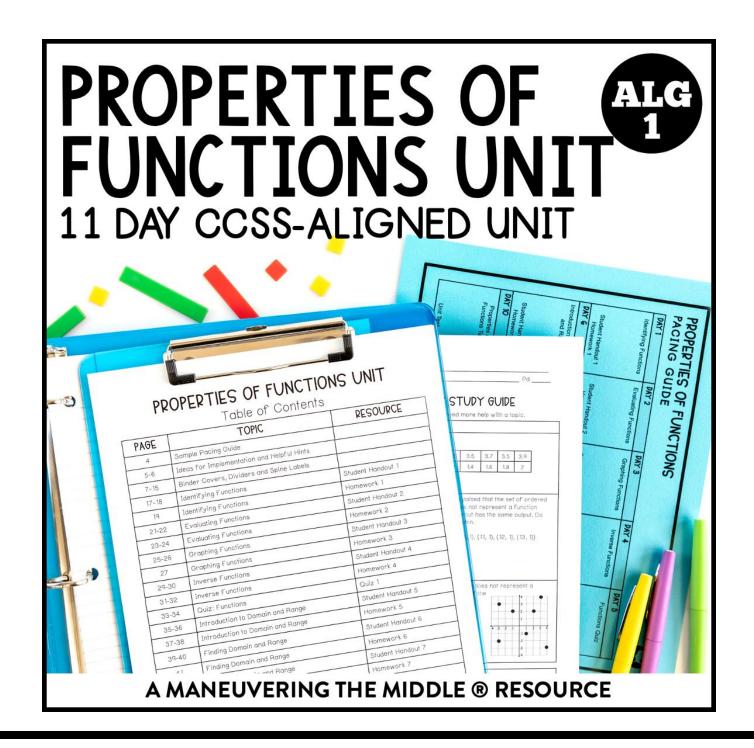
learning focus:

- identify, evaluate, and graph functions in mathematical and real-world situations
- find the inverse of a function
- find the domain and range of functions and relate the domain of a function to its graph



PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS AND

an 11 day CCSS-aligned unit

CCSS: N.Q.1, F.IF.1, F.IF.2, F.IF.5, F.IF.7b, F.BF.4, F.LE.5

ready-to-go, scaffolded student materials

PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS UNIT

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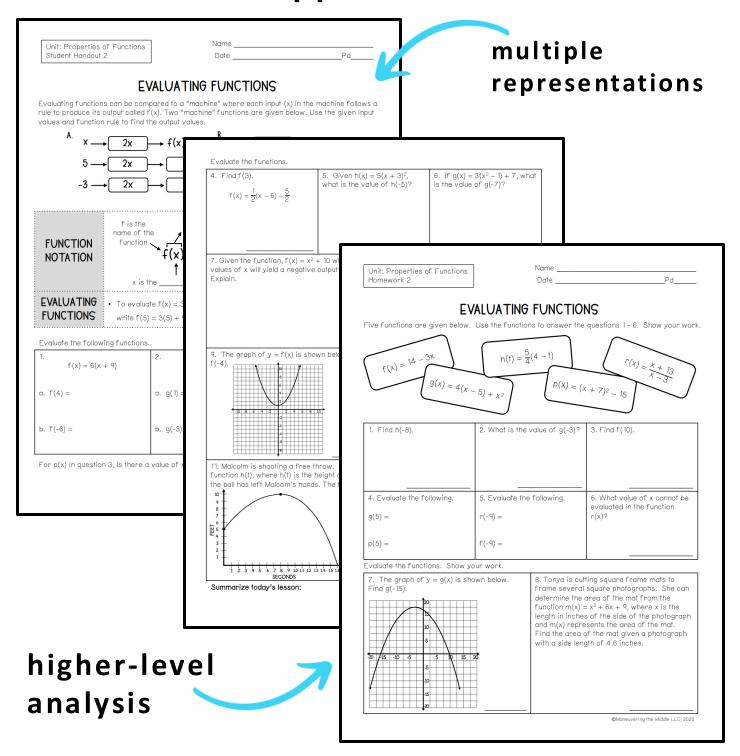
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PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS ALG

11 day CCSS-aligned unit

CCSS: N.Q.1, F.IF.1, F.IF.2, F.IF.5, F.IF.7b, F.BF.4, F.LE.5

student friendly + real-world application



PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS ALG

11 day CCSS-aligned unit

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streamline your planning process with unit overviews

PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS **OVERVIEW**



STANDARDS

N.Q.1 Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data

F.IF.1 Understand that a function from one set (the domain) to another set (the range) assigns to each element of the domain exactly one element of the range. If f is a function and x is an element of its domain, then f(x) denotes the output of f corresponding to the input x. The graph of f is the graph of the equation y = f(x).

