

Algebra 2 CP Unit 6: Polynomials

Unit #:	APSDO-00018154	Duration:	4.0 Week(s)	Date(s):				
Team: Jodi Kryzanski (Author), Tracy Andreana, Sally deGozzaldi, Jennifer Greene, Jeanine LaBrosse, Jaclyn Lawlor, Melinda Litke, Ben Lukowicz, Jennifer Miller, Matthew Mooney, James Murray, Marlaina Napoli, Andrew Riddle, Steven Rivoira Grades: 10, 11 Subjects: Mathematics								
Unit Focus								
In this unit, students will study polynomial functions and their graphs. Students will describe the graphs based on degree and leading coefficients. Students will use long division or synthetic division to find real, rational zeros. Students will graph and label critical points of polynomial functions. Summative assessments may include projects, labs and test.								
Stage 1: Desired Results - Key Understandings								
Est	tablished Goals	Transfer						
				isiei				
Common Core Mathematics: 1 • Understa system a namely, f operation multiplica multiply <i>CCSS.MA</i> • Use the r square to equation	nd that polynomials form a nalogous to the integers, they are closed under the as of addition, subtraction, and ation; add, subtract, and polynomials. <i>TH.CONTENT.HSA.APR.A.1</i> method of completing the o transform any quadratic in x into an equation of the	T1 (T50) Bas the reasonab T2 (T53) Arti problem or in T3 (T51) Exa T4 (T52) Use concepts. T5 (T21) Per system. T6 (T23) Use T7 (T24) Clas	sed on an understanding of any pro- pleness of the solution. Inculate how mathematical concept in the theoretical sense. Inmine alternate methods to accurate appropriate tools strategically to form operations in a conventional e functions or equations to model in ssify, interpret, and compare funct	oblem, initiate a s relate to one a ately and efficier deepen underst order within the relationships am tions or equation	plan, execute it and evaluate another in the context of a htly solve problems. canding of mathematical e real and complex number nong quantities. ns.			
Common Core Mathematics: 1 Understa system a namely, f operation multiplica multiply CCSS.MA Use the r square to equation form (x - solutions	nd that polynomials form a nalogous to the integers, they are closed under the as of addition, subtraction, and ation; add, subtract, and polynomials. <i>TH.CONTENT.HSA.APR.A.1</i> method of completing the o transform any quadratic in x into an equation of the p)2 = q that has the same Derive the quadratic formula	T1 (T50) Bas the reasonab T2 (T53) Arti problem or in T3 (T51) Exa T4 (T52) Use concepts. T5 (T21) Per system. T6 (T23) Use T7 (T24) Clas	sed on an understanding of any problemess of the solution. Solution in the theoretical sense. In the theoretical sense. In the alternate methods to accurate appropriate tools strategically to form operations in a conventional e functions or equations to model in ssify, interpret, and compare functional	oblem, initiate a s relate to one a ately and efficier deepen underst order within the relationships am tions or equation	plan, execute it and evaluate another in the context of a htly solve problems. anding of mathematical e real and complex number ong quantities. hs.			

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSA.REI.B.4.A	U1 (U502) Effective problem solvers identify	Q1 (Q503) What strategies/approaches are
 Use the process of factoring and 	and apply an appropriate model, tool, or	best for this problem?
completing the square in a quadratic	strategy.	Q2 (Q512) What information is needed and
function to show zeros, extreme values,	U2 (U512) Mathematicians use diagrams,	how do I use it to solve a problem?
and symmetry of the graph, and	symbols, and terms to describe problems or	Q3 (Q560) What is the pattern/structure in
interpret these in terms of a context.	situations	this problem?
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSF.IF.C.8.A	U3 (U560) Patterns and structures are	Q4 (Q205) How can I represent this
 Know and apply the Remainder 	characterized by consistent relationships.	relationship as a function or equation? (Gr. 6-
Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a	U4 (U202) The application of specific	12)
number a, the remainder on division by x	properties and order of operations can	Q5 (Q206) How do I evaluate this function or
- a is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if (x -	simplify expressions, solve equations, and	solve the equation? (Gr. 6-12)
a) is a factor of p(x).	combine functions.	06 (O207) How do I classify, interpret, and
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSA.APR.B.2	U5 (U206) A function can represent how	compare functions or equations? (Gr. 8-12)
 Solve guadratic equations by inspection 	quantities in the real world relate to one	07 (O208) What function best models the
(e.g., for $x^2 = 49$), taking square roots,	another.	data? How do its characteristics help me
completing the square, the quadratic	U6 (U207) Recognition of predictable	make predictions? (Gr. 8-12)
formula and factoring as appropriate to	mathematical natterns supports the analysis	,
the initial form of the equation.	of functional relationships and the prediction	
the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the guadratic formula	of functional relationships and the prediction of data.	
the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them	of functional relationships and the prediction of data.	
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.	of functional relationships and the prediction of data. Acquisition of Kne	owledge and Skill
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 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. CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSA.REI.B.4.B Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSF.IF.C.7.C Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and 	of functional relationships and the prediction of data. Acquisition of Knowledge	owledge and Skill Skills S1 Identify the following components of a polynomial function (degree, name, zeros, and behavior, # of uturns
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 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. <i>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSA.REI.B.4.B</i> Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. <i>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSF.IF.C.7.C</i> Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available factorizations are available. Identify zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. <i>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSA.APR.B.3</i> Prove polynomial identities and use 	of functional relationships and the prediction of data. Acquisition of Knowledge	owledge and Skill Skills S1 Identify the following components of a polynomial function (degree, name, zeros, end behavior, # of u-turns, maximum/minimum values, intervals of increasing/decreasing) S2

- them to describe numerical relationships. For example, the polynomial identity (x2 + y2)2 = (x2 - y2)2 + (2xy)2 can be used to generate Pythagorean triples. *CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSA.APR.C.4*
- Extend polynomial identities to the complex numbers. For example, rewrite x2 + 4 as (x + 2i)(x - 2i).

graph or roots (sum and product of roots)

Solve optimization problems using

S3

S4

polynomials

Coding	Code	Description of Learning Activity					
Stage 3: Learning Plan							
				Solve polynomial inequalties			
				S7			
 CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSN.CN.C.9 Look for and make use of structure. CCSS.MATH.MP.7 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. CCSS.MATH.MP.1 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. CCSS.MATH.MP.2 				Prove polynomial identities and use them to describe numerical relationships			
				S6			
				Understand how the multiplicity of roots changes the graph			
				S5			
Algebra; show that it is true for quadratic polynomials.				division)			
Know the Fundamental Theorem of				a polynomial in exact form (synthetic			
CCSS.MATH.C	ONTENT.P	HSN.CN.C.8		Use provided roots to find remaining roots of			