NAME: _____ PERIOD: _____

Algebra II
UNIT 2

Operations With Polynomials

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

WHAT ARE YOU LEARNING?

Henry County Graduate Learner Outcomes:

- As a Henry County graduate, I will be able to create, interpret, use, and analyze patterns of algebraic structures to make sense of problems.
- As a Henry County graduate, I will be able to use functions to interpret and analyze a variety of contexts.

Georgia Standards of Excellence:

Lesson 2-1 – Basic Polynomial Operations

MGSE9-12.A.APR.1 Add, subtract, and multiply polynomials; understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers in that they are closed under these operations.

Lesson 2-2 – Binomial Theorem / Pascal's Triangle

MGSE9-12.A.APR.5 Know and apply that the Binomial Theorem gives the expansion of $(x + y)^n$ in powers of x and y for a positive integer n, where x and y are any numbers, with coefficients determined for example by Pascal's Triangle.

Lesson 2-3 – Synthetic and Long Division

MGSE9-12.A.APR.6 Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms using inspection, long division, or a computer algebra system; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x).

Lesson 2-4 – Composition of Functions

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1 Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1b Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations in contextual situations (Adding, subtracting, and multiplying functions of different types).

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1c Compose functions. *For example, if T(y) is the temperature in the atmosphere as a function of height, and h(t) is the height of a weather balloon as a function of time, then T(h(t)) is the temperature at the location of the weather balloon as a function of time.*

Lesson 2-5 – Inverses of Functions

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4 Find inverse functions.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4a Solve an equation of the form f(x) = c for a simple function f that has an inverse and write an expression for the inverse. For example, $f(x) = 2(x^3)$ or f(x) = (x+1)/(x-1) for $x \neq 1$.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4b Verify by composition that one function is the inverse of another.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4c Read values of an inverse function from a graph or a table, given that the function has an inverse.

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

WHY ARE YOU LEARNING THIS?

Level 3 Performance Task:

Polynomial Puzzle

Towards the end of this unit you will be given a puzzle with various polynomial operations. You will use the skills you learn in this unit to solve the puzzle.

WHAT IS YOUR GOAL FOR THIS UNIT?

Unit Goal:

I scored a _____ on my pretest.

My goal is to score a _____ or higher on the end of unit test.

To achieve this goal I will _____

_____

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WHEN YOU'VE MASTERED THIS? SHOW ME THE EVIDENCE!

Data Analysis: **Pre-Test Score _____** **Post-Test Score _____**

Learning Targets:	Pre-Test Score	Quiz Score	Post-Test Score
Prerequisite Skills			
K1: I can add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. (A.APR.1)			
R1: I can apply the binomial theorem to expand a binomial. (A.APR.5)			
R2: I can rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms including the use of synthetic and long division. (A.APR.6)			
K2: I can combine standard functions by addition, subtraction, and multiplication. (F.BF.1b)			
R4: I can compose functions. (F.BF.1c)			
R5: I can find inverse functions. (F.BF.4 and F.BF.4a)			
R6: I can use composite functions to verify inverse function relationships. (F.BF.4b)			
K3: I can read values of an inverse function from a graph or table. (F.BF.4c)			

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Lesson 2-1 – Basic Polynomial Operations

K1: I can add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. (A.APR.1)

_____ Complete guided notes with teacher **OR** Watch video lesson and take notes
_____ Complete 2-1 practice

Lesson 2-2 – Binomial Theorem / Pascal's Triangle

R1: I can apply the binomial theorem to expand a binomial. (A.APR.5)

_____ Complete guided notes with teacher **OR** Watch video lesson and take notes
_____ Complete 2-2 practice

Lesson 2-3 – Synthetic and Long Division

R2: I can rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms including the use of synthetic and long division. (A.APR.6)

_____ Complete guided notes with teacher **OR** Watch video lesson and take notes
_____ Complete 2-3 practice

Quiz 2-1 to 2-3

Lesson 2-4 – Composition of Functions

R3: I can write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities. (F.BF.1)
K2: I can combine standard functions by addition, subtraction, and multiplication. (F.BF.1b)
R4: I can compose functions. (F.BF.1c)

