

LVS Algebra for the 21st Century “LVS-A21”

“LVS-A21” Developed Activities Aligned to CCSS Unit 3: Descriptive Statistics

UNIT 3 LESSON 13: RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

CCSS_S-ID7: Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.

➤ Relating Graphs to Events Lesson Notes

- **Qualitative Grapher** (Represents situations that do not necessarily have numerical values)
- Interactive Activity: **Graph Party!** (Match graphs to their animated situations)
- **Self-assessment question** (Interpret a graph and matching it to a situation)

➤ Relations and Functions Lesson Notes

- **Self-assessment question** (Determine if a table represents a function)
- **Self-assessment question** (Determine if a situation describes a function)
- GeoGebra applet: **Is it a function?** (Determine if a given graph is a function)
- Kahn Academy Video: **Testing if a Relationship is a Function** (Using points on a graph to determine if the graph represents a function)
- Kahn Academy Video: **Functional Relationships** (Determining if there is a functional relationship between each person and his or her height)

UNIT 3 LESSON 14: FUNCTION RULES

CCSS_S-ID7: Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.

➤ Writing a Function Rule Lesson Notes

- Interactive applet: **Linear Function Machine** (Practice constructing linear functions)
- **Self-assessment question**: Select the function rule represented by a real world situation

UNIT 4 LESSON 18: SLOPE AND SLOPE-INTERCEPT FORM

CCSS_S-ID7: Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.

➤ Rate of Change and Slope Lesson Notes

- **GeoGebra applet**: Compute slope of a Linear Function
- Kahn Academy Slope Video: **Finding slope given two points**

➤ Slope-Intercept Form Lesson Notes

- Khan Academy Slope 1 Video: Finding slope and writing the equation of a line in slope-intercept form - part 1
- Khan Academy Slope 2 Video: Finding slope and writing the equation of a line in slope-intercept form - part 2
- Khan Academy Video: Slope and Y-Intercept Intuition (Explaining slope and Y-Intercept)
- Khan Academy Video: Equation of a Line 1 (Finding the equation of a line given 2 points)
- Khan Academy Video: Equation of a Line 2 (Finding the equation that represents a given line)
- GeoGebra Applet: Further exploration of slope-intercept form

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- Oil Leak problem: Additional practice connecting rate of change to slope - immediate feedback provided
- Check your understanding: Explain Rate of Change and Slope in a Celsius and Fahrenheit Temperature Problem

UNIT 4 LESSON 19: STANDARD FORM AND POINT-SLOPE FORM

CCSS_S-ID7: Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.

➤ Standard Form Lesson Notes

- Khan Academy Video: **Converting from Standard Form to Slope-Intercept Form of an Equation of a Line** (Changing an equation in standard form into an equation in slope-intercept form)

UNIT 4 LESSON 20: PARALLEL & PERPENDICULAR LINES AND LINES OF BEST FIT

CCSS_S-ID5: Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.

CCSS_S-ID6: Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.

- Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. (Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, quadratic, and exponential models.)**
- Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals.**
- Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.**

CCSS_S-ID8: Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.

CCSS_S-ID9: Distinguish between correlation and causation.

➤ Parallel and Perpendicular Lines Lesson Notes

- Khan Academy Video: **Parallel Lines (1)** (Ex 1: Using slope of equations to determine which of the lines are parallel)
- Khan Academy Video: **Parallel Lines (2)** (Ex 2: Using slopes of 3 equations to determine if any of them are parallel)
- Khan Academy Video: **Parallel Lines (3)** (Ex 3: Using slopes of 3 equations to determine if any of them are parallel)
- Khan Academy Video: **Perpendicular Lines (1)** (Ex 1: Using slope of equations to determine which of the lines are perpendicular)
- Khan Academy Video: **Perpendicular Lines (2)** (Ex 2: Using slopes of 3 equations to determine which of the lines are perpendicular)

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➤ Scatter Plots and Equations of Lines Lesson Notes

- Video with audio: *residuals*
- GeoGebra Illustration: **Finding a Line of Best Fit** (Answer questions given a graph model that approximates data representing exercising - immediate feedback provided)
- Self-assessment question: **Studying Works!** (Answer questions, given a graph of scatter points that represents time studying and test results – immediate feedback provided)
- Self-assessment question: **Music Sales** (Answer questions, given a graph of scatter points that represents number of CDs sold over six years - immediate feedback provided)

UNIT 6 LESSON 24: ORGANIZING AND REPRESENTING DATA

CCSS_S-ID1: Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots.

