

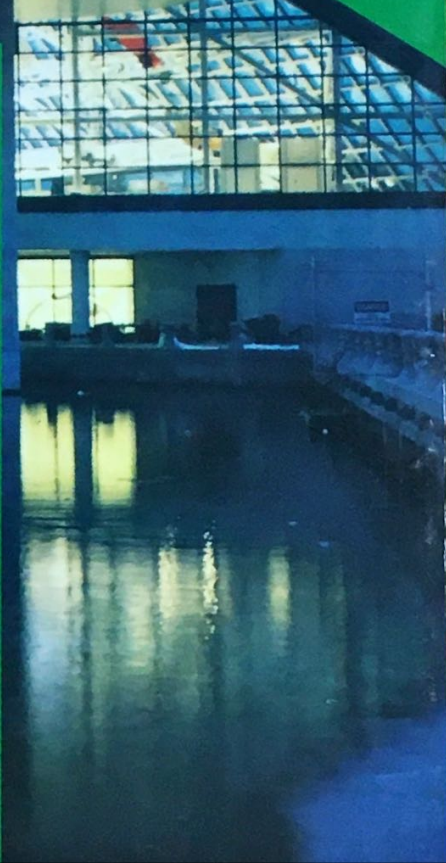
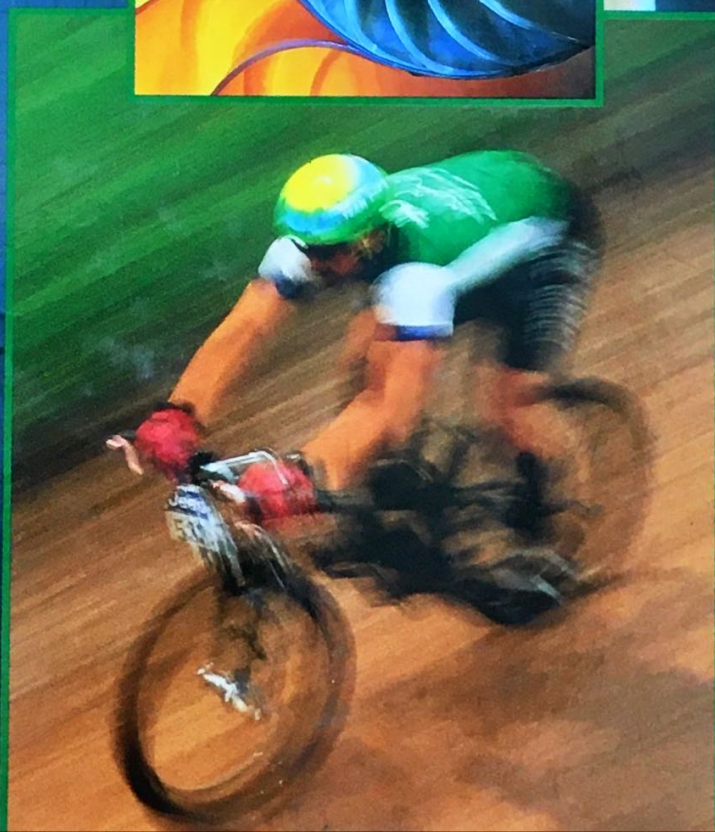
GLENCOE

