

HPISD Curriculum: Algebra II								
Title		Estimated Duration	6 Weeks					
Unit 15: Graphing and Solving Synthesis		1 week	1	2	3	4	5	6
Unit Overview								
Graphing and solving polynomial, radical, rational, logarithmic, conic, absolute value and exponential equations and inequalities.								
Enduring Understandings								
<b>The student will understand that:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the above mentioned equations and inequalities have similarities and differences with respect to solving and graphing.</li> <li>Each equation has a specific shaped graph.</li> </ul>						
Concepts	Guiding/Essential Questions							
relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What does the parent graph look like for each equation?</li> <li>How are the equations similar and how are the equations different?</li> <li>Do transformations act differently in different kinds of equations?</li> <li>What methods are used to solve each equation?</li> </ul>							
Learning Targets								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will graph each type of equation or inequality.</li> <li>Students will solve each type of equation or inequality.</li> <li>Students will recognize the difference between each parent equation and graph.</li> </ul>								
Formative Assessments			Summative Assessments					
Quizzes and assignments			test					

TEKS: Readiness Standards	TEKS: Related Supporting Standards
<p><b>A2.1A</b> Identify the mathematical domains and ranges of functions and determine reasonable domain and range values for continuous and discrete situations.</p> <p><b>A2.4B</b> Extend parent functions with parameters such as <math>a</math> in <math>f(x) = a/x</math> and describe the effects of the parameter changes on the graph of parent functions.</p>	<p><b>A2.4A</b> Identify and sketch graphs of parent functions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• linear (<math>f(x) = x</math>)</li> <li>• quadratic (<math>f(x) = x^2</math>),</li> <li>• exponential (<math>f(x) = a^x</math>)</li> <li>• logarithmic (<math>f(x) = \log ax</math>)</li> <li>• absolute value of <math>x</math> (<math>f(x) =  x </math>)</li> <li>• square root of <math>x</math> (<math>f(x) = \sqrt{x}</math>)</li> <li>• reciprocal of <math>x</math> (<math>f(x) = 1/x</math>)</li> </ul> <p><b>A2.2A</b> Use tools including factoring and properties of exponents to simplify expressions and to transform and solve equations.</p>
Processes and Skills: What students should be able to DO	Facts: What students should KNOW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graph each type of equation or inequality</li> <li>• Solve each type of equation or inequality</li> <li>• Recognize the differences in the parent functions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The parent function for a parabola is <math>y = x^2</math></li> <li>• The parent function for a radical is <math>y = \sqrt{x}</math></li> <li>• The parent function for a rational is <math>y = 1/x</math></li> <li>• A parent function for a logarithm is <math>y = \log x</math></li> <li>• A parent function for an exponential is <math>y = a^x</math></li> <li>• The parent function for an absolute value is <math>y =  x </math></li> <li>• The parent function for a polynomial is <math>y = ax^n + bx^{n-1} + \dots + zx^0</math></li> <li>• Each equation yields a unique graph</li> </ul>
Topics	
<p>Solving and graphing each equation and inequality.</p>	

<b>Language of Instruction</b>	
synthesis	
<b>State Assessment Connections</b>	<b>National Assessment Connections</b>
<b>Resources</b>	
McDougal Littell – Algebra 2 Supplemental material	