F.IF.2 Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that

F.IF.5 Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it

F.IF.7b Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and

F.BF.4 Find inverse functions. a. 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

Student Handout 1

Introduction to

Domain and Range

Student Handout 5

Homework 5

Functions Test

DAY 6

DAY 10

F.LE.5 Interpret the parameter



key vocabulary



vertical alignment

BIG IDEAS

- · Functions are specific relati
- Functions have domains an
- · Functions can be evaluated
- Inverse functions interchange

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- What are some different wa
- How is evaluating a function . When should domain and ra
- How can you determine a f

PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS PACING GUIDE

Student Handout 2

Finding Domain and

Range

Student Handout 6

Homework 6

NOTES



DAY 3 DAY 4 DAY 5 Identifying Functions **Evaluating Functions** Graphing Functions Inverse Functions **Functions Ouiz**



calendar

sample

pacing

PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS OVERVIEW



ı	TOPIC	TEACHING TIPS		
	Identifying Functions	Understanding non-examples of functions is important to recognizing examples of functions, so spend time discussing and creating examples of both. Students often think that all equations represent functions, so challenge students to see if they can discover an equation where an input would result in more than one output. Show students the equation		
П		"y2 = x" and discuss how certain input values would yield more than one output (an input of 25 would have an output of 5 and -5).		
	Evaluating Functions	 Don't rush past the details of "function notation" which will be new for students. Have the students say out loud the meaning of "((x)" with given values of x. For example, when asked what finding f(7) means, a student might say "finding f(7) means finding the output value of the function when the input value is 7". This helps to clarify that f(7) does not represent multiplication of the variable f by 7. 		
		 Remind students to be careful when evaluating for a negative value; students can often make mistakes because of integer sign rules. 		
l		As you teach the inverse function notation, note to students that f¹(x) does not mean ⁴ to the negative one power*. Students may confuse this notation and think the inverse function is 1/(x).		

Consider having students graph a function and its inverse. An inverse function will be a reflection over

extend the lesson on evaluating functions

teaching ideas



Inverse Functions

PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS (ALG

an 11 day CCSS-aligned unit

CCSS: N.Q.1, F.IF.1, F.IF.2, F.IF.5, F.IF.7b, F.BF.4, F.LE.5

unit study guide + assessments

Quiz 1	Name Date	quizzes
QUIZ: FUNCTIONS		Answers
Show all work as you answer each question the box at the right.		editable unit test
1. Which set of ordered pairs demonstrate	es a function?	
a. {(6, 4), (2, 3), (9, -1), (0, 0), (6, -4)} b. {(-5, 1), (-5, 8), (-5, -2), (-5, -5), (-5 c. {(-2, 3), (0, 3), (5, 3), (8, 3), (12, 3)} d. All of the above	Unit: Properties of Functions Review	Name Pd
2. If $h(x) = 7(x + 3)^2 - 14x$, what is the ve		F FUNCTIONS STUDY GUIDE o ask questions if you need more help with a topic.
a. 329 b. 287	I CAN DECIDE WHETHER RELATIONS D	
d. 02 1 5. 207	Describe whether each table repr a.	esents a function.
3. Which ordered pair would cause the g at the right to no longer be a function	x q.2 q.4 q.6 q. y 6 8 10 1	
a. (-2, 2) b. (-3, 3)		
c. (1, 3) d. (4, -1)	 The mapping below represents a f Give an example of an ordered pair added to the mapping would no longer represent a function. 	
4.800	X Y	ALGEBRA 1 CURRICULUM
4. Which of the tables represents a fur	6.2	
TABLE A x -0.0 0.2 1.0 -	11 5	PROPERTIES OF
TABLE B x -16 32 14 -	4. State whether each graph represe function.	
y 0.25 19 8.7 €	a. b.	
a. Table A only b. Table B only c. Both table A and table B		FUNCTIONS
d. Neither table A nor table B	1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 0110 110113
	I CAN EVALUATE FUNCTIONS GIVEN E 6. Given $f(x) = 5(2 - x)$, evaluate the	unit two: answer key
	a. f(7) =	
	b. f(-6) =	
_		
answer ke	eys 🤝	
included		
1 n c 1 1 1 2 2 2		©MANEUVERING THE MIDDLE, 2020

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