Pre-Algebra

A Transition to Algebra & Geometry



California Edition
Includes Standards
Correlation

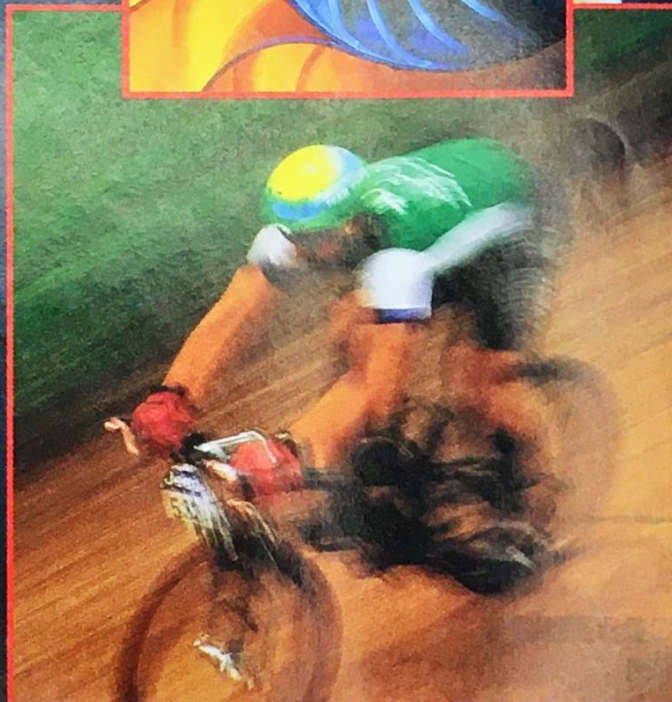


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TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC CÔNG NGHIỆP HÀ NỘI
TRUNG TÂM THÔNG TIN THƯ VIỆN
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Glencoe
McGraw-Hill

QUÀ TẶNG CỦA QUỸ CHÂU Á
KHÔNG ĐƯỢC BÁN LẠI

New York, New York Columbus, Ohio Woodland Hills, California Peoria, Illinois

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Handbook for California Students and Parents

- 1 Each lesson opener lets you know which California Math Standards are being covered in that lesson.

- 2 A complete listing of the California Math Standards correlated to each lesson can be found on pages CA4–CA9.

- 3 A lesson-by-lesson correlation to the California Math Standards can be found on pages CA10–CA16.

- Key Standards are designated with a red key symbol. These lessons directly address a key California Mathematics Standard as identified in the California Mathematics Framework.

11-4 Triangles

Standards MR2.1, MR2.4

Setting Goals: In this lesson, you'll find the missing angle measure of a triangle. You'll also classify triangles by angles and sides.

Modeling a Real-World Application: Engineering

Civil engineers who design and build railroad bridges often choose a *truss* bridge to span canyons and rivers. A truss bridge can span more than 1000 feet and requires less building material than other types of bridges.

Learning the Concept

HELP WANTED

Civil engineers use geometry to make beautiful and functional designs. For more information on this field, contact:

American Society of Civil Engineers
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017

Trusses get their strength from braces that form triangles. Because triangles are rigid, they are strong. A **triangle** is formed by three line segments that intersect only at their endpoints. A triangle can be named by its vertices. The triangle shown below is triangle PQR , or $\triangle PQR$.

The vertices are P , Q , and R .

The sides are PQ , QR , and PR .

The angles are $\angle P$, $\angle Q$, and $\angle R$.

There is a special relationship among the angles of a triangle.

1. Use a straightedge to draw a triangle on a piece of paper. Cut out the triangle and label the vertices A , B , and C .
2. Fold the triangle so that the point C lies on \overline{AB} and the fold is parallel to \overline{AB} . Label $\angle C$ as $\angle 2$.
3. Fold again so point A meets the vertex of $\angle 2$. Label $\angle A$ as $\angle 1$.
4. Finally, fold so point B also meets the vertex of $\angle 2$. Label $\angle B$ as $\angle 3$.

What do you notice about the sum of the measures of angles 1, 2, and 3? This activity suggests the following relationship.







Angles of a Triangle

The sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is 180° .



Correlation









The California Mathematics Content Standards, Grade 7 to Glencoe *Pre-Algebra: A Transition to Algebra & Geometry*