_____ Complete guided notes with teacher **OR** Watch video lesson and take notes
_____ Complete 2-4 practice

Lesson 2-5 – Inverse of Functions

R5: I can find inverse functions. (F.BF.4 and F.BF.4a)
R6: I can use composite functions to verify inverse function relationships. (F.BF.4b)
K3: I can read values of an inverse function from a graph or table. (F.BF.4c)

_____ Complete guided notes with teacher **OR** Watch video lesson and take notes
_____ Complete 2-5 practice

Quiz 2-4 to 2-5

UNIT 2 Assessments

_____ Complete Unit 2 Performance Task (completed after lesson 3)
_____ Complete Unit 2 Review Guide
_____ Complete Unit 2 Test
_____ Complete Unit 2 Reflection

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

Lesson 2-1: Basic Polynomial Operations

Learning Target: K1: _____

Classifying Polynomials

Name	Examples		Non-Examples
Monomial *(one term)*	1. $3x^4$ 2. a^2 3. 5	*degree:4 or quartic* *degree:2 or quadratic* *degree:0 or constant*	1. $2x^{-4}$ 2. $5\sqrt{m}$ 3. $3t^{\frac{2}{3}}$
Binomial *(two terms)*	1. $2n^3 - n$ 2. $p - 3$ 3. $-3a^3b^4 + a^4b^5$	*degree:3 or cubic* *degree:1 or linear(monic)* *degree:9 or nonic*	1. $\frac{2x+1}{x}$ 2. $\sqrt{c^3 - 2}$
Trinomial *(three terms)*	1. $-2x^3 + 2x - 3$ 2. $d(d^2 + 2d^4 - 2)$	*degree:3 or cubic* *degree:5 or quintic*	1. $x^{-3} + 2x - 5$ 2. $2^x + 3x - 5$
Polynomial *(one or more terms)*	1. $3x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x + 1$ 2. $5y^6$ 3. $\frac{1}{2}x^2+\sqrt{3}\,x^3-6x^4 + 1x - 3$	*degree:4 or quartic* *degree:6 or sextic* *degree:4 or quartic*	1. $3q^3 + \frac{p}{q}$ 2. $2^x + 3\sqrt{x}$

Classifying Polynomials by the number of terms:

1 Term:	Monomial	3 Terms:	Trinomial
2 Terms:	Binomial	1+ Terms:	Polynomial

Classifying Polynomials by the degree: The degree of the polynomial is the same as the term with the highest degree.

Degree of 0:	Constant	Degree of 3:	Cubic
Degree of 1:	Linear	Degree of 4:	Quartic
Degree of 2:	Quadratic	Degree of 5:	Quintic

You Try:

Polynomial	Number of Terms	Classification	Degree	Classification
$f(x) = 3x - 1$	2	Binomial	1	Linear
$f(x) = -x^5$				
$f(x) = 8x^3 + 125$				
$f(x) = x^4 + 10x^2 + 16$				
$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$				
$f(x) = 2$				

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

Review of Adding, Subtracting, and Multiplying Polynomials

Expand and Simplify (put your answer in standard form):

1. $(7x + 3) – (2 – 2x)$

2. $(5x^3 – 3x^4 – 2x – 9x^2 – 2) + (3x^3 + 2x^2 – 5x – 7)$

3. $3(x + 4) + 8x$

4. $–2(3x + 2y) – (5x – 6y) + 2x – 7$

5. $(2x^2 + 5x) – (6x^2 – 2x)$

6. $(2x^3 + 5x – 8) + (5x^3 – 9x^2 – 11x + 5)$

7. $(x + 3)(x + 5)$

8. $(2x – 5)^2$

9. $4y^2(y^2 + 2y)$

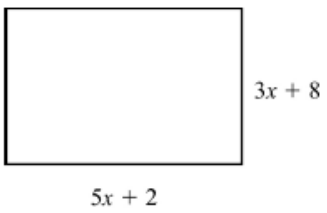
10. $–6y^2(3y^2 – 2y – 7)$

11. $(2x + 3)(3x – 5)$

12. $(2a + 3)(a^2 + 2a – 4)$

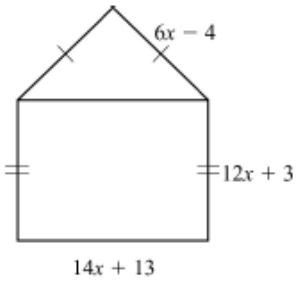
13. $(x – 2)(x^2 + 4)(2x + 3)$

14. Find the Perimeter:



Find the Area:

