ALGEBRA 2 SYLLABUS

2014-2015 Academic School-Year

<u>1st Marking Period</u>

Supplemental Unit on Radicals – Simplify Only - Just Square Roots

Chapter 5: Quadratic Equations and Functions (Test 5.2 - 5.5)

5.2 Properties of Parabolas (CC.9-12.F-IF.B.4, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.A)

5.3 Transforming Parabolas (CC.9-12.F-IF.B.4, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.A, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3, CC.9-12.N-Q.A.2)

5.4 Factoring Quadratic Expressions (CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.A, CC.9-12.F-IF.B.4)

5.5 Quadratic Equations (CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.A, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-REI.A.1, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.8.A)

Chapter 5: Quadratic Equations and Functions (Test 5.6 - 5.8)

5.6 Complex Numbers (CC.9-12.N-CN.A.1, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4.B)

- 5.7 Completing the Square (CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.B, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.A-REI.A.1, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4.A, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4.B)
- 5.8 The Quadratic Formula (CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.B, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.A-REI.A.1, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4.B)

Chapter 3: Systems of Equations (Test on all systems)

3.1 Graphing Systems of Equations (CC.9-12.A-REI.C.6, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.A)

3.2 Solving Systems Algebraically (CC.9-12.A-REI.C.5)

3.6 Systems With Three Variables (CC.9-12.A-REI.C.5)

Supplemental:

- Graphically solve a mixed system of linear and quadratic equations (CC.9-12.A-REI.C.7, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.A)
- Algebraically solve a mixed system of linear and quadratic equations (CC.9-12.A-REI.C.5, CC.9-12.A-REI.C.7)

**Supplemental: Computer Lab PARCC problems

<u>2nd Marking Period</u>

Chapter 6: Polynomials and Polynomial Functions (Test 6.1 - 6.8)

- 6.1 Polynomial Functions (CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.1.A, CC.9-12.A-APR.A.1)
- 6.2 Polynomials and Linear Factors (CC.9-12.A-APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3)
- 6.3 Dividing Polynomials (CC.9-12.A-APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6)
- 6.4 Solving Polynomial Equations (CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.A, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4.B, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.C, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7)
- 6.5 Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations (CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.A, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7)
- 6.6 The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra (CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4.B)

6.8 The Binomial Theorem (CC.9-12.A-APR.C.4, CC.9-12.A-APR.C.5)

Chapter 7: Radical Functions and Rational Exponents (Test 7.1 - 7.5)

- 7.1 Roots and Radical Expressions (CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3)
- 7.2 Multiplying and Dividing Radical Expressions (CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3)
- 7.3 Binomial Radical Expressions (CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3, CC.9-12.N-RN.A.2)
- 7.4 Rational Exponents (CC.9-12.N-RN.1, CC.9-12.N-RN.A.2)
- 7.5 Solving Square Root and Other Radical Equations (CC.9-12.A-REI.A.2)

**Supplemental: Computer Lab PARCC problems

MP2 Project: Survey

Chapter 12: Probability and Statistics (Test 6.7, 12.1 - 12.7)-

- 6.7 Permutations and Combinations (CC.9-12.S-CP.9)
- 9.7 Probability of Multiple Events (CC.9-12.SCP.7)
- 12.1 Probability Distributions (CC.9-12.S-CP.1, CC.9-12.S-CP.2)
- 12.2 Conditional Probability (S-CP.3, CC.9-12.S-CP.5, CC.9-12.S-CP.6)
- 12.3 Analyzing Data (CC.9-12.S-ID.2, CC.9-12.S-ID.3, CC.9-12.S-IC.5, CC.9-12.S-IC.6)
- 12.4 Standard Deviation (CC.9-12.S-ID.2)

- 12.5 Working with Samples (CC.9-12.S-IC.1, CC.9-12.S-IC.2, CC.9-12.S-ID.4, CC.9-12.S-IC.3, CC.9-12.S-IC.4, CC.9-12.S-ID.6)
- 12.6 Binomial Distributions (CC.9-12.S-MD.3 CC.9-12.S-MD.4, CC.9-12.S-MD.6, CC.9-12.S-MD.7)
- 12.7 Normal Distributions (CC.9-12.S-ID.4, CC.9-12.S-MD.3, CC.9-12.S-MD.4, CC.9-12.S-MD.6, CC.9-12.S-MD.7)

<u> 3rd Marking Period</u>

Chapter 7: Radical Functions and Rational Exponents (Test 7.6 - 7.8)

7.6 Function Operations (CC.9-12.F-IF.A.1, CC.9-12.F-IF.A.2, CC.9-12.F-BF.A.1.B, CC.9-12.F-BF.A.1.C)

- 7.7 Inverse Relations and Functions (CC.9-12.F-BF.B.4.A, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.4.B, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.4.C)
- 7.8 Graphing Square Root and Other Radical Functions (CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.B, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3, CC.9-12.F-IFB.5)

Chapter 9: Rational Functions (Test 9.2 - 9.3)

9.2 The Reciprocal Function Family (CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.D, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3)

9.3 Rational Functions and Their Graphs (CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.D, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3)

Chapter 9: Rational Functions (Test 9.4 - 9.6)

- 9.4 Rational Expressions (CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6, CC.9-12.APR.D.7, CC.9-12.F-IF.B.5)
- 9.5 Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions (For Algebra 2, no complex) (CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.2,

CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.7, CC.9-12.F-IF.B.5)

9.6 Solving Rational Equations (CC.9-12.A-REI.A.2, CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.7, CC.9-12.F-IF.B.5)

<u>4th Marking Period</u>

Chapter 8: Exponential and Logarithmic Functions (Test 8.1 - 8.3)

- 8.1 Exploring Exponential Models (CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.E, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.8.B, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.1.A, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.1.C, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.2, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.3, CC.9-12.S-ID.B.6.A)
- 8.2 Properties of Exponential Functions (CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.E, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.8.B, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.1.A, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.1.C, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.2, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.3, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3)

8.3 Logarithmic Functions as Inverses (CC.9-12.F-LE.A.4, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.E, F-BF.B.5)

Chapter 8: Exponential and Logarithmic Functions (Test 8.4 - 8.6)

8.4 Properties of Logarithms (CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.1, CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.C)

8.5 Exponential and Logarithmic Equations (CC.9-12.A-CED.A.1)

8.6 Natural Logarithms (CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.1, CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.C, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.1)

Chapter 10: Quadratic Relations and Conic Sections

Algebra 2 & 2A – Formative Assessment on circles

Algebra 2 Honors – Summative Assessment on 10.1 - 10.6

10.1 Exploring Conic Sections (CC.9-12.G-GPE.A.1, CC.9-12.G-GPE.A.2, CC.9-12.G-GPE.A.3)

10.3 Circles (CC.9-12.G-GPE.A.2, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3)

****Supplementals needed!!!!!!

10.4 Ellipses (CC.9-12.G-GPE.A.3, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3)

10.5 Hyperbolas (Honors Algebra 2 only) (CC.9-12.G-GPE.A.3, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3)

10.6 Translating Conic Sections (CC.9-12.G.GPE.A.1, CC.9-12.G-GPE.A.3, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3)

10.4 – 10.6 Honor's Alg2 Only

Chapter 11: Sequences and Series (Test 11.1 - 11.5)

- 11.1 Mathematical Patterns (CC.9-12.F-IF.A.3)
- 11.2 Arithmetic Sequences (CC.9-12.F-IF.A.3, CC.9-12.F-BF.A.2, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.2)
- 11.3 Geometric Sequences (CC.9-12.F-IF.A.3, CC.9-12.F-BF.A.2, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.2)
- 11.4 Arithmetic Series (CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.4)
- 11.5 Geometric Series (CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.4)

Course Expectations and Skills

- Students are required to have proficiency in all prerequisite topics for Algebra 1 and Geometry. Those who do not demonstrate proficiency will be required to seek additional help after school to close their achievement gap in order to be successful in this course.
- Students are required to take notes in Cornell Notes format and maintain those notes in a neat and organized notebook.
- Students are required to have a scientific calculator. Students are encouraged to purchase a graphing calculator (TI-83+, TI 84+, or TI 89), but not required. Classroom sets are available for teachers to use as needed. Free on-line graphing apps and programs are promoted by teachers for students on homework.
- Students are required to participate in both small and large group discussions and activities, as directed.
- Students are required to complete a project each marking period, including those which require the use of technology.

Resources

Text Book:

Algebra 2, Prentice Hall Mathematics

Supplemental Materials:

Algebra 2 All-In-One Student Workbook Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Assessment Information Department of Mathematics - Algebra 2 (2014-2015)

Marking Period 1	Marking Period 2	Marking Period 3	Marking Period 4
Major (MAJ): Summative	Major (MAJ): Summative	Major (MAJ): Summative	Major (MAJ): Summative
30%	30%	30%	30%
Benchmark (BMK): 20%	Benchmark (BMK): 20%	Benchmark (BMK): 20%	Benchmark (BMK): 20%
Project (PRJ): 10%	Project (PRJ): 10%	Project (PRJ): 10%	Project (PRJ): 10%
Minor (MIN): Formative	Minor (MIN): Formative	Minor (MIN): Formative	Minor (MIN): Formative
25%	25%	25%	25%
Class Participation (CP):	Class Participation (CP): 5%	Class Participation (CP):	Class Participation (CP):
5%	_	5%	5%
Homework (HW): 10%	Homework (HW): 10%	Homework (HW): 10%	Homework (HW): 10%

Black Horse Pike Regional School District Curriculum Template

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title:	Unit Summary:
Algebra 2/Quadratic	In this unit (Chapter 5) students will solve quadratic equations by factoring
Equations and Functions	and taking the square root; they learn to complete the square and apply the
Grade Level(s):	quadratic formula. They will recognize equations that are reducible to
10-12	quadratic form. Students will recognize the properties of parabolas, graph
	quadratic functions and transform parabolas. Students will define and
	perform arithmetic operations with complex numbers. Use complex numbers
Ecceptial Question(s)	In polynomial identities and equations.
Essential Question(s):	Students will be able to:
 now do you solve quadratic equations? 	Graph quadratic functions
	Find maximum and minimum values of quadratic functions
 How do you graph 	Ise the vertex form of a quadratic function
quadratic functions?	Find common and binomial factors of quadratic expressions
4	Factor special guadratic expressions
	 Solve quadratic equations by factoring and by finding square roots
How can you create	To identify complex numbers
quadratic equations	 To add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers
from word problems,	 To solve equations by completing the square
solutions and graphs?	 To rewrite functions by completing the square
	 Solve quadratic equations by applying the Quadratic Formula
How do you use	
quadratic functions to	
model real world data?	
How do you perform	
operations with	
complex numbers and	
use them in solving	
quadratic equations?	

PART II:INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Common Core Standards that are applicable

Learning Target	CCSS
5.2. Properties of Parabolas	5.2. CC.9-12.F-IF.B.4,
	CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.A
[Standard] - For a function that models a relationship between two quantities,	
interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch	
araphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationships. Key	
features include: intercepts: intervals where the function is increasing. decreasing.	
positive, or negative: relative maximums and minimum: symmetries: end behavior: and	
periodicity.	
[Standard] – Granh linear and auadratic functions and show intercents, maxima, and	1
	,
5.3. Transforming Parabolas	5.3. CC.9-12.F-IF.B.4,
	CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.A,
[Standard] – For a function that models a relationship between two quantities	CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2,
interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch	CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3, CC.9-
aranhs showing key features given a verhal description of the relationships Key	12.N-Q.A.2
features include: intercents: intervals where the function is increasing decreasing	
nositive, or negative: relative maximums and minimum: symmetries: end behavior: and	
periodicity	
periodicity.	
[Standard] – Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and	
minima.	
[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships	
between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.	
[Standard] – Identify the effect on the graph of replacing f(x) by f(x) + k, k f(x), f(kx),	
and f(x+k) for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given	
the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the	
graph using technology. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs	
and algebraic expressions for them.	
[Standard] – Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling.	
	5.4. CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.2.
	CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.A,
	CC.9-12.F-IF.B.4
5.4. Factoring Quadratic Expressions	

[Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.

[Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.

[Standard] – For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationships. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimum; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.

5.5. Quadratic Equations

[Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.

[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.

[Standard] – Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.

[Standard} – Use the process of factoring and completing the square in a quadratic function to show zeros, extreme values, and symmetry of the graph, and interpret these in terms of a context.

5.6. Complex Numbers

[Standard] – Know that there is a complex number i such that $i^2 = -1$, and every complex number has the form a + bi with a and b real.

[Standard] – Use the relationship $i^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers.

[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.

5.5. CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.A, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-REI.A.1, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.8.A

5.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.1, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4.B

[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x^2 = 49), taking square	
roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to	
the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex	
solutions and write them as a \pm bi for real numbers a and b.	
5.7. Completing the Square	5.7. CC.9-12.A-
	SSE.B.3.B, CC.9-12.N-
[Standard] – Complete the square in a quadratic expression to reveal the maximum or	CN.C.7, CC.9-12.A-
minimum value of the function it defines.	REI.A.1, CC.9-12.A-
	REI.B.4.A,
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.	CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4.B
[Standard] Evaluin each stan in coluing a simple equation as following from the	
[Stundard] - Explain each step in solving a simple equation as jonowing from the	
the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable groument to justify a solution	
method	
methou.	
[Standard] - Use the method of completing the square to transform any quadratic	
[Stundard] = 0.5e the method of completing the square to transform any quadratic equation in v into an equation of the form $(y - n)^2 = a$ that has the same solutions	
Equation in x into an equation of the form $(x - p) = q$ that has the solutions.	
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for $x^2 = 49$), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a \pm bi for real numbers a and b.	
5.8. The Quadratic Formula	
	5.8. CC.9-12.A-
[Standard] – Complete the square in a quadratic expression to reveal the maximum or	SSE.B.3.B, CC.9-12.N-
minimum value of the function it defines.	CN.C.7, CC.9-12.A-
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.	REI.A.1, CC.9-12.A- REI.B.4.B
[Standard] – Explain each sten in solving a simple equation as following from the	
equality of numbers asserted at the previous sten starting from the assumption that	
the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution	
method.	
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for $x^2 = 49$), takina sauare	
roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to	
the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex	

solutions and write them as a \pm bi for real numbers a and b.	

