Mathematics Pre-Calculus A Unit 1: Linear Relations and Functions

Essential Understandings	 Mathematics can be used to model real-life situations.
Essential Questions	 What are the properties of Algebra and how are these used to solve linear equations? What types of data are modeled by linear equations? What are the properties of inequalities? How is slope calculated and what does it represent?
Essential Knowledge	 The associative, commutative, and distributive properties along with the addition and multiplication properties of equality are used to solve linear equations. Linear regression is used to find the line of best fit for various data sets. An inequality is a statement that compares two expressions by using symbols Multiplication or division by a negative number reverses the inequality. Slope is the ratio of the change in the dependent variable to the independent variable.
Vocabulary	 <u>Terms</u>: Associative, distributive, commutative properties Addition and multiplication properties of equalities and inequalities Linear function Slope, ratio and rate of change Y-intercept, X-intercept Slope-intercept form of a linear equation Point-slope form of a linear equation General or standard form of a linear equation Correlation and line of best fit Linear regression
Essential Skills	 Apply order of operation. Use properties of equalities and inequalities to write and solve linear equations. Graph linear equations and inequalities. Interpret the real world meaning to the slope and Y-intercept. Analyze and graph data using technology.

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	Mathematics
	D. Algebra
	Equations and Inequalities
	D2.Students solve families of equations and inequalities.
	a. Solve systems of linear equations and inequalities in two
	unknowns and interpret their graphs.
	b. Solve guadratic equations graphically, by factoring in cases
	where factoring is efficient, and by applying the guadratic
	formula.
	c. Solve simple rational equations.
	d. Solve absolute value equations and inequalities and
	interpret the results.
	e. Apply the understanding that the solution(s) to equations of
Related	the form $f(x) = g(x)$ are x-value(s) of the point(s) of
Maine Learning	intersection of the graphs of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ and common
Results	outputs in table of values.
	f. Explain why the coordinates of the point of intersection of
	the lines represented by a system of equations is its solution
	and apply this understanding to solving problems.
	Functions and Relations
	D4. Students understand and interpret the characteristics of
	functions using graphs, tables, and algebraic techniques.
	a. Recognize the graphs and sketch graphs of the basic
	functions.
	b. Apply functions from these families to problem situations.
	c. Use concepts such as domain, range, zeros, intercepts, and
	maximum and minimum values.
	d. Use the concepts of average rate of change (table of values)
	and increasing and decreasing over intervals, and use these
	characteristics to compare functions.
	 Solve equations and inequalities with variables on both sides using
Sample	properties of Algebra. Identity identities and contradictions.
Lessons	 Use a data set to make a scatter plot, find the correlation coefficient
And	and the line of best fit.
Activities	 Graph and determine the equation of a line using slope-intercept,
	point-slope and general form.
Sample	Evaluate homework
Classroom	 Quizzes
Assessment	 Chapter test
Methods	
	<u>Publications:</u>
Sample	 Advanced Mathematical Concepts - Glencoe
Resources	Other Resources:
	 Graphing calculators

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• The A+ learning system for remediation