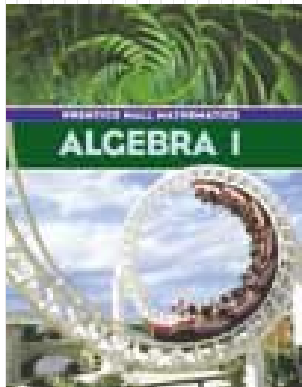
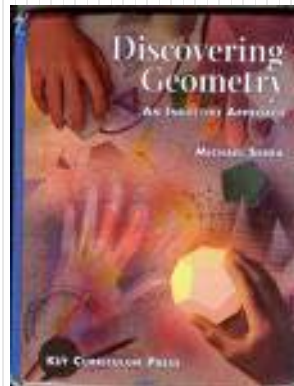


Mr. Northcutt's Math Classes Class Presentation

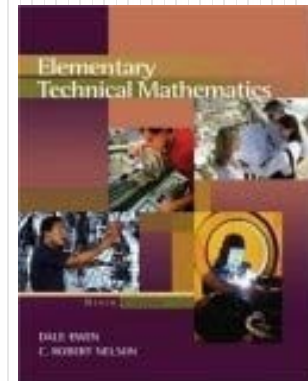
January 6, 2009 (76)



Math 1



Math 2



Applied Math



Math 1 – Daily Summary

- **Announcements**
 - Quiz on Sections 9-1 thru 9-4 on Friday
 - End of Semester on 1/23 – Semester Final (grade < B-)
- **Class Objectives – What Should You Learn?**
 - HW Check and Questions
 - Multiply by and Factor a Monomial from a Polynomial
 - Multiplying a Polynomial by a Monomial (Distributive Property)
 - Factoring a Monomial from a Polynomial (Common Factors)
- **Assignment**
 - **Section 9-2:** 1-24 ALL, 26



Review – Naming Polynomials

- Name each polynomial by # of terms and degree.

$$2x + 4$$

$$2x^3y - 4x^2 + 2$$

$$-4x^2 + 2$$

$$2x^2 - x^2y^0 - 7x + 5$$



Review – “Standard Form”

- Write each polynomial in Standard Form.

$$-4x + 2x + 4$$

$$4x^2 - 2x + 3x^3 - 2$$

$$8 + 3yx^2 - 2xy + 3$$

$$-2x^2 + 3x - 1$$

Review – Add/Subtract Polynomials



- **Perform indicated operation (+/-).**

$$(2x^2 - 3x + 4) + (3x^2 - 2)$$

$$(x^3 - 3x^2 + 4) - (3x - 2)$$



Refresher – Distributive Property

- **Distributive Property (of Multiplication over Addition)**

$$a \cdot (b + c) = ab + ac$$

Diagram illustrating the distributive property: $a \cdot (b + c) = ab + ac$. The variable a is multiplied by both b and c inside the parentheses. Blue arrows show the distribution of a to b and c . Upward arrows point from b and c to ab and ac respectively.

$$4 \cdot (x + 3) =$$

$$-2 \cdot (x^2 + 3x - 1) =$$



Multiplying with Monomials

- **Distributive Property works same way for Polynomials!**

$$a \cdot (b + c) = ab + ac$$

$$4b(b^2 - 2b + 3)$$

$$2x^2(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$



“Factoring Out” a Monomials

- **Distributive Property works in the opposite direction too!**

$$ab + ac = a \cdot (b + c)$$

Look for Common Factors in both:

1. Numeric Coefficient
2. Variables

$$3x^3 - 12x^2 + 15x$$

Find Greatest Common Factor:



$$3x^3 = 3 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$$

$$12x^2 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x \cdot x$$

$$15x = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x$$

Factor Out GCF:



$$3x(x^2 - 4x + 5)$$

↑ ↑
Signs same as original expression



Practice Factoring

- **Factor Out Common Term from Polynomial**

$$8x^2 - 12x$$

$$6m^3 - 12m^2 - 24m$$



Math 2 – Daily Summary

- **Announcements**

- Quiz on Lessons 7.1-3 on Friday
- End of Semester on 1/23 – Semester Final (grade < B-)