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Real-World problem solving examples:

Revenue p. 248 #28, Civil Engineering p. 254 Example 3, Cross Section of a Pipe p. 263 Example 8, Firefighting p. 268 Example 3, Fractals p. 277 Example 8, Profit p. 285 Example 7, Air Pollution p. 294 #56

Inter-Disciplinary problem solving examples:

Economics – maximum revenue p. 247 Example 4, Physics – the equation for the motion of a projectile p. 248 #29, Business – maximum profit p. 256 #42, Art – golden rectangle p. 269 Example 5, Art – golden ratio p. 291 Example 3

Students will engage with the following text:

Prentice Hall New Jersey Algebra 2 Holt McDougal Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Students will write:

Writing/Open Ended questions: Students will engage in Cornell Note taking part of which is summarizing the day's lesson. Students can describe the relationship between lal and the width of the graph of y = ax² + bx + c. Students can describe the family of quadratic functions whose members have a given vertex. Students can explain how to factor a given quadratic expression completely. Students can explain how to find the intersection of a pair of functions. Students can explain if it is possible for a student's test average to be an imaginary number. Students can explain the process of rewriting a quadratic function in vertex form.

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom learning activities. Investigating algebra activities, modeling examples, using real-life application, using note-taking strategies, and using Smart Board technologies will all be explored as a blend of learning strategies to promote critical thinking, problem solving and performance skills of all learners. Other learning experiences could include alternative lesson openers, math and history applications, problem-solving workshops, interdisciplinary applications and projects.

Suggested warm-up activities, instructional strategies/activities, and assignments:

se	τι	on	5.2:	
				-

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 245	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 245	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 245
Teach Teaching Options	 Graphing a Function of the Form y = ax² + c Graphing a Function of the Form y = ax² + bx + c Finding a Minimum Value Real-World Connection 	 Graphing a Function of the Form y = ax² + c Graphing a Function of the Form y = ax² + bx + c Finding a Minimum Value Real-World Connection 	 Graphing a Function of the Form y = ax² + c Graphing a Function of the Form y = ax² + bx + c Finding a Minimum Value Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 247	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 247	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 247
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 248 #1-230	pp. 248-250 #1-66	pp. 248-250 #1-73
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 5.3:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 252	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 252	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 252
Teach Teaching Options	 Using the Vertex Form to Graph a Parabola Writing the Equation of a Parabola Real-World Connection Converting to Vertex Form 	 Using the Vertex Form to Graph a Parabola Writing the Equation of a Parabola Real-World Connection Converting to Vertex Form 	 Using the Vertex Form to Graph a Parabola Writing the Equation of a Parabola Real-World Connection Converting to Vertex Form
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 254	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 254	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 254
Practice and Apply	pp. 255-256 #1-35	pp. 255-257 #1-77	pp. 255-257 #1-84

Assess and Reteach Differentiating InstructionStudy Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource BookStudy Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource BookStudy Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource BookStudy Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Assigning Homework			
	Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 5.4:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 259	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 259	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 259
Teach Teaching Options	 Finding Common Factors Factoring When <i>ac</i> > 0 and <i>b</i> > 0 Factoring When <i>ac</i> > 0 and <i>b</i> < 0 Factoring When <i>ac</i> < 0 Factoring When <i>a ≠</i> 1 and <i>ac</i> > 0 Factoring When <i>a ≠</i> 1 and <i>ac</i> < 0 Factoring a Perfect Square Trinomial Real-World Connection 	 Finding Common Factors Factoring When <i>ac</i> > 0 and <i>b</i> > 0 Factoring When <i>ac</i> > 0and <i>b</i> < 0 Factoring When <i>ac</i> < 0 Factoring When <i>a</i> ≠ 1 and <i>ac</i> > 0 Factoring When <i>a</i> ≠ 1 and <i>ac</i> < 0 Factoring a Perfect Square Trinomial Real-World Connection 	 Finding Common Factors Factoring When <i>ac</i> > 0 and <i>b</i> > 0 Factoring When <i>ac</i> > 0and <i>b</i> < 0 Factoring When <i>ac</i> < 0 Factoring When <i>a</i> ≠ 1 and <i>ac</i> > 0 Factoring When <i>a</i> ≠ 1 and <i>ac</i> < 0 Factoring a Perfect Square Trinomial Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 262 pp. 263-264 #1-47	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 262 pp. 263-264 #1-70	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 262 pp. 263-265 #1-78
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 5.5:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 267	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 267	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 267
Teach Teaching Options	 Solving by Factoring Solving by Finding Square Roots Real-World Connection Solving by Tables Solving by Graphing 	 Solving by Factoring Solving by Finding Square Roots Real-World Connection Solving by Tables Solving by Graphing 	 Solving by Factoring Solving by Finding Square Roots Real-World Connection Solving by Tables Solving by Graphing
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 269	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 269	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 269
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 270 #1-31	pp. 270-271 #1-61	pp. 270-271 #1-66
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 5.6:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 274	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 274	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 274
Teach Teaching Options	Simplifying Numbers Using i Simplifying Imaginary Numbers Finding Absolute Value Additive Inverse of a Complex Number Adding Complex Numbers Multiplying Complex Numbers Finding Complex Solutions Real-World Connection	 Simplifying Numbers Using <i>i</i> Simplifying Imaginary Numbers Finding Absolute Value Additive Inverse of a Complex Number Adding Complex Numbers Multiplying Complex Numbers Finding Complex Solutions Real-World Connection 	 Simplifying Numbers Using <i>i</i> Simplifying Imaginary Numbers Finding Absolute Value Additive Inverse of a Complex Number Adding Complex Numbers Multiplying Complex Numbers Finding Complex Solutions Real-World Connection
Understanding	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 277	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 277	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 277
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 278 #1-49	pp. 278-279 #1-70	pp. 278-280 #1-75
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 5.7:

		Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus an Starting	d Motivate Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 282	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 282	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 282
Teach Teaching	g Options	 Solving a Perfect Square Trinomial Equation Completing the Square Solving by Completing the Square Finding Complex Solutions Solving When a ≠ 1 Rewriting in Vertex Form Real-World Connection 	 Solving a Perfect Square Trinomial Equation Completing the Square Solving by Completing the Square Finding Complex Solutions Solving When a ≠ 1 Rewriting in Vertex Form Real-World Connection 	 Solving a Perfect Square Trinomial Equation Completing the Square Solving by Completing the Square Finding Complex Solutions Solving When a ≠ 1 Rewriting in Vertex Form Real-World Connection
Checking Understa	g for anding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 284	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 284	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 284
Practice Assignin	and Apply g Homework	pp. 285-286 #1-39	pp. 285-287 #1-56	pp. 285-287 #1-63
Assess a Differen Instructi	nd Reteach tiating on	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book
Section 5.8:				
		Regular	Accelerated	Honors

Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 289	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 289	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 289
Teach Teaching Options	 Using the Quadratic Formula Finding Complex Solutions Real-World Connection Using the Discriminant Real-World Connection 	 Using the Quadratic Formula Finding Complex Solutions Real-World Connection Using the Discriminant Real-World Connection 	 Using the Quadratic Formula Finding Complex Solutions Real-World Connection Using the Discriminant Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 292	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 292	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 292
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 293-294 #1-40	pp. 293-295 #1-68	pp. 293-295 #1-75
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

PART IV: EVIDENCE OF LEARNING IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.



Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, essays, journal writing, performance tasks, diagnostic tests, homework, and projects.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Use manipulatives to build patterns or represent symbols. Provide Graphic organizers to use in solving problems. Provide guided notes/handouts. Provide visual glossaries, blank number lines for use with positive and negative numbers. Break problems into smaller pieces. Have students keep and turn in a notebook. Provide checklists for solving problems.

(Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section).

Summative Assessments:

Periodic Benchmark Assessments, Summative Assessments, State Assessments (PARCC), PSATs, SATs, ACTs, Accuplacer Math, ASVAB- AFQT, and End of Course Benchmark

The teachers will continually interpret results to evaluate and promote student learning in order to foster the continuous development of students.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Provide checklists for solving problems

Allow students to use calculator.

Provide students with a resource page that has number lines drawn and pre-marked for the scale.

Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces.

Performance Assessments:

Performance tasks, projects, display of student work, and electronic portfolios

Accommodations/Modifications:

Allow students extra time to complete projects. Provide students with an example of project for reference. Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

(*Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section*).

Black Horse Pike Regional School District Curriculum Template

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title:	Unit Summary:		
Algebra 2/Polynomials and	In this unit (Chapter 6) students will learn about polynomials and polynomial		
Polynomial Functions	functions. They will define and identify polynomial functions. Basic operations		
Grade Level(s):	on polynomials will be reviewed and extended. They will learn how to find		
10-12	linear factors and study the connection between zeros and linear factors.		
	Students will divide polynomials using long division and synthetic division.		
	They will learn how to solve polynomial equations. Students will learn		
	theorems about roots of polynomial equations, and the Fundamental Theorem		
	of Algebra. Students will be introduced to Pascal's Triangle and use it to		
Freential Question (a)	multiply nigher degree polynomials.		
Essential Question(s):	Enduring Understanding(s):		
How do you write a not point function	Students will be able to:		
from its zeros2	Classify polynomials Madel data using networking functions		
from its zeros?	Model data using polynomial functions		
How do you divido	Analyze the factored form of a polynomial		
	Write a polynomial function from its zeros		
porynomials:	Divide polynomials using long division		
 How do you solve 	Divide polynomials using synthetic division		
nolynomial equations	Solve polynomial equations by graphing Solve polynomial equations by festering		
with rational and	Solve polynomial equations by factoring		
irrational roots?	Solve equations using the Rational Root Theorem		
	Use the Fundemental Theorem of Alexhanin solution relumential		
• What is the	Ose the Fundamental medicin of Algebra in solving polynomial aquations with complex roots		
Fundamental Theorem	equations with complex roots		
of Algebra?	Use the Dinemial Theorem		
2			
• What is Pascal's			
Triangle and when is it			
used?			

PART II:INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Common Core Standards that are applicable

6.1. Polynomial Functions 6.1. CC-9-12.A-SELALACCOPTION [Standard] - Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients. APR.A.1 [Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. 6.2. (C.9-12.A-SELALACCOPTION 6.2./Polynomials and Linear Factors 6.2. (C.9-12.A-SELALACCOPTION SELALACCOPTION [Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. 6.2. (C.9-12.A-APR.A.1, (C.9-12.A-SELALACCOPTION) [Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. 6.2. (C.9-12.A-APR.A.1, (C.9-12.A-SELALACOCPTICAC) [Standard] - Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see x ⁴ - y ⁴ os (x ²) - (y ²) (x ⁴ + y ²). Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x - a is p (a), so p (a) = 0 i	Learning Target	CCSS
[Standard] - Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients. SSE.A.1A, CC.9-12.A- [Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. 6.2. [CC.9-12.A- 6.2.[Polynomials and Linear Factors 6.2. [CC.9-12.A- [Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. APR.A.1 [Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. 6.2. [CC.9-12.A- [Standard] - Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see x ⁴ - y ³ as (x ²) ² - (y ²) ² , thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as (x ² - y ²) (x ² + y ²). [Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. 6.3.] [CC.9-12.A- [Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. 6.3.] [CC.9-12.A- [Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number o, the remainder on division by x - a is p (a), so p (a) = 0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). <	6.1. Polynomial Functions	6.1. CC.9-12.A-
[Standard] - Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.APR.A.1[Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.6.2. CC.9-12.A- APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A- SE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- SE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3][Standard] - Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2 - y^2)$, $(x^2 + y^2)$.[Standard] - Create equations on coordinate oxes with labels and scales. [Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3. Dividing Polynomials [Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number o, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.[Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $a(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials		SSE.A.1A, CC.9-12.A-
[Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.6.2. [CC.9-12.A- APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A- [Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.6.2. [CC.9-12.A- APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A- SEE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3][Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.5.2. CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3][Standard] - Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see x ⁴ - y ⁴ a (x ²) ² - (y ²) ² , thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as (x ² - y ²) (x ² + y ²).5.3.[Standard] - Create equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3.[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x - a is p (a), so p (a) = 0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x).6.3.[Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), a(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complic	[Standard] - Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.	APR.A.1
[Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.6.2 6.2.Polynomials and Linear Factors [Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.6.2 6.2.Polynomials and Linear Factors [Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. 6.2 [Standard] - Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2) (x^2 + y^2)$. 6.3 [Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. 6.3 [Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. 6.36.3 [CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.D.6 6.3 [CC.9-12.A- APR.D.6][Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.[Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, an		
namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.6.2. [CC.9-12.A- APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A- SE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- IStandard] – Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.6.2. [CC.9-12.A- APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A- SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3][Standard] – Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.6.2. [CC.9-12.A- APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A- SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3][Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)$.6.3[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.6.3[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3[Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.6.3[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x), b(x), q(x),$ and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $p(x)$.6.3[Standard] –	[Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers,	
multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. 6.2.Polynomials and Linear Factors 6.2. [CC.9-12.A- Standard] – Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. 6.2. [CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)$ $(x^2 + y^2)$. 7. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. 6.3. [CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. 6.3. [CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). 6.3. [CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system. 6.3. [CC.9-12.A-	namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and	
6.2.Polynomials and Linear Factors6.2. (CC.9-12.A- APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A- SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3[Standard] - Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.6.2. (CC.9-12.A- APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A- SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3[Standard] - Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.6.3. (CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x - a is p (a), so p (a) = 0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x).[Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree <br< td=""><td>multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.</td><td></td></br<>	multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.	
6.2.Polynomials and Linear Factors6.2 CC.9-12.A. APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A. apre.A.1, CC.9-12.A. apre.A.1, CC.9-12.A. apre.A.1, CC.9-12.A. apre.A.1, CC.9-12.A. CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A. CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A. CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A. APR.B.35.2 C.9-12.A. CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A. CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A. CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A. APR.B.3[Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see x ⁴ - y ⁴ as (x ²) ² - (y ²) ² , thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as (x ² - y ²) (x ² + y ²).5.3[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.6.3[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3 6.3 [Dividing Polynomials[Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x - a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x).6.3[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(k), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.6.3		
APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A- SE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3[Standard] - Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2) (x^2 + y^2)$.APR.B.3[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.6.3[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3 6.3 [Dividing Polynomials [Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.[Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	6.2. Polynomials and Linear Factors	6.2. CC.9-12.A-
[Standard] – Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3[Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.For a polynomials of coordinate axes with labels and scales.SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.6.3, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A-[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9		APR.A.1, CC.9-12.A-
Inamely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3[Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.6.3.CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3.CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.3	[Standard] – Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers.	SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A-
multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. APR.B.3 [Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. 6.3. CC.9-12.A-APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A-AP	namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and	CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-
[Standard] - Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.6.3.CC.9-12.A-[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3.CC.9-12.A- 6.3. [Dividing Polynomials[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.6.3.CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.D.6[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a , the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.6.3.CC.9-12.A- APR.D.6	multiplication: add. subtract. and multiply polynomials.	APR.B.3
[Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.6.3CC.9-12.A-[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3CC.9-12.A-[Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.6.3		1
example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2) (x^2 + y^2)$.[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.36.3CC.9-12.A-6.3Dividing Polynomials[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.Istandard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.6.3	[Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For	
can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. 6.3 [Dividing Polynomials[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.[Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that	
 [Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. 6.3. Dividing Polynomials [Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x - a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). [Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system. 6.3. CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6 	can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.	
[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. 6.3 [Dividing Polynomials[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x - a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x).[Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.		
between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. 6.3. CC.9-12.A- 6.3. Dividing Polynomials [Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). 6.3. CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). 6.3. CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system. 8	[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships	
[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. 6.3. CC.9-12.A- 6.3. Dividing Polynomials 6.3. CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). 6.3. So p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). [Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	between auantities: araph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.	
[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.6.3. CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.D.6[Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x).6.3. CC.9-12.A- APR.D.6[Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x).6.3. CC.9-12.A- APR.D.6[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.6.3. CC.9-12.A- APR.D.6		
and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. $6.3 \ CC.9-12.A 6.3 \ Dividing Polynomials$ $6.3 \ CC.9-12.A [Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and anumber a, the remainder on division by x - a is p(a), so p(a) = 0 if and only if (x - a) is afactor of p(x).6.3 \ CC.9-12.A-APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and anumber a, the remainder on division by x - a is p(a), so p(a) = 0 if and only if (x - a) is afactor of p(x).6.3 \ CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and anumber a, the remainder on division by x - a is p(a), so p(a) = 0 if and only if (x - a) is afactor of p(x).6.3 \ CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and ain the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degreeof r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the morecomplicated examples, a computer algebra system.$	[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available,	
6.3. Dividing Polynomials6.3. CC.9-12.A- APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A- APR.D.6[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.[Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.	
6.3. Dividing Polynomials 6.3. CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). 6.3. CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system. 6.3. CC.9-12.A-		
6.3. Dividing Polynomials 6.3. CC.9-12.A-APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6 [Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). 6.3. CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6 [Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). 6.3. CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6 [Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system. 6.3. CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6		
6.3. Dividing Polynomials APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6 [Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x - a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). APR.D.6 [Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system. APR.D.6		6.3. CC.9-12.A-
[Standard] - Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.[Standard] - Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	6.3. Dividing Polynomials	APR.B.2, CC.9-12.A-
[Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a factor of p(x). [Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.		APR.D.6
number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$. [Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	[Standard] – Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a	1
factor of $p(x)$. [Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is p (a), so p (a) =0 if and only if (x - a) is a	
[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	factor of $p(x)$.	
[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.		
the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in	
of r(x) less than the degree of b(x), using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $q(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the dearee	
complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more	
	complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	