15. Find the Perimeter of the given figure:



Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

More Practice - Expand and Simplify (put your answer in standard form):

16. $(3x^2 + 2x - 5) + (x^2 + 3x + 5)$

17. $(4x^5 - 3x^2 + 8) - (2x^5 + 2x^2 - 1)$

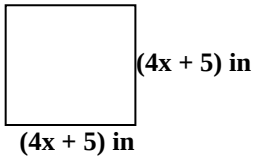
18. $(x + 1)(2x + 3)$

19. $(2x^4 + 3x^2 + 7) + (2x^3 - 4)$

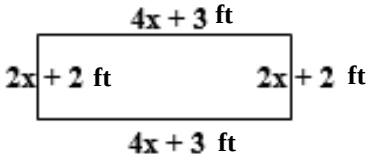
20. $(2x - 5)(3x^2 - 4x + 6)$

21. $(x - 4)^3$

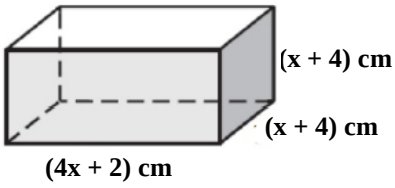
22. Find the Area:



23. Find the Perimeter:



24. Find the volume:



Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

Lesson 2-2: Binomial Theorem – Pascal's Triangle

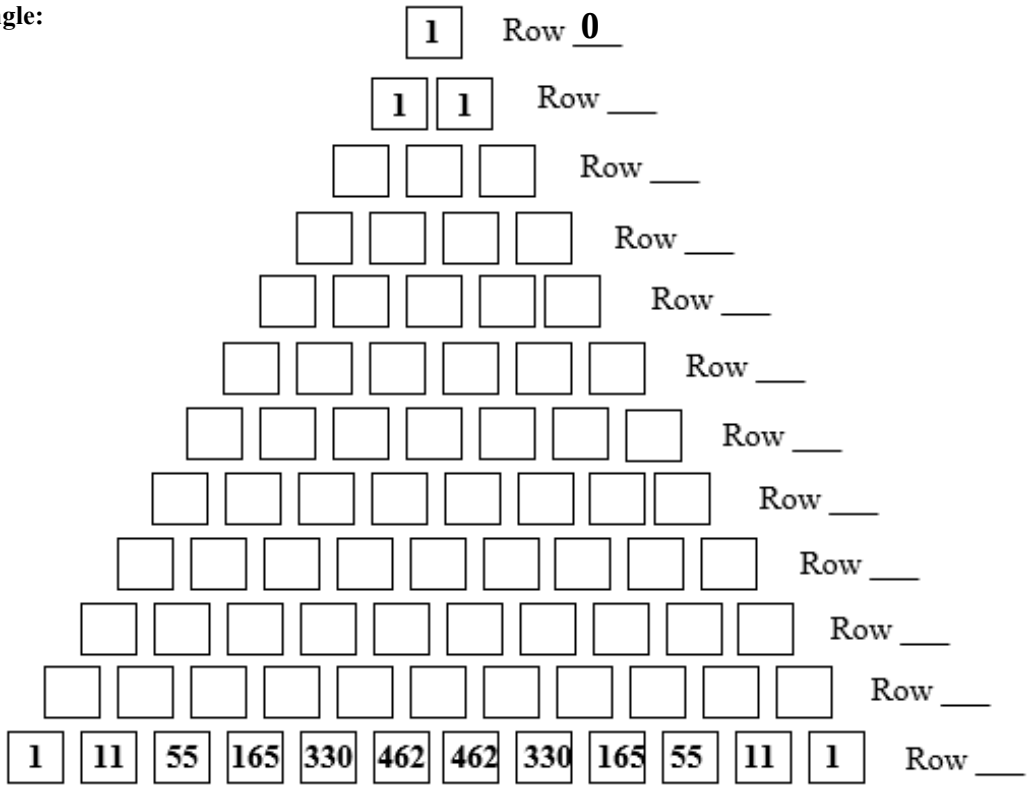
Learning Target: R1: _____

What if you were asked to multiply $(x - 6)^5$ or even worse $(x - 6)^{13}$?