STANDARD	LESSON REFERENCES
NUMBER SENSE (NS)	
1.0 Students know the properties of, and compute with, rational numbers expressed in a variety of forms:	
1.1 Read, write, and compare rational numbers in scientific notation (positive and negative powers of 10) with approximate numbers using scientific notation.	6-9
 1.2 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers (integers, fractions, and terminating decimals) and take positive rational numbers to whole-number powers.	2-4A, 2-4, 2-5A, 2-5, 2-7A, 2-7, 2-8, 4-2, 4-2B, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5A, 6-5
1.3 Convert fractions to decimals and percents and use these representations in estimations, computations, and applications.	1-1, 1-8, 3-4, 3-5, 4-6, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 5-6, 5-7, 5-9, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5A, 6-5, 6-6, 6-6B, 6-7, 6-8, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-8, 8-1, 9-1, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 10-2, 12-1, 12-2, 12-5, 12-6, 12-7, 12-8, 13-3
 1.4 Differentiate between rational and irrational numbers.	13-3
 1.5 Know that every rational number is either a terminating or repeating decimal and be able to convert terminating decimals into reduced fractions.	5-1, 6-1
1.6 Calculate the percentage of increases and decreases of a quantity.	9-10
 1.7 Solve problems that involve discounts, markups, commissions, and profit and compute simple and compound interest.	8-8, 8-9, 9-5, 9-9, 9-10, 14-4
2.0 Students use exponents, powers, and roots and use exponents in working with fractions:	
2.1 Understand negative whole-number exponents. Multiply and divide expressions involving exponents with a common base.	4-8, 4-9
 2.2 Add and subtract fractions by using factoring to find common denominators.	5-5
 2.3 Multiply, divide, and simplify rational numbers by using exponent rules.	4-8, 6-3, 6-4

 = Key Standard

STANDARD	LESSON REFERENCES
2.4 Use the inverse relationship between raising to a power and extracting the root of a perfect square integer; for an integer that is not square, determine without a calculator the two integers between which its square root lies and explain why.	13-1
 2.5 Understand the meaning of the absolute value of a number; interpret the absolute value as the distance of the number from zero on a number line; and determine the absolute value of real numbers.	2-1
ALGEBRA AND FUNCTIONS (AF)	
1.0 Students express quantitative relationships by using algebraic terminology, expressions, equations, inequalities, and graphs:	
1.1 Use variables and appropriate operations to write an expression, an equation, an inequality, or a system of equations or inequalities that represents a verbal description (e.g., three less than a number, half as large as area A).	1-3, 1-8, 1-9, 7-7, 8-8
1.2 Use the correct order of operations to evaluate algebraic expressions such as $3(2x + 5)^2$.	1-2, 4-2
 1.3 Simplify numerical expressions by applying properties of rational numbers (e.g., identity, inverse, distributive, associative, commutative), and justify the process used.	1-4, 1-5, 2-5, 2-7, 5-3, 14-2, 14-5
1.4 Use algebraic terminology (e.g., variable, equation, term, coefficient, inequality, expression, constant) correctly.	1-3, 1-5, 1-6, 1-9, 14-1, 14-2
1.5 Represent quantitative relationships graphically and interpret the meaning of a specific part of a graph in the situation represented by the graph.	8-1, 8-2, 8-3, 8-4, 8-5, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9
2.0 Students interpret and evaluate expressions involving integer powers and simple roots:	
2.1 Interpret positive whole-number powers as repeated multiplication and negative whole-number powers as repeated division or multiplication by the multiplicative inverse. Simplify and evaluate expressions that include exponents.	4-2, 4-8, 4-9, 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5A, 14-5
2.2 Multiply and divide monomials; extend the process of taking powers and extracting roots to monomials when the latter results in a monomial with an integer exponent.	4-8, 4-9, 14-4
3.0 Students graph and interpret linear and some nonlinear functions:	
3.1 Graph functions of the form $y = nx^2$ and $y = nx^3$ and use in solving problems.	8-3B

