes or making money. As long as he had oil paints and a quiet place to work, he was happy.

The staff at THE KITTEN CABOODLE didn’t know that Kingie was not concerned about a prize. If they had known, life would have been a lot easier for everyone.



Chapter One      The Prize

The editor of the newspaper called a meeting of his staff. He asked them, “What prize should we give Kingie?”

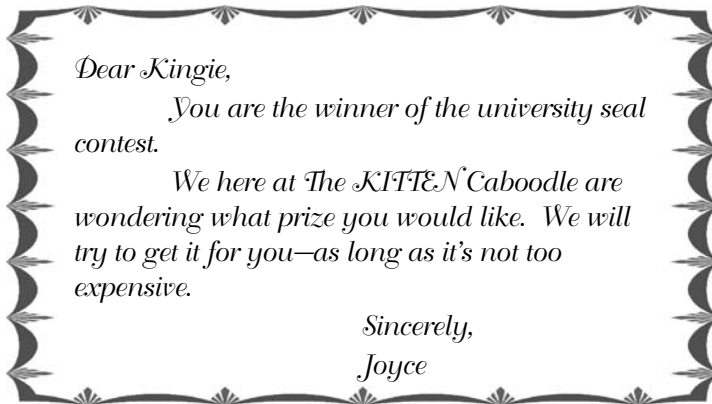
Ashley said, “Most people would be happy getting money.”

Chris responded, “But we don’t have a lot of money. Our newspaper only sells for a dime.”

Drew asked, “What do we know about this guy Kingie? All we know right now is that he is a terrific artist. Let’s get him something he would like.”

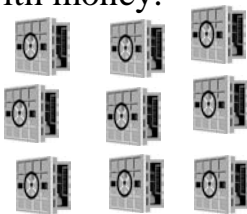


Joyce got out a piece of paper and wrote . . .

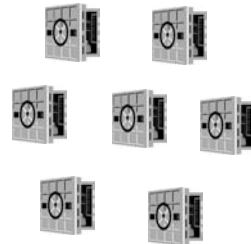


Joyce sent it by campus mail. Kingie received it two seconds later.

When Kingie read the letter, he didn’t know how to respond. On the top floor of Kingie’s fort were 16 safes (9 on the left wall and 7 on the right wall), and they were all filled with money.



Kingie’s art had sold very well. If he received more money, he would just have to buy more safes.



Chapter One      The Prize

Kingie wrote back in his beautiful artistic handwriting . .

*Dear Joyce,*

*Thank you for kind thoughts. I really do not need anything for myself. May I make a suggestion? There are a lot of hungry people in the world.*

*Would you please send one grain of rice to Afghanistan? If you use campus mail, it will not cost anything for shipping.*

*And two grains of rice to Akrotiri. And four grains of rice to Albania.*

*I have enclosed a list of places from Fi's Afternoon Dining menu. Each will receive twice as many grains as the previous place.*



*Love,  
Kingie*

Afghanistan 1 grain	Brunei	Dominican Republic	Haiti	Liechtenstein
Akrotiri 2 grains	Bulgaria	Ecuador	Honduras	Lithuania
Albania 4 grains	Burkina Faso	Egypt	Hong Kong	Luxembourg
Algeria 8 grains	Burma	El Salvador	Hungary	Macau
American Samoa 16	Burundi	Equatorial Guinea	Iceland	Macedonia
Andorra 32	Cambodia	Eritrea	India	Madagascar
Angola 64	Cameroon	Estonia	Indonesia	Malawi
Anguilla 128	Canada	Ethiopia	Iran	Malaysia
Argentina 256	Cape Verde	Europa Island	Iraq	Maldives
Armenia	Central African Republic	Falkland	Ireland	Mali
Aruba	Chad	Fiji	Isle of Man	Malta
Australia	Chile	Finland	Israel	Marshall Islands
Austria	China	France	Italy	Martinique
Azerbaijan	Christmas Island	French Guiana	Jamaica	Mauritania
Bahamas	Clipperton Island	French Polynesia	Jan Mayen	Mauritius
The Bahrain	Cocos Colombia	Gabon	Japan	Mayotte
Bangladesh	Comoros	Gambia	Jersey	Mexico
Barbados	Congo	Georgia	Jordan	Micronesia
Bassas da India	Cook Islands	Germany	Juan de Nova Island	Moldova
Belarus	Coral Sea Islands	Ghana	Kazakhstan	Monaco
Belgium	Costa Rica	Gibraltar	Kenya	Mongolia
Belize	Cote d'Ivoire	Glorioso Islands	Kiribati	Montserrat
Benin	Croatia	Greece	Korea North	Morocco
Bermuda	Cuba	Greenland	Korea South	Mozambique
Bhutan	Cyprus	Grenada	Kuwait	Namibia
Bolivia	Czech Republic	Guadeloupe	Kyrgyzstan	Nauru
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Denmark	Guam	Laos	Navassa Island
Botswana	Dhekelia	Guatemala	Latvia	Nepal
Bouvet Island	Djibouti	Guernsey	Lebanon	Netherlands
Brazil	Dominica	Guinea	Liberia	Netherlands Antilles
British Virgin Islands		Guyana	Libya	(We'll stop here.)

