

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

$$F - E + V = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \hat{H} \psi$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

Mathy math  
math math

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h}$$

# How to get grades

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Tests & Quizzes /20

---

Projects /40

---

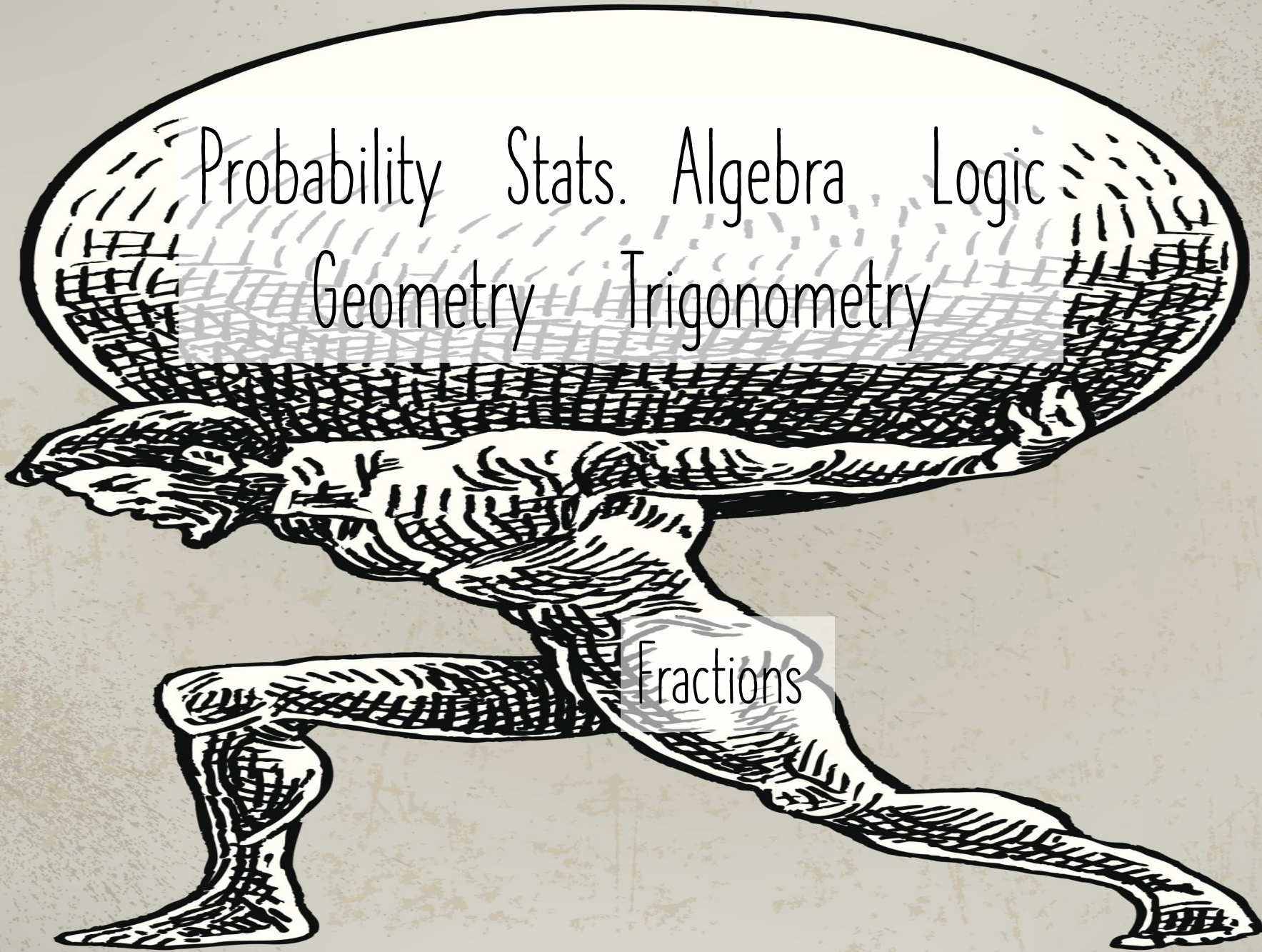
Presentations /20

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Class participation /20

---

Exams /100



Probability Stats. Algebra Logic

Geometry Trigonometry

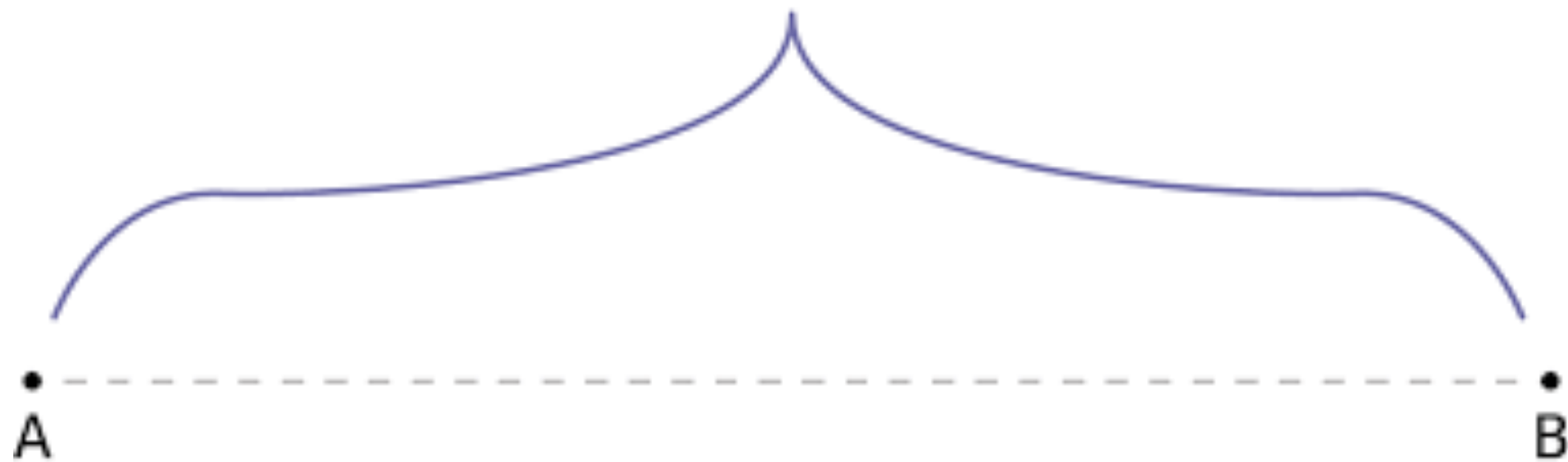
Fractions



TIME



Distance



# Fractions

$$1/8 + 2/8 =$$

$$2/3 - 1/3 =$$

$$4/6 * 3/6 =$$

$$2/5 \div 4/5 =$$

$$2/10 + 2/5 =$$

$$4/6 - 1/3 =$$

$$5/10 * 2/7 =$$

$$3/5 \div 6/10 =$$

$$5/8 + 2/5 =$$

$$2/3 - 2/9 =$$

$$3/6 * 2/7 =$$

$$1/7 \div 2/4 =$$

# Math

## Jan 23 - 27

---

Monday - Intro

Tuesday - Fractions & Ratios

Wednesday - Practice

Thursday - Test & Project Intro.

Friday - Review & Probability



# Math Project

1- Cover page

2- Introduction (Due Monday Jan.30)

Your topic – give details

Why you choose this topic

How you will go about collecting your data

Your questions

(e.g., What is your age? / How many children do you want?)

Your hypothesis – what you think the outcome will be

3- Data sheet (Due Feb. 6)

20 answers on a table

4- Results

Graph with data and analysis

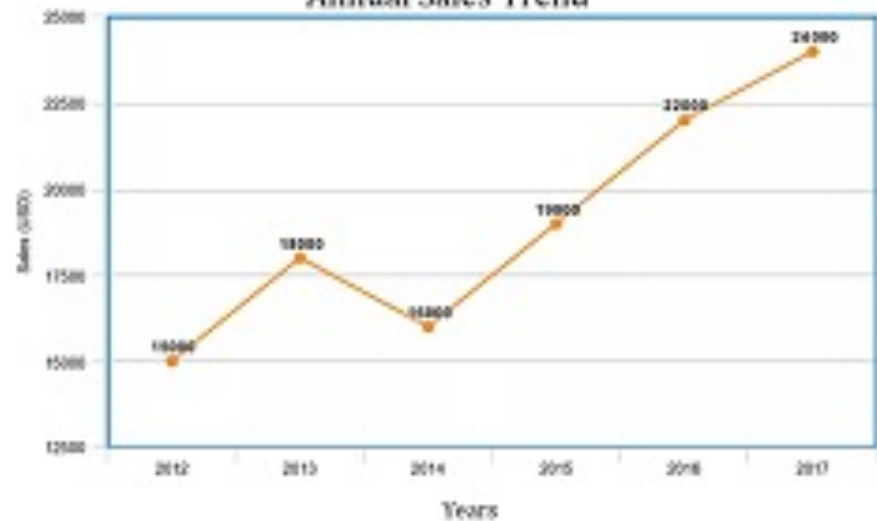
Other interesting details (male/female), where they live, education,  
income ...

