

Unit 02: Polynomial and Rational Functions (week 9-15)

Content Area: **Template**

Course(s):

Time Period: **Full Year**

Length: **FY**

Status: **Published**

Standards Alignment

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

MA.F-IF	Interpreting Functions
MA.F-IF.A	Understand the concept of a function and use function notation
MA.F-IF.A.1	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 $y = f(x)$.
MA.F-IF.A.2	Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.
MA.F-IF.A.3	Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers.
MA.F-IF.B	Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context
MA.F-IF.B.4	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 relationship.
MA.F-IF.B.5	Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes.
MA.F-IF.C	Analyze functions using different representations
MA.F-IF.C.7	Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.
MA.F-IF.C.7a	Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.
MA.F-IF.C.7c	Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.
MA.F-IF.C.7d	Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.
MA.F-IF.C.8a	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.
MA.F-IF.C.8b	Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential functions.
MA.F-IF.C.9	Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP3	Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP5	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP7	Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP.K-12.CRP9	Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
CRP.K-12.CRP10	Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Technology / Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking

TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.A	Technology Operations and Concepts: Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
TECH.8.1.12.A.4	Construct a spreadsheet workbook with multiple worksheets, rename tabs to reflect the data on the worksheet, and use mathematical or logical functions, charts and data from all worksheets to convey the results.

Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSL Standards for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math Section

Capacities of the Literate Individual

Students Who are College and Career Ready in Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening, & Language

They demonstrate independence.

They build strong content knowledge.

They respond to the varying demands of audience, task, purpose, and discipline.

They comprehend as well as critique.

They value evidence.

They use technology and digital media strategically and capably.

MATH.K-12.1	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
MATH.K-12.2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively
MATH.K-12.3	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others
MATH.K-12.4	Model with mathematics
MATH.K-12.5	Use appropriate tools strategically
MATH.K-12.6	Attend to precision
MATH.K-12.7	Look for and make use of structure
MATH.K-12.8	Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning

Integration of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion; Climate Change; Informational and Media Literacy New Section

see Crosswalks

21st Century Life and Careers

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Stage I: Desired Results

Transfer/Overview/Rationale

Transfer / Overview / Rationale

Unit Rationale
The purpose of this unit...

This unit provides opportunities for students to connect characteristics and behaviors of polynomial and rational functions to their factors. An emphasis is placed on verifying equivalence between different forms of both algebraically and graphically. Students will explore polynomial functions to gain an understanding of end behavior, symmetry, and whether a function is odd, even, or neither.

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

- How do polynomial and rational functions model real-world problems and their solutions?
- Why are complex numbers necessary?
- How are operations and properties of complex numbers related to those of real numbers?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

- The characteristics of polynomial and rational functions and their representations are useful in solving real-world problems.
- The domain and range of polynomial and rational functions can be extended to include the set of complex numbers.

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge

Students will know...

- Quadratic function
- Polynomial function

- Zeros of a polynomial
- Synthetic division
- Complex numbers
- The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra
- Rational Functions
- Polynomial inequalities

Skills

Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

- Section 2.1

Graph quadratic functions.

Write functions in standard form.

Use quadratic functions to solve real-life problems.

- Section 2.2

Sketch polynomial functions.

Find end behavior of polynomial functions.

Find zeros of polynomial functions.

- Section 2.3

Use long and synthetic division to divide polynomials.

Use the Remainder Theorem and Factor Theorem.

- Section 2.4

Use the imaginary unit i to write complex numbers.

Add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers

Use complex conjugates to write the quotient of two complex numbers in standard form.

Find complex solutions of quadratic equations.

- Section 2.5

Find rational zeros of polynomials.

- Section 2.6

Find horizontal and vertical asymptotes of rational functions.

Use rational functions to model real-world problems.

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

- Textbook (Precalculus with Limits Larson and Hostetler)
- Teacher created materials
- -powerpoint games

-centers (review stations)

-worksheets

-scavenger hunts

-organizers

- Problems from the web and other textbook (Advanced Mathematics Precalculus with Discrete Mathematics and Data Analysis Richard G. Brown)

Formative Assessment Strategies

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Discussion

Quizzes

Student Engagement sheet

Exit Tickets

Homework/Classwork

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

- Do Now--problem of the day related to previous learned skills or bellringers problems
- Review/Check Homework - (group check, partner check, whiteboard check)- Lecture
- Lecture
- Work together to understand and practice the skill - partner work/larger group work to read lesson, and practice skills through "On Your Own" problems incorporated throughout each lesson
- Stations - (Small group instruction, skills practice - scavenger hunts, online games, board work)
- Board/White Board Work - (solve problems/practice skills at board, or at seat with individual white boards)
- Kahoot to reinforce skills
- Review and practice skills using a variety of materials - (text, workbook, chromebook, games, activities, discussion)

- Thumbs up/down/sideways - quick formative assessment to gauge students level of understanding
- Scavenger hunts--self-checking, out of seats activity
- Jeopardy style review games
- Relay races--each student does one part of a problem, hands it to the next student to check then completes the next part, etc.
- Socrative--non-multiple choice technology option where students can either “race” or work at the teacher-pace
- Partner/Group investigation where students must create a formula, method, or strategy to solve a problem.
- Students “as teachers” where they present a method or formula they discovered through investigation
- Pear Deck--an interactive online powerpoint where students enter answers, watch videos, and record notes from the information shown on their own device as well as projected.
- Videos by Shmoop to introduce or reinforce concepts in an engaging and comical way
- Math created songs to help reinforce concepts
- Online games on chromebooks

Modifications and/or Accommodations

Suggested Modifications (ELL, Sp. Ed, Gifted, At-risk of Failure)

English Language Learners

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

Special Education Students

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans

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Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next

day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.