You'd be there a while right?? Wouldn't you be interested in learning a quicker way??

Pascal's Triangle and the Binomial Theorem can help!!!

Pascal's Triangle:



Binomial Theorem:

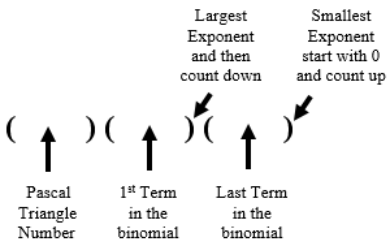
1. Think back to our previous lesson…. $(x + 2)^3$

   We multiplied using distribution.

   $(x + 2)(x + 2)(x + 2)$
   $(x + 2)(x^2 + 2x + 2x + 4)$
   $(x + 2)(x^2 + 4x + 4)$
   $X^3 + 4x^2 + 4x + 2x^2 + 8x + 8$
   $X^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8$

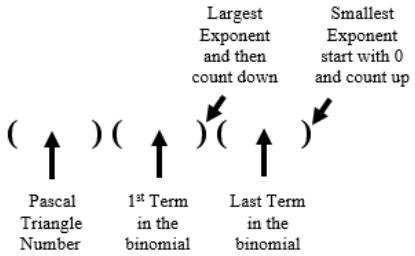
2. Let's try it using Pascal's Triangle and the Binomial Theorem?

   $(x + 2)^3$



3. What about $(x + 3)^5$? Would you want to multiply this all the way out using distribution? You can but let's try it using Pascal's Triangle and the Binomial Theorem.

   Notice the number of groupings…
   it is always 1 more than the degree.



4. Expand $(2x + 3)^4$

You Try:

1. Expand $(x + 1)^4$

2. Expand $(x + 3)^5$

3. Expand $(3x + 5)^3$

To expand binomials representing differences, rather than sums, the binomial coefficients will remain the same but the signs will alternate beginning with positive, then negative, then positive, and so on. Compare the result.

$$(x+2)^3 = (1)(x^3)(2^0) + (3)(x^2)(2^1) + (3)(x^1)(2^2) + (1)(x^0)(2^3) = \mathbf{x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8}$$

$$(x-2)^3 = (1)(x^3)(2^0) - (3)(x^2)(2^1) + (3)(x^1)(2^2) - (1)(x^0)(2^3) = \mathbf{x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8}$$

What do you notice?? _____

Ex. Expand $(x - 2)^4$

Ex. Expand $(4x - 3)^3$

You Try:

1. Expand $(x - 5)^3$

2. Expand $(x - 2)^5$

3. Expand $(2x - 7)^4$

Use the <u>Binomial Theorem</u> to answer the following:

Ex. What is 5^{th} term of $(x + 6)^8$?

Count down from 8.

8… 7… 6… 5… 4… x^4 would be the 5^{th} term.

Ex. What is the 4^{th} term of $(3c + 4)^7$?

Count down from 7.

7… 6… 5… 4… x^4 would be the 4^{th} term.

Ex. What is just the coefficient of the 5^{th} term of $(2x – 3)^6$?

Count down from 6.

6… 5… 4… 3… 2… x^2 would be the 5^{th} term.