The staff at the newspaper was delighted with Kingie's request.

Ashley said, "It's neat that Kingie didn't demand a big prize for himself. Lots of people just want more, more, more, for themselves and are never satisfied."

Chris added, "And he was thinking of other people. I would like to meet this guy someday."

Drew got a dollar from the editor and headed out to buy a one-pound box of rice. Joyce started addressing the envelopes so that they could mail the rice to each country.



When Drew got back from the store, he opened the box and carefully poured it out onto a desktop. Ashley put one grain of rice in the Afghanistan envelope. Chris put two grains in the Akrotiri envelope. Drew put four grains in the Albania envelope.

Joyce kept addressing the envelopes. There were roughly 30 countries in each column, and there were 5 columns.  $\Rightarrow$  150 countries.

Ashley told Drew, "Don't throw away the empty rice box. After we're done, we can put the leftover rice back in the box."

They put 8 grains into the Algeria envelope.

And 16 grains into the American Samoa envelope.

And 32 grains into the Andorra envelope.

And 64 grains into the Angola envelope.

And 128 grains into the Anguilla envelope.

And 256 grains into the Argentina envelope.

And 512 grains into the Armenia envelope.

And 1,024 grains into the Aruba envelope.

*Your Turn to Play*

1. They put 1,024 grains into the Aruba envelope.

Compute the next three envelopes:

They put   ?   grains into the Australia envelope.

They put   ?   grains into the Austria envelope.

They put   ?   grains into the Azerbaijan envelope.

2. One grain of rice has a mass of 25 mg.

**Wait! Stop! I, your reader, have a question. What does “mg” mean?**

In the metric system, which most of the world uses, mg stands for milligram.

**And what in the world is a milligram?**

A thousand milligrams equals a gram.  $1000 \text{ mg} = 1 \text{ g}$ . And a gram is roughly the weight of a raisin.

**Thank you.**

So how many grains of rice would weigh the same as a raisin?

Translation: How many grains of rice in a gram?

Translation: How many grains of rice in 1000 mg?

Translation: How many 25 mg are in 1000 mg?

Translation: Divide 25 into 1000.

3. There are about 454 grams in a pound.

How many grains of rice in a pound?

Translation: One pound equals how many grains of rice?

Translation: Given your answer to question 2 (which is how many grains of rice in a gram) and given that there are 454 grams in a pound, how many grains of rice in a pound?

Translation:  $40 \times 454$  equals what?

..... **COMPLETE SOLUTIONS** .....

1. 2,048 for Australia, 4,096 for Austria, 8,192 for Azerbaijan.
2. To find out how many 25s are in 1,000, we divide 25 into 1,000.

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 25 \overline{)1000} \\ \underline{100} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \end{array}$$

There are 40 grains of rice in a gram.

3. There are 40 grains of rice in a gram and 454 grams in a pound. If you don't know whether to add, subtract, multiply, or divide, the general rule is: restate the problem using easy numbers and notice which of the four operations you used. Suppose there are 3 grains of rice in a gram and 2 grams in a pound. Then there would be 6 grains of rice in a pound. You multiplied.

$$\begin{array}{r} 454 \\ \times 40 \\ \hline 0 \\ \underline{1816} \\ 18160 \end{array}$$

There are 18,160 grains of rice in a pound.

A grain of rice weighs *roughly* 25 mg.

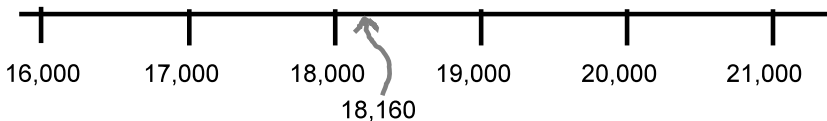
There are *exactly* 1000 milligrams in a gram.

There are *roughly* 454 grams in a pound.

So there are *roughly* 18,160 grains of rice in a pound.

We can round 18,160 off to 18,000.

18,160 is closer to 18,000 than it is to 19,000.