6.4. Solving Polynomial Equations 6.4. CC.9-12.A- [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. 55E.B.3A, CC.9-12.F- [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x ² = 49), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b. [Standard] – Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. [Standard] – Graph polynomial functions, with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.A-SEE.B.3A, CC.9-12.A-SEE.B.3A, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.3, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.3, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.3, CC.9-12.A-CED.C.9, CC.9-	C. A. Salving Delynomial Equations	
Standard] - Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.SSE.B.3A, CC.9-12.F. IF.C.7C, CC.9-12.N- IF.C.7C, CC.9-12.N- IF.C.7C	6.4. Solving Polynomial Equations	6.4. CC.9-12.A-
[Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the junction it REI.B.48, CC.9-12.F. [Gefines. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x² = 49), taking square roots, complexing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b. [Standard] – Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CS.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. CS.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables for corpresent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6, The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra Sc.6, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.		SSE.B.3A, CC.9-12.A-
defines. IF.C.7., CC.9-12.N-C. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x ² = 49), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a ± bi or real numbers a and b. IF.C.7., CC.9-12.N-C. [Standard] – Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. 6.5. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] – Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. CC.9-12.A-SER.B.3, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. S.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.	[Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it	REI.B.4B, CC.9-12.F-
[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x² = 49), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b. CN.C.7 [Standard] - Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. 5.5 CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, [Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5 CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, [Standard] - Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] - Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] - Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. Istandard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with lobels and scales. 6.5 [Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra C.9-12.N-CN.C.7, C.9-12.N-CN.C.9, C.	defines.	IF.C.7C, CC.9-12.N-
[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x ² - 49), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b. [Standard] - Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. 6.5 [Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5 6.5 Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations 6.5 [Standard] - Use the relationship l ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. CC-912.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] - Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] - Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. Istandard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6 The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for C.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.		CN.C.7
roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b.Image: Solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b.[Standard] – Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.6.5.C.9.12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9.12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9.12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers.6.5.CC.9.12.N-CN.C.7 CC.9.12.N-CN.C.7[Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.Image: Solutions in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.Scandard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.Sc.C.9.12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9.12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.9, CS.9.12.N-CN.C.	[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x^2 = 49), taking square	
the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b. Istandard] - Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. Istandard] - Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. Istandard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. Istandard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. Ist. (C.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, Istandard] - Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. Ist. (C.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, Istandard] - Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. Istandard] - Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. [Standard] - Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. Istandard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. Istandard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. Istandard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. Istandard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. Istandard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. Istandard] - Solve quadratic equations w	roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to	
solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b. [Standard] – Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex 6.5. Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations 6.5. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, [Standard] – Use the relationship l ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and 6.5. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] – Use the relationship l ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC.9-12.A-CN.A.3, [Standard] – Factor add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. CC.9-12.A-CN.C.7. [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it C.9-12.N-CN.C.7. [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it C.9-12.N-CN.C.7. [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. Standard] - Solve quadratic equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. S.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. S.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. S.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7,	the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex	
[Standard] - Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable 6.5 [Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5 6.5 Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations 6.5 [Standard] - Use the relationship $l^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. 6.5 [Standard] - Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] - Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. (Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. 6.6 CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N	solutions and write them as a \pm bi for real numbers a and b.	
[Standard] - Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable 5.5 CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, [Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex 5.5 CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, [Standard] - Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and 6.5 CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] - Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.A-CN.A.3, [Standard] - Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC.9-12.A-SEB.B.3A, CC.9-12.A-CN.C.7, [Standard] - Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli CC.9-12.A-CN.C.7 CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] - Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. IStandard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. IStandard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. IStandard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, [Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. IStandard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. IStandard		
[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex 6.5. Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations [Standard] – Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC-9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC-9-12.A-SEE.B.3A, CC-9-12.A-SEE.B.3A, [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli CC-9-12.N-CN.C.7 and quotients of complex numbers. [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 6.6. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algeb	[Standard] – Granh nolynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable	
[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5 CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, 6.5 Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations 6.5 CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, [Standard] - Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] - Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. CC.9-12.A-SEB.B.3A, [Standard] - Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] - Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6 The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 6.6 CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.	factorizations are available and showing end behavior	
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.5. [CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.A-SE.B.3A, CC.9-12.A-SE.B.3A, CC.9-12.A-SE.B.3A, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, IStandard] – Use the relationship 1 ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. 6.5. [CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, IStandard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. IStandard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. IStandard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. 6.6. [CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, Solutions. 6.6. [The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 6.6. [CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9		
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex 6.5. [Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations 6.5. [Standard] – Use the relationship 1 ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. [The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions. [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	[Ctandard] Solve augdratic equations with real coefficients that have complex	
6.5. Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations 6.5. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, [Standard] – Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] – Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] – Use the relationship i ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.A-SE.B.3A, [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, <td>[stundard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex</td> <td></td>	[stundard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex	
6.5. Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations6.5. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, CC.9-12.A-SEE.B.3A, CC.9-12.A-SEE.B.3A, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7[Standard] - Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.c.9-12.N-CN.C.7[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.s.[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.s.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.s.s.6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.s.s.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.s.s.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.s.s.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.s.s.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.s.s.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.s.s.[Standard] - Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true fors.		
6.5. [CL9-12.N-CN.A.2, [Standard] – Use the relationship $i^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	C. C. Theorem About Deets of Delynomial Soundings	
[Standard] – Use the relationship I ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3, [Standard] – Use the relationship I ² = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC.9-12.A-SEE.B.3A, distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. CS.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. G.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. G.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. G.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; s	6.5. Theorems About Roots of Polynomial Equations	6.5. CC.9-12.N-CN.A.2,
[Standard] – Use the relationship * = -1 and the commutative, associative, and CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3A, distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3A, [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6 [St		CC.9-12.N-CN.A.3,
distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3, [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers. CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9	$[Standard] - Use the relationship i^{-} = -1 and the commutative, associative, and$	CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3A,
[Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2, [Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it Image: CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, Image: CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, Image: CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships Image: CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex Image: CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex Image: CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex Image: CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex Image: CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex Image: CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9 [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for Image: CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B	distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers.	CC.9-12.A-APR.B.3,
[Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7 and quotients of complex numbers. [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it [Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6, ICC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6, ICC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6, ICC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for 6.6, ICC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B		CC.9-12.A-CED.A.2,
and quotients of complex numbers.[Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.5. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	[Standard] – Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli	CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7
[Standard] - Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6.CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6.CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B[Standard] - Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true forC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B	and quotients of complex numbers.	
[Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. [Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. [Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for		
defines.[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.5. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	[Standard] – Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it	
[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	defines.	
[Standard] - Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.		
and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra solutions.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.[Standard] - Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	[Standard] – Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available.	
[Standard] – Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	and use the zeros to construct a rough aranh of the function defined by the polynomial	
[Standard] - Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.[Standard] - Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B[Standard] - Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CO.9-12.N-CN.C.		
[Standard] – Create equations in two of more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	[Standard] — Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships	
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B	[stunding] - Create equations in two of more variables to represent relationships	
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B	between quantities, graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.	
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B		
solutions. 6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex	
6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for C.9-12.A-REI.B.4B	solutions.	
6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9, [Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B		
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complexCC.9-12.N-CN.C.9,[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complexCC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B[Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true forImage: Complex is the second s	6.6. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra	6.6. CC.9-12.N-CN.C.7,
[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B solutions. [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for		CC.9-12.N-CN.C.9,
solutions. [Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex	CC.9-12.A-REI.B.4B
[Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	solutions.	
[Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for		
	[Standard] – Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for	
quadratic polynomials.	quadratic polynomials.	

[Standard] – Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x^2 = 49), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b.	
6.8. The Binomial Theorem	6.8. CC.9-12.A-APR.C.4, CC.9-12.A-APR.C.5
[Standard] – Complete the square in a quadratic expression to reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines.	
[Standard] – Know and apply the Binomial Theorem for the expansion of $(x + y)^n$ in powers of x and y for a positive integer n, where x and y are any numbers, with coefficients determined for example by Pascal's Triangle.	

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Real-World problem solving examples: Gold p. 308 Example 3, Travel p. 314 Example 3, Pet Transportation p. 328 Example 2, Sports p. 355 Example 4

Inter-Disciplinary problem solving examples: World History – the volume of a sarcophagus p. 322 Example 4, Business – savings from a summer job p. 330 #10

Students will engage with the following text:

Prentice Hall New Jersey Algebra 2 Holt McDougal Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Students will write:

Writing/Open Ended questions: Students will engage in Cornell Note taking part of which is summarizing the day's lesson. Students can explain why cubic functions are useful for interpolating between known data points. Students can explain how the graph of a polynomial function can help factor the polynomial. Students can explain how given zeros of a polynomial function could have more than one graph. Students can explain why given zeros (1, 2, 3, and 4) of a cubic polynomial function are incorrect. Students can use the Rational Root Theorem to explain why if a polynomial has no constant term then the corresponding polynomial equation has only the number 0 as a possible rational root. Students can explain why a binomial raised to the sixth power will have alternating positive and negative signs.

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom learning activities. Investigating algebra activities, modeling examples, using real-life application, using note-taking strategies, and using Smart Board technologies will all be explored as a blend of learning strategies to promote critical thinking, problem solving and performance skills of all learners. Other learning experiences could include alternative lesson openers, math and history applications, problem-solving workshops, interdisciplinary applications and projects.