- **Class Objectives – *What Should You Learn?***

- Arc Measurement
- Properties of Chords
 - Congruence of Chords, Central Angles and Intercepted Arcs
 - Perpendiculars from Center of Circle to a Chord
 - Distance of Chords from Center of a Circle
 - Perpendicular Bisectors of a Chord

- **Assignment**

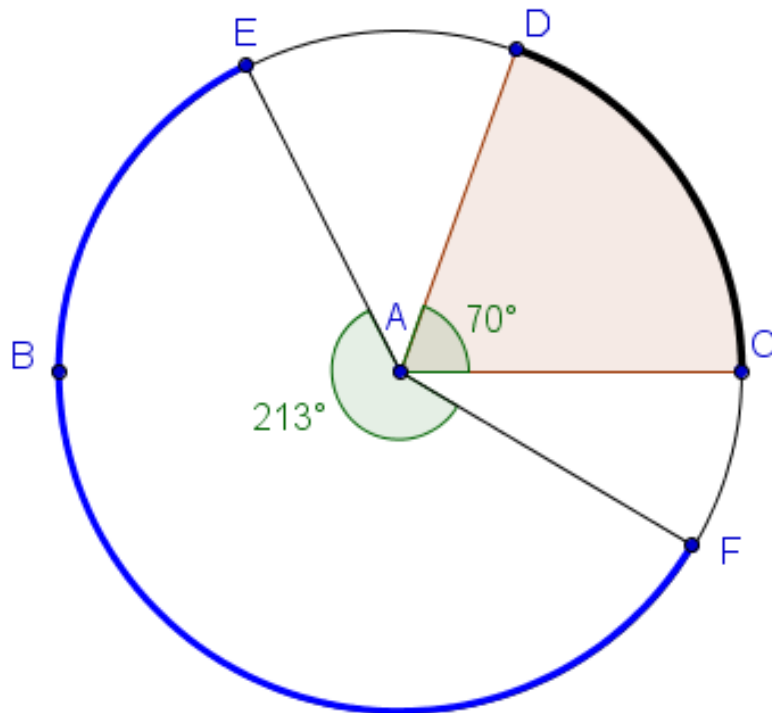
- **Lesson 7.2:** 1-6, 10-13, 19-20



Arc Measurement

- **Arc Measurement**

- The measure of an arc is defined as the measure of the central angle that intercepts the arc.



$$m\widehat{CD} = 70^\circ$$

$$m\widehat{EBF} = 213^\circ$$

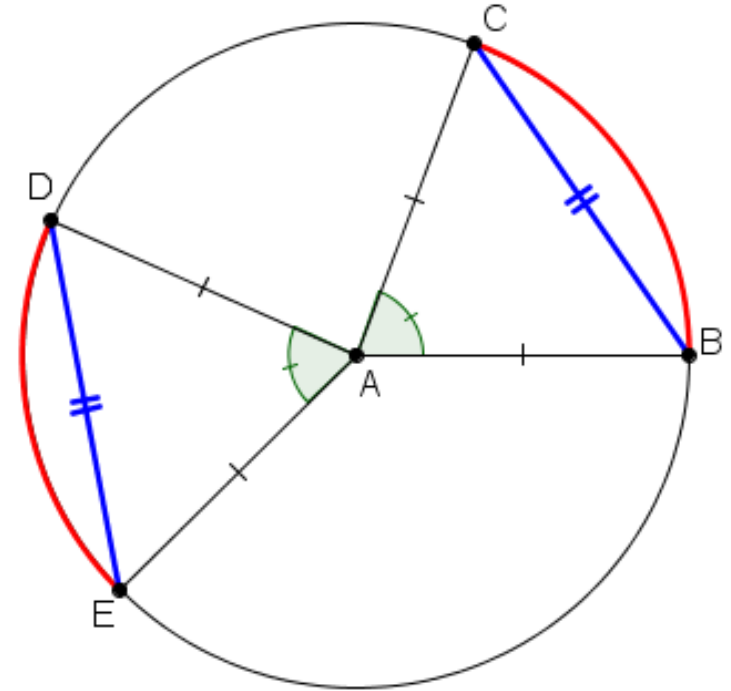


Congruent Chords

- **#1: If two chords in a circle are congruent, then they determine two central angles that are congruent.**

from the definition of arc length it follows that:

- **#2: If two chords in a circle are congruent, then their intercepted arcs are congruent.**

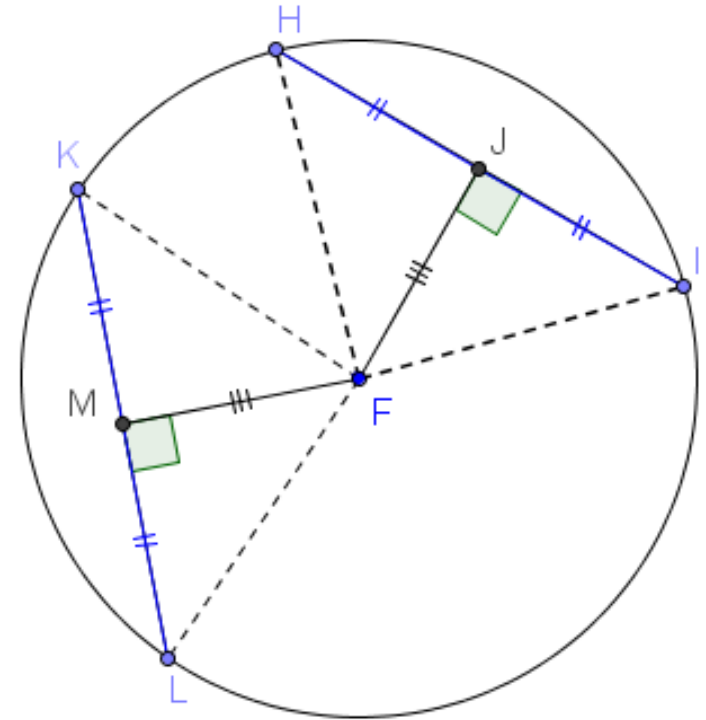


How would you **PROVE** these are true?



Perpendicular Bisectors of Chords

- **#1: The perpendicular from the center of a circle to a chord is the perpendicular bisector of the chord.**
- **#2: Two congruent chords in a circle are equidistant from the center of the circle.**

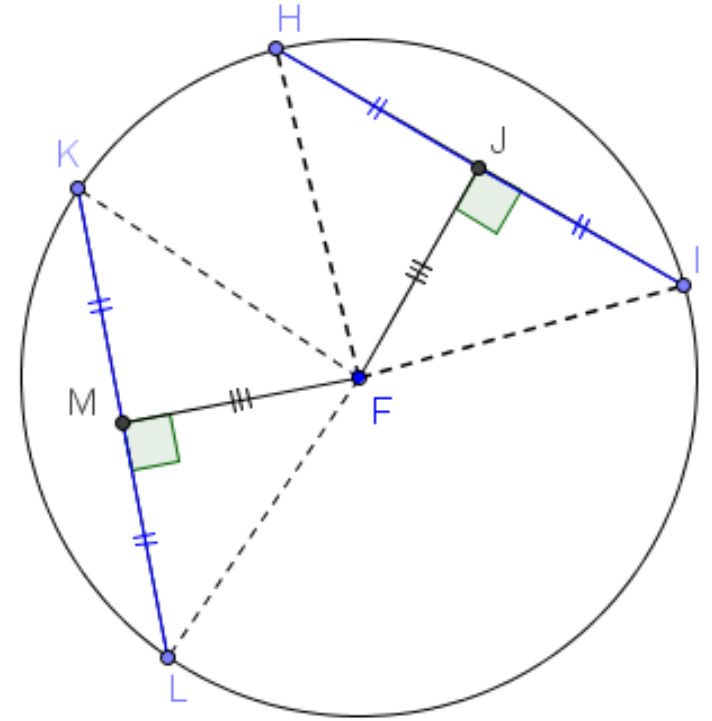


How would you **PROVE** these are true?



Perpendicular Bisectors of Chords

- **#3: The perpendicular bisector of a chord contains the center of a circle.**



How would you **PROVE** this is true?



