

|  |   |                                |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Unit Title:</b> UNIT 4 – SOLVING OTHER KINDS OF EQUATIONS   |   | <b>Teacher:</b> ROATE/ELIZALDE |
| <b>Subject/Course:</b> ALGEBRA ONE   |   | <b>Grade:</b> 8                |
| <b>Desired Results</b>   |   |                                |
| <b>Essential Questions</b>   |   |                                |
| <p>01. Why are the concepts of balance/equality, identity, and inversion so critical to the solving of equations?</p> <p>02. How do maneuvers useful for solving linear equations also prove useful when solving equations of other kinds?</p>   |   |                                |
| <b>Enduring Understandings</b>   |   |                                |
| <p>01. An equation is a balanced statement that can be manipulated algebraically through the performance of the same operation to both sides of the equation. The most useful operations to perform are those that invert operations already appearing in the equation. When an inverse operation is performed it is common for an identity element, one or zero, to be left behind that simplifies the form of the equation and further isolates the unknown.</p> <p>02. The same algebraic moves that can be made to solve a linear equation can also be made to isolate a particular algebraic expression appearing in a given equation. For example, the moves you make to solve <math>5x + 9 = 49</math> for <math>x</math> are the very same moves you make to isolate the expression <math>(x + 4)^3</math> appearing in the equation <math>5(x + 4)^3 + 9 = 49</math>.</p> |   |                                |
| <b>Knowledge</b>   | <b>Skills</b>   |                                |
| <p>01. There are often two solutions to a quadratic equation.</p> <p>02. There are often two solutions to an absolute value equation.</p> <p>03. Commutative Rule of Addition and Multiplication</p> <p>04. Associative Rule of Addition and Multiplication</p> <p>05. Distributive Rule of Multiplication Over Addition/Subtraction</p> <p>06. Additive and Multiplicative Inverses</p> <p>07. Additive and Multiplicative Identity</p>   | <p>01. Isolating an algebraic expression for a given equation.</p> <p>02. Solving simple quadratic equations.</p> <p>03. Solving simple cubic equations.</p> <p>04. Solving simple radical (square root and cube root) equations.</p> <p>05. Solving simple absolute value equations.</p> <p>06. Solving simple exponential equations with base 2 and 3.</p> <p>07. Translating word problems into equations.</p> |                                |
| <b>Assessment Evidence</b>   |   |                                |
| <p>01. QUIZ: Solving Other Kinds of Equations (Friday, November 11)</p> <p>02. TEST: Solving Other Kinds of Equations (Friday, November 18)</p>  |   |                                |
| <b>Core Problems</b>   |   |                                |
| <p>01. Solve <math>340 = 5(2x - 6)^2 + 20</math> for <math>x</math>.</p> <p>02. Solve <math>\frac{1}{2}(2 + 4x)^3 + 5 = 37</math> for <math>x</math>.</p> <p>03. Solve <math>2.5\sqrt{2 + x} - 3.2 = 19.3</math> for <math>x</math>.</p> <p>04. Solve <math>8.5\sqrt[3]{1 + x} + 2.7 = 53.7</math> for <math>x</math>.</p> <p>05. Solve <math>119 = 200 - 9 3x - 7 </math> for <math>x</math>.</p> <p>06. Solve <math>90 - 3^{x-2} = 9</math> for <math>x</math>.</p> <p>07. Solve <math>5(2x + 5)^2 - 4 = 12(2x + 5)^2 - 67</math></p> <p>08. A mass of 4 milligrams of bacteria is allowed to grow in a laboratory such that the mass of the bacteria doubles every six days. How much time must elapse for the mass of the bacteria to become 128 milligrams?</p>   |   |                                |