Suggested warm-up activities, instructional strategies/activities, and assignments:

Section 6.1:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 306	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 306	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 306
Teach Teaching Options	 Classifying Polynomials Comparing Models Real-World Connection 	Classifying Polynomials Comparing Models Real-World Connection	Classifying Polynomials Comparing Models Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 308	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 308	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 308
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 309 #1-23	pp. 309-310 #1-59	pp. 309-311 #1-61
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 6.2:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 313	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 313	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 313
Teach Teaching Options	 Writing a Polynomial in Standard Form Writing a Polynomial in Factored Form Real-World Connection Finding Zeros of a 	 Writing a Polynomial in Standard Form Writing a Polynomial in Factored Form Real-World Connection Finding Zeros of a 	 Writing a Polynomial in Standard Form Writing a Polynomial in Factored Form Real-World Connection Finding Zeros of a

	Polynomial Function	Polynomial Function	Polynomial Function
	 Writing a Polynomial 	 Writing a Polynomial 	 Writing a Polynomial
	Function From its Zeros	Function From its Zeros	Function From its Zeros
	• Finding the Multiplicity of a	• Finding the Multiplicity of a	• Finding the Multiplicity of a
	Zero	Zero	Zero
Checking for	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning
Undowstanding	Technique	Technique	Technique
Understanding	Exit Tickets	Exit Tickets	Exit Tickets
	Closure TE p. 316	Closure TE p. 316	Closure TE p. 316
Practice and Apply	p. 317 #1-36	pp. 317-318 #1-61	pp. 317-319 #1-64
Assigning Homework			
0 0			
Assess and Datasah	Study Guide: Workbook	Study Guide: Warkbook	Study Guide: Warkbook
Assess and Reteach	Tutorial Software	Tutorial Software	Tutorial Software
Differentiating	Challenge: Chapter Pesource	Challenge: Chapter Resource	Challenge: Chapter Pesource
Instruction	Pook	Rook	Pook
instruction	BUUK	BUUK	BUUK

Section 6.3:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 320	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 320	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 320
Teach Teaching Options	 Polynomial Long Division Checking Factors Using Synthetic Division Real-World Connection Evaluating a Polynomial by Synthetic Division 	 Polynomial Long Division Checking Factors Using Synthetic Division Real-World Connection Evaluating a Polynomial by Synthetic Division 	 Polynomial Long Division Checking Factors Using Synthetic Division Real-World Connection Evaluating a Polynomial by Synthetic Division
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 323	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 323	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 323
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 324 #1-33	pp. 324-325 #1-55	pp. 324-325 #1-60
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 6.4:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 327	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 327	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 327
Teach Teaching Options	 Solving by Graphing Real-World Connection Factoring Sum of Difference of Cubes Solving a Polynomial Equation Factoring by Using a Quadratic Pattern Solving a Higher-Degree Polynomial Equation 	 Solving by Graphing Real-World Connection Factoring Sum of Difference of Cubes Solving a Polynomial Equation Factoring by Using a Quadratic Pattern Solving a Higher-Degree Polynomial Equation 	 Solving by Graphing Real-World Connection Factoring Sum of Difference of Cubes Solving a Polynomial Equation Factoring by Using a Quadratic Pattern Solving a Higher-Degree Polynomial Equation
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 329	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 329	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 329

Practice and Apply	pp. 330-331 #1-32	pp. 330-332 #1-68	pp. 330-332 #1-71
Assigning Homework			
Assess and Reteach	Study Guide: Workbook	Study Guide: Workbook	Study Guide: Workbook
Differentiating	Tutorial Software	Tutorial Software	Tutorial Software
Dirici cittating	Challenge: Chapter Resource	Challenge: Chapter Resource	Challenge: Chapter Resource
Instruction	Book	Book	Book

Section 6.5:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 335	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 335	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 335
Teach Teaching Options	 Finding Rational Roots Using the Rational Root Theorem Finding Irrational Roots Finding Imaginary Roots Writing a Polynomial Equation from Its Roots 	 Finding Rational Roots Using the Rational Root Theorem Finding Irrational Roots Finding Imaginary Roots Writing a Polynomial Equation from Its Roots 	 Finding Rational Roots Using the Rational Root Theorem Finding Irrational Roots Finding Imaginary Roots Writing a Polynomial Equation from Its Roots
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 337	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 337	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 337
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 339 #1-24	pp. 339-340 #1-39	pp. 339-340 #1-43
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 6.6:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 341	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 341	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 341
Teach Teaching Options	 Using the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra Finding All Zeros of a Polynomial Function 	 Using the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra Finding All Zeros of a Polynomial Function 	 Using the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra Finding All Zeros of a Polynomial Function
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 342	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 342	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 342
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 343 #1-16	p. 343 #1-27	pp. 343-344 #1-31
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 6.8:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll
	Need p. 353	Need p. 353	Need p. 353

Starting Options Teach Teaching Options	 Using Pascal's Triangle Expanding a Binomial Using the Binomial Theorem Real-World Connection 	 Using Pascal's Triangle Expanding a Binomial Using the Binomial Theorem Real-World Connection 	 Using Pascal's Triangle Expanding a Binomial Using the Binomial Theorem Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 354	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 354	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 354
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 355-356 #1-22	pp. 355-357 #1-64	pp. 355-357 #1-68
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

PART IV: EVIDENCE OF LEARNING IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.



Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, essays, journal writing, performance tasks, diagnostic tests, homework, and projects.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Use manipulatives to build patterns or represent symbols. Provide Graphic organizers to use in solving problems. Provide guided notes/handouts. Provide visual glossaries, blank number lines for use with positive and negative numbers. Break problems into smaller pieces. Have students keep and turn in a notebook. Provide checklists for solving problems.

(Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section).

Summative Assessments:

Periodic Benchmark Assessments, Summative Assessments, State Assessments (PARCC), PSATs, SATs, ACTs, Accuplacer Math, ASVAB- AFQT, and End of Course Benchmark

The teachers will continually interpret results to evaluate and promote student learning in order to foster the continuous development of students.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Provide checklists for solving problems

Allow students to use calculator.

Provide students with a resource page that has number lines drawn and pre-marked for the scale.

Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces.

Performance Assessments:

Performance tasks, projects, display of student work, and electronic portfolios

Accommodations/Modifications:

Allow students extra time to complete projects. Provide students with an example of project for reference. Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

(*Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section*).

Black Horse Pike Regional School District Curriculum Template

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title: Algebra 2/Radical Functions and Rational Exponents	Unit Summary: In this unit (Chapter 7) students will be introduced to radical functions and rational exponents. Students will learn about nth roots of real numbers and relate them to nth powers and rational exponents. Students will learn to		
Grade Level(s):	perform operations on radical expressions, simplify radical expressions, study		
10 - 12	rational exponents. Operations on functions are examined, including function		
	composition. Students are introduced to inverse relation and inverse		
	functions. Finally, students will graph radical functions and state the domain		
Free entire (Our entire (a))	and range using interval notation.		
Essential Question(s):	Enduring Understanding(s):		
 How do you perform operations with functions? How do you find the composition of functions? How do find inverse relations and determine if the relation is a function? How do you graph square root and other radical functions? 	 Simplify <i>n</i>th roots Multiply radical expressions Divide radical expressions Add and subtract radical expressions Multiply and divide binomial radical expressions Simplify expressions with rational exponents Solve square root and other radical equations Add, subtract, multiply, and divide functions Find the composition of two functions Find the inverse of a relation or function and determine if the inverse is a function. Students will graph square root and other functions and state the domain and range using interval notation. 		

PART II: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Common Core Standards that are applicable

Learning Target	<u>CCSS</u>
7.1. Roots and Radical Expressions	7.1. CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3
[Standard] – Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and	
explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.	
	7.2. CC.9-12.A-SSF.B.3
7.2 Multiplying and Dividing Radical Expressions	
[Standard] – Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and	
explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.	

7.3. Binomial Radical Expressions	
[Standard] – Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.	7.3. CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3, CC.9-12.N-RN.A.2
[Standard] – Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.	
7.4 Rational Exponents	7.4. CC.9-12.N-RN.1, CC.9-12.N-RN.A.2
[Standard] – Explain how the definition of the meaning of rational exponents follows from extending the properties of integer exponents to those values, allowing for a notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents.	
[Standard] – Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.	
7.5 Solving Square Root and Other Radical Equations	7.5. CC.9-12.A-REI.A.2
[Standard] –Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise.	
7.6 Function Operations	7.6. CC.9-12.F-IF.A.1, CC.9-12.F-IF.A.2, CC.9-
[Standard] – Understand that a function from one set (called the domain) to another set (called the range) assigns to each element of the domain exactly one element of the range. If f is a function and x is an element of its domain, then $f(x)$ denotes the output of f corresponding to the input x. The graph of f is the graph of the equation $y = f(x)$.	12.F-BF.A.1.B, CC.9- 12.F-BF.A.1.C
[Standard] –Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.	
[Standard] – Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations. For example, build a function that models the temperature of a cooling body by adding a constant function to a decaying exponential, and relate these functions to the model.	
[Standard] – (+) Compose functions. For example, if $T(y)$ is the temperature in the atmosphere as a function of height, and $h(t)$ is the height of a weather balloon as a function of time, then $T(h(t))$ is the temperature at the location of the weather balloon as a function of time.	

7.7 Inverse Relations and Functions	7.7. CC.9-12.F-
	BF.B.4.A, CC.9-12.F-
[Standard] – Solve an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ for a simple function f that has an	BF.B.4.B, CC.9-12.F-
inverse and write an expression for the inverse. For example, $f(x) = 2x^3$ or $f(x) = (x+1)/(x-1)$	BF.B.4.C
1) for x ≠ 1.	
[Standard] – (+) Verify by composition that one function is the inverse of another.	
[Standard] – (+) Read values of an inverse function from a graph or a table, given that	
the function has an inverse.	
7.8 Graphing Square Root and Other Radical Functions	7.8. CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.B,
	CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3, CC.9-
[Standard] – Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including	12.F-IF.B.5
step functions and absolute value functions.	
[Standard] –Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, $k f(x)$, $f(kx)$, and	
f(x + k) for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the	
graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph	
using technology. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and	
algebraic expressions for them.	
[Standard] –Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the	
quantitative relationship it describes. For example, if the function $h(n)$ gives the number	
of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers	
would be an appropriate domain for the function	

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Real-World problem solving examples:

Packaging p.371 Example 4, Space Travel p. 386 Example 3, Solar Cells p. 392 Example 3, Consumer Issues p.400 Example 4, Distance p.409 Example 5

Inter-Disciplinary problem solving examples:

Physics – gravitational force p.377 #35, Physics – speed p.383 #48, Archaeology – ages of artifacts and fossils p.389 #62, Physics – velocity p.398 #51, Economics – currency conversion p.401 #44

Prentice Hall New Jersey Algebra 2 Holt McDougal Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Students will write:

Writing/Open Ended questions Students will engage in Cornell Note taking part of which is summarizing the day's lesson. Students can explain why 10 is a first root of 10. Students can explain an error in the simplification of a radical expression. Students can explain the advantages and disadvantages of first simplifying radicals in order to estimate its decimal value. Students can describe the similarities and differences among the graphs of three sets of simultaneous radical equations. Students can explain how to find the range of the inverse of a function without finding the inverse itself. Students can explain the effect that *a* has on the graph of $y = a\sqrt{x}$.

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom learning activities. Investigating algebra activities, modeling examples, using real-life application, using note-taking strategies, and using Smart Board technologies will all be explored as a blend of learning strategies to promote critical thinking, problem solving and performance skills of all learners. Other learning experiences could include alternative lesson openers, math and history applications, problem-solving workshops, interdisciplinary applications and projects.

Suggested warm-up activities, instructional strategies/activities, and assignments:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 369	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 369	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 369
Teach Teaching Options	 Finding All Real Roots Finding Roots Simplifying Radical 	 Finding All Real Roots Finding Roots Simplifying Radical 	 Finding All Real Roots Finding Roots Simplifying Radical

	Expressions	Expressions	Expressions
	Real-World Connection	Real-World Connection	Real-World Connection
Checking for	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning
Understanding	Technique	Technique	Technique
onderstanding	Exit Tickets	Exit Tickets	Exit Tickets
	Closure TE p. 371	Closure TE p. 371	Closure TE p. 371
Practice and Apply	p. 372 #1-32	pp. 372-373 #1-61	pp. 372-373 #1-69
Assigning Homework			
Assess and Reteach	Study Guide: Workbook	Study Guide: Workbook	Study Guide: Workbook
Differentiating Instruction	Tutorial Software	Tutorial Software	Tutorial Software
Differentiating instruction	Challenge: Chapter Resource	Challenge: Chapter Resource	Challenge: Chapter Resource
	Book	Book	Book

Section 7.2:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 374	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 374	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 374
Teach Teaching Options	 Multiplying Radicals Simplifying Radical Expressions Multiplying Radical Expressions Dividing Radicals Rationalizing the Denominator Real-World Connection 	 Multiplying Radicals Simplifying Radical Expressions Multiplying Radical Expressions Dividing Radicals Rationalizing the Denominator Real-World Connection 	 Multiplying Radicals Simplifying Radical Expressions Multiplying Radical Expressions Dividing Radicals Rationalizing the Denominator Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 376	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 376 pp. 377-378 #1-60	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 376 pp. 377-378 #1-68
Assigning Homework	μ. 577 π1-35	μ. 377-376 π2-00	μ. 377-370 π1-00
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 7.3:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 380	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 380	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 380
Teach Teaching Options	 Adding and Subtracting Radical Expressions Real-World Connection Simplifying Before Adding or Subtracting Multiplying Binomial Radical Expressions Multiplying Conjugates Rationalizing Binomial Radical Denominators 	 Adding and Subtracting Radical Expressions Real-World Connection Simplifying Before Adding or Subtracting Multiplying Binomial Radical Expressions Multiplying Conjugates Rationalizing Binomial Radical Denominators 	 Adding and Subtracting Radical Expressions Real-World Connection Simplifying Before Adding or Subtracting Multiplying Binomial Radical Expressions Multiplying Conjugates Rationalizing Binomial Radical Denominators
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 381	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 381	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 381
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 382 #1-26	pp. 382-383 #1-50	pp. 382-383 #1-55

	Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book
Section	7.4:			
Section	7.4:	Regular	Accelerated	Honors

Teach Teaching Options	 Simplifying Expressions With Rational Exponents Converting To and From Radical Form Real-World Connection Simplifying Numbers With Rational Exponents Writing Expressions in Simplest Form 	 Simplifying Expressions With Rational Exponents Converting To and From Radical Form Real-World Connection Simplifying Numbers With Rational Exponents Writing Expressions in Simplest Form 	 Simplifying Expressions With Rational Exponents Converting To and From Radical Form Real-World Connection Simplifying Numbers With Rational Exponents Writing Expressions in Simplest Form
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 387	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 387	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 387
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 388-389 #1-49	pp. 388-389 #1-80	pp. 388-390 #1-87
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 7.5:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 391	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 391	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 391
Teach Teaching Options	 Solving Square Root Equations Solving Radical Equations With Rational Exponents Real-World Connection Checking for Extraneous Solutions Solving Equations With Two Rational Exponents 	 Solving Square Root Equations Solving Radical Equations With Rational Exponents Real-World Connection Checking for Extraneous Solutions Solving Equations With Two Rational Exponents 	 Solving Square Root Equations Solving Radical Equations With Rational Exponents Real-World Connection Checking for Extraneous Solutions Solving Equations With Two Rational Exponents
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 393	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 393	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 393
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 394-395 #1-30	pp. 394-396 #1-52	pp. 394-396 #1-58
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book
7.6:			

