Firstly, there are N exercise sheets, each due in a different week. Almost surely $N = 11$, unless school is closed for a week due to earthquake or so. Hopefully not. From each exercise sheet, you get $s_i \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ which is the **number** of complete correct solutions of your submission by the deadline[1], where

Submission := {overleaf submission}∪{email submission}∪{physical submission}.

Partial credits are given subjectively. As mentioned, problems such as Exercise 4(a)(b) together counts **only** as 1 problem. Let

$$S_i := \begin{cases} s_i & \text{if } s_i \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{s_i} & \text{if } s_i \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

There might be a number of quizzes. For each quiz you get $q_i \in [0, 1]$. Consider the multi-set $\{S_1, ..., S_N, q_1, ...\}$. Let A be the average of the **max** N numbers in this multi-set. Let $r = \min(A, 0.85)$ be your raw grade before presentation. Whenever you do any presentation, on a topic that **has been approved** by Cheng-Chiang, you will get a number $P_i \in [0, 0.2]$. Your actual raw grade is

$$R = r + \sqrt{\sum P_i}.$$

The conversion from R to your letter grade is as follows: if $R \geq 1$, then you get **A+**. Otherwise, write $R = (100R)\%$. Plug $100R$ into 國立臺灣大學等第制成績定義與等第績分表 to see which interval $\lceil 100R + 0.5 \rceil$ sits in, and get a letter grade out of it. In particular, you get an **A** if $0.845 \leq R < 1$.

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[1]Unless otherwise agreed.