You Try:

1. What is 5^{th} term of $(x + 4)^9$?

2. What is just the coefficient of the 3^{rd} term of $(3t + 5)^8$?

More Practice:

1. $(x + 3)^4$

2. $(x – 4)^3$

3. $(x + 2)^3$

4. $(x – 5)^4$

5. $(x – 1)^7$

6. $(3x + 2)^6$

7. $(5x + 3)^3$

8. Find the 5^{th} term in the expansion of $(2x + 4)^{11}$.

9. Find the 4^{th} term in the expansion of $(3x – 2)^{10}$.

10. Find just the <u>coefficient</u> of the 2^{nd} term in the expansion of $(x – 3)^7$.

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

Lesson 2-3: Synthetic and Long Division

Learning Target: R2: _____

Polynomial Long Division

Ex. $(2x^2 - 3x + 1) \div (x + 5)$

Ex. $(3x^2 - x + 4) \div (x - 1)$

Ex. $(x^4 - 3x^3 - 2x + 1) \div (x^2 + 1)$

You Try:

1. $(x^2 - 2x + 6) \div (x + 2)$

2. $(x^2 - 5x - 7) \div (x - 8)$

More Practice with Long Division:

1. $(x^2 + 3x - 6) \div (x + 1)$

2. $(x^2 + x - 3) \div (x - 2)$

3. $(x^4 + 5x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 3) \div (x + 3)$

4. $(4x^4 + 3x^2 + 2x - 2) \div (2x - 1)$

5. $(2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x - 5) \div (x - 2)$

6. $(6x^4 + 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 4) \div (3x + 1)$

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

Polynomial Synthetic Division

Ex. $(x^2 – 4x + 3) \div (x – 1)$

Ex. $(2x^2 – 5x – 3) \div (x – 3)$

Ex. $(x^3 – 10x – 24) \div (x – 3)$

Ex. $(2x^4 – 5x^3 – 7x – 6) \div (x – 3)$

You Try:

1. $(x^2 + 2x – 15) \div (x + 4)$

2. $(4x^4 + 3x^2 + 2x – 2) \div (x – 1)$

More Practice with Synthetic Division:

1. $(x^2 + 7x + 4) \div (x + 3)$

2. $(x^2 + 2x + 1) \div (x + 1)$

3. $(3x^2 + 10x + 8) \div (x + 2)$

4. $(x^4 + 7x^3 + 17x^2 + 13x - 6) \div (x + 3)$

5. $(x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 6) \div (x - 2)$

6. $(3x^4 + 10x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x - 7) \div (x + 4)$

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

Review of Polynomial Operations and the Binomial Theorem:

Add or Subtract the following (Circle your final answer):

1. $(10x^2 + 3) + (x^2 + 6x + 8)$

2. $(-5x^2 + 1) - (6x^2 - 2)$

3. $(7x^3 + 3x + 1) + (2x^2 - 5x - 9)$

Multiply the following (Circle your final answer):

4. $(x + 7)(4x + 5)$

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

6. $(3x + 4)^3$

Use Pascal's triangle for the following:

7. Expand $(x - 2)^3$

8. Expand $(2x + 3)^4$

9. Find the third term of $(x - 3)^5$.

Divide the following using either Polynomial Long Division or Polynomial Synthetic Division (Circle your final answer):

10. $(x^2 + 7x + 8) \div (x + 2)$

11. $(7x^2 + 5x - 12) \div (2x - 5)$

12. $(x^3 + 12x^2 + 48x + 64) \div (x + 4)$

13. $(6x^2 - 13x - 63) \div (2x - 9)$

14. $(3x^3 - 6x - 4) \div (x + 3)$

15. $(x^3 - x^2 - 7x - 2) \div (x + 1)$

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

Lesson 2-4: Composition of Functions

Learning Target: R3: _____

Learning Target: K2: _____

Learning Target: R4: _____

Evaluate each function:

1. $f(4) = 3x - 5$

2. $g(-7) = x^2 + 9$

3. $h(x + 3) = 2x - 5$

4. $f(2) = x^2 - 4x + 1$

5. $h(3) = 2x - 5$

6. $p(2x + 3) = 5x + 4$

Ex. Use the functions f(x) = 4x – 2 and g(x) = 3x + 1 to answer the following questions:

7. f(5) =

8. g(-2) =

9. f(x) + g(x) =

10. f(x) – g(x) =

11. g(x) – f(x) =

12. f(x) · g(x) =

You Try: Use the functions f(x) = 3x – 4 and g(x) = 4x + 5 to answer the following questions:

13. f(-7) =

14. g(3) =

15. f(x) + g(x) =

16. f(x) – g(x) =

17. g(x) – f(x) =

18. f(x) · g(x) =

Ex. Find f(g(x)) and g(f(x)). Simplify your answer:

19. f(x) = 2x g(x) = x + 5

a. f(g(x)) =

b. g(f(x)) =

20. $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ $g(x) = x - 1$

a. f(g(x)) =

b. g(f(x)) =

21. $f(x) = 3x$ $g(x) = 4x + 9$

a. f(g(x)) =

b. g(f(x)) =

You Try:

22. $f(x) = x^2 - 5$ $g(x) = 2x$

a. f(g(x)) =

b. g(f(x)) =

Use the functions f(x) = 3x – 5 and g(x) = 2x + 4 to answer the following questions:

23. f(4) =

24. g(5) =

25. f(x) + g(x) =

26. f(x) – g(x) =

27. g(x) – f(x) =

28. f(x) · g(x) =

29. f(g(x)) =

30. g(f(x)) =

31. f(f(x)) =

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

Lesson 2-5: Inverse of Functions

Inverse Functions – Finding an Inverse

Learning Target: R5: _____

Examples – Find the inverse functions of the following:

STEP 1: Swap x and y (remember f(x), g(x), etc are the same thing as y)
STEP 2: Solve for y
STEP 3: Rewrite in inverse notation ($f^{-1}(x)$, $g^{-1}(x)$, etc)

1. f(x) = 5x + 3
2. g(x) = $\frac{3x+1}{5}$
3. h(x) = $\frac{x}{2}$ – 6
4. g(x) = $2x^3 + 6$

You Practice:

Find the inverse relations for the following:

1. g(x) = 5x
2. f(x) = 2x – 1
3. h(x) = $-\frac{2}{3}x + 6$

4. f(x) = –2x + 5
5. g(x) = 3x – 3
6. h(x) = $\frac{1}{2}$ x + 6

7. $g(x) = -\frac{4}{5}x + 11$

8. $f(x) = 11x - 5$

9. $f(x) = -12x + 7$

10. $f(x) = 3x - \frac{1}{4}$

11. $g(x) = 8x - 13$

12. $h(x) = -\frac{3}{7}x + \frac{5}{7}$

13. $f(x) = x^7 + 4$

14. $f(x) = 3x^3$

15. $f(x) = x^3 + 2$

16. $f(x) = \frac{3}{5}x^3 - 9$

17. $f(x) = x^4 - \frac{1}{2}$

18. $f(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^5 + \frac{2}{3}$

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

Inverse Functions – Verifying Inverses

Learning Target: R6: _____

Example: Verify whether or not the following are inverse functions:

STEP 1: Use composition of functions. For example, find f(g(x)) and g(f(x)).
STEP 2: Compare the solutions. If <u>both</u> solutions is equal to x the functions are inverses of each other.

Ex 1: f(x) = 4x and g(x) = $\frac{x}{4}$

Ex 2: f(x) = 2x + 1 and g(x) = $\frac{x-1}{2}$

Ex 3: f(x) = $\frac{x}{2}$ – 3 and g(x) = 2x + 3

Ex 4: f(x) = $2x^3 - 1$ and g(x) = $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{2}}$

You Try:

1. f(x) = 2x – 4 and g(x) = $\frac{1}{2}$ x + 2

2. f(x) = $8x^3$ and g(x) = $\frac{x^{1/3}}{2}$

3. f(x) = 6x + 3 and g(x) = $\frac{1}{6}$ x – $\frac{1}{2}$

4. f(x) = x + 7 and g(x) = x – 7

5. f(x) = 3x – 1 and g(x) = $\frac{1}{3}$ x + $\frac{1}{3}$

6. f(x) = $\frac{1}{2}$ x + 1 and g(x) = 2x – 2

7. f(x) = -2x + 4 and g(x) = $-\frac{1}{2}$ x + 2

8. f(x) = $3x^3 + 1$ and g(x) = $\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^{1/3}$

