

IB AA HL Y2 Planner – Unit 2 - Topic 3 - Geometry and Trigonometry

Teacher(s)	Joanna Smith	Subject group and course Mathematics – Analysis and Approaches			
Course part and topic	Unit 2 – Topic 3 – Geometry and Trigonometry AHL 3.9 - 3.18; SL Review 3.1 - 3.8	SL or HL/Year 1 or 2	HL, Yr 2	Dates	October/November
Unit description and texts		DP assessment(s) for unit			
Geometry and trigonometry allows us to quantify the physical world, enhancing our spatial awareness in two and three dimensions. This topic provides us with the tools for analysis, measurement and transformation		Topic 3 Assessment pt. 1 (Trig) Topic 3 Assessment pt. 2 (Vectors)			
functions and and the opera	movements and relationships. It further explores the circular introduces some important trigonometric identities. Vectors, ations performed upon them, allow us to model and calculate ext including motion.	I TREDUCTIONNANCE FACTION MATERIAL ASSESSMENT IS CUMULATIVE WITH THE MAINTITY I			
Text – Oxford	Mathematics Analysis and Approaches HL (6.1 - 6.4; Ch. 9)				

INQUIRY: establishing the purpose of the unit

Transfer goals

List here one to three big, overarching, long-term goals for this unit. Transfer goals are the major goals that ask students to "transfer" or apply their knowledge, skills, and concepts at the end of the unit under new/different circumstances, and on their own without scaffolding from the teacher.

Students should be able to:

- Use trigonometric functions and equations to model real world scenarios and solve problems involving points, lines and planes..
- Represent real world contexts using vectors and use these vectors to solve problems
- Recognize the use of vectors in the real world such as technology, arts, and defense



ACTION: teaching and learning through inquiry

Content/skills/concepts—essential understandings	Learning process Check the boxes for any pedagogical approaches used during the unit. Aim for a variety of approaches to help facilitate learning.
 Students will know the following content: Definition of reciprocal trig functions Pythagorean Identities Inverse Trig functions, their graphs and domain/range Compound angle identities, double angle identities for tangent Relationships between trig functions and the symmetry of their graphs Vectors – position, displacement, representation of, components of, zero, magnitude, direction, parallel, perpendicular, skew, intersecting Vector Equations – 2D, 3D, in a plane Students will develop the following skills: Graphing Inverse Trig Functions Using identities to solve problems and equations. Calculations with Vectors – sum, difference, scalar multiplication, scalar product (and properties), vector (cross) product (and properties) Find the angle between two lines, intersections with a plane (lines, planes) Applications of Vectors – kinematics, area of a parallelogram Students will grasp the following concepts: The relationships between algebraic, geometric and vector methods can help us to solve problems and quantify those positions and movements. Position and movement can be modeled in three-dimensional space using vectors. The relationships between algebraic, geometric and vector methods can help us to solve problems and quantify those positions and movements. Proof serves to validate mathematical formulae and the equivalence identities. 	Learning experiences and strategies/planning for self-supporting learning:



Formative assessment: SL Review of Topic 3 - SL 3.1 - 3.8 Quizzes Textbook practice problems
Summative assessment: Topic 3 Assessment pt. 1 (Trig) Topic 3 Assessment pt. 2 (Vectors)
Differentiation: ☑ Affirm identity—build self-esteem ☐ Value prior knowledge ☑ Scaffold learning
☑ Extend learningDetails:
This unit will build on student's prior knowledge of the unit circle and trigonometric functions and extend the content to include additional identities and inverse trig functions. Students will complete an SL Review Assignment (collection of released SL questions) based on the SL Trig standards. The many applications of vectors ground it in real life and provide connections for students. This will be students first exposure to vectors thus content will be scaffolded and/or extended to allow for student success.



Approaches to learning (ATL)					
Check the boxes for any explicit approaches to learning connections made during the unit. For more information on ATL, please see the quide.					
⊠Thinking					
⊠ Social					
□ Self-management					
□ Research					
Details:					
Thinking - making connections within the content and applications					
Social – partner/small group work					
Communication – utilizing the language and notation of vectors, sharing of ideas and strategies					
Self- Management - students will have problems sets to complete that will need to be balanced with their other time commitments and responsibilities.					



Language and learning Check the boxes for any explicit language and learning connections made during the unit. For more information on the IB's approach to language and learning, please see the guide.	TOK connections Check the boxes for any explicit TOK connections made during the unit	CAS connections Check the boxes for any explicit CAS connections. If you check any of the boxes, provide a brief note in the "details" section explaining how students engaged in CAS for this unit.
 ☑ Activating background knowledge ☐ Scaffolding for new learning ☑ Acquisition of new learning through practice ☑ Demonstrating proficiency Details: Students will use the language of mathematics in connection to prior knowledge of trigonometry and solving equations. Students will learn new vocabulary, formats and notation related to trigonometric functions and identities and gain mastery of them through practice. The topic of Vectors will be new to the students. The vocabulary and notation will be demonstrated and learned through practice. The summative assessment will show students proficiency and can replace other grades based on mastery level shown. Students will have ample opportunities to utilize the vocabulary and notation in class to get feedback from both the instructor and other students. 	 □ Personal and shared knowledge □ Ways of knowing ☑ Areas of knowledge □ The knowledge framework Details: • What is the relationship between concepts and facts? To what extent do the concepts that we use shape the conclusions that we reach? • Mathematics and knowledge claims: how can there be an infinite number of discrete solutions to an equation? 	 ☑ Creativity ☐ Service Details: Students can create a piece of art utilizing vectors and technology such as a Desmos; students could use vectors to map a 'most efficient' path and then walk/bike it.



Resources

List and attach (if applicable) any resources used in this unit

Textbook - Mathematics: Analysis and Approaches HL (Oxford – 2019) – Sections 6.1 - 6.4, Ch. 9

IB QuestionBank

Revision Village Website videos and Question banks