

Pre-Calculus H Unit 8: Topics in Analytic Geometry

Unit #:	APSDO-00019266	Duration:	6.0 Week(s)	Date(s):			
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Unit Focus							
In this unit, students will work with conic sections and equations in parametric and polar form. Students will solve problems involving conic sections, eventually classifying a conic by its equation in general form. Students will also learn to rotate a conic section in order to simplify its equation. In addition, students will be introduced to parametric and polar forms for writing and graphing equations. They will also use polar coordinates to represent and solve problems involving conic sections. Summative assessments may include projects, labs and test. Primary instructional materials for this unit include Pre-Calculus with Limits, Larson, Hostetler, and Edwards, 2008.							
Stage 1: Desired Results - Key Understandings							
Established Goals			Transfer				
Common Cor <i>Mathematics:</i> .	e 10	 T1 (T50) Based on an understanding of any problem, initiate a plan, execute it and evaluate the reasonableness of the solution. T2 (T53) Articulate how mathematical concepts relate to one another in the context of a problem or in the theoretical sense. T3 (T51) Examine alternate methods to accurately and efficiently solve problems. T4 (T52) Use appropriate tools strategically to deepen understanding of mathematical concepts. T5 (T22) Describe and/or solve problems using algebraic expressions, equations, inequalities, and functions. T6 (T24) Classify, interpret, and compare functions or equations. 					
 Derive the center and Theorem the center and equate an equate a	the equation of a circle of given and radius using the Pythagorean m; complete the square to find ter and radius of a circle given by ation. <i>IATH.CONTENT.HSG.GPE.A.1</i> equations in two or more es to represent relationships n quantities; graph equations on ate axes with labels and scales.						
between coordina		Meaning					
CCSS.MA	ATH.CONTENT.HSA.CED.A.2	l	Inderstandings	Ess	ential Questions		

 Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix. <i>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSG.GPE.A.2</i> Derive the equations of ellipses and hyperbolas given the foci, using the fact that the sum or difference of distances from the foci is constant. <i>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSG.GPE.A.3</i> 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). <i>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSA.REI.D.10</i> Look for and make use of structure. <i>CCSS.MATH.MP.7</i> 	 U1 (U510) Every problem is a member of a category of problems that has a similar structure and set of characteristics. U2 (U512) Mathematicians use diagrams, symbols, and terms to describe problems or situations U3 (U560) Patterns and structures are characterized by consistent relationships. U4 (U209) Algebraic relationships can be represented by analytical geometry. U5 (U203) Certain mathematical manipulations preserve the relationship in an expression or equation, even though they change the representation. 	 Q1 (Q511) What characteristics/attributes define this type of problem? Q2 (Q512) What information is needed and how do I use it to solve a problem? Q3 (Q562) How do values and/or concrete models relate to each other? Q4 (Q560) What is the pattern/structure in this problem? Q5 (Q205) How can I represent this relationship as a function or equation? (Gr. 6-12) Q6 (Q207) How do I classify, interpret, and compare functions or equations? (Gr. 8-12) 		
Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Acquisition of Knowledge and Skill			
CCSS.MATH.MP.2	Knowledge	Skills		
 Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle given by an equation. <i>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSG.GPE.A.1</i> Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix. <i>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSG.GPE.A.2</i> Derive the equations of ellipses and hyperbolas given the foci, using the fact that the sum or difference of distances from the foci is constant. <i>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSG.GPE.A.3</i> Represent complex numbers on the complex plane in rectangular and polar form (including real and imaginary numbers), and explain why the rectangular and polar forms of a given complex number represent the same number. 		 S1 Identify the critical characteristics for each of conic graphs S2 Write the equation of a circle given the center and radius (algebraically or graphically) and by completing the square S3 Write the equation of a parabola given the focus and directrix S4 Write the equation of an ellipse or a hyperbola given the foci S5 Graph a parabola, circle, ellipse, hyperbola 		

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSN.CN.B.4	S6
	Understand asymptotes in relationship to hyperbolas
	S7
	Solve systems of equations and inequalities involving conics
	S8
	Use conic equations to model various applications
	S9
	Rotate the coordinate axes to eliminate the xy-term in equations of conics
	S10
	Use the descriminant to classify conics
	S11
	Evaluate sets of parametric equations to evaluate given values of the parameter
	S12
	Graph curves that are represented by sets of parametric equations
	S13
	Rewrite sets of parametric equations as single rectangular equations by eliminating the parameter
	S14
	Find sets of parametric equations for graphs
	S15

			Plot points and find multiple representations			
			of points in the polar coordinate system			
			S16			
			Convert points and equations from rectangular to polar form and vice versa			
			S17			
			Graph polar equations by plotting points, using symmetry, zeros, and maximum r values			
			S18			
			Recognize special polar graphs			
			S19			
			Define conics in terms of eccentricities			
			S20			
			Write and graph equations of conics in polar form			
			521			
			Use equations of conics in polar form to model real life problems			
Stage 3: Learning Plan						
Coding Code Description of Learning Activity						