Pre-Calculus: Conics

	Stage 1 Desired Results	
ESTABLISHED GOALS:	Transfer	
<u>Competencies:</u> Students will demonstrate the ability to graph equations, functions, 	Students will be able to independently use their model and solve problems.	learning to apply their knowledge of conics to
and figures by using tables and analyzing equations.	Meaning	
 Students will demonstrate the ability to model real world problems by building and analyzing the appropriate expression, equation, or 	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
function.	Students will understand that	• How can we use conics as a tool to better
• Students will demonstrate the ability to analyze and summarize text	• a conic is the intersection of a plane and a double-	understand the world around us?
and integrate knowledge to make meaning of discipline-specific materials.	napped cone.	
 Students will demonstrate the ability to produce coherent and 	• a conic section can be classified based on its general	
supported writing in order to communicate effectively for a range of	equation.	
discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences. Students will demonstrate the ability to speak purposefully and 	Acquisition	
Students will demonstrate the ability to speak purposefully and effectively by strategically making decisions about content, language	Students will know	Students will be skilled at
use, and discourse style.	• the parametric equation for an ellipse.	• finding the coordinates of the corresponding point
	• the relationship between polar and rectangular	on the curve, given the parametric equation of a
Content Standards:	coordinates.	curve and a value for the parameter.
 HSG.C.A.4 Construct a tangent line from a point outside a given circle to the circle. 	• the distance formula for polar coordinates.	• graphing parametric equations.
 HSG.GPE.A.1 Derive the equation of a circle of given center and 	• the properties of polar equations for lines.	• finding an x-y equation given parametric equations.
radius using the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find	• the formula for the angle of inclination.	• changing from polar to rectangular coordinates.
the center and radius of a circle given by an equation.HSG.GPE.A.2 Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and	• the formula for the distance from a point to a line,	converting a polar equation to rectangular form
directrix.	both when the line is in slope-intercept and in standard form	and vice-versa.
HSG.GPE.A.3 Derive the equations of ellipses and hyperbolas given	standard form.the basic equations for the parabola.	 finding the distance between points in polar coordinates.
the foci, using the fact that the sum or difference of distances from the foci is constant.	 the basic equations for the parabola. the standard form of the equation of an ellipse. 	 finding the equation of a circle by completing the
HSG.GMD.A.2 Give an informal argument using Cavalieri's principle	 the standard joint of the equation of an empse. the reflection property of an ellipse. 	square.
for the formulas for the volume of a sphere and other solid figures.	 the standard form of the equation of a hyperbola. 	 finding the equation of a circle by translation.
 MP2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP4 Model with mathematics. 	 the formulas for the lengths of the focal radii of an 	• determining the center and radius of a circle.
MP5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	ellipse.	• graphing a circle and its radius.
MP7 Look for and make use of structure.	• the focus and focus-directrix properties of the	• finding a polar equation for a circle.
 MP8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. 	hyperbola.	• graphing a line through the pole.
	• the Focus-Directrix Property of Conics.	• finding a polar equation for a tangent line to a
	• the Polar Equations of the Conics.	circle.
	Cavalieri's Principle.	• calculating the angle of inclination.
		• finding the distance from a point to a line.
	vocabulary: parametric equation, parameter,	• determining the equation of a line tangent to a
	orientation, polar coordinates, polar axis, angle of	circle.
	inclination, parabola, directrix, focus, focal chord, focal	• finding the equation for a given parabola

	width, paraboloid of revolution, focal length, focal ratio, ellipse, major axis, semimajor axis, minor axis, semiminor axis, eccentricity, tangent to an ellipse, focal radii, hyperbola, branches, focal axis, transverse axis, conjugate axis, focal radii, polar coordinates, rotation of axes	 analyzing the graph of a parabola to identify key characteristics. performing transformations to the graph a parabola. finding focal length and focal ratios. analyzing and graphing an ellipse. finding the equation for an ellipse. determining the tangent to an ellipse. sketching the asymptotes for a hyperbola. analyzing and graphing a hyperbola. computing the lengths of the focal radii of an ellipse finding lengths of focal radii of an ellipse. determining the foci, eccentricity, and directrices for ellipses and hyperbolas. determining the polar equation for a parabola. graphing ellipses, hyperbolas in polar coordinates . finding x-y coordinates from x'-y' coordinates. create an informal argument using Cavalieri's Principle for the formulas for the volume of a sphere and other solid figures.
Content Area Literacy Standards		21 st Century Skills
 RST.11-12.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text. RST.11-12.4 Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to <i>grades 11-12 texts and topics</i>. RST.11-12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem. RST.11-12.8 Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. 		 reason effectively use systems thinking make judgments and decisions solve problems assess and evaluate information use and manage information access technology effectively

Stage 2 - Evidence		
Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence	
	PERFORMANCE TASK(S):	
	OTHER EVIDENCE:	

Stage 3 – Learning Plan Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction			
Language Arts Integration	Mathematics Integration		
• 1.OA.1 Use	• 1.OA.1 Use		
Technology Integration	District Materials		
• 1.0A.1 Use			