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll
Starting Options	Need p. 398	Need p. 398	Need p. 398

Teach Teaching Options	 Adding and Subtracting Functions Multiplying and Dividing Functions Composition of Functions Real-World Connection 	 Adding and Subtracting Functions Multiplying and Dividing Functions Composition of Functions Real-World Connection 	 Adding and Subtracting Functions Multiplying and Dividing Functions Composition of Functions Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 400	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 400	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 400
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 400-401 #1-44	pp. 400-403 #1-76	pp.400-403 #1-84
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 7.7:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 406	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 406	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 406
Teach Teaching Options	 Finding the Inverse of a Relation Interchanging x and y Graphing a Relation and Its Inverse Finding an Inverse Function Real-World Connection Composition of Inverse Functions 	 Finding the Inverse of a Relation Interchanging x and y Graphing a Relation and Its Inverse Finding an Inverse Function Real-World Connection Composition of Inverse Functions 	 Finding the Inverse of a Relation Interchanging x and y Graphing a Relation and Its Inverse Finding an Inverse Function Real-World Connection Composition of Inverse Functions
Checking for	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning
Understanding	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 409	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 409	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 409
Practice and Apply	p. 410 #1-34	pp. 410-411 #1-62	pp. 410-411 #1-68
Assigning Homework			
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instructio	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 7.8:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll
Starting Options	Need p. 414	Need p. 414	Need p. 414
Teach Teaching Options	 Translating Square Root Functions Vertically Translating Square Root Functions Horizontally Graphing Square Root Functions Graphing Cube Root Functions Solving Square Root Equations by Graphing 	 Translating Square Root Functions Vertically Translating Square Root Functions Horizontally Graphing Square Root Functions Graphing Cube Root Functions Solving Square Root Equations by Graphing 	 Translating Square Root Functions Vertically Translating Square Root Functions Horizontally Graphing Square Root Functions Graphing Cube Root Functions Solving Square Root Equations by Graphing
Checking for	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning
Understanding	Technique	Technique	Technique

	Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 416	Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 416	Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 416
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 417 #1-36	pp. 417-418 #1-64	pp. 417-419 #1-70
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

PART IV: EVIDENCE OF LEARNING

IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.



Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, essays, journal writing, performance tasks, diagnostic tests, homework, and projects

Accommodations/Modifications:

Use manipulatives to build patterns or represent symbols.

Provide Graphic organizers to use in solving problems.

Provide guided notes/handouts.

Provide visual glossaries, blank number lines for use with positive and negative numbers.

Break problems into smaller pieces.

Have students keep and turn in a notebook.

Provide checklists for solving problems.

(Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section).

Summative Assessments:

Periodic Benchmark Assessments, Summative Assessments, State Assessments (PARCC), PSATs, SATs, ACTs, Accuplacer Math, ASVAB- AFQT, and End of Course Benchmark

The teachers will continually interpret results to evaluate and promote student learning in order to foster the continuous development of students.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Provide checklists for solving problems.

Allow students to use calculator.

Provide students with a resource page that has number lines drawn and pre-marked for the scale.

Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces.

Performance Assessments:

Performance tasks, projects, display of student work, electronic portfolios

Accommodations/Modifications:

Allow students extra time to complete projects.

Provide students with an example of project for reference.

Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

(Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section).

Black Horse Pike Regional School District Curriculum Template

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title: Algebra 2/Radical Functions and Rational Exponents Grade Level(s):	Unit Summary: In this unit (Chapter 8) students will learn about exponential and logarithmic functions. Students will define and identify both exponential and logarithmic functions. Students will learn to find and apply exponential growth and decay models. The will learn to find and apply logarithmic function		
10 - 12	will learn to graph exponential and logarithmic function and identify		
	transformations of the graphs. Students will be introduced to the properties of logarithms and use the properties to solve both exponential and logarithmic		
	functions.		
Essential Question(s):	Enduring Understanding(s):		
	Students will be able to:		
How can the properties of	Model exponential growth		
exponential models be used	Model exponential decay		
to analyze situations?	• To identify the role of constants in $y = ab^{cx}$		
	• Use <i>e</i> as a base		
How can the properties of	Write and evaluate logarithmic expressions		
logarithms and exponents	Graph logarithmic functions		
be used to solve equations	Use the properties of logarithms		
and analyze situations?	Solve exponential equations		
	Solve logarithmic equations		
	Evaluate natural logarithmic expressions		
	 Solve equations using natural logarithms 		

PART II: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Common Core Standards that are applicable

1	Learning Target	CCSS
	8.1 Exploring Exponential Models	8.1. CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.E,
	[Standard] – Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end	CC.9-12.F-IF.C.8.B,
	behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.	CC.9-12.F-LE.A.1.A,
		CC.9-12.F-LE.A.1.C,
	[Standard] – Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential	CC.9-12.F-LE.A.2, CC.9-
	functions. For example, identify percent rate of change in functions such as $y = (1.02)^t$, y	12.F-LE.A.3, CC.9-12.S-
	= $(0.97)^t$, y = $(1.01)12^t$, y = $(1.2)^t/10$, and classify them as representing exponential	ID.B.6.A
	growth or decay.	
	[Standard] – Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals,	
and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.		
---	--	
[Standard] – Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another		
[Standard] – Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input- output pairs (include reading these from a table).		
[Standard] – Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly, quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.		
[Standard] – Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, quadratic, and exponential models.		
8.2 Properties of Exponential Function [Standard] – Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.	8.2. CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.E, CC.9-12.F-IF.C.8.B, CC.9-12.F-LE.A.1.A,	
[Standard] – Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential functions. For example, identify percent rate of change in functions such as $y = (1.02)^t$, $y = (0.97)^t$, $y = (1.01)12^t$, $y = (1.2)^t/10$, and classify them as representing exponential growth or decay.	CC.9-12.F-LE.A.2, CC.9- 12.F-LE.A.3, CC.9-12.F- BF.B.3	
[Standard] – Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.		
[Standard] – Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another		
[Standard] – Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input- output pairs (include reading these from a table).		
[Standard] – Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly, quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.		
[Standard] – Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, $k f(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of k (both positive and negative): find the value of k given the		

and the function of the end of the end of the effects on the end of the effects on the end of	
graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph	
using technology. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and	
alaebraic expressions for them.	
8.3. Logarithmic Functions as Inverses	8.3. CC.9-12.F-LE.A.4,
	CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.E,
[Standard] – For exponential models, express as a logarithm the solution to $ah^{ct} = d$	CC.9-12.F-BF.B.5
[standard] For exponential models, express as a regulation to as a single state the leave the	
where a, c, and a are numbers and the base bits 2, 10, or e; evaluate the logarithm	
using technology.	
[Standard] –Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercents and end	
behavior and trigonometric functions, showing paried midling, and amplitude	
benavior, and trigonometric junctions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.	
[Standard] – (+) Understand the inverse relationship between exponents and	
logarithms and use this relationship to solve problems involving logarithms and	
exponents.	
8.4 Properties of Logarithms	8.4. CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.1,
	CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.C
[Ctandard] Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context	
[standard] – interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.	
[Standard] – Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions for exponential	
functions. For example the expression 1.15 ^t can be rewritten as $(1.15^{1/12})^{12t} \approx 1.012^{12t}$ to	
reveal the approximate equivalent monthly interest rate if the appual rate is 15%	
8.5 Exponential and Logarithmic Equations	8.5. CC.9-12.A-CED.A.1
[Standard] –Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve	
nrohlems Include equations arising from linear and quadratic functions, and simple	
problems, include equations ansing from incar and quadratic functions, and simple	
rational and exponential functions.	
8.6 Natural Logarithms	
	8.6. CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.1,
[Standard] – Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.	CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.3.C.
	СС 9-12 А-СЕD А 1
	CC.J-12.A-CLD.A.1
[Stanaara] – Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions for exponential	
functions. For example the expression 1.15 ^t can be rewritten as $(1.15^{1/12})^{12t} \approx 1.012^{12t}$ to	
reveal the approximate equivalent monthly interest rate if the annual rate is 15%.	
[Standard] - Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve	
problems. Include equations arising from linear and quadratic functions, and simple	

rational and exponential functions.

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Real-World problem solving examples:

Population growth p. 431 Example 2, Car depreciation p. 434 Example 6, Medicine p. 440 Example 3, Compound Interest p. 442 Example 5, Noise control p. 456 Example 4, Zoology p. 462 Example 4, Space p. 471 Example 2, Compound Interest p. 472 Example 5

Inter-Disciplinary problem solving examples:

Business – depreciation p. 435 #35, Economics – gross domestic product p. 437 #59, Physics – atmospheric pressure p. 443 #36, Biology – infectious disease p. 444 #48, Seismology – Richter scale p. 446 Example 1, Chemistry – hydrogen ions p. 448 Example 4, Music – pitch/frequency p. 467 #97, Biology – bacteria p. 473 #44 – 46, Physics – Newton's Law of Cooling p. 474 #65

Students will engage with the following text:

Prentice Hall New Jersey Algebra 2 Holt McDougal Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Students will write:

Writing/Open Ended questions

Students will engage in Cornell Note taking part of which is summarizing the day's lesson.

Students will explain how a negative growth rate affects the equation of an exponential model.

Students will write a function to model a countries' gross domestic product.

Students will explain how to model a deficit that is growing exponentially.

Students will describe a real-world problem that could be modeled with an exponential growth function.

Students will write a logarithm as the sum or difference of two logarithms.

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom learning activities. Investigating algebra activities, modeling examples, using real-life application, using note-taking strategies, and using Smart Board technologies will all be explored as a blend of learning strategies to promote critical thinking, problem solving and performance skills of all learners. Other learning experiences could include alternative lesson openers, math and history applications, problem-solving workshops, interdisciplinary applications and projects.

Suggested warm-up activities, instructional strategies/activities, and assignments:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 430	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 430	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 430
Teach Teaching Options	 Graphing Exponential Growth Real-World Connection Writing an Exponential Function Analyzing a Function Graphing Exponential Decay Real-World Connection 	 Graphing Exponential Growth Real-World Connection Writing an Exponential Function Analyzing a Function Graphing Exponential Decay Real-World Connection 	 Graphing Exponential Growth Real-World Connection Writing an Exponential Function Analyzing a Function Graphing Exponential Decay Real-World Connection
Checking for	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning
Understanding	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 434	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 434	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 434
Practice and Apply	p. 434-435 #1-35	pp. 434-436 #1-55	pp.434-436 #1-59
Assigning Homework			
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 8.2:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll
Starting Options	Need p. 439	Need p. 439	Need p. 439
Teach	 Graphing y = ab^x for	 Graphing y = ab^x for	 Graphing y = ab^x for
Teaching Options	0 < a < 1 Translating y = ab^x Real-World Connection Evaluating e^x Real-World Connection	0 < a < 1 Translating y = ab^x Real-World Connection Evaluating e^x Real-World Connection	0 < a < 1 Translating y = ab^x Real-World Connection Evaluating e^x Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 441	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 441	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 441

Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 442 #1-26	pp. 442-444 #1-47	pp. 442-444 #1-50
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 8.3:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 446	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 446	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 446
Teach Teaching Options	 Real-World Connection Writing in Logarithmic Form Evaluating Logarithms Real-World Connection Graphing a Logarithmic Function Translating y = log_b x 	 Real-World Connection Writing in Logarithmic Form Evaluating Logarithms Real-World Connection Graphing a Logarithmic Function Translating y = log_b x 	 Real-World Connection Writing in Logarithmic Form Evaluating Logarithms Real-World Connection Graphing a Logarithmic Function Translating y = log_b x
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 448	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 448	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 448
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp.449-450 #1-40	pp. 449-451 #1-84	pp. 449-452 #1-90
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 8.4:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 454	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 454	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 454
Teach Teaching Options	 Identifying the Properties of Logarithms Simplifying Logarithms Expanding Logarithms Real-World Connection 	 Identifying the Properties of Logarithms Simplifying Logarithms Expanding Logarithms Real-World Connection 	 Identifying the Properties of Logarithms Simplifying Logarithms Expanding Logarithms Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 456	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 456	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 456
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p.457 #1-32	pp. 457-458 #1-87	pp. 457-459 #1-90
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 8.5:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll
	Need p. 461	Need p. 461	Need p. 461

Starting Options			
Teach Teaching Options	 Solving an Exponential Equation Solving an Exponential Equation by Graphing Solving an Exponential Equation by Tables Real-World Connection Using the Change of Base Formula Solving a Logarithmic Equation Using Logarithmic Properties to Solve an Equation 	 Solving an Exponential Equation Solving an Exponential Equation by Graphing Solving an Exponential Equation by Tables Real-World Connection Using the Change of Base Formula Solving a Logarithmic Equation Using Logarithmic Properties to Solve an Equation 	 Solving an Exponential Equation Solving an Exponential Equation by Graphing Solving an Exponential Equation by Tables Real-World Connection Using the Change of Base Formula Solving a Logarithmic Equation Using Logarithmic Properties to Solve an Equation
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closuro TE p. 462	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 462
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 464-465 #1-47	pp. 464-466 #1-96	pp.464-467 #1-105
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book
Section 8.6:			
	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 470	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 470	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 470
Teach Teaching Options	 Simplifying Natural Logarithms Real-World Connection Solving a Natural Logarithmic Equation Solving an Exponential 	 Simplifying Natural Logarithms Real-World Connection Solving a Natural Logarithmic Equation Solving an Exponential 	 Simplifying Natural Logarithms Real-World Connection Solving a Natural Logarithmic Equation Solving an Exponential
	Equation Real-World Connection 	Equation Real-World Connection	Equation Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Equation • Real-World Connection Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 472	Equation Real-World Connection Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 472	Equation • Real-World Connection Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 472
Checking for Understanding Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	Equation • Real-World Connection Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 472 pp. 472-473 #1-30	 Equation Real-World Connection Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 472 pp. 472-474 #1-62 	Equation • Real-World Connection Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 472 pp.472-474 #1-66

PART IV: EVIDENCE OF LEARNING

IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.



Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, essays, journal writing, performance tasks, diagnostic tests, homework, and projects

Accommodations/Modifications:

Use manipulatives to build patterns or represent symbols.

Provide Graphic organizers to use in solving problems.

Provide guided notes/handouts.

Provide visual glossaries, blank number lines for use with positive and negative numbers.

Break problems into smaller pieces.

Have students keep and turn in a notebook.

Provide checklists for solving problems.

(*Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section*).

Summative Assessments:

Periodic Benchmark Assessments, Summative Assessments, State Assessments (PARCC), PSATs, SATs, ACTs, Accuplacer Math, ASVAB- AFQT, and End of Course Benchmark

The teachers will continually interpret results to evaluate and promote student learning in order to foster the continuous development of students.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Provide checklists for solving problems.

Allow students to use calculator.

Provide students with a resource page that has number lines drawn and pre-marked for the scale.

Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces.

Performance Assessments:

Performance tasks, projects, display of student work, electronic portfolios

Accommodations/Modifications:

Allow students extra time to complete projects.

Provide students with an example of project for reference.

Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

(*Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section*).

Black Horse Pike Regional School District Curriculum Template

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title:	Unit Summary:
Algebra 2/Rational Functions	In this unit (Chapter 9) students will graph reciprocal and rational functions;
Grade Level(s):	they learn to find horizontal and vertical asymptotes, points of discontinuity,
10-12	and holes. They will define, simplify, and perform arithmetic operations with
	rational expressions. Students will solve rational equations and check for
	extraneous solutions.
Essential Question(s):	Enduring Understanding(s):
 How do you graph 	Students will be able to:
reciprocal and rational	Graph reciprocal functions
functions?	Graph translations of reciprocal functions
	 Identify properties of rational functions
 How do you perform 	Graph rational functions
operations rational	Simplify rational expressions
expressions?	 Multiply and divide rational expressions
	Add and subtract rational expressions
 How do you solve 	Simplify complex fractions
rational equations?	Solve rational equations
	Use rational equations in solving problems
How can you create	
rational equations from	
word problems?	
How do you use	
rational functions to	
model real world data?	

PART II:INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Common Core Standards that are applicable

Learning Target	CCSS
9.2. The Reciprocal Function Family	9.2. CC.9-12.F-
	IF.C.7.D, CC.9-12.F-
[Standard] - Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.	BF.B.3
[Standard] – Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, $k f(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them.	
9.3. Rational Functions and Their Graphs	
[Standard] - Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.	9.3. CC.9-12.F-IF.C.7.D, CC.9-12.F-BF.B.3
[Standard] – Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, $k f(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them.	
9.4. Rational Expressions	9.4. CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.2, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6,
[Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.	CC.9-12.APR.D.7, CC.9- 12.F-IF.B.5
[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	
[Standard] – Understand that rational expressions form a system analogous to the rational numbers, closed under addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division by a nonzero rational expression; add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational expressions.	

[Standard] – Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the	
quantitative relationship it describes. For example, if the function h(n) gives the number	
of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers	
would be an appropriate domain for the function. st	
9.5. Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions	9.5. CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.2,
	CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6,
[Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.	CC.9-12.A-APR.D.7, CC.9-12.F-IF.B.5
[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	
[Standard] – Understand that rational expressions form a system analogous to the rational numbers, closed under addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division by a nonzero rational expression; add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational expressions.	
[Standard] – Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. For example, if the function $h(n)$ gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function. [*]	
9.6. Solving Rational Equations	9.6. CC.9-12.A-REI.A.2, CC.9-12.A-SSE.A.2.
[Standard] – Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise.	CC.9-12.A-APR.D.6, CC.9-12.A-APR.D.7, CC.9-12.F-IF.B.5
[Standard] – Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.	
[Standard] – Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	
[Standard] – Understand that rational expressions form a system analogous to the rational numbers, closed under addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division by a nonzero rational expression; add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational expressions.	

[Standard] – Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the	
quantitative relationship it describes. For example, if the function h(n) gives the number	
of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers	
would be an appropriate domain for the function. st .	

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Real-World problem solving examples:

Gasoline Mileage p. 499 #47, Basketball p. 506 #42, Architecture p. 510 Example 2, Camera Lens p. 515 Example 1, Aerodynamics p. 523 Example 3, Volunteerism p. 524 Example 4

Inter-Disciplinary problem solving examples:

Business – budgeting p. 498 #25, Business – average cost p. 505 Example 5, Physics – acceleration p. 512 #37, Physics – camera lens equation p. 519 #55, Woodworking – tapered cylinder p. 525 #35

Students will engage with the following text:

Prentice Hall New Jersey Algebra 2 Holt McDougal Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Students will write:

Writing/Open Ended questions:Students will engage in Cornell Note taking part of which is summarizing the day's lesson.Students can explain how knowing the asymptotes of a translation of $y = \frac{k}{x}$ can help graph the function.Students can describe the conditions that will produce a rational function with a graph that has no vertical asymptotes.Students can explain how they can tell whether a rational expression is in simplest form.Students can explain how factoring is used when adding or subtracting rational expressions.Students can write and solve a problem that can be modeled by a rational equation.

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom learning activities. Investigating algebra activities, modeling examples, using real-life application, using note-taking strategies, and using Smart Board technologies will all be explored as a blend of learning strategies to promote critical thinking, problem solving and performance skills of all learners. Other learning experiences could include alternative lesson openers, math and history applications, problem-solving workshops, interdisciplinary applications and projects.

Suggested warm-up activities, instructional strategies/activities, and assignments:

Section 9.2:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 495	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 495	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 495
Teach Teaching Options	 Graphing an Inverse Variation Graphing Reciprocal Functions Real-World Connection Graphing a Translation Writing the Equation of a Transformation 	 Graphing an Inverse Variation Graphing Reciprocal Functions Real-World Connection Graphing a Translation Writing the Equation of a Transformation 	 Graphing an Inverse Variation Graphing Reciprocal Functions Real-World Connection Graphing a Translation Writing the Equation of a Transformation
Checking for Understanding Practice and Apply	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 497 p. 498 #1-24	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 497 pp. 498-499 #1-47	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 497 pp. 498-500 #1-52
Assigning Homework Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 9.3:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 501	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 501	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 501
Teach Teaching Options	 Finding Points of Discontinuity Finding Vertical Asymptotes Finding Horizontal Asymptotes Sketching Graphs of Rational Functions Real-World Connection 	 Finding Points of Discontinuity Finding Vertical Asymptotes Finding Horizontal Asymptotes Sketching Graphs of Rational Functions Real-World Connection 	 Finding Points of Discontinuity Finding Vertical Asymptotes Finding Horizontal Asymptotes Sketching Graphs of Rational Functions Real-World Connection
Checking for	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning	Embedded Questioning

Understanding Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 504 pp. 505-506 #1-31	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 504 pp. 505-506 #1-43	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 504 pp. 505-507 #1-45
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 9.4:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 509	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 509	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 509
Teach Teaching Options	Simplifying Rational Expressions Real-World Connection Multiplying Rational Expressions Dividing Rational Expressions Expressions Expressions Embedded Questioning	Simplifying Rational Expressions Real-World Connection Multiplying Rational Expressions Dividing Rational Expressions Embedded Questioning	 Simplifying Rational Expressions Real-World Connection Multiplying Rational Expressions Dividing Rational Expressions Expressions Expressions
Understanding	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 510	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 510	Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 510
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 511 #1-18	pp. 511-512 #1-37	pp. 511-513 #1-41
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 9.5:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 514	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 514	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 514
Teach Teaching Options	 Real-World Connection Finding Least Common Multiples Adding Rational Expressions Subtracting Rational Expressions 	 Real-World Connection Finding Least Common Multiples Adding Rational Expressions Subtracting Rational Expressions Simplifying Complex Fractions 	 Real-World Connection Finding Least Common Multiples Adding Rational Expressions Subtracting Rational Expressions Simplifying Complex Fractions
Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 516 pp. 517-518 #1-21	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 516 pp. 517-519 #1-53	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 516 pp. 517-519 #1-55
Assigning Homework			FF
Assess and Reteach Differentiating	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource

	Instruction	Book	Book	Book
Section	9.6:			
		Regular	Accelerated	Honors
	Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 522	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 522	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 522
	Teach Teaching Options	 Solving Rational Equations Solving Rational Equations Real-World Connection Real-World Connection 	 Solving Rational Equations Solving Rational Equations Real-World Connection Real-World Connection 	 Solving Rational Equations Solving Rational Equations Real-World Connection Real-World Connection
	Checking for Understanding	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 524	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 524	Embedded Questioning Technique Exit Tickets Closure TE p. 524
	Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 524-525 #1-25	pp. 524-526 #1-55	pp. 524-527 #1-58
	Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: Workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

PART IV: EVIDENCE OF LEARNING IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.



Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, essays, journal writing, performance tasks, diagnostic tests, homework, and projects.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Use manipulatives to build patterns or represent symbols. Provide Graphic organizers to use in solving problems. Provide guided notes/handouts. Provide visual glossaries, blank number lines for use with positive and negative numbers. Break problems into smaller pieces. Have students keep and turn in a notebook. Provide checklists for solving problems.

(*Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section*).

Summative Assessments:

Periodic Benchmark Assessments, Summative Assessments, State Assessments (PARCC), PSATs, SATs, ACTs, Accuplacer Math, ASVAB- AFQT, and End of Course Benchmark

The teachers will continually interpret results to evaluate and promote student learning in order to foster the continuous development of students.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Provide checklists for solving problems

Allow students to use calculator.

Provide students with a resource page that has number lines drawn and pre-marked for the scale.

Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces.

Performance Assessments:

Performance tasks, projects, display of student work, and electronic portfolios

Accommodations/Modifications:

Allow students extra time to complete projects. Provide students with an example of project for reference. Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

(*Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section*).

Black Horse Pike Regional School District Curriculum Template

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title:	Unit Summary:		
Algebra 2/Probability and	In this unit (Chapter 12) students will learn about probability and statistics.		
Statistics	This chapter introduces students to probability distribution, ways of organizing		
	and displaying data, and measures of central tendency. Students study		
Grade Level(s):	measures of variation to describe how data in a data set are spread out. They		
10 - 12	consider samples and the relationship between sample size and margin of		
	error. Finally they learn about binomial experiments, binomial distributions,		
	and normal distributions.		
Essential Question(s):	Enduring Understanding(s):		
	Students will be able to:		
• Why is data collected and	Make a probability distribution		
analyzed?	Use a probability distribution in conducting a simulation		
	Find conditional probability		
• How do people use data to	Use formulas and tree diagrams		
influence others?	Calculate measures of central tendency		
	Draw and interpret box-and-whisker plots		
How can predictions be	Find the standard deviation of a set of values		
made based on data?	Use standard deviation in real-world situations		
	Find sample proportions		
	Find margin of error		
	Find binomial probabilities		
	Use binomial distributions		
	Use normal distribution		
	Use the standard normal curve		

PART II: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Common Core Standards that are applicable

Learning Target	<u>CCS</u>
12.1 Probability Distributions	12.1. CC.9-12.S-CP.A.1,
[Standard] – Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using	CC.9-12.S-A.2
characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or	
complements of other events ("or," "and," "not").	
[Standard] – Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of	
A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this	
characterization to determine if they are independent.	

 12.2 Conditional Probability [Standard] – Understand the conditional probability of A given B as P(A and B)/P(B), and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A, and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B. [Standard] – Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations. For example, compare the chance of having lung cancer if you are a smoker with the chance of being a smoker if you have lung cancer. [Standard] – . Find the conditional probability of A given B as the fraction of B's outcomes that also belong to A, and interpret the answer in terms of the model 12.3. Analyzing Data [Standard] – Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median mean) and spread (interguartile range standard deviation) of 	12.2. CC.9-12.CP.S-A.3, CC.9-12.S-CP.A.5, CC.9- 12.S-CP.B.6
compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. [Standard] – Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).	12.S-IC.B.5, CC.9-12.S- IC.B.6
 [Standard] – Ose data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments, use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant. [Standard] – Evaluate reports based on data. 12.4 Standard Deviation 	
[Standard] – Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.	12.4. CC.9-12.S-ID.A.2
 12.5 Working with Samples [Standard] – . Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population [Standard] –. Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data- 	12.5. CC.9-12.S-IC.A.1, CC.9-12.S-IC.A.2, CC.9- 12.S-ID.A.4, CC.9-12.S- IC.B.3, CC.9-12.S- IC.B.4, CC.9-12.S-ID.B.6

Г

generating process, e.g., using simulation. For example, a model says a spinning coin falls heads up with probability 0.5. Would a result of 5 tails in a row cause you to question the model?

[Standard] – Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.

[Standard] –. Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.

[Standard] – Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling.

[Standard] – Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.

12.6 Binomial Distributions

[Standard] – (+) Develop a probability distribution for a random variable defined for a sample space in which theoretical probabilities can be calculated; find the expected value. For example, find the theoretical probability distribution for the number of correct answers obtained by guessing on all five questions of a multiple-choice test where each question has four choices, and find the expected grade under various grading schemes.

[Standard] – (+) Develop a probability distribution for a random variable defined for a sample space in which probabilities are assigned empirically; find the expected value. For example, find a current data distribution on the number of TV sets per household in the United States, and calculate the expected number of sets per household. How many TV sets would you expect to find in 100 randomly selected households?

[Standard] – (+) Use probabilities to make fair decisions (e.g., drawing by lots, using a random number generator).

[Standard] –(+) Analyze decisions and strategies using probability concepts (e.g., product testing, medical testing, pulling a hockey goalie at the end of a game).