Inverse Functions – Inverses using graphs and tables

Learning Target: K3: _____

1. Which function is the inverse of the first table shown?

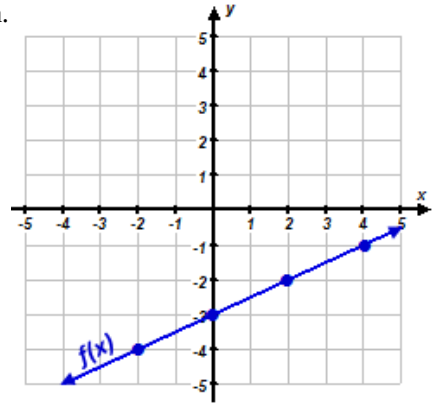
x	*f(x)*
−2	0
−1	2
0	−2
2	−1

x	*g(x)*
0	−2
2	−1
−2	0
−1	2

x	*h(x)*
−2	−1
−1	−2
0	2
2	0

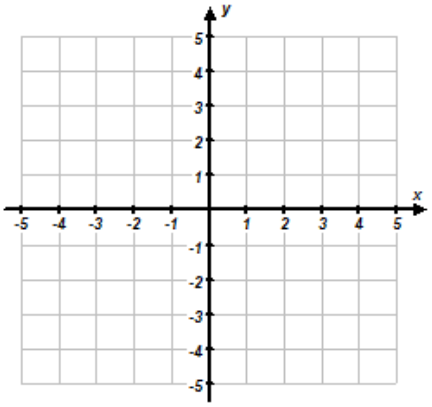
2. Given the graph create an inverse graph and determine if the inverse is a function.

a.

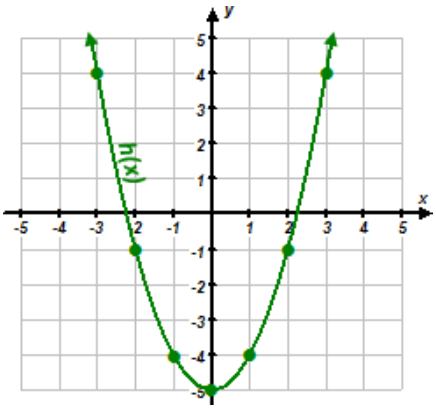


Create an inverse of the graph shown

Is the inverse a function?
CIRCLE ONE:
YES NO

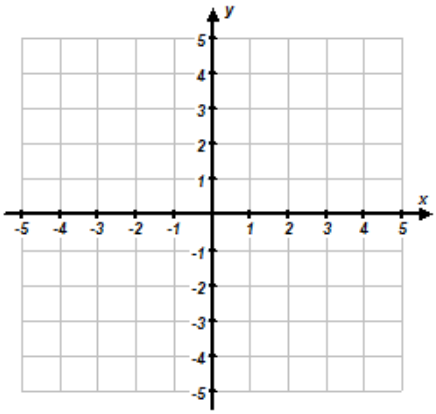


b.

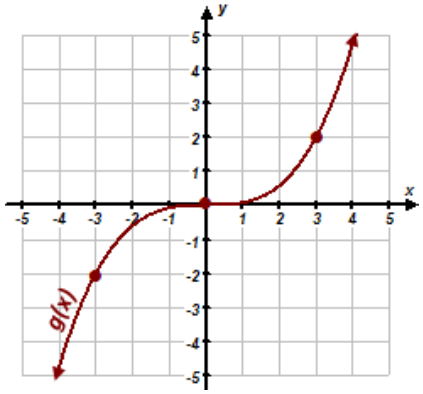


Create an inverse of the graph shown

Is the inverse a function?
CIRCLE ONE:
YES NO

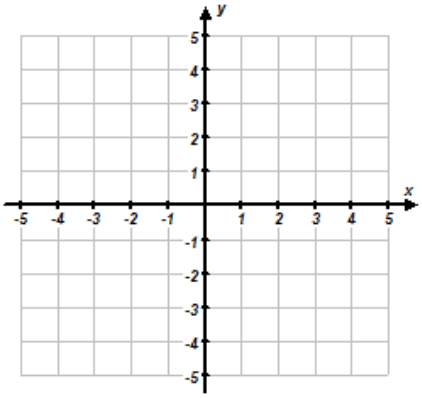


c.

