

CARROLL HIGH SCHOOL

LESSON PLANS

Teacher: Mrs. M. Williams

Subject: Algebra	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
ACCRS:	<p>22.) Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).</p> <p>25.) 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 $y = f(x)$.</p>	<p>22.) Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).</p> <p>25.) 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 $y = f(x)$.</p>	<p>22.) Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).</p> <p>25.) 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 $y = f(x)$.</p>	<p>22.) Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).</p> <p>25.) 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 $y = f(x)$.</p>	<p>22.) Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).</p> <p>25.) 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 $y = f(x)$.</p>
Before:	<p>Warm up: Review graphing inequalities. Students will be sent to the board to work out the problems.</p>	<p>I will deal the entire deck out to students. The students discuss which cards represent functions and which do not. They will make a pile of the cards that represent functions and a pile of the cards that do not.</p>	<p>Quiz: Relations</p>	<p>Warm up on solving for a specified variable. Students will be sent to the board to work out the problems.</p>	<p>Warm up solving for a specified variable. Students will be sent to the board to work out the problems.</p>
During:	<p>Students will write a relation as a table and graph. Students will be able to determine if a relation is a function or not.</p>	<p>The student will create and use tabular, symbolic, graphical, verbal, and physical representations to analyze a given set of data for the existence of a pattern; determine the domain and range of relations; and identify the relations that are functions.</p>	<p>Notebook test Unit 1</p>	<p>Students will learn that equations can be written in function notation.</p>	<p>Students will take notes on how to find the x and y intercepts of an equation and graph.</p>
After:	<p>Students will work out problems where they will write relations from tables and graphs.</p>	<p>Students will share their answers with in their groups to check for complete understanding.</p>	<p>Notebook test Unit 1.</p>	<p>Students will determine dependent and independent variables.</p>	<p>Students will complete work at their desk on the lesson.</p>

Desired Outcome:	Students will determine how to write relations as tables and graphs. They will determine if a graph or relation is a function.	They will determine if a graph or relation is a function.	Students will apply the lessons of solving for equations to solving for inequalities by using their notes taken in class.	Students will learn function notation and how to plug numbers into a function.	Students will apply the lessons of solving for specified variables here when solving an equation for y . They will be able to determine the x - y – intercepts.
Formative/Summative	Warm up	I will walk around and check each group and their set of cards.	Notebook Test	Warm up	I will walk around and assess the students as they are working in their groups at their desk
Homework:	Functions and graphs work sheet	Functions and graphs work sheet	none	Worksheet on google classroom	none
Higher Order Questions:	How can you determine if a relation is a function from the mapping diagram, ordered pairs, or graph.	Is this relationship a function? How do you know?	It is important to know that the values of $f(x)$ are the ordinates of the points of the graph of f .	How can you determine whether a graph represents a function? How can you determine whether a table of values represents a function?	How can you analyze a function from its graph?