

APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS 10

CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

NUMBER

It is expected that students will:

- A1 perform arithmetic operations on irrational numbers, using appropriate decimal approximations
Clarification: Limit irrational numbers to square roots, cube roots and π .
- A2 create and modify tables or spreadsheets from both recursive and nonrecursive situations
Clarification: Exam questions may involve performing arithmetic operations on tables and spreadsheets.
- A3 use and modify a spreadsheet template to model recursive situations
Clarification: Exam questions may involve formulas in recursive and nonrecursive spreadsheets.
- A4 solve problems involving combinations of tables, using:
- addition or subtraction of two tables
 - multiplication of a table by a real number
 - spreadsheet functions and templates

PATTERNS AND RELATIONS: *Relations and Functions*

It is expected that students will:

- B1 plot linear data, using appropriate scales
Clarification: Exam questions may involve window settings for a graphing calculator.
- B2 represent linear data using linear function models including:
- ordered pairs
 - word descriptions
 - graphs (including *piecewise linear functions*)
 - equations
 - tables of values
- B3 use function notation to evaluate and represent linear functions
- B4 determine the following characteristics of the graph of a linear function given its equation or graph:
- x - and y -intercepts
 - slope
 - domain
 - range
- B5 construct the graph of a linear function given its equation in slope-intercept form ($y = mx + b$):
- manually
 - using a graphing calculator
- B6 solve problems involving partial variation and arithmetic sequences as applications of linear functions
Clarification: Partial variation refers to equations of the form $y = mx + b$

SHAPE AND SPACE: *Measurement*

It is expected that students will:

- C1 solve problems involving two right triangles using trigonometry and the Pythagorean Theorem
Clarification: Triangles will share a common side or angle and triangles may be in different planes.
- C2 extend the concepts of sine and cosine for angles through 180°
- C3 apply the sine and cosine laws to solve problems (excluding the ambiguous case)
- C4 find lengths, areas, volumes and mass using measurement strategies, appropriate units of measure (SI and Imperial systems), and appropriate instruments including:
- tape measure
 - bathroom scale
 - metre/yard stick
 - decigram scale
 - ruler
 - Vernier callipers
 - trundle wheel
 - micrometer
- C5 calculate the volume and surface area of a sphere, using formulas that are provided
Clarification: May include hemisphere; may include solving for radius.
- C6 determine the relationships among linear scale factors, areas, the surface areas and the volumes of similar figures and objects
- C7 solve problems involving length, area, volume, time, mass and rates derived from these
Clarification: May include conversions within and between Imperial and metric systems.
- C8 interpret drawings and use the information to solve problems

SHAPE AND SPACE: *3-D Objects and 2-D Shapes*

It is expected that students will:

- C9 solve problems involving distances between points in the coordinate plane
- C10 solve problems involving midpoints of line segments
- C11 solve problems involving rise, run and slope of line segments
- C12 determine the equation of a line given information that uniquely determines the line
Clarification: Determine equation of a line given:
- slope and y-intercept
 - slope and a point
 - two points on a line (can be solved using linear regression)
 - a graph of the line

STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY: *Data Analysis*

It is expected that students will:

- D1 determine the equation of a line of best fit using:
- estimate of slope and one point
 - least squares method with technology (*graphing calculator*)
- D2 use a calculator to determine the correlation coefficient r of a data set
- D3 interpret the correlation coefficient r and its limitations for varying problem situations, using relevant scatter plots
- D4 apply line-fitting and correlation techniques to analyze experimental results