5- Conclusions

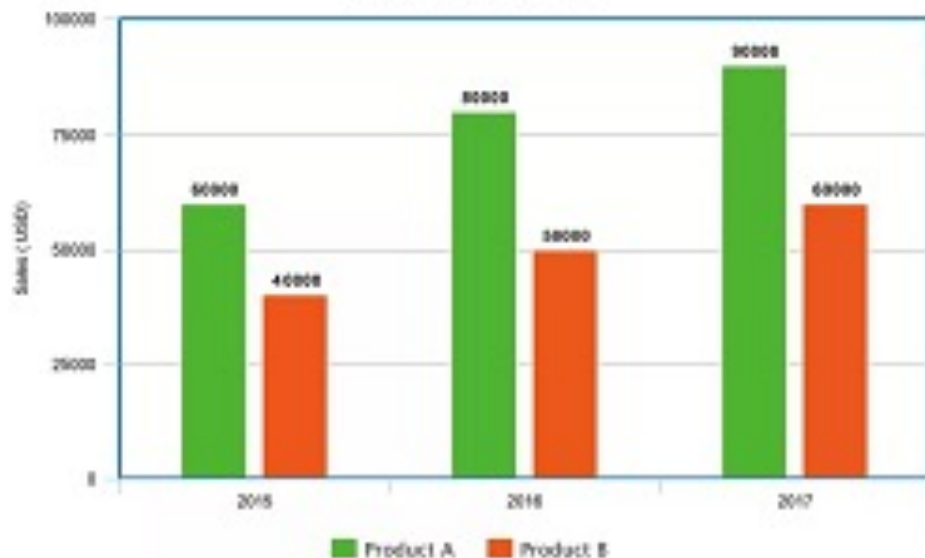
6- What you learned (Due Feb.13)



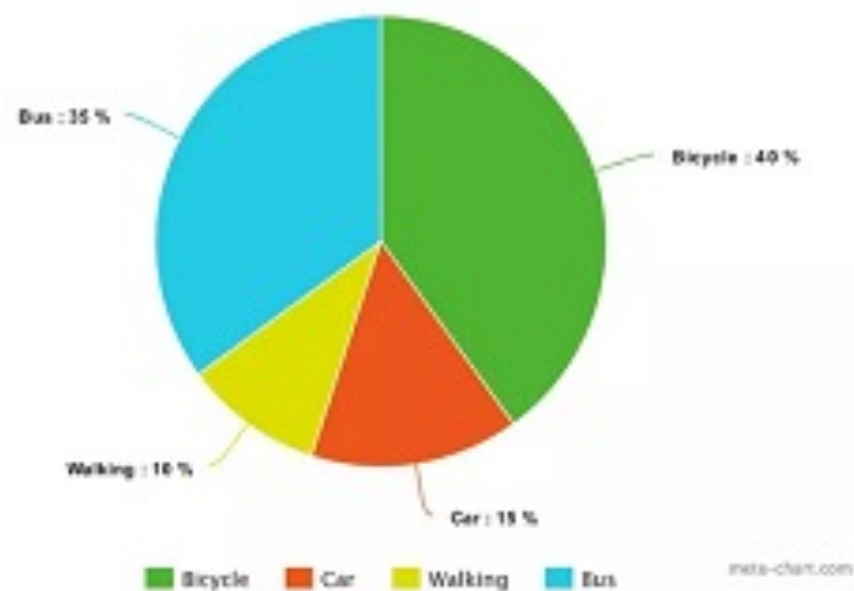
### Annual Sales Trend



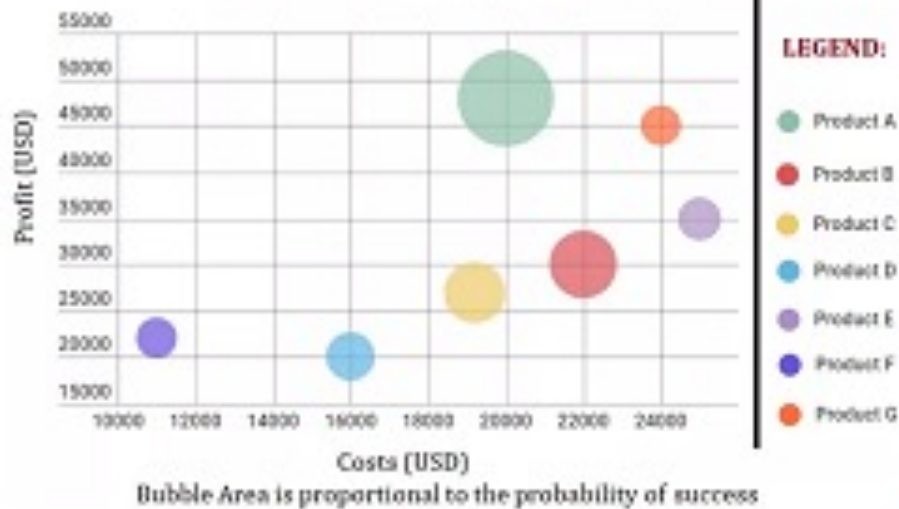
### Sales of Product A and Product B



### Types of Transportation to School

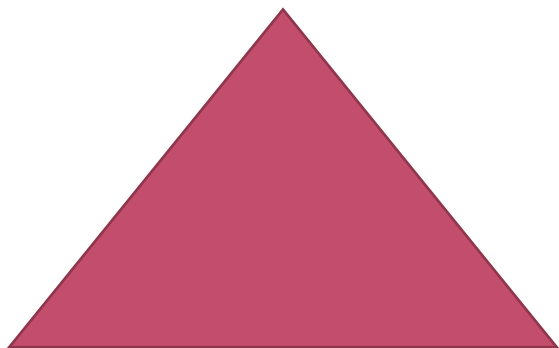
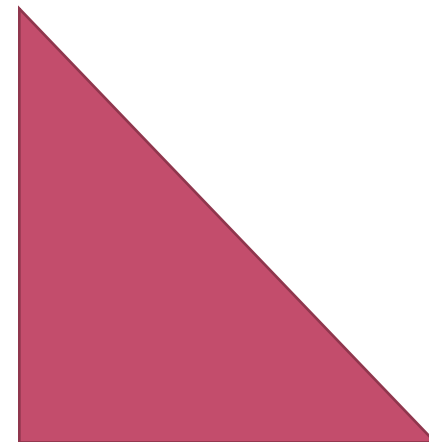
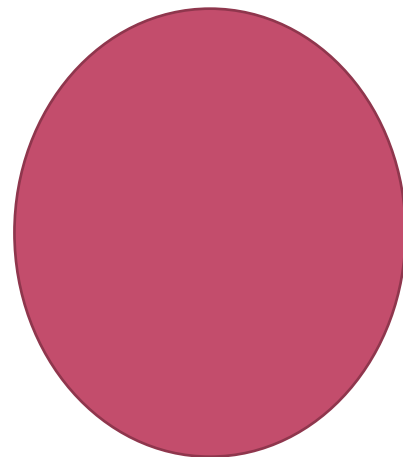
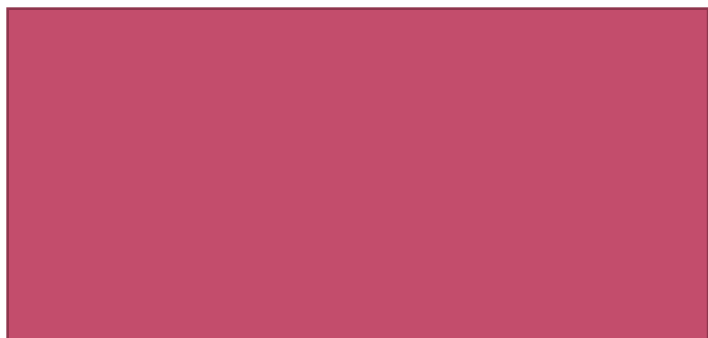


