Feb. 11, 2019
Periods 1,2,4,6

Warm Up- look over test from Thursday

Class Work - Introduce Module 13
Read pg. 370 independently
Read and complete pgs. 371-373 with table partner.
Foldable- cut and staple together
On back of foldable, copy the purple box on pg. 373

Homework - pg. 374 all #s

$\frac{24}{60} = \frac{x}{100}$

$x = 40$

$\frac{24}{60}$

$\frac{2400}{60} = \frac{60x}{60}$

pg. 374

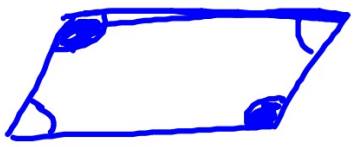
Your Turn:

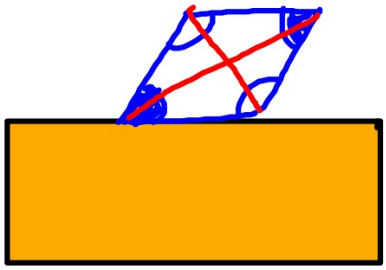
$\frac{35 \cdot 12}{2} = 35 \cdot 6$

3) $d_1 = 35\,m \quad d_2 = 12\,m$

$A = \frac{1}{2} d_1 d_2$

$= \frac{d_1 d_2}{2}$





$35 \times 6 = 210$

Feb. 11, 2019
Period 5

Warm Up -
Copy the Properties of Math
We will go over the test once all students have taken it.

Class Work - Introduce Properties of Math
Properties of Math NOTES- pgs. 43, 45
Warm Up - pg. 41

Homework - pg. 53 practice

IXL Skills: Y.8, Y.9, Y.10

Need to Take Test
Nevaeh
Cameron
Zaire
Holly
Logan
Rayna

PROPERTIES OF MATH

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY OF ADDITION:

The way which numbers are grouped when being added does not change the sum.

Example:

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 4 + (3 + 2)$

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY OF ADDITION:

The order in which numbers are arranged when being added does not change the sum.

Example:

$4 + 3 + 2 = 4 + 3 + 2$

IDENTITY PROPERTY OF ADDITION:

Adding zero to any number keeps the number the same.

Example:

$4 + 0 = 4$

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY OF MULTIPLICATION:

The way which numbers are grouped when being multiplied does not change the product.

Example:

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2)$

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY OF MULTIPLICATION:

The order in which numbers are arranged when being multiplied does not change the product.

Example:

$4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$

IDENTITY PROPERTY OF MULTIPLICATION:

Multiplying any number by one keeps the number the same.

Example:

$4 \cdot 1 = 4$