STANDARD	LESSON REFERENCES
3.2 Plot the values from the volumes of three-dimensional shapes for various values of the edge lengths (e.g., cubes with varying edge lengths or a triangle prism with a fixed height and an equilateral triangle base of varying lengths).	4-2, 12-7A, 12-7
 3.3 Graph linear functions, noting that the vertical change (change in y-value) per unit of horizontal change (change in x-value) is always the same and know that the ratio ("rise over run") is called the slope of a graph.	8-3, 8-6, 8-7, 8-7B, 8-8
 3.4 Plot the values of quantities whose ratios are always the same (e.g., cost to the number of an item, feet to inches, circumference to diameter of a circle). Fit a line to the plot and understand that the slope of the line equals the quantities.	8-6B
4.0 Students solve simple linear equations and inequalities over the rational numbers:	
 4.1 Solve two-step linear equations and inequalities in one variable over the rational numbers, interpret the solution (or solutions) in the context from which they arose, and verify the reasonableness of the results.	7-2A, 7-2, 7-6
 4.2 Solve multistep problems involving rate, average speed, distance, and time or a direct variation.	3-4
MEASUREMENT AND GEOMETRY (MG)	
1.0 Students choose appropriate units of measure and use ratios to convert within and between measurement systems to solve problems:	
1.1 Compare weights, capacities, geometric measures, times, and temperatures within and between measurement systems (e.g., miles per hour and feet per second, cubic inches to cubic centimeters).	7-8, 8-3, 14-3
1.2 Construct and read drawings and models made to scale.	11-7
 1.3 Use measures expressed as rates (e.g., speed, density) and measures expressed as products (e.g., person-days) to solve problems; check the units of the solutions; and use dimensional analysis to check the reasonableness of the answer.	1-1, 1-5, 2-6, 2-7, 3-3, 3-8, 4-2, 4-9, 5-9, 6-2, 6-5, 6-9, 7-7, 8-2, 8-4, 8-7, 8-8, 9-5, 10-3, 10-3B, 13-1, 13-3
2.0 Students compute the perimeter, area, and volume of common geometric objects and use the results to find measures of less common objects. They know how perimeter, area, and volume are affected by changes of scale:	

 = Key Standard

STANDARD	LESSON REFERENCES
2.1 Use formulas routinely for finding the perimeter and area of basic two-dimensional figures and the surface area and volume of basic three-dimensional figures, including rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids, squares, triangles, circles, prisms, and cylinders.	3-5, 6-7, 7-4, 12-1A, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-5, 12-7, 13-1, 13-4
2.2 Estimate and compute the area of more complex or irregular two- and three-dimensional figures by breaking the figures down into more basic geometric objects.	3-5A, 3-5, 12-1A, 12-1, 12-2, 12-4, 12-5, 12-6
2.3 Compute the length of the perimeter, the surface area of the faces, and the volume of a three-dimensional object built from rectangular solids. Understand that when the lengths of all dimensions are multiplied by a scale factor, the surface area is multiplied by the square of the scale factor and the volume is multiplied by the cube of the scale factor.	12-5, 12-8B
2.4 Relate the changes in measurement with a change of scale to the units used (e.g., square inches, cubic feet) and to conversions between units ($1 \text{ square foot} = 144 \text{ square inches}$ or $[1 \text{ ft}^2] = [144 \text{ in}^2]$, 1 cubic inch is approximately $16.38 \text{ cubic centimeters}$ or $[1 \text{ in}^3] = [16.38 \text{ cm}^3]$).	3-5, 7-8, 12-1A, 12-1, 12-2
3.0 Students know the Pythagorean theorem and deepen their understanding of plane and solid geometric shapes by constructing figures that meet given conditions and by identifying attributes of figures:	
3.1 Identify and construct basic elements of geometric figures (e.g., altitudes, midpoints, diagonals, angle bisectors, and perpendicular bisectors; central angles, radii, diameters, and chords of circles) by using a compass and straightedge.	2-6, 7-5, 11-1, 11-1B, 11-7, 11-8, 12-1, 13-4
3.2 Understand and use coordinate graphs to plot simple figures, determine lengths and areas related to them, and determine their image under translations and reflections.	3-5B, 11-9, 13-4
 3.3 Know and understand the Pythagorean theorem and its converse and use it to find the length of the missing side of a right triangle and the lengths of other line segments and, in some situations, empirically verify the Pythagorean theorem by direct measurement.	13-4
 3.4 Demonstrate an understanding of conditions that indicate two geometrical figures are congruent and what congruence means about the relationships between the sides and angles of the two figures.	11-1B, 11-3, 11-5
3.5 Construct two-dimensional patterns for three-dimensional models, such as cylinders, prisms, and cones.	12-5, 12-6