### Profit v Cost v Probability of Success

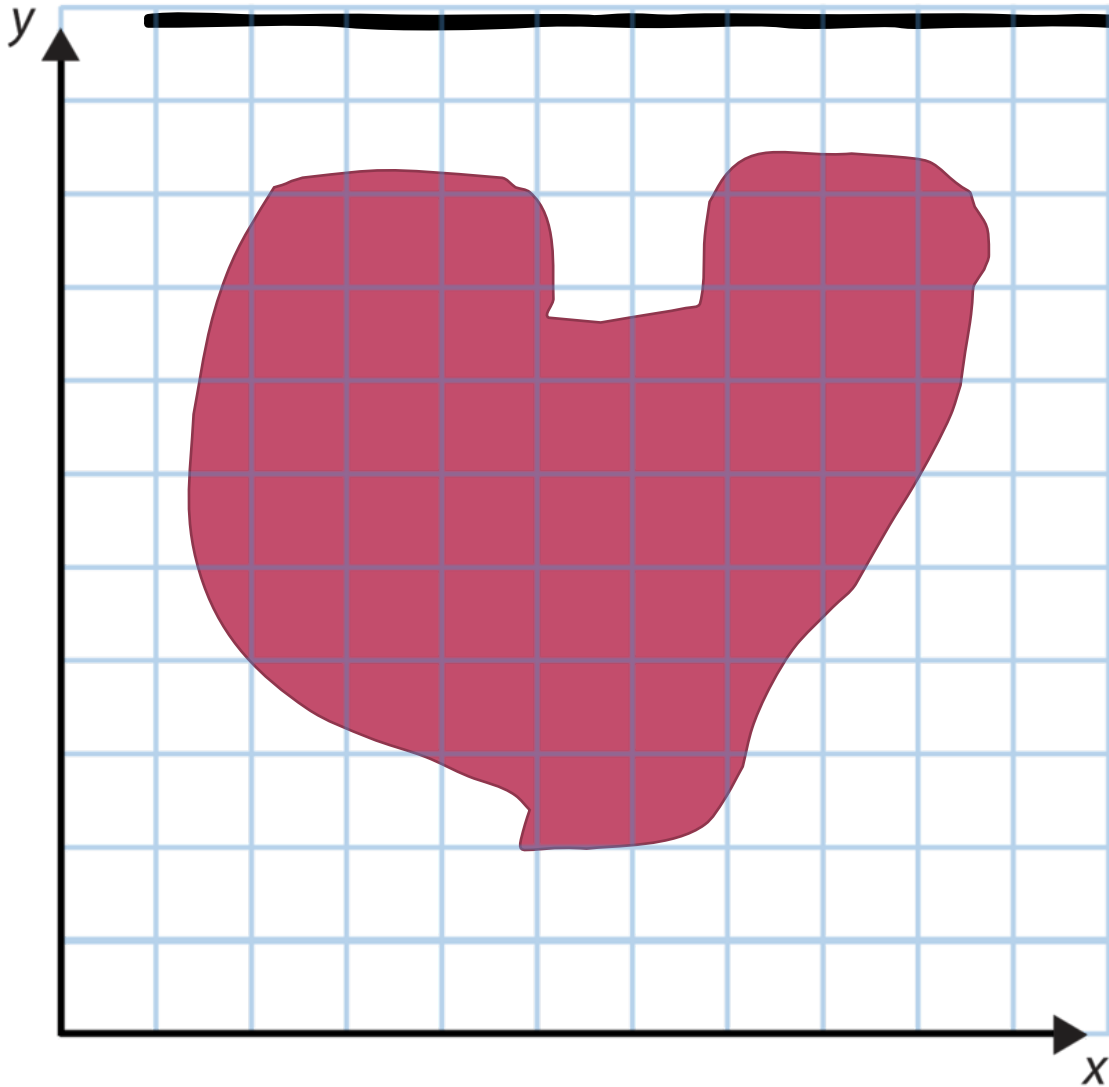


# Area

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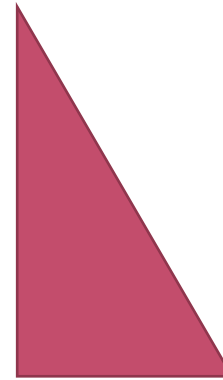
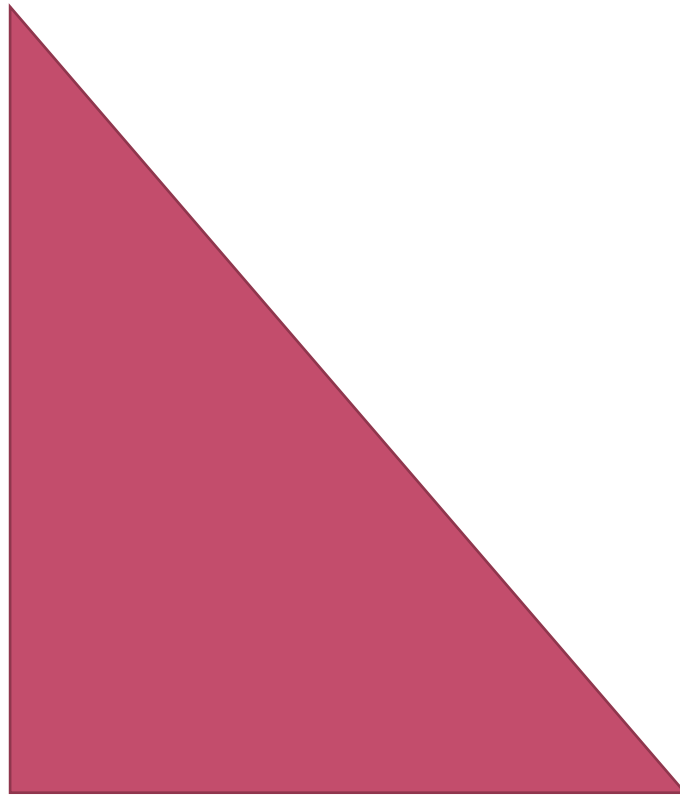
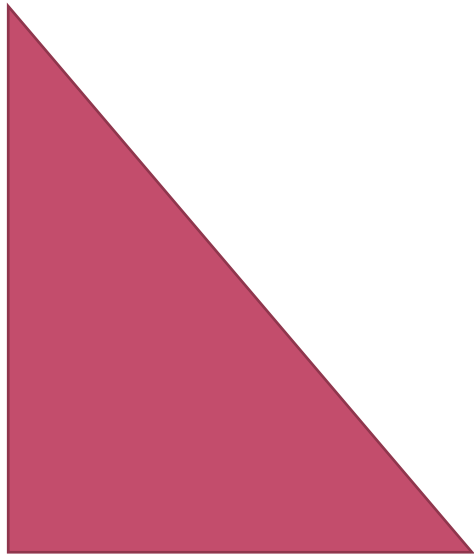
# Pick's formula



$$\text{Area} = C + \frac{1}{2} E - 1$$

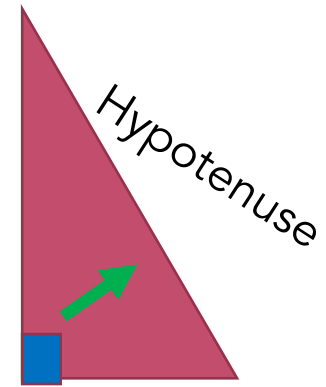
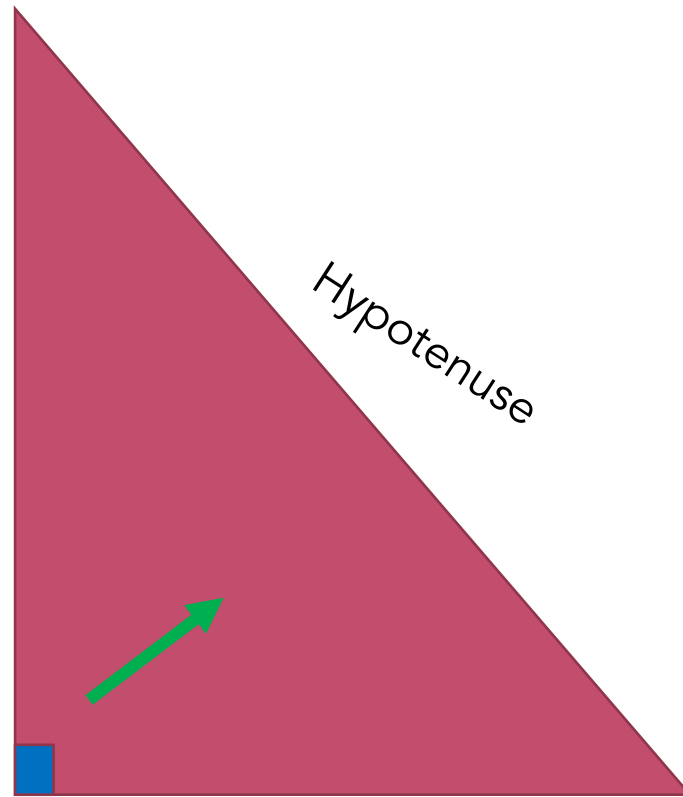
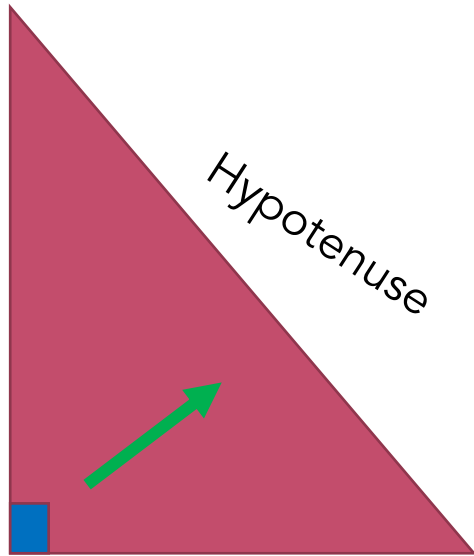
*Find the length of a side*