12.6. CC.9-12. S-MD.A.3, CC.9-12.S-MD.A.4, CC.9-12.S-MD.B.6, CC.9-12.S-MD.B.7

12.7 Normal Distributions

[Standard] - Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.

[Standard] – (+) Develop a probability distribution for a random variable defined for a sample space in which theoretical probabilities can be calculated; find the expected value. For example, find the theoretical probability distribution for the number of correct answers obtained by guessing on all five questions of a multiple-choice test where each question has four choices, and find the expected grade under various grading schemes.

[Standard] – (+) Develop a probability distribution for a random variable defined for a sample space in which probabilities are assigned empirically; find the expected value. For example, find a current data distribution on the number of TV sets per household in the United States, and calculate the expected number of sets per household. How many TV sets would you expect to find in 100 randomly selected households?

[Standard] – (+) Use probabilities to make fair decisions (e.g., drawing by lots, using a random number generator).

[Standard] –(+) Analyze decisions and strategies using probability concepts (e.g., product testing, medical testing, pulling a hockey goalie at the end of a game).

12.7 CC.9-12.S-IDA.4, CC.9-12.S-MD.A.4, CC.9-12.S-MD.B.6, CC.9-12.S-MD.B.7

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Real-World problem solving examples:

Social Science p. 469 Example 2, Market Research p. 650 Example 5, Weather p. 657 #19, Oceanography p. 661 Example 2, Meteorology p. 665 #13, Energy p. 671 Example 3, Public Opinion p. 678 Example 2, Surveys p. 681 #17, Computer Science p. 682 #25, Elections p. 682 #31, Merchandising p. 686 Example 2, Quality Control p. 687 Example 3, Medicine p.692 Example 1, Education p.694 Example 4, Agriculture p.696 #19, Seismology p.696 #28

Inter-Disciplinary problem solving examples:

Genetics - p. 650 Example 4, Marketing – p. 653 #20, Business – p. 673 #17, Business – p. 674 #30, Genetics – p. 680 Example 5, Marketing – p. 689 #15, Sociology – p.689 #18, Genetics – p. 689 #24, Statistics – p.690 #27, Biology – p.693 Example 2, Biology – p.695 #1, Track – p.696 #18

Students will engage with the following text:

Prentice Hall New Jersey Algebra 2 Holt McDougal Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Students will write:

Students will engage in Cornell Note taking part of which is summarizing the day's lesson. Students will explain how in a simulation, how do equally likely outcomes help to represent the probability distribution. Students will explain which branches of a tree diagram represent conditional probabilities. Students will explain how the removal of outliers affect a box-and-whisker plot. Students will explain how the removal of outliers affect the median of a data set. Students will use the range of a data set to describe how income varied. Students will compare and contrast the wages of union and nonunion workers. Students will write a news article describing the sample proportion and margin of error for a poll result. Students will explain how a binomial experiment is related to a binomial expansion.

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom learning activities. Investigating algebra activities, modeling examples, using real-life application, studying note-taking strategies, and using Smart Board technologies will all be explored as a blend of learning strategies to promote critical thinking, problem solving and performance skills of all learners. Other learning experiences could include alternative lesson openers, math and history applications, problem-solving workshops, interdisciplinary applications and projects.

Teaching options include, but are not limited to whole class instruction and discussion, pair, share, and compare activities, cooperative learning, and discovery activities.

PART IV: EVIDENCE OF LEARNING



IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.

Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students completing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, essays, journal writing, performance tasks, diagnostic tests, homework, and projects

Accommodations/Modifications:

Use manipulatives to build patterns or represent symbols.

Provide Graphic organizers to use in solving problems.

Provide guided notes/handouts.

Provide visual glossaries, blank number lines for use with positive and negative numbers.

Break problems into smaller pieces.

Have students keep and turn in a notebook.

Provide checklists for solving problems.

(Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section).

Summative Assessments:

Periodic benchmark tests, summative assessments, state assessments, PSATs, End of Course tests, SATs, and PARCC

Accommodations/Modifications:

Provide checklists for solving problems.

Allow students to use calculator.

Provide students with a resource page that has number lines drawn and pre-marked for the scale.

Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces.

Performance Assessments:

Projects, display of student work, electronic portfolios

Accommodations/Modifications:

Allow students extra time to complete projects.

Provide students with an example of project for reference.

Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

(*Reference materials are located in District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section*).

Black Horse Pike Regional School District Curriculum Template

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title:	Unit Summary:		
Algebra 2/Systems of	In this unit (Chapter 3), students will solve systems of two equations with		
Equations	two variables graphically and algebraically. Students will then solve systems of		
Grade Level(s):	three equations with three variables algebraically. Mixed systems of linear		
10-12	and quadratic equations will be solved graphically and algebraically.		
Essential Question(s):	Enduring Understanding(s):		
 How do you solve a 	Students will be able to:		
linear system?	 Solve a linear system graphically 		
	Solve a linear system algebraically		
 How do you solve 	 Solve a system of equations with three variables 		
systems with 3	 Solve a system of linear and quadratic equations graphically 		
equations?	 Solve a system of linear and quadratic equations algebraically 		
	Write systems of equations to model real-world situations		
 How do you solve a 			
mixed system?			

PART II:INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Common Core Standards that are applicable

Learning Target	CCSS
3.1 Graphing Systems of Equations	3.1 CC.9-12.A.RFLC.6
[Standard] Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g. with	
[Standard] –Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with	
graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.	
[Standard] - Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.	
3.2. Solving Systems Algebraically	3.2 CC.9-12.A.REI.C.5
[Standard]-Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions	
3.6.Systems with Three Variables	3.6 CC.9-12.A.REI.C.5
[Standard] -Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one	
equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system	
with the same solutions.	
Supplemental Graphically Solve a Mixed System	
[Standard] -Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic	
equation in two variables algebraically and araphically. For example, find the points of	
intersection between the line $y = -3y$ and the circle $y^2 + y^2 = 3$	
[Ctandard] Crank linear and avadatic functions and show intercents maxima and [Ctandard] Crank linear and avadatic functions and show intercents maxima and [Ctandard] Crank linear and avadatic functions and show intercents maxima and [Ctandard] Crank linear and avadatic functions and show intercents maxima and [Ctandard] Ctandard] Crank linear and avadatic functions and show intercents [Ctandard] Ctandard] Ctan	
minima.	
Supplemental Graphically Solve a Mixed System	Supplemental CC.9-12.
	A-REI.C.7. CC.9-
[Standard] -Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic	12.F.IF.C.7A
equation in two variables algebraically and graphically. For example, find the points of	
intersection between the line $y = -3x$ and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 3$.	
[Standard]-Graph linear and guadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and	
minima.	

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Real-World problem solving examples:

Sports- comparing times of races p. 119 Example 2, Fees for gym membership p. 126 Example 2, Money management investments p. 156 Example 4

Inter-Disciplinary problem solving examples:

Business- comparing monthly revenue p. 121 #12, Physical Science-weather temperatures p. 130 #63, Finance-income p. 157 #19

Students will engage with the following text:

Prentice Hall New Jersey Algebra 2 Holt McDougal Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Students will write:

Writing/Open Ended questions:

Students will engage in Cornell Note taking part of summarizing the day's lesson

Student can create and solve their own word problems that involve systems of equations.

Students can explain how to decide which is the best method to use to solve a systems of equations

Students can summarize the possible relationships between the slopes of linear equations and the solutions to the system.

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom learning activities. Investigating algebra activities, modeling examples, using real-life application, using note-taking strategies, and using Smart Board technologies will all be explored as a blend of learning strategies to promote critical thinking, problem solving and performance skills of all learners. Other learning experiences could include alternative lesson openers, math and history applications, problem-solving workshops, interdisciplinary applications and projects.

Suggested warm-up activities, instructional strategies/activities, and assignments:

Section	3.1:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 118	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 118	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 118
Teach Teaching Options	 Solving by Graphing Real-World Connection Classifying systems without graphing 	 Solving by Graphing Real-World Connection Classifying systems without graphing 	 Solving by Graphing Real-World Connection Classifying systems without graphing
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 120	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 120	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 120
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 120-121 #1-24	pp. 120-122 #1-50	pp. 120-121 #1-55
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 3.2:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 125	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 125	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 125
Teach Teaching Options	 Solving by Substitution Real-World Connection Solving by Elimination Solving an equivalent system Solving a system without a unique solution 	 Solving by Substitution Real-World Connection Solving by Elimination Solving an equivalent system Solving a system without a unique solution 	 Solving by Substitution Real-World Connection Solving by Elimination Solving an equivalent system Solving a system without a unique solution
Checking for	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets

Understanding	Closure: TE p. 127	Closure: TE p. 127	Closure: TE p. 127
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 128-129 #1-43	pp.128-130 #1-62	pp. 128-130 #1-66
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 3.6:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 152	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 152	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 152
Teach Teaching Options	 Solving by Elimination Solving an Equivalent System Solving by Substitution Real-World Connection 	 Solving by Elimination Solving an Equivalent System Solving by Substitution Real-World Connection 	 Solving by Elimination Solving an Equivalent System Solving by Substitution Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 156	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 156	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 156
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 157 #1-21	pp. 157-158 #1-41	pp. 157-159 #1-45
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section Supplemental:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Graph a linear equation. Graph a quadratic equation.	Warm-Up: Graph a linear equation. Graph a quadratic equation.	Warm-Up: Graph a linear equation. Graph a quadratic equation.
Teach Teaching Options	 Solve mixed systems graphically Solve mixed systems algebraically 	 Solve mixed systems graphically Solve mixed systems algebraically 	 Solve mixed systems graphically Solve mixed systems algebraically
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 156	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 156	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 156
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	Supplemental materials	Supplemental materials	Supplemental materials
Assess and Reteach Differentiating	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource

Instruction	Book	Book	Book

PART IV: EVIDENCE OF LEARNING IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.



Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, essays, journal writing, performance tasks, diagnostic tests, homework, and projects.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Use manipulatives to build patterns or represent symbols. Provide Graphic organizers to use in solving problems. Provide guided notes/handouts. Provide visual glossaries, blank number lines for use with positive and negative numbers. Break problems into smaller pieces. Have students keep and turn in a notebook. Provide checklists for solving problems.

(Reference materials are located in the District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section.)

Summative Assessments:

Periodic Benchmark Assessments, Summative Assessments, State Assessments (PARCC), PSATs, SATs, ACTs, Accuplacer Math, ASVAB- AFQT, and End of Course Benchmark

The teachers will continually interpret results to evaluate and promote student learning in order to foster the continuous development of students.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Provide checklists for solving problems.

Allow students to use calculator.

Provide students with a resource page that has number lines drawn and pre-marked for the scale.

Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces.

Performance Assessments:

Performance tasks, projects, display of student work, and electronic portfolios

Accommodations/Modifications:

Allow students extra time to complete projects. Provide students with an example of project for reference. Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

(Reference materials are located in the District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section.)

Black Horse Pike Regional School District Curriculum Template

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title:	Unit Summary:	
Algebra 2/Quadratic	In this unit (Chapter 10), students will learn that conic sections are curves	
Relations and Conic Sections	that can be formed by intersecting a plane with a double cone. The next step	
Grade Level(s):	is identifying the different conic sections from their equations. Students will	
10-12	then graph circles, ellipses, hyperbolas and parabolas. Working backwards,	
t.	students will derive the equation for a circle, hyperbola, parabola and an	
	ellipse.	
Essential Question(s):	Enduring Understanding(s):	
 How do you create a 	Students will be able to:	
conic section?	Identify conic sections	
	Graph circles including translations	
 How do you identify a 	Derive the equation of a circle	
conic section from the	Graph parabolas including translations	
equation?	Derive the equation of a parabola	
	Graph ellipses including translations	
 How do you graph a 	Derive the equation of an ellipse	
conic section?	Graph hyperbolas including translations	
	Derive the equation of a hyperbola	
How do you derive the		
equation for a conic		
section?		

STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Common Core Standards that are applicable

Learning Target	<u>CCSS</u>
10.1 Exploring Conic Sections	10.1. CC.9-12.G
	GPE.A.1, CC.9-12.G
[Standard] —Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the	GPE.A.2, CC.9-12.G
Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle given by an equation.	GPE.A.3
[Standard] - Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix.	
[Standard]- Derive the equations of ellipses and hyperbolas given the foci, using the fact that the sum or difference of distances from the foci is constant.	

10.2 Developer	10.2 CC 0.12 C
10.2.Parabolas	10.2.00.9-12.0-
[Standard] - Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix.	.GPE.A.2
10.3 Circles	
[Standard] –Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the	12.G.GPE.A.1
Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle	
aiven hy an equation.	
10.4.Ellipses	10.4 CC.9-12.G.GPE.A.3
· ·	
[Standard]- Derive the equations of ellinses and hyperbolas given the foci, using the	
[standard] Derive the equations of empses and hyperbolids given the foci, asing the	
fact that the sum or difference of distances from the foci is constant.	
10.5 Hyperbolas	10.5 CC.9-12.G.GPE.A.3
[Standard]- Derive the equations of ellipses and hyperbolas given the foci, using the	
fact that the sum or difference of distances from the foci is constant.	
10.6 Translating Conic Sections	10.6.00.9.12.6
	GPE.A.1, CC.9-12.G
[Standard] –Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the	GPE.A.2, CC.9-12.G
Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle	GPE.A.3
given by an equation.	
[Standard] - Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix.	
[Standard]- Derive the equations of ellipses and hyperbolas given the foci, using the	
fact that the sum or difference of distances from the foci is constant.	

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Real-World problem solving examples:

Design-Moire patterns p. 550 Example 5, Solar Energy- parabolic shape of solar collectors p. 557 Example 3, Machinery- gears in a motor p. 563 Example 3, Aerodynamics- Transonic Tunnel p. 569 Example 2, Space-gravitational pull p. 577 Example 3,

Inter-Disciplinary problem solving examples:

Science- speed of sound p. 552 #49, Science- tsunamis p. 559 #42, Astronomy- elliptical orbit p. 573 #66, History- symbols from ancient writing systems

Students will engage with the following text:

Prentice Hall New Jersey Algebra 2

Holt McDougal Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Students will write:

Writing/Open Ended questions: Students will engage in Cornell Note taking part of summarizing the day's lesson Student can describe how the translation of a hyperbola effects the equations of the asymptotes. Students can describe the similarities and differences between hyperbolas and ellipses. Students can explain why x^2 +y^2 = 0 does not make a circle.