Applied Math – Daily Summary

- **Announcements**

- Quiz on Sections 12.1 thru 12.4 on Friday
- End of Semester on 1/23 – Semester Final (grade < B-)

- **Class Objectives – *What Should You Learn?***

- Properties of Quadrilaterals
 - Identify Types of Quadrilaterals:
 - Parallelogram, Rectangle, Square, Rhombus & Trapezoid
 - Calculate Area and Perimeter of Quadrilaterals

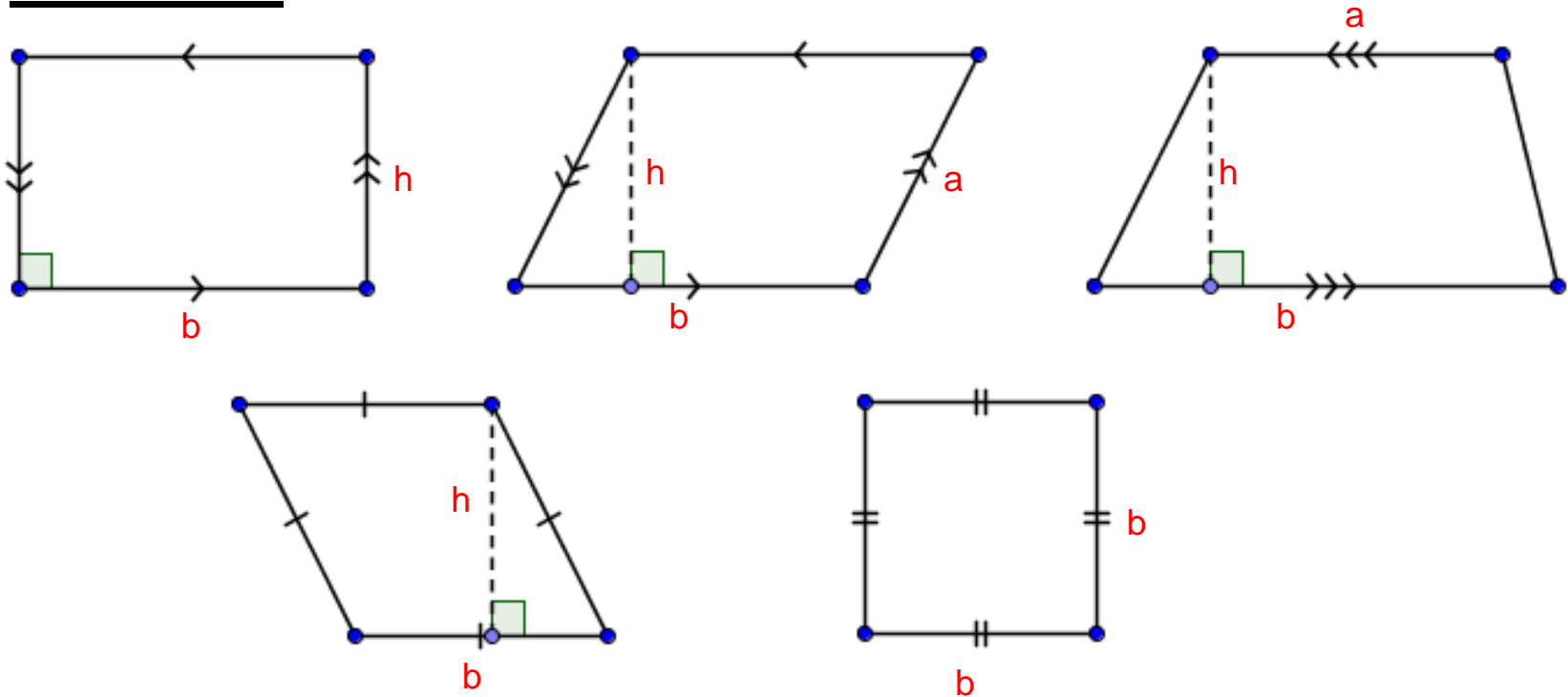
- **Assignment**

- **Section 12.2:** 6, 8, 10, 14, 23, 24, 31, 42



Quadrilaterals

- Identify Figure and Define Formulas for Area & Perimeter



Parallelogram, Rectangle, Rhombus, Square, Trapezoid?