---



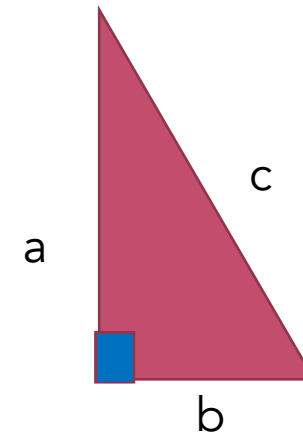
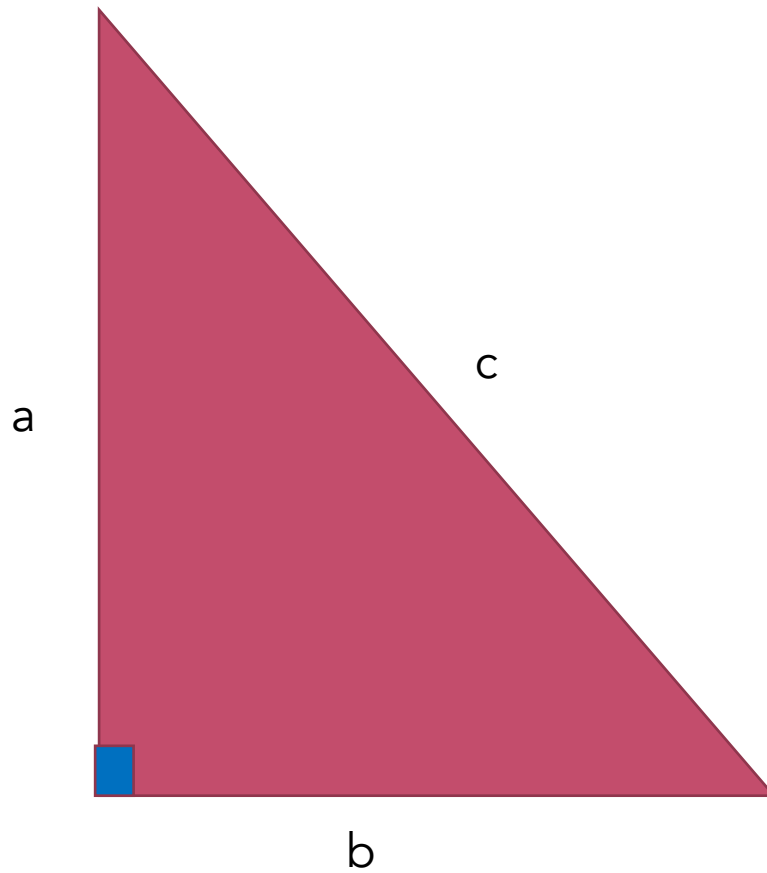
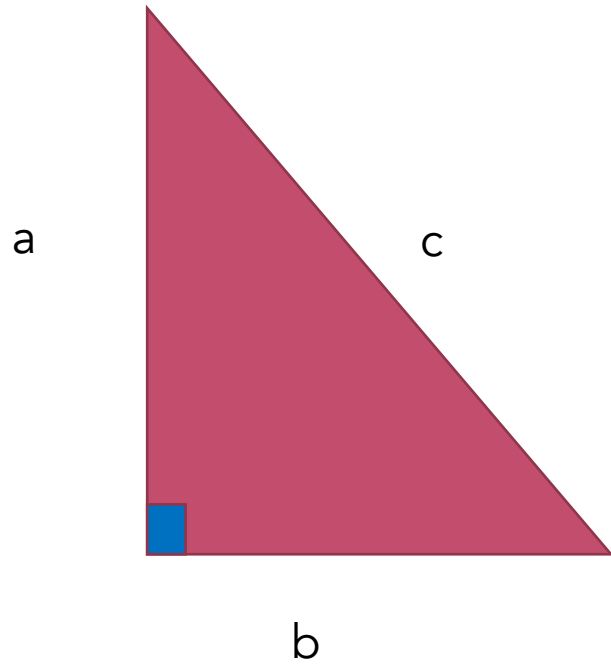
# Find the length of a side

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# Find the length of a side

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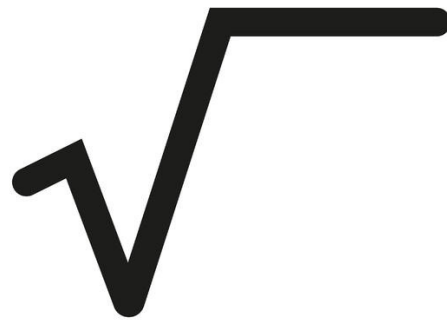
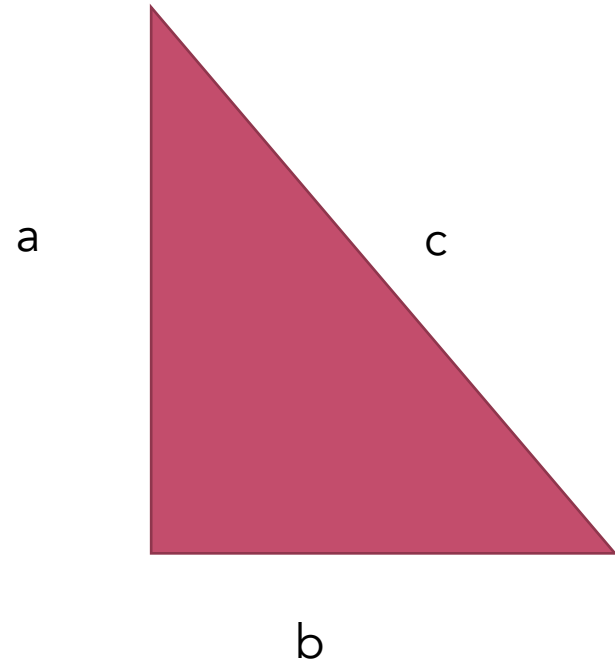


$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$c^2 - b^2 = a^2$$

$$c^2 - a^2 = b^2$$

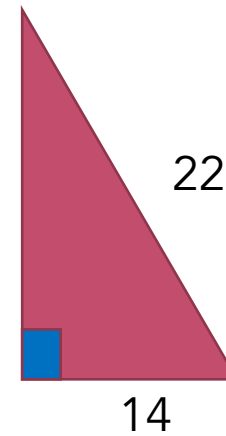
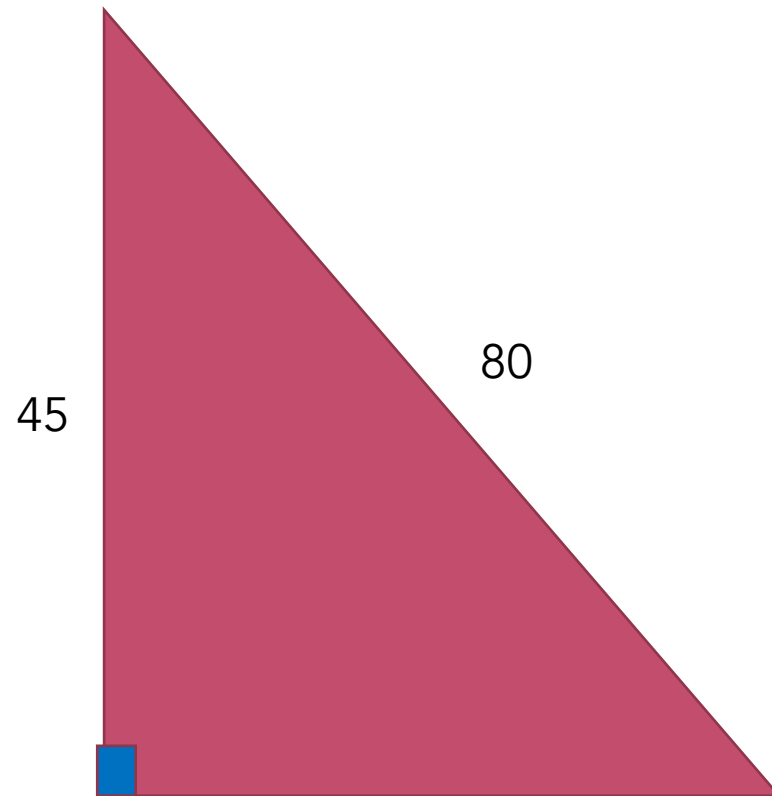
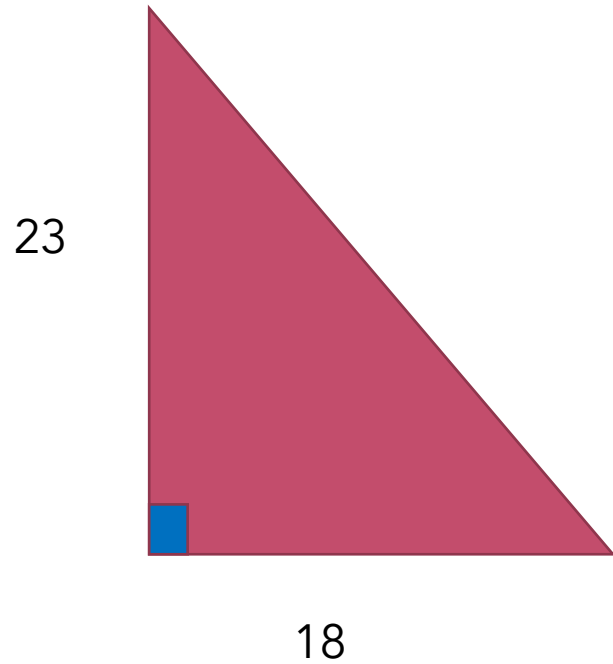
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# Find the length of a side

