

# Taxi Cab – The Mathematics

## Primary Claim

### *Claim #2 – Problem Solving*

Students can frame and solve a range of complex well-posed problems in pure and applied mathematics, making productive use of knowledge and problem solving strategies.

## Secondary Claim

### *Claim #3 - Communicating Reasoning*

Students can clearly & precisely construct viable arguments to support their own reasoning & to critique the reasoning of others.

## Domains/Conceptual Categories

- Operations and Algebraic thinking
- Algebra
- Functions

## Standards for Mathematical Practice

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
6. Attend to precision.

## Standard(s)

### **Grade 1: Operations and Algebraic Thinking**

#### **Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.**

1. Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.
2. Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

#### **Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.**

3. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. *Examples: If  $8 + 3 = 11$  is known, then  $3 + 8 = 11$  is also known. (Comm. Prop. of addition.) To add  $2 + 6 + 4$ , the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so  $2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12$  (Assoc. prop. of addition.)*

### **Grade 2: Operations and Algebraic Thinking**

#### **Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.**

1. Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

### **Grade 3: Operations and Algebraic Thinking**

#### **Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.**

1. Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret  $5 \times 7$  as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each, **or 7 groups of 5 objects each**. For example, describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as  $5 \times 7$ .

## Taxi Cab – The Mathematics

3. Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

### Grade 4: Operations and Algebraic Thinking

#### Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems.

3. Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding *and explain why a rounded solution is appropriate.*

### Grade 5: Operations and Algebraic Thinking

#### Analyze patterns and relationships.

4. Generate two numerical patterns using two given rules. Identify apparent relationships between corresponding terms. Form ordered pairs consisting of corresponding terms from the two patterns, and graph the ordered pairs on a coordinate plane. *For example, given the rule “Add 3” and the starting number 0, and given the rule “Add 6” and the starting number 0, generate terms in the resulting sequences, and observe that the terms in one sequence are twice the corresponding terms in the other sequence. Explain informally why this is so.*

### Grade 5: Number and Operations in Base Ten

#### Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredths.

5. Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

### Grade 6: Expressions and Equations

#### Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.

2. Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers.
  - a. Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers. *For example, express the calculation “Subtract  $y$  from 5” as  $5 - y$ .*
  - c. Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations). *For example, use the formulas  $V = s^3$  and  $A = 6s^2$  to find the volume and surface area of a cube with sides of length  $s = 1/2$ .*
6. Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understand that a variable can represent an unknown number, or, depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set.
7. Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form  $x + p = q$  and  $px = q$  for cases in which  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $x$  are all nonnegative rational numbers.

### Grade 6: Expressions and Equations

#### Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.

9. Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the independent variable. Analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation. *For example, in a problem involving motion at constant speed, list and graph ordered pairs of distances and times, and write the equation  $d = 65t$  to represent the relationship between distance and time.*

# Taxi Cab – The Mathematics

## Grade 7: Expressions and Equations

**Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.**

3. Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies. *For example: If a woman making \$25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional  $\frac{1}{10}$  of her salary an hour, or \$2.50, for a new salary of \$27.50. If you want to place a towel bar  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches long in the center of a door that is  $27\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation.*
4. Use variables to represent quantities in a real-world or mathematical problem, and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve problems by reasoning about the quantities.
  - a. Solve word problems leading to equations of the form  $px + q = r$  and  $p(x + q) = r$ , where  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $r$  are specific rational numbers. Solve equations of these forms fluently. Compare an algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution, identifying the sequence of the operations used in each approach.
  - b. Solve word problems leading to inequalities of the form  $px + q > r$  or  $px + q < r$ , where  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $r$  are specific rational numbers. Graph the solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the context of the problem. *For example: As a salesperson, you are paid \$50 per week plus \$3 per sale. This week you want your pay to be at least \$100. Write an inequality for the number of sales you need to make, and describe the solutions.*

## Grade 8: Expressions and Equations

**Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.**

**Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations.**

7. Solve linear equations in one variable.
  - a. 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).
8. Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations.
  - a. 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.
  - b. Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection. *For example,  $3x + 2y = 5$  and  $3x + 2y = 6$  have no solution because  $3x + 2y$  cannot simultaneously be 5 and 6.*
  - c. Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables. *For example, given coordinates for two pairs of points, determine whether the line through the first pair of points intersects the line through the second pair.*

## Grade 8: Functions

**Use functions to model relationships between quantities.**

4. 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

## Taxi Cab – The Mathematics

initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values.

5. Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear).

### High School: Algebra

#### Creating Equations

##### Create equations that describe numbers of relationships.

2. Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.
5. Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or nonviable options in a modeling context. *For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.*

### High School: Algebra

#### Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically

10. Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).

### DOK

2. Skills/Concepts
3. Strategic Thinking