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|  Grade Level 9th Algebra I | **Teacher/Room**: L. Payne/Room 181 Week of: October 3 – October 7, 2016 |
| **Unit Vocabulary:** see attached |
| **Instructional Strategies Used:** direct instruction, independent study, interactive instruction, partners |
| **Day 1** | **Day 2** | **Day 3** | **Day 4** | **Day 5** |
| **GSE/GPS Standard(s)**:**MGSE9-12.A.CED.1** Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. | **GSE/GPS Standard(s)**:**MCC9-12.N.Q.3** Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. | **GSE/GPS Standard(s)**:All that we have covered so far. | **GSE/GPS Standard(s)**:**MGSE9-12.A.CED.2** Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. | **GSE/GPS Standard(s)**:**MGSE9-12.A.CED.2** Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. |
| **EQ Question:** How can you create proportions and use them to solve problems? | **EQ Question**: How can you choose appropriate levels of precision and accuracy when solving problems?  | **EQ Question**: All that we have covered so far. | **EQ Question**: How do I graph equations on coordinate axes with the correct labels and scales? | **EQ Question**: How do I graph equations on coordinate axes with the correct labels and scales? |
| **Mini Lesson**: Error Analysis – Solving Equations**Activating Strategies:** **Lesson: Applications of Proportions and Dimensional Analysis (continued)**1. Go over Friday Quiz and homework
2. Guided Practice Problems
3. Assignment –Worksheets, including Friday WS

**Resource/Materials:** Powerpoint, worksheets | **Mini Lesson:** Computer Lab**Activating Strategies:** Error Analysis – Dimensional Analysis**Lesson: Precision and Accuracy** 1. Computer Lab – USATestPrep
2. Finish Dimensional Analysis
3. Classwork: More Practice on Dimensional Analysis (WS More Dimensional Analysis-Day 11)
4. PPT – Precision and Accuracy (Book 2-3)
5. Practice Problems
6. Assignment – WS

**Resource/Materials:** Powerpoint, Worksheets, logins | **Mini Lesson:** Error Analysis **-** Solving Formulas**Activating Strategies:** Ask the teacher questions**Lesson**: Review1. More Problems ppt
2. Jeopardy (groups)[**https://jeopardylabs.com/play/coordinate-algebra-unit-1**](https://jeopardylabs.com/play/coordinate-algebra-unit-1)
3. Quiz

**Resource/Materials:** Review Sheets, Power point, internet | **Mini Lesson:** Computer Lab**Activating Strategies:** How would you graph this? x + y = 8**Lesson:** Graphing, by t-table method1. Computer Lab
2. Pretest
3. Introduction of Graphing with t-table
4. Guided Practice with Graph Boards
5. Assignment

**Resource/Materials:** Graphs, Markers, Power Point, graphic organizers, worksheets | **Mini Lesson:** 24**Activating Strategies:** Solve for y: 3x – 15y + 21 + 4x = 42 -16y– 2x – x + 3**Lesson:** Graphing by slope-intercept method1. Quiz on Friday WS
2. Powerpoint with Cornell Notes
3. Guided Practice with White Boards
4. Assignment
5. Ticket out the door

**Resource/Materials:** Graphs, Markers, Power Point, graphic organizers, worksheets |
| **Differentiation:***Content/Process/Product:* Guided Practice*Grouping Strategy:* *Assessment:* informal | **Differentiation:***Content/Process/Product:* USATestPrep*Grouping Strategy:* *Assessment:*  | **Differentiation:***Content/Process/Product:**Grouping Strategy:* Groups*Assessment:* Informal | **Differentiation:***Content/Process/Product:* graphic organizer, graphing boards*Grouping Strategy:**Assessment:*  | **Differentiation:***Content/Process/Product:* Cornell notes, white boards*Grouping Strategy:* *Assessment:*  |
| **Assessment :***Formative:* thumbs up/down*Summative:*  | **Assessment :***Formative:* thumbs up/down*Summative:*  | **Assessment :***Formative:* thumbs up/down*Summative:*  | **Assessment :***Formative:* graph boards, thumbs up/down*Summative:*  | **Assessment :***Formative:* white boards, ticket-out-the-door*Summative:*  |
| **Homework**: WS Dimensional Analysis (Day 11) | **Homework:** WS Levels of Accuracy and Define and Interpret Quantities | **Homework:** none | **Homework:** worksheets | **Homework:** worksheets |

• **Algebra**. The branch of mathematics that deals with relationships between numbers, utilizing letters and other symbols to represent specific sets of numbers, or to describe a pattern of relationships between numbers.

• **Arithmetic Sequence**. A sequence of numbers in which the difference between any two consecutive terms is the same.

• **Average Rate of Change**. The change in the value of a quantity by the elapsed time. For a function, this is the change in the y-value divided by the change in the x-value for two distinct points on the graph.

• **Coefficient**. A number multiplied by a variable in an algebraic expression.

• **Constant Rate of Change**. With respect to the variable x of a linear function y = f(x), the constant rate of change is the slope of its graph.

• **Continuous**. Describes a connected set of numbers, such as an interval.

• **Discrete**. A set with elements that are disconnected.

• **Domain**. The set of x-coordinates of the set of points on a graph; the set of x-coordinates of a given set of ordered pairs. The value that is the input in a function or relation.

• **End Behaviors**. The appearance of a graph as it is followed farther and farther in either direction.

• **Equation**. A number sentence that contains an equals symbol.

• **Explicit Formula**. A formula that allows direct computation of any term for a sequence a1, a2, a3, . . . , an, . . . .

• **Expression**. Any mathematical calculation or formula combining numbers and/or variables using sums, differences, products, quotients including fractions, exponents, roots, logarithms, functions, or other mathematical operations.

• **Factor**. For any number x, the numbers that can be evenly divided into x are called factors of x. For example, the number 20 has the factors 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 20.

• **Inequality**. Any mathematical sentence that contains the symbols > (greater than), < (less than), ≤ (less than or equal to), or ≥ (greater than or equal to).

• **Interval Notation**. A notation representing an interval as a pair of numbers. The numbers are the endpoints of the interval. Parentheses and/or brackets are used to show whether the endpoints are excluded or included.

• **Linear Function**. A function with a constant rate of change and a straight line graph.

• **Linear Model**. A linear function representing real-world phenomena. The model also represents patterns found in graphs and/or data.

• **Ordered Pair**. A pair of numbers, (x, y), that indicate the position of a point on a Cartesian plane.

• **Parameter**. The independent variable or variables in a system of equations with more than one dependent variable.

• **Range**. The set of all possible outputs of a function.

• **Recursive Formula**. A formula that requires the computation of all previous terms to find the value of an.

• **Slope**. The ratio of the vertical and horizontal changes between two points on a surface or a line.

• **Substitution**. To replace one element of a mathematical equation or expression with another.

• **Term**. A value in a sequence--the first value in a sequence is the 1st term, the second value is the 2nd term, and so on; a term is also any of the monomials that make up a polynomial.

• **Variable**. A letter or symbol used to represent a number.

• **X-intercept**. The point where a line meets or crosses the x-axis

• **Y-intercept**. The point where a line meets or crosses the y-axis