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# Math Online Feb. 1

Review

$$1/5 * 1/8 =$$

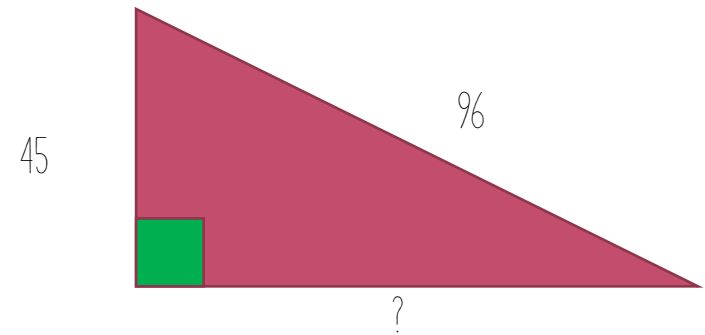
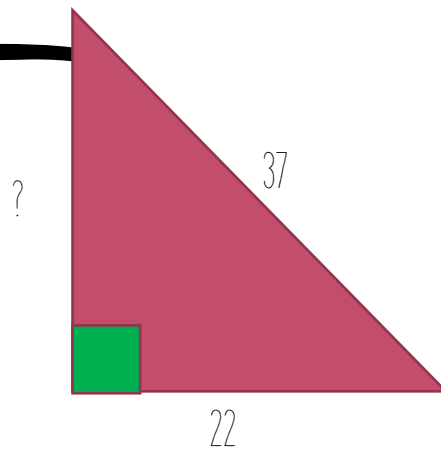
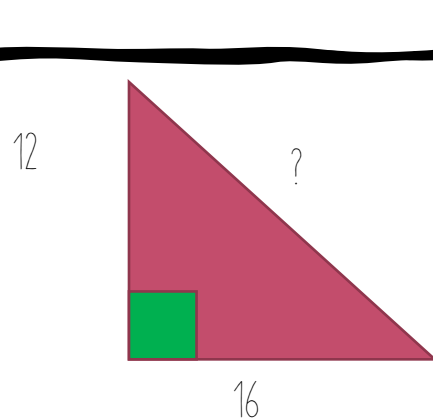
$$24/160 \div 4/11 =$$

$$6/9 - 1/14 =$$

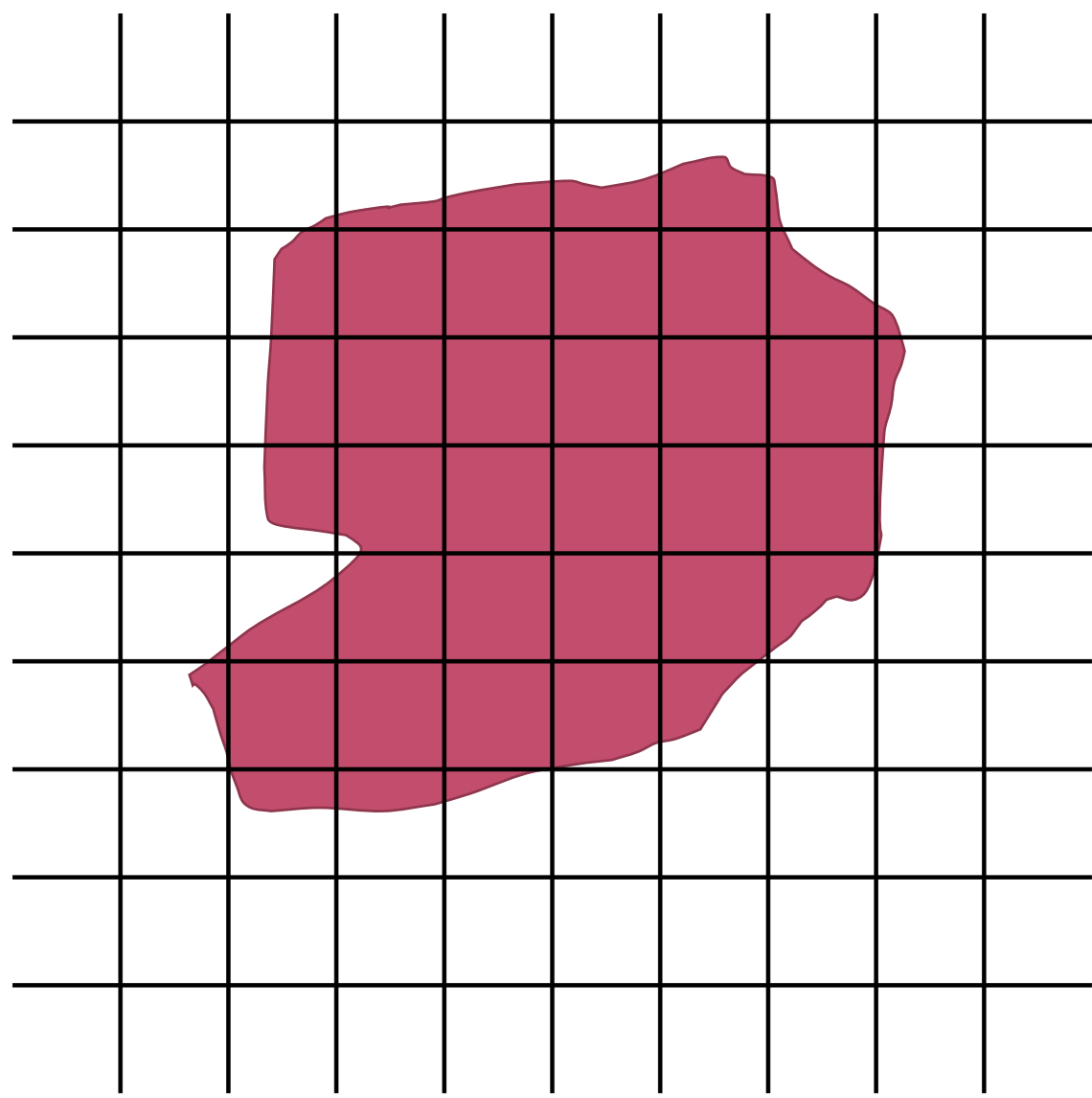
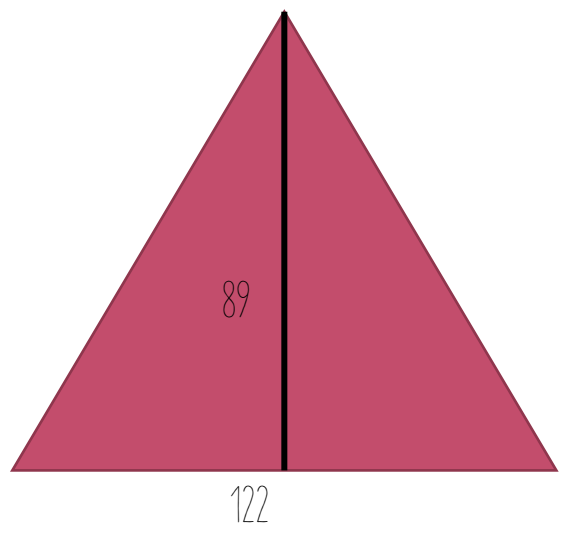
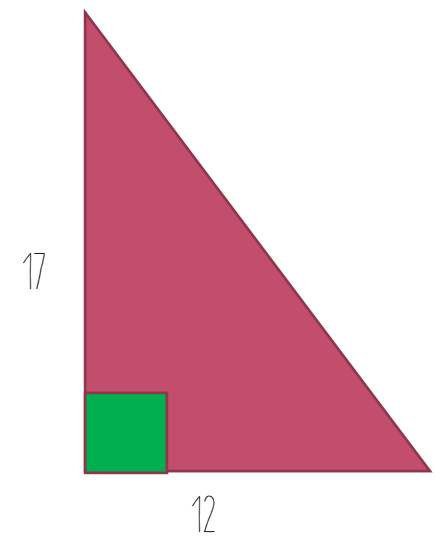
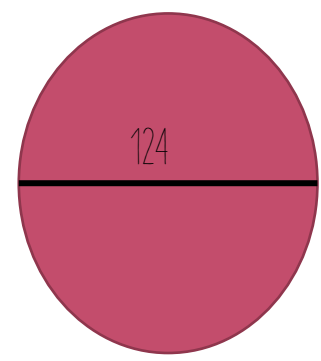
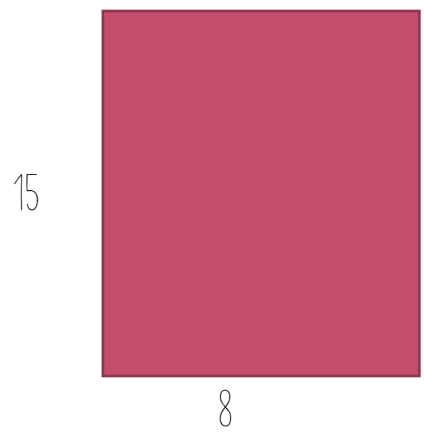
Turn into a percentage:  $3/17 =$

