

PCSD Lesson Planning Template

Grade Level 11 th Advanced Algebra A		Teacher/Room: L. Weyman/S. Miller		Room 183	Week of: May 8 – May 12, 2017
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.APR.6 Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): MGSE9-12.A.APR.6 Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): MGSE9-12.A.APR.6 Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms.	
EQ Question: How can we extend arithmetic properties and processes to algebraic expressions?	EQ Question: How can we extend arithmetic properties and processes to algebraic expressions?	EQ Question: How can we extend arithmetic properties and processes to algebraic expressions?	EQ Question: How can we extend arithmetic properties and processes to algebraic expressions?	EQ Question: How can we extend arithmetic properties and processes to algebraic expressions?	
Mini Lesson: Review Problems Activating Strategies: Dividing Fractions Lesson: Reviewing Simplifying, Multiplying and Dividing Rational Expressions	Mini Lesson: Computer Lab Activating Strategies: Adding Fractions Lesson: Adding Rational Expressions (Like Denominators) 1. Powerpoint with Guided Notes 2. Guided Practice 3. Assignment	Mini Lesson: Review Questions Activating Strategies: Order of Operations with Fractions Lesson: Mixture of Operations with Rational Expressions 1. Powerpoint with guided practice (white Boards) 2. Assignment	Mini Lesson: Computer Lab Activating Strategies: Adding Fractions with Unlike Denominators Lesson: Adding Rational Expressions with Unlike Denominators (continued) 1. Go over Friday’s Quiz 2. Powerpoint with guided notes 3. Guided Practice 4. Classwork (Partners)	Mini Lesson: Quiz: operations with rational expressions Activating Strategies: Order of Operations with Fractions Lesson: Mixture of Operations with Rational Expressions and Complex Fractions 1. Powerpoint with guided practice (white Boards) 2. Assignment	
Resource/Materials: Power point	Resource/Materials: Power point, guided notes, worksheets	Resource/Materials: Power point	Resource/Materials: Power point, guided notes	Resource/Materials: Power point, logins	
Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: Guided Notes, Guided Practice with white boards Grouping Strategy: Assessment:	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: guided notes, guided practice with white boards, USATestPrep Grouping Strategy: Assessment:	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: Guided Notes, Guided Practice with white boards Grouping Strategy: Assessment:	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: Guided Notes Grouping Strategy: Partners Assessment: Friday’s Quiz	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: White Boards, USATestPrep Grouping Strategy: Assessment: random	
Assessment : Formative: thumbs up/down, monitoring classwork, whiteboards Summative:	Assessment : Formative: thumbs up/down, monitoring classwork, whiteboards Summative:	Assessment : Formative: thumbs up/down, monitoring classwork, whiteboards Summative:	Assessment : Formative: thumbs up/down, monitoring classwork Summative:	Assessment : Formative: thumbs up/down, monitoring classwork, quiz Summative:	
Homework: WS Dividing Rational Expressions	Homework: WS Adding Rational Expressions w/ Like Denominators	Homework: WS Operations with Rational Expressions	Homework: WS Adding and Subtracting Rational Exp	Homework: WS Order of Operations with Rat Expressions	

Resources and Reflective Notes:

PCSD Lesson Planning Template

Binomial Expression: An algebraic expression with two unlike terms.

Coefficient: A number multiplied by a variable.

Degree: the greatest exponent of its variable.

End Behavior: the value of $f(x)$ as x approaches positive and negative infinity.

Fundamental Theorem of Algebra: every non-zero single-variable polynomial with complex coefficients has exactly as many complex roots as its degree, if each root is counted up to its multiplicity.

Multiplicity: the number of times a root occurs at a given point of a polynomial equation

Pascal's Triangle: an arrangement of the values of ${}_nC_r$ in a triangular pattern where each row corresponds to a value of n .

Polynomial function: A polynomial function is defined as a function, $f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-2} x^2 + a_{n-1} x^1 + a_n$, where the coefficients are real numbers.

Rational Root Theorem: a theorem that provides a complete list of all possible rational roots of a polynomial equation. It states that every rational zero of the polynomial equation $f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-2} x^2 + a_{n-1} x^1 + a_n$, where all coefficients are integers, has the form $\frac{p}{q} = \frac{\text{factors of constant}}{\text{factors of leading coefficient}}$.

Remainder Theorem: states that the remainder of a polynomial $f(x)$ divided by a linear divisor $(x - c)$ is equal to $f(c)$.

Roots: solutions to polynomial equations.

Standard Form of a Polynomial: To express a polynomial by putting the terms in descending exponent order.

Synthetic Division: Synthetic division is a shortcut method for dividing a polynomial by a linear factor of the form $(x - a)$. It can be used in place of the standard long division algorithm.

Trinomial: An algebraic expression with three unlike terms.

Variable: A letter or symbol used to represent a number.

Zero: If $f(x)$ is a polynomial function, then the values of x for which $f(x) = 0$ are called the zeros of the function. Graphically, these are the x intercepts.