

Solving Polynomial Equations

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LESSON OVERVIEW

Subject(s)	Mathematics
Topic or Unit of Study	Polynomials and Polynomial Functions
Grade/Level	Grade 10
Objective	
Summary	

IMPLEMENTATION

Learning Context	
Teaching Strategies	
Time Allotment	1 class periods. 50 Mins. per class.
Sample Student Products	
Author's Comments & Reflections	

PROCEDURE

Anticipatory Set

Modeling

Solve by Factoring

Factoring Perfect Square Trinomials

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a + b)^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{makes the middle term positive}$$

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{makes the middle term negative}$$

Factoring a Difference of Two Squares

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b) \quad \leftarrow \text{removes the middle term}$$

Sum and Difference of Cubes

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

Factor Using a Property

Factoring by Using a Quadratic Pattern

Solving a Polynomial Equation

rewrite cubic as sum of cubes, factor, simplify, quadratic formula

Solving a Higher-Degree Polynomial Equation

Solve by Graphing

Finding the Relative Maximum and Minimum by Graphing

Finding the Relative Maximum and Minimum without Graphing

Guided Practice

Independent Practice

Closure

Follow-Up

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Instructional Materials**Resources****STANDARDS & ASSESSMENT****Standards**

Display: Collapse All Expand All

▼ **CA- California K-12 Academic Content Standards**

▼ **Subject:** Mathematics

▼ **Grade:** Grades Eight Through Twelve The standards for grades eight through twelve are organized differently from those for kindergarten through grade seven. In this section strands are not used for organizational purposes as they are in the elementary grades because the mathematics studied in grades eight through twelve falls naturally under discipline headings: algebra, geometry, and so forth. Many schools teach this material in traditional courses; others teach it in an integrated fashion. To allow local educational agencies and teachers flexibility in teaching the material, the standards for grades eight through twelve do not mandate that a particular discipline be initiated and completed in a single grade. The core content of these subjects must be covered; students are expected to achieve the standards however these subjects are sequenced.

Standards are provided for algebra I, geometry, algebra II, trigonometry, mathematical analysis, linear algebra, probability and statistics, Advanced Placement probability and statistics, and calculus. Many of the more advanced subjects are not taught in every middle school or high school. Moreover, schools and districts have different ways of combining the subject matter in these various disciplines. For example, many schools combine some trigonometry, mathematical analysis, and linear algebra to form a precalculus course. Some districts prefer offering trigonometry content with algebra II.

▼ **Area:** Algebra II This discipline complements and expands the mathematical content and concepts of algebra I and geometry. Students who master algebra II will gain experience with algebraic solutions of problems in various content areas, including the solution of systems of quadratic equations, logarithmic and exponential functions, the binomial theorem, and the complex number system.

Sub-Strand 4.0: Students factor polynomials representing the difference of squares, perfect square trinomials, and the sum and difference of two cubes.

Assessment Plan**Assessment/Rubrics**