$4:7 =$

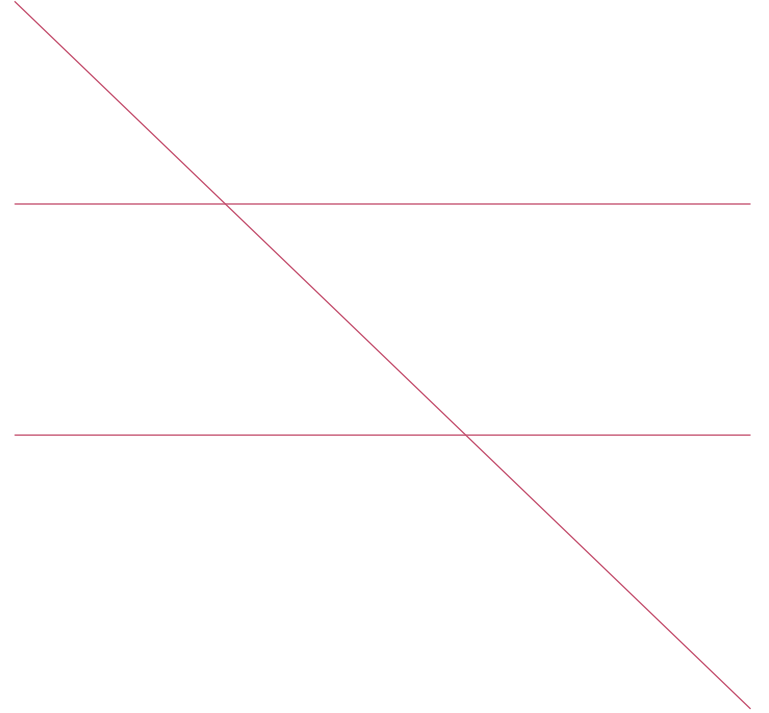
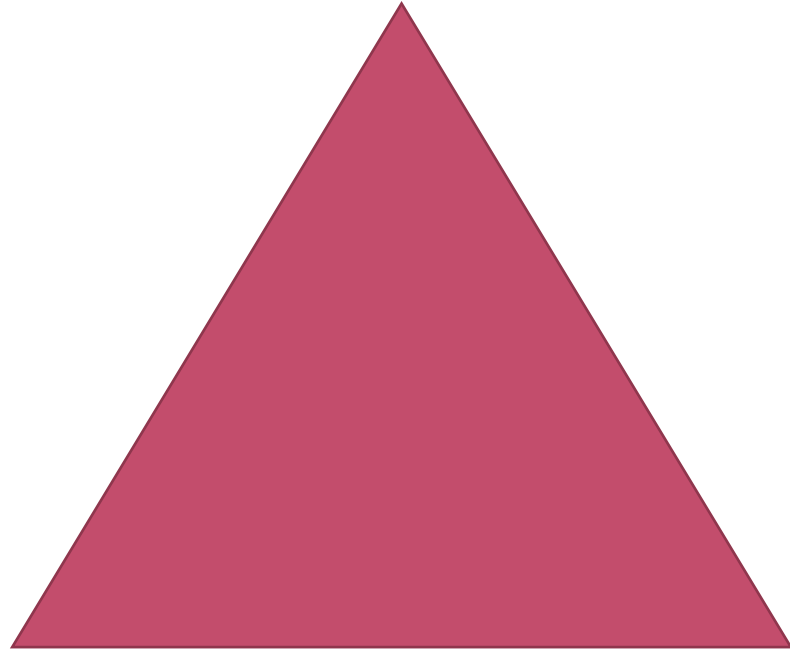
Find the length of the missing side



# Find the area



# Angles



Α α

ALPHA

Β β

BETA

Γ γ

GAMMA

Δ δ

DELTA

Ε ε

EPSILON

Ζ ζ

ZETA

Η η

ETA

Θ θ

THETA

Ι ι

IOTA

Κ κ

KAPPA

Λ λ

LAMBDA

Μ μ

MU

Ν ν

NU

Ξ ξ

XI

Ο ο

OMICRON

Π π

PI

Ρ ρ

RHO

Σ σ ς

SIGMA

Τ τ

TAU

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UPSILON

Φ φ

PHI

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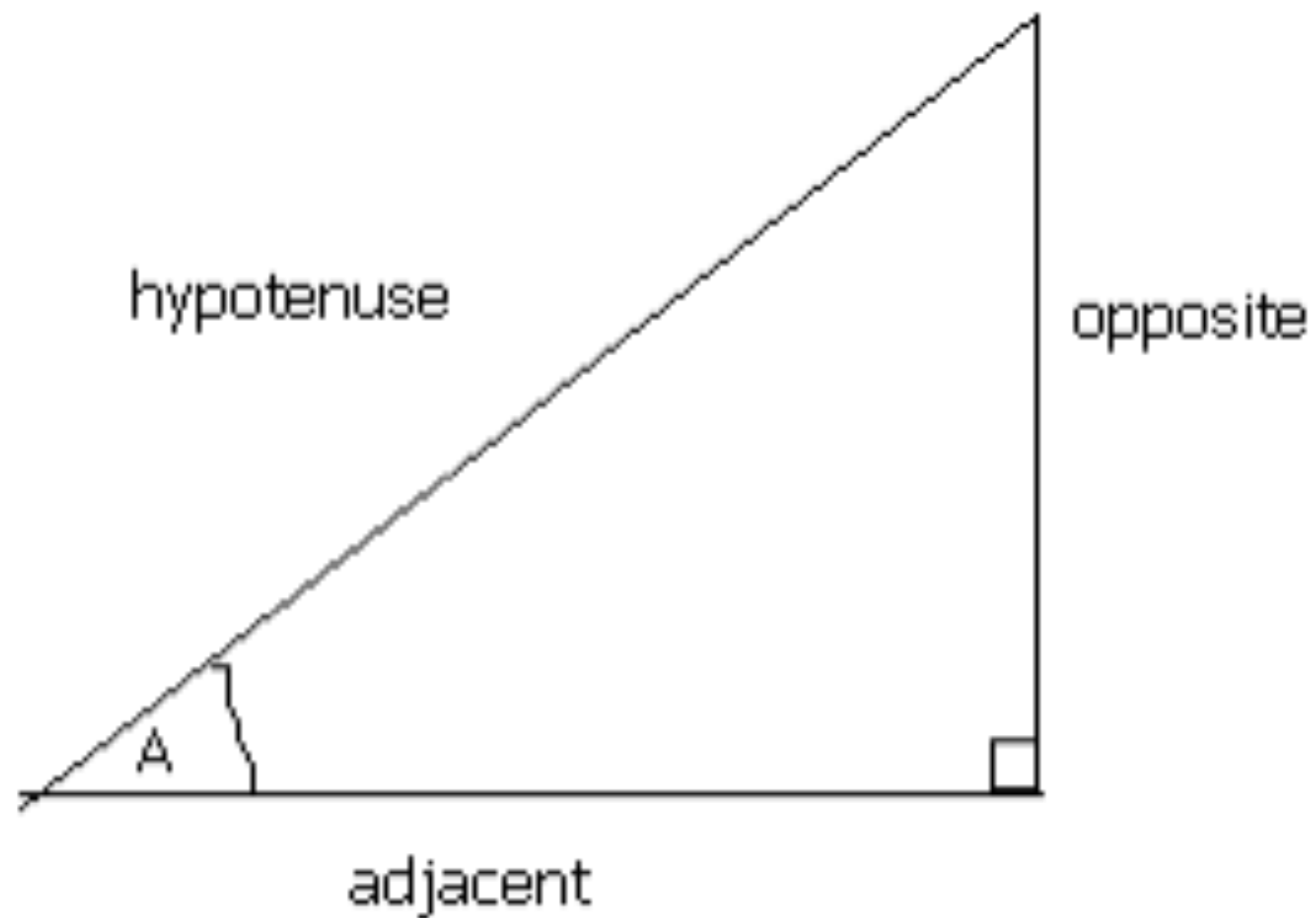
CHI

