

# PARENT GUIDE

## GRADE EIGHT MATHEMATICS CURRICULUM

### DIOCESE OF CLEVELAND

Below is a list of the skills your child will be taught in Grade Eight.

As parents, you are encouraged to support the work of your child's teacher in helping your child acquire each of these skills.

<b>NUMBER SYSTEM</b>	
<b>KNOW THAT THERE ARE NUMBERS THAT ARE NOT RATIONAL, AND APPROXIMATE THEM BY RATIONAL NUMBERS.</b>	
	Know that numbers that are not rational are called irrational. Understand informally that every number has a decimal expansion; for rational numbers show that the decimal expansion repeats eventually, and convert a decimal expansion which repeats eventually into a rational number.
	Use rational approximations of irrational numbers to compare the size of irrational numbers, locate them approximately on a number line diagram, and estimate the value of expressions (e.g., $\pi^2$ ).
<b>EXPRESSIONS AND EQUATIONS</b>	
<b>EXPRESSIONS AND EQUATIONS WORK WITH RADICALS AND INTEGER EXPONENTS.</b>	
	Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions.
	Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$ , where $p$ is a positive rational number. Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes. Know that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.
	Use numbers expressed in the form of a single digit times an integer power of 10 to estimate very large or very small quantities, and to express how many times as much one is than the other.
	Perform operations with numbers expressed in scientific notation, including problems where both decimal and scientific notation are used. Use scientific notation and choose units of appropriate size for measurements of very large or very small quantities (e.g., use millimeters per year for seafloor spreading). Interpret scientific notation that has been generated by technology.
<b>UNDERSTAND THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS, LINES, AND LINEAR EQUATIONS.</b>	
	Solve linear equations in one variable.
	Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions. Show which of these possibilities is the case by successively transforming the given equation into simpler forms, until an equivalent equation of the form $x = a$ , $a = a$ , or $a = b$ results (where $a$ and $b$ are different numbers).
	Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms.
	Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations.
	Understand that solutions to a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of intersection of their graphs, because points of intersection satisfy both equations simultaneously.
	Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection.
	Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables.
<b>ANALYZE AND SOLVE LINEAR EQUATIONS AND PAIRS OF SIMULTANEOUS LINEAR EQUATIONS.</b>	
	Solve linear equations in one variable.
	Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions. Show which of these possibilities is the case by successively transforming the given equation into simpler forms, until an equivalent equation of the form $x = a$ , $a = a$ , or $a = b$ results (where $a$ and $b$ are different numbers).
	Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms.

## EXPRESSIONS AND EQUATIONS CONTINUED

### ANALYZE AND SOLVE PAIRS OF SIMULTANEOUS LINEAR EQUATIONS.

Understand that solutions to a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of intersection of their graphs, because points of intersection satisfy both equations simultaneously.

Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection.

Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables.

## FUNCTIONS

### DEFINE, EVALUATE, AND COMPARE FUNCTIONS.

Understand that a function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output. The graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and the corresponding output.

Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).

Interpret the equation  $y = mx + b$  as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear.

### USE FUNCTIONS TO MODEL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN QUANTITIES.

Construct a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities. Determine the rate of change and initial value of the function from a description of a relationship or from two  $(x, y)$  values, including reading these from a table or from a graph. Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values.

Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function that has been described verbally.

## GEOMETRY

### UNDERSTAND CONGRUENCE AND SIMILARITY USING PHYSICAL MODELS, TRANSPARENCIES, OR GEOMETRY SOFTWARE.

Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations:

Lines are taken to lines, and line segments to line segments of the same length.

Angles are taken to angles of the same measure.

Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines.

Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, and translations; given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them.

Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates.

Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, translations, and dilations; given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the similarity between them.

Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles.

### UNDERSTAND AND APPLY THE PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM.

Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.

Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions.

Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.

### SOLVE REAL-WORLD AND MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING VOLUME OF CYLINDERS, CONES, AND SPHERES.

Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