CCSS_S-ID5: Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.

➤ Pictographs, Bar Graphs, and Dot Plots Lesson Notes

- Illustrations, vocabulary, and examples: Complete the activities, self-check assessments, and applets that address Pictographs, Bar Graphs, and Dot Plots
- Viewlet illustration: **example** (Study the illustration of pictograph and bar graph representations of movie theaters in Louisiana data.)
- Viewlet illustration: **create a dot or line plot** (Study the creation of a dot plot representation of the mass of Louisiana crawfish collected by students.)

➤ Histograms Lesson Notes

- Activities and self-check assessments addressing Histograms: (Complete the activities and self-check assessments to raise understanding of histograms.)
- Problem example: list of states by date of statehood (Answer questions related to given list of the 50 states and the dates of statehood - immediate feedback is provided.)
- Interactive Activity: **practice problem** (Given data and a graph, drag data values into correct bins to make a histogram.)
- Graphing Calculator Guided Practice: **create a histogram using a graphing calculator** (With given data of cities and ticket prices, use a graphing calculator to create a Histogram.)
- Graphing Calculator Guided Practice: within the guided practice activity “**create a histogram using a graphing calculator**”: **clear data that already exists in a list** (Use these instructions if there is existing data in the list that has to be cleared before creating a histogram.)

➤ Two-Way Frequency Tables Lesson Notes (Learn how two-way frequency and two-way relative frequency tables can help in analyzing data.)

- **Illustrations, vocabulary, and examples:** (Use vocabulary, and examples to raise understanding of data in Two-Way Frequency tables)
- **Self-Assessment:** (After surveying students and their preferred leisure activity, the data collected is illustrated in Table 1: Relative Frequency of a Table and Table 2: Relative Frequency of Rows. Answer questions relating to the data in both tables. Immediate feedback is provided.)

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UNIT 6 LESSON 25: MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY AND SPREAD

CCSS_S-ID2: Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.

CCSS_S-ID3: Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).

CCSS_S-ID4: Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.

- **Using Measures of Central Tendency Lesson Notes** (Use measures of central tendency and spread to describe and analyze data)
 - Definition: standard deviation.
 - Interactive Activity: *TI-84 Technology Activity* Computing Single Variable Statistics (Enter a set of numbers into the calculator, sort them, and compute the statistics such as mean, median, and standard deviation.
 - **GeoGebra Applet:** explore the applet to “see” standard deviation and how it describes data.
 - Practice creating a dot plot: Use your mouse to “move” quarters to create a dot plot.
 - **GeoGebra Applet:** explore applet for more practice with mean, median, and mode.
 - *Kahn Academy Video:* **Finding Mean, Median and Mode**
 - *Kahn Academy Video:* **Finding an "average"**
 - *Kahn Academy Video:* **Measure of Center**
 - *GeoGebra Applet:* **Dot plots and mean, median, and mode**
 - *Simulation:* **Ecostat Explorer** (See how statistics is applied to science)

- **Box Plots Lesson Notes**
 - Five-number summary: Follow the steps to create a five-number summary and box plot using data of 1961 and 2001 home run leaders
 - **Graph of the two box plots:** Using the TI-84 graphing calculator to graph a Box Plot
 - Interactive Activity with a **GeoGebra applet:** (Explore applet to practice creating box plots)
 - Kahn Academy Video: **Box Plots** (Generate a box-and-whisker diagram)