

### *Math I UNIT 7 OVERVIEW: Systems of Equation & Inequalities*

<b>Unit Outcomes</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>
At the end of this unit, your student should be able to:	Terms to deepen the student's understanding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Write the equation of a circle with center at the origin given the radius of the circle.</li> <li>✓ Identify points on a circle given an equation of the circle.</li> <li>✓ Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically (<i>e.g. prove that a quadrilateral created by connecting four points is a parallelogram using the slope criteria and/or distance on the coordinate plane</i>).</li> <li>✓ Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines.</li> <li>✓ Use the slope criteria to solve geometric problems (<i>e.g., determine if two lines are parallel, perpendicular, or neither; find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point; find the coordinates of a fourth vertex of a quadrilateral given three vertices and its shape</i>).</li> <li>✓ Find the midpoint of a segment.</li> <li>✓ Write equations in standard form into slope intercept form.</li> <li>✓ Understand that when two lines intersect the point is common to both equations. (<i>It is the point where the two situations are the same</i>).</li> <li>✓ Solve a system of equations by graphing, substitution, and elimination (<i>combination</i>).</li> <li>✓ Apply understanding of solving systems of equations to application problems.</li> <li>✓ Graph and interpret linear inequalities.</li> <li>✓ Graph and solve systems of linear inequalities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Infinitely many solutions</li> <li>✓ Intersecting lines</li> <li>✓ Midpoint</li> <li>✓ No Solution</li> <li>✓ Parallel lines</li> <li>✓ Perpendicular lines</li> <li>✓ Solution of a system of linear equations</li> <li>✓ Substitution</li> <li>✓ Substitution method</li> <li>✓ System of Linear Equations</li> </ul>
<b>Key Standards Addressed</b>	<b>Where This Unit Fits</b>
Connections to Common Core/NC Essential Standards	Connections to prior and future learning
<p><b>8.EE.8</b> Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations.</p> <p>a. Understand that solutions to a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of intersection of their graphs, because points of intersection satisfy both equations simultaneously.</p> <p>b. Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection.</p> <p>c. Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables.</p> <p><b>N-Q.1</b> Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.</p> <p><b>N-Q.3</b> Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.</p> <p><b>A-CED.2</b> Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. <b>Note:</b> <i>At this level, focus on linear, exponential and quadratic. Limit to situations that involve evaluating exponential functions for integer inputs.</i></p>	<p><b>Coming into this unit, students should have a strong foundation in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Solving one variable equations</li> <li>✓ Graphing linear functions</li> <li>✓ Solving one variable inequalities</li> <li>✓ Operations with integers</li> <li>✓ Identifying key features of a function from a graph</li> </ul> <p><b>This unit builds to the following future skills and concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Graphing and analyzing more complex functions (<i>including inverse, step, exponential, absolute value, trigonometric and logarithmic functions</i>)</li> <li>✓ Evaluating piecewise functions</li> </ul>

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<p><b>A-CED.3</b> Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context.</p> <p><b>A-REI.5</b> Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions.</p> <p><b>A-REI.6</b> Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.</p> <p><b>A-REI.11</b> Explain why the <math>x</math>-coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations <math>y = f(x)</math> and <math>y = g(x)</math> intersect are the solutions of the equation <math>f(x) = g(x)</math>; find the solutions approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the functions, make tables of values, or find successive approximations. Include cases where <math>f(x)</math> and/or <math>g(x)</math> are linear, polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, and logarithmic functions. <i>Note: At this level, focus on linear and exponential functions.</i></p> <p><b>A-REI.12</b> Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a half-plane (excluding the boundary in the case of a strict inequality), and graph the solution set to a system of linear inequalities in two variables as the intersection of the corresponding half-planes.</p> <p><b>G-GPE.4</b> Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. For example, prove or disprove that a figure defined by four given points in the coordinate plane is a rectangle; prove or disprove that the point <math>(1, 123)</math> lies on the circle centered at the origin and containing the point <math>(0, 2)</math>.</p> <p><b>G-GPE.5</b> Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point).</p> <p><b>G-GPE.6</b> Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio. <i>Note: At this level, focus on finding the midpoint of a segment.</i></p> <p><b>G-CO.1</b> Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc. <i>Note: At this level, distance around a circular arc is not addressed.</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Additional Resources</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Materials to support understanding and enrichment</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Learning Checks”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Questions Parents Can Use to Assess Understanding</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <a href="#">Teaching Videos made by Wake County teachers</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">WCPSS YouTube Channel – Math Playlist</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Systems of equations overview (video)</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Solving systems of equations (practice)</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Systems of inequalities overview (video)</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Solving systems of inequalities (practice)</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Standard form overview (video)</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Standard form (practice)</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What are the advantages and disadvantages of the different types of methods for solving systems of equations?</li> <li>✓ How are systems of linear equations and systems of inequalities alike? Different?</li> <li>✓ What type of real-life situations can be modeled using a system of equation and/or inequalities?</li> </ul>