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom learning activities. Investigating algebra activities, modeling examples, using real-life application, using note-taking strategies, and using Smart Board technologies will all be explored as a blend of learning strategies to promote critical thinking, problem solving and performance skills of all learners. Other learning experiences could include alternative lesson openers, math and history applications, problem-solving workshops, interdisciplinary applications and projects.

Suggested warm-up activities, instructional strategies/activities, and assignments:

Section 10.1:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 547	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 547	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 547
Teach Teaching Options	 Graphing a circle Identify graphs of conic sections Real-World Connection 	 Graphing a circle Identify graphs of conic sections Real-World Connection 	 Graphing a circle Graphing an ellipse Graphing a hyperbola Identify graphs of conic sections Real-World Connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 549	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 549	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 549
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 550 #1-16 (Identify conic section)	p. 550 #1-16 (Identify conic section)	pp. 550-552 #1-49
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 10.2:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 555	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 555	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 555
Teach Teaching Options	 Using the definition of a parabola Writing the equation of a parabola 	 Using the definition of a parabola Writing the equation of a parabola 	 Using the definition of a parabola Writing the equation of a parabola
	Real-World	Real-World	Real-World
	connection Identifying Focus and Directrix Graph the equation of 	connection Identifying Focus and Directrix Graph the equation of 	 connection Identifying Focus and Directrix Graph the equation of a parabola
--	--	--	---
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 557	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 557	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 557
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 558-560 #1-61	pp. 558-560 #1-61	pp. 558-560 #1-61
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 10.3:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 561	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 561	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 561
Teach Teaching Options	 Writing the equation of a circle Using translations to write an equation Real-World connection Finding the center and radius Graphing a circle using center and radius 	 Writing the equation of a circle Using translations to write an equation Real-World connection Finding the center and radius Graphing a circle using center and radius 	 Writing the equation of a circle Using translations to write an equation Real-World connection Finding the center and radius Graphing a circle using center and radius
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 563	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p.563	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 563
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 564-565 #1-34	pp. 564-565 #1-66	pp. 564-566 #1-70
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 10.4:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	. Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll
Starting Options	Need p. 568	Need p. 568	Need p. 568
Teach	 Writing the equation	 Writing the equation	 Writing the equation
Teaching Options	of an ellipse	of an ellipse	of an ellipse
	 Real-World	 Real-World	 Real-World
	connection	connection	connection
	 Finding the foci of an	 Finding the foci of an	 Finding the foci of an
	ellipse	ellipse	ellipse

	Using the foci of an ellipse	Using the foci of an ellipse	 Using the foci of an ellipse
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 570	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 570	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 570
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 571-573 #1-68	pp. 571-573 #1-68	pp. 571-573 #1-68
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 10.5:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 574	. Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 574	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 574
Teach Teaching Options	 Graphing a hyperbola Finding the foci of a hyperbola Real-world connection 	 Graphing a hyperbola Finding the foci of a hyperbola Real-world connection 	 Graphing a hyperbola Finding the foci of a hyperbola Real-world connection
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 577	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 577	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 577
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 578-579 #1-48	pp. 578-579 #1-48	pp. 578-579 #1-48
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 10.6:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 582	. Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 582	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 582
Teach Teaching Options	 Writing the equation of a translated ellipse Writing the equation of a translated hyperbola Real-world connection Identifying a translated conic section 	 Writing the equation of a translated ellipse Writing the equation of a translated hyperbola Real-world connection Identifying a translated conic section 	 Writing the equation of a translated ellipse Writing the equation of a translated hyperbola Real-world connection Identifying a translated conic soction
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 584	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 584	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 584

Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 585-587 #1-57	pp. 585-587 #1-57	pp. 585-587 #1-57
Assess and Reteach Differentiating nstruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

PART IV: EVIDENCE OF LEARNING IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.



Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, essays, journal writing, performance tasks, diagnostic tests, homework, and projects.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Use manipulatives to build patterns or represent symbols. Provide Graphic organizers to use in solving problems. Provide guided notes/handouts. Provide visual glossaries, blank number lines for use with positive and negative numbers. Break problems into smaller pieces. Have students keep and turn in a notebook. Provide checklists for solving problems.

(Reference materials are located in the District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section.)

Summative Assessments:

Periodic Benchmark Assessments, Summative Assessments, State Assessments (PARCC), PSATs, SATs, ACTs, Accuplacer Math, ASVAB- AFQT, and End of Course Benchmark

The teachers will continually interpret results to evaluate and promote student learning in order to foster the continuous development of students.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Provide checklists for solving problems.

Allow students to use calculator.

Provide students with a resource page that has number lines drawn and pre-marked for the scale.

Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces.

Performance Assessments:

Performance tasks, projects, display of student work, and electronic portfolios

Accommodations/Modifications:

Allow students extra time to complete projects. Provide students with an example of project for reference. Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

(Reference materials are located in the District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section.)

Black Horse Pike Regional School District Curriculum Template

ENGAGING STUDENTS • FOSTERING ACHIEVEMENT • CULTIVATING 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL SKILLS

PART I: UNIT RATIONALE

WHY ARE STUDENTS LEARNING THIS CONTENT AND THESE SKILLS?

Course/Unit Title:	Unit Summary:
Algebra 2/Sequences and	In this unit (Chapter 11), students will be introduced to sequences and series
Series	with a lesson on mathematical patterns. Students will then learn to identify
Grade Level(s):	and use arithmetic and geometric sequences and series. The idea of finding
10-12	finite sums will be helpful when finding the area under a curve in Calculus.
Essential Question(s):	Enduring Understanding(s):
 How do you identify 	Students will be able to:
mathematical patterns?	Identify mathematical patterns
	 Use formulas to find the nth term of a sequence
 How do you use a 	 Identify and generate arithmetic sequences
formula to find the nth	 Identify and generate geometric sequences
term of a sequence?	Write and evaluate arithmetic series
	Use summation notation
How do you identify	Write and evaluate geometric series
and predict a	Evaluate an infinite geometric series
sequence?	
How do you write and	
evaluate series?	
How do you use	
summation notation	
How do you evaluate an	
infinite geometric	
series?	

STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING TARGETS.

After each target, identify the Common Core Standards that are applicable

Learning Target	CCSS
11.1 Mathematical Patterns	11.1 CC.9-12.F-IF.A.3
[Standard] –Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers. For example, the Fibonacci sequence is defined recursively by $f(0) = f(1) = 1$, $f(n+1) = f(n) + f(n-1)$ for $n \ge 1$.	11.2 CC.9-12.F-IF.A.3,
11.2. Arithmetic Sequences	CC.9-12.F-BF.A2, CC.9- 12.F-LE.A.2

[Standard] –Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively,	
whose domain is a subset of the integers. For example, the Fibonacci sequence is	
defined recursively by $f(0) = f(1) = 1$, $f(n+1) = f(n) + f(n-1)$ for $n > 1$.	
[Standard] - Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an	
[Standard] - Write antimetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an	
explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms.	
[Standard] -Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and	
aeometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-	
guernation of a conduction of the second state of a conduction of the second state of	
output pairs (include redaing these from a table).	
11.2 Commentatio Commence	
11.3 Geometric Sequences	11.3 CC.9-12.F-IF.A.3,
	CC.9-12.F-BF.A2, CC.9-
[Standard] – Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively.	12.F-I F.A.2
where demain is a subset of the integers. For evenuels, the Fibernessi services is	
whose domain is a subset of the integers. For example, the Fibonacci sequence is	
defined recursively by $f(0) = f(1) = 1$, $f(n+1) = f(n) + f(n-1)$ for $n \ge 1$.	
[Standard] - Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an	
explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms.	
[Standard] -Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and	
accomptrie convensor, given a graph a description of a relationship, or two input	
geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-	
output pairs (include reading these from a table).	
11.4. Arithmetic Series	11.4 CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.4
[Standard]- Derive the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series (when the	
common ratio is not 1), and use the formula to solve problems. For example, calculate	
mortgage payments.	
11.5 Geometric Series	11.5 CC.9-12.A-SSE.B.4
[Standard]- Derive the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series (when the	
common ratio is not 1), and use the formula to solve problems. For example, calculate	
mortgage payments.	

Inter-Disciplinary Connections:

Real-World problem solving examples:

Entertainment- Stacking cards p. 603 #32, Fund-Raising- bike-a-thon p. 607 Example 2, Nature- Fibonacci Sequence p. 611, Design- Reduce picture size p. 613 Example 2, Crafts- Cross Stitch p. 620 Example 2, Communication- Phone Chain p. 629 #30 Inter-Disciplinary problem solving examples:

Geometry- Stacking boxes p. 604 #51, Financial Literacy- Savings p. 609 #71, Physics- swinging on a swing p. 614 Example 3, Theater- Seats in the rows of a theater p. 622 #31, Physics- Pendulum p. 630 #48

Students will engage with the following text:

Prentice Hall New Jersey Algebra 2

Holt McDougal Explorations in CORE MATH Algebra 2 Workbook

Students will write:

Writing/Open Ended questions:

Students will engage in the Cornell Note taking part of summarizing the day's lesson

Student can explain the difference between a recursive formula and an explicit formula.

Students can describe the advantages and disadvantages of a recursive and an explicit formula.

Students can describe the similarities and differences between a common difference and a common ratio.

PART III: TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

DESCRIBE THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

How will students uncover content and build skills.

Students will uncover and build skills through various classroom learning activities. Investigating algebra activities, modeling examples, using real-life application, using note-taking strategies, and using Smart Board technologies will all be explored as a blend of learning strategies to promote critical thinking, problem solving and performance skills of all learners. Other learning experiences could include alternative lesson openers, math and history applications, problem-solving workshops, interdisciplinary applications and projects.

Suggested warm-up activities, instructional strategies/activities, and assignments:

|--|

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 600	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 600	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 600
Teach Teaching Options	 Generating a sequence Real-World connection Using a recursive formula 	 Generating a sequence Real-World connection Using a recursive formula 	 Generating a sequence Real-World connection Using a recursive formula
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p.602	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 602	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 602
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 603 #1-23	pp. 603-604 #1-51	pp. 603-605 #1-57
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 11.2:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 606	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 606	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 606
Teach Teaching Options	 Identifying an arithmetic sequence Real-world connection Using the arithmetic mean 	 Identifying an arithmetic sequence Real-world connection Using the arithmetic mean 	 Identifying an arithmetic sequence Real-world connection Using the arithmetic mean
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets

	Closure: TE p. 607	Closure: TE p. 607	Closure: TE p. 607
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 608 #1-30	pp. 608-609 #1-74	pp. 608-610 #1-86
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 11.3:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 612	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 612	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p. 612
Teach Teaching Options	 Identifying a geometric sequence Real-world connections 	 Identifying a geometric sequence Real-world connections 	 Identifying a geometric sequence Real-world connections
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 614	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p.614	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 614
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 614-615 #1-27	pp. 614-615 #1-54	pp. 614-616 #1-60
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 11.4:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p.619	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p.619.	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p.619
Teach Teaching Options	 Writing and evaluating a series Real-world connections Writing a series in summation notation Finding the sum of a series 	 Writing and evaluating a series Real-world connections Writing a series in summation notation Finding the sum of a series 	 Writing and evaluating a series Real-world connections Writing a series in summation notation Finding the sum of a series
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p.621	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p.621	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p.621
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	p. 622 #1-24	pp. 622-623 #1-42	pp. 622-623 #1-48
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

Section 11.5:

	Regular	Accelerated	Honors
Focus and Motivate Starting Options	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p.626	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p.626.	Warm-Up: Check Skills You'll Need p.626
Teach Teaching Options	 Using a geometric series formula Real-world connection Determining divergence and convergence 	 Using a geometric series formula Real-world connection Determining divergence and convergence 	 Using a geometric series formula Real-world connection Determining divergence and convergence
Checking for Understanding	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 628	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 628	Embedded questioning technique, exit tickets Closure: TE p. 628
Practice and Apply Assigning Homework	pp. 628-629 #1-23	pp. 628-629 #1-44	pp. 628-630 #1-50
Assess and Reteach Differentiating Instruction	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book	Study Guide: workbook Tutorial Software Challenge: Chapter Resource Book

PART IV: EVIDENCE OF LEARNING IDENTIFY THE METHODS BY WHICH STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CONTENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO APPLY SKILLS. IDENTIFY BLOOM'S LEVELS.



Formative Assessments:

The effectiveness of the instructional program will be based on teacher observations, students doing quality of work together, questioning strategies, self and peer assessment, student record-keeping, quizzes, essays, journal writing, performance tasks, diagnostic tests, homework, and projects.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Use manipulatives to build patterns or represent symbols. Provide Graphic organizers to use in solving problems. Provide guided notes/handouts. Provide visual glossaries, blank number lines for use with positive and negative numbers. Break problems into smaller pieces. Have students keep and turn in a notebook. Provide checklists for solving problems.

(Reference materials are located in the District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section.)

Summative Assessments:

Periodic Benchmark Assessments, Summative Assessments, State Assessments (PARCC), PSATs, SATs, ACTs, Accuplacer Math, ASVAB- AFQT, and End of Course Benchmark

The teachers will continually interpret results to evaluate and promote student learning in order to foster the continuous development of students.

Accommodations/Modifications:

Provide checklists for solving problems.

Allow students to use calculator.

Provide students with a resource page that has number lines drawn and pre-marked for the scale.

Break problems and test sections into smaller pieces.

Performance Assessments:

Performance tasks, projects, display of student work, and electronic portfolios

Accommodations/Modifications:

Allow students extra time to complete projects. Provide students with an example of project for reference. Make a clear rubric for students to understand exactly what is expected.

(Reference materials are located in the District shared directory, mathematics, modifications/accommodations folder, by chapter and section.)