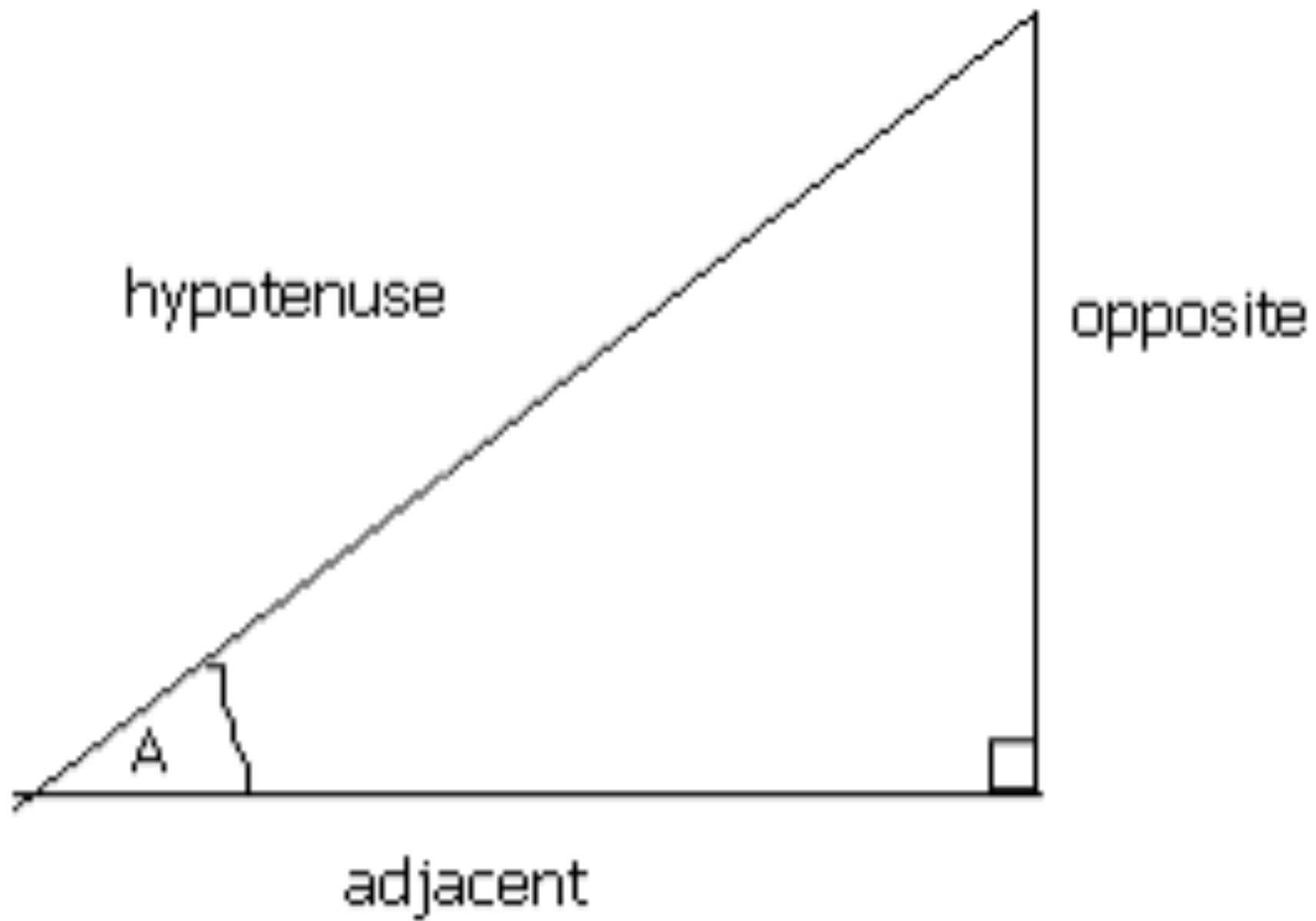
Ψ ψ

PSI

Ω ω

OMEGA





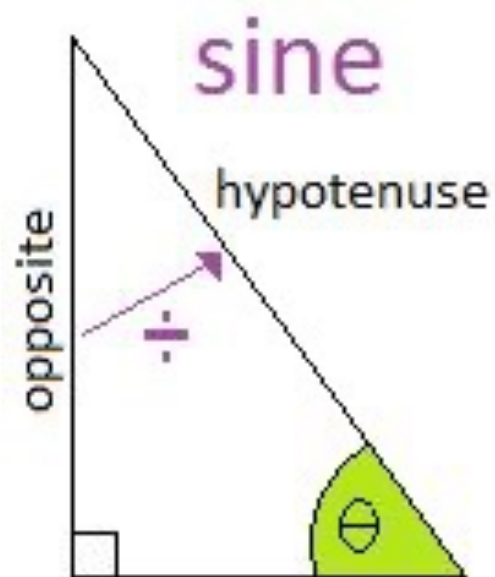




$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

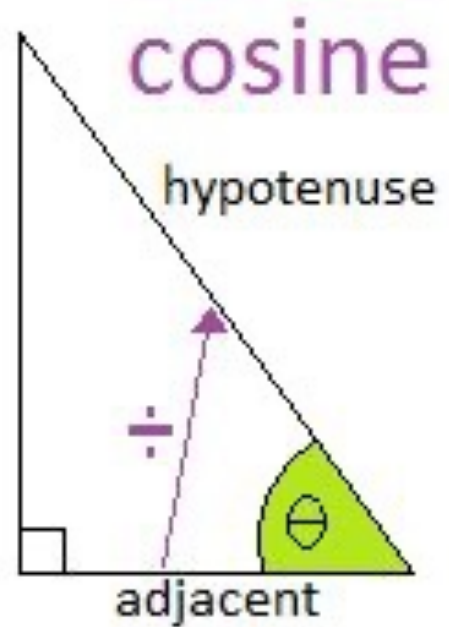
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}$$



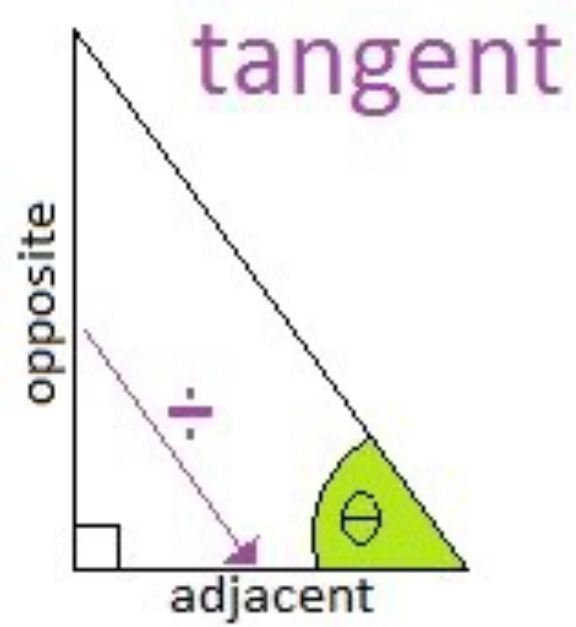
$$\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

SOH



$$\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

CAH



$$\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

TOA



Remove  
Ads

0

Layout



M+

M-

MR

MS

MC

+/-

(

)

%

C

1/x

 $\sqrt{\quad}$  $x^2$  $x^3$  $x^y$ 

7

8

9

÷

x!

ln

log

 $\log_2$  $e^y$ 

4

5

6

x

sin

 $\sin^{-1}$ 

sinh

 $\sinh^{-1}$ 

e

1

2

3

-

=

cos

 $\cos^{-1}$ 

cosh

 $\cosh^{-1}$  $\pi$ 

E

0

.