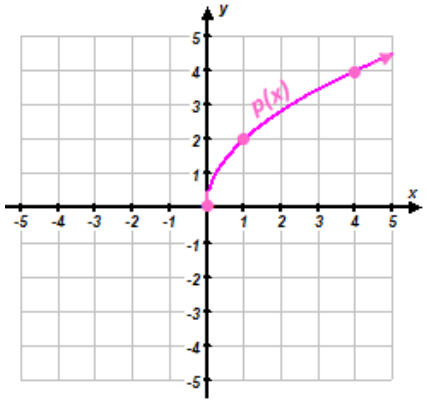


Create an inverse of the graph shown

Is the inverse a function?
CIRCLE ONE:
YES NO

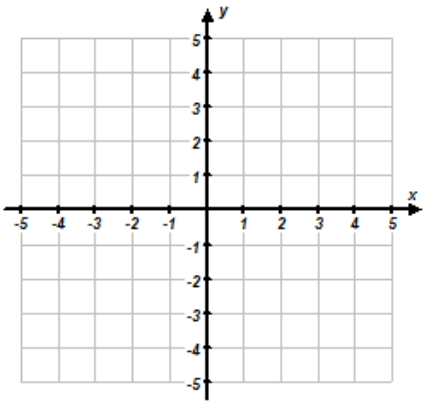


d.



Create an inverse of the graph shown

Is the inverse a function?
CIRCLE ONE:
YES NO



Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

UNIT 2 STUDY GUIDE

Using $7x + 3x^3 + 1x^2$, answer the following:

1. Write in standard form. _____

2. What is the leading coefficient? _____

3. What is the constant? _____

4. How many terms? _____

5. What is the degree? _____

6. Classify by degree _____, classify by number of terms _____.

Add, Subtract, or Multiply Polynomials

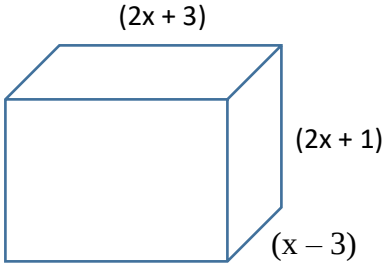
7. $(x^2 - 4x + 12) + (x - 5)$

8. $(x^2 + 5x - 6) - (x^2 - 3x + 4)$

9. $(2x + 3)(x - 2)$

10. Find the area of the rectangle:

11. Find the volume (no parentheses in answer).



Polynomials Division:

12. $(3x^3 + 10x^2 + 13x + 10) \div (x + 2)$

13. $(3x^2 + 4x - 6) \div (x - 3)$

14. $(3x^3 + 10x^2 + 13x + 10) \div (x + 2)$

15. $(6x^2 + 9x - 15) \div (2x + 5)$

Use Pascal's triangle for the following:

16. Expand $(x - 2)^3$

17. Find the third term of $(x - 3)^5$.

18. Expand $(2x + 3)^4$

19. $(x - 13)^1 =$

Use Composition of Functions:

20. $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x^2 + 5$

a. Find f(x) + g(x)

b. Find f(x) – g(x)

c. Find f(4)

d. Find f(x) · g(x)

e. Find f(g(x))

f. Find g(f(x))

Find the Inverse:

21. $f(x) = 2x^3 + 1$, find $f^{-1}(x)$

22. $f(x) = 6x - 2$, find $f^{-1}(x)$

Verify "if" the following functions are inverses.

23. $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ $\quad g(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$

24. $f(x) = 2x - 7$ $\quad g(x) = \frac{x-7}{2}$

25. Create a Table that reflects the inverse of the given table.

x	*h(x)*
−2	−1
−1	−2
0	2
2	0

x	h'(x)

Advanced Algebra - Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials

UNIT 2 Reflection **Name: _____ Period: _____**

Do you feel like you stay on task during class? _____

Do you feel like you are struggling with the content? _____

What do you think is your biggest distraction in class? _____

_____

What about this unit did you find to be the easiest? _____

_____

_____

What about this unit did you find to be the most difficult? _____

_____

_____

How can I help you be more successful? _____

_____

_____