# Index

- $1/2 + 1/2 = 1$  . . . . . 75
- $1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 = 1$   
 . . . . . 77
- addresses in blocks like  
rooms on floors. . . . .  
 . . . . . 27, 28
- Afghanistan, Akrotiri,  
Albania, Algeria . . . . . 15
- archery. . . . . 26, 31, 32
- area of a rectangle. . . . . 89
- artistic handwriting. . . . . 15
- balalaika. . . . . 68
- billion. . . . . 20, 100
- cardinality of a set. . . . .  
 . . . . . 56, 59, 71, 107
- chord. . . . . 92, 93, 107
- concrete vs. cement. . . . . 67
- conversions that do not  
come out even:
- 1 meter into inches. . 113
- 300 days into weeks  
 . . . . . 113
- 50 ounces into pounds  
 . . . . . 113
- counting by fives. . . . . 121
- counting by fours . . . . . 29
- counting by threes. . . 27, 29
- counting by twos. . . . 26, 29
- counting by  
twos—backwards  
 . . . . . 26
- diameter. . . . . 91-93, 95, 107
- dividing by 10. . . . . 78
- dividing by 100. . . . . 102
- doubling. . . . . 15-22
- elapsed time. . . . . 65, 101
- element of a set . . . . .  
 . . . . . 41, 42, 83
- empty set. . . . . 56, 71
- exponents. . . . . 35, 36
- Fahrenheit to Celsius. . 104,  
106, 107, 122, 123
- feudalism . . . . . 39
- Freud, Skinner, and Maslow  
 . . . . . 81
- functions, domain,  
codomain. . . . . 37, 40,  
41, 47, 106, 119
- gill. . . . . 74
- Goldilocks and the Three  
Bears. . . . . 73
- greater than  $>$ . . . . .  
 . . . . . 22, 23, 56, 113

## Index

- image in the codomain  
..... 123
- inverse operations. ....  
..... 65, 66, 71
- KITTENS University seal  
..... 13
- K's Afternoon Dining menu  
..... 15
- Laconic Game. .... 70
- less than  $<$ . . . 23, 113, 115
- mammals. .... 83
- Maslow's hierarchy of needs  
..... 82
- Metric system for volume  
    measurement. .... 74
- milligram. .... 17
- million. .... 20
- natural numbers. .... 71
- Pacific and Atlantic Oceans  
..... 112
- pangolins. .... 82, 83
- perimeter. .... 47, 48, 89
- perpendicular. .... 43, 110
- post meridiem. .... 33
- problems like  $2/5$  of 35  
..... 23, 24, 29, 35,  
                                  36, 65, 121
- problems like 30% of 270  
..... 77, 83, 89, 95,  
                                  101, 105
- problems like sales price  
    after 40% off. ....  
..... 117–119
- Prof. Eldwood's books
- All the Things Horses*  
        *(and Some People)*  
    *Have Not Achieved*  
        ..... 61
- Deep-fried Apple Pie*  
        ..... 77
- Guide to Perfect Cream*  
        *Puffs*..... 77
- Making Taffy*..... 77
- Milkshakes for*  
        *Mathematicians*... 77
- Modern Baby Care*. . . 67
- Toothsome Steaks*. . . 77
- psychology..... 81
- quadrillion. .... 21
- quintillion..... 21
- radius. .... 91-93, 95, 107
- rectangle..... 52–54
- reducing fractions. ....  
    ..... 29, 30, 45, 96, 117
- rhombus..... 52–54
- rounding..... 18
- sector. .... 56
- sentence patterns. .... 81
- sextillion. .... 21
- short division.....  
    ..... 24, 36, 92, 96

## Index

- silent letters. . . . . 53, 65, 95
- small essays
- “Diminutives” . . . . . 46
  - “Math Talk and Everyday Talk”. . . . . 56
  - “Prolix versus Laconic”  
. . . . . 69, 70
  - “Questions at Each Stage of Life”. . . . . 109
  - “Silent Letters”. . . 50, 51
- spending your life doing
- nothing. . . . . 58
- square. . . . . 52–54
- square knot. . . . . 62
- steak sauce recipes. . . . . 79
- steaks—types of. . . . . 79
- stirrups in human history  
. . . . . 38, 39
- subtracting
- feet from miles. . . . . 101
  - inches from feet. . . . . 89
  - ounces from pounds. . . . .  
. . . . . 86, 87
  - quarts from gallons. . . 89
  - seconds from minutes  
. . . . . 87
- titles of books are *italicized*  
or underlined. . . . . 77
- trillion. . . . . 20, 21
- two keys to success. . . . .  
. . . . . 63, 64
- U.S. system for volume  
measurement. . . . . 74
- why learn the Greek  
alphabet?. . . . . 59
- why read? . . . . . 25

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to read more  
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order books . . .

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