+

tan

 $\tan^{-1}$ 

tanh

 $\tanh^{-1}$ deg  
rad

# Steps for using SINE

---

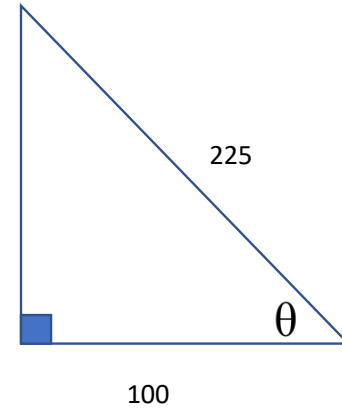
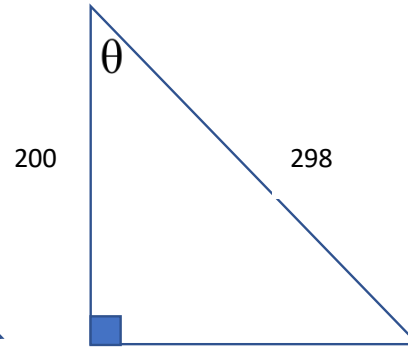
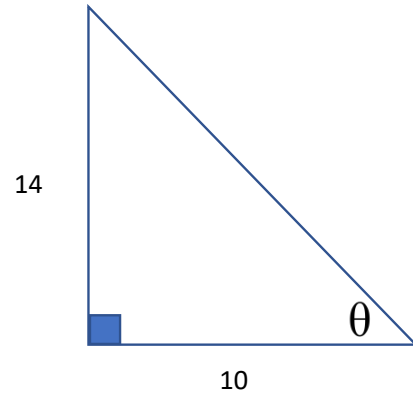
Using scientific calc.

1- Divide opposite by hypotenuse

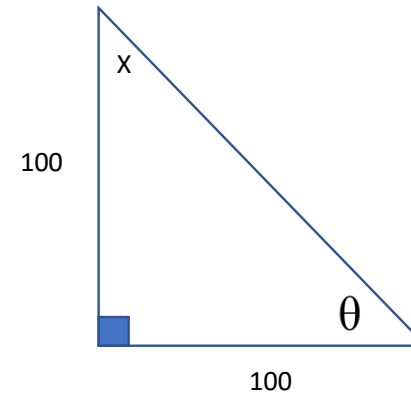
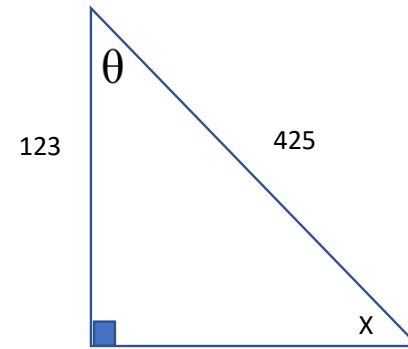
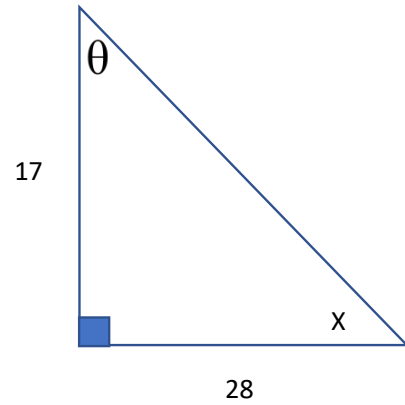
2- Press  $\sin^{-1}$  (second level)

That is the degree of the angle!

Label the sides and find the missing angle:



Label the sides and find the missing angle and the degrees for X:



# Probability

---

Coins or dice

Tree

4- Way

Candies in a dish (Non-replacing)

Magic doors



# 6-49

---

or .000000007

1 in 13,983,816

In a typical 6/49 game, each player chooses six distinct numbers from a range of 1-49. If the six numbers on a ticket match the numbers drawn by the lottery, the ticket holder is a jackpot winner—regardless of the order of the numbers. The probability of this happening is **1 in 13,983,816**.



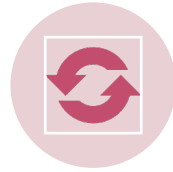


Probability

# Math – March 15th



1- Take 20 coins and drop them on a table. Make a list of how many heads and how many tails.



2- Repeat 20 times.



3- Make an observation about probability.



	HEADS	TAILS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

Total	HEADS	TAILS
-------	-------	-------

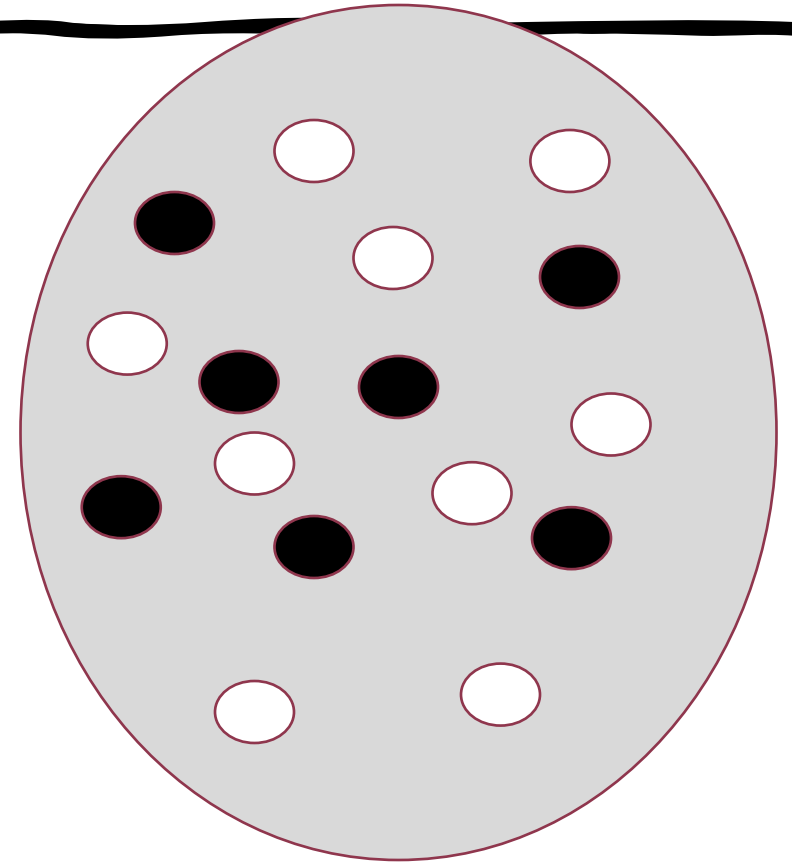
What does this experiment say about probability?

# Candies in a dish

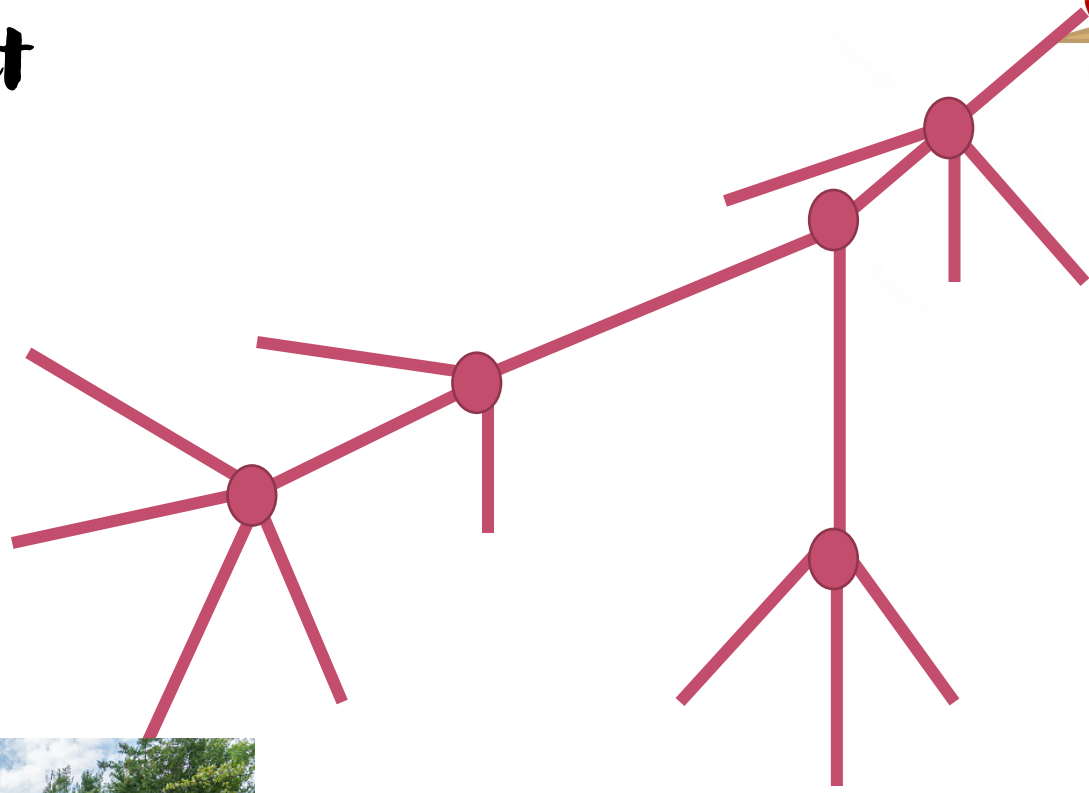
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What is the probability of picking:

A black candy, a white candy, a white candy, a black candy, and then a white candy?



*Step is coming home!  
What is the  
probability that he  
makes all the correct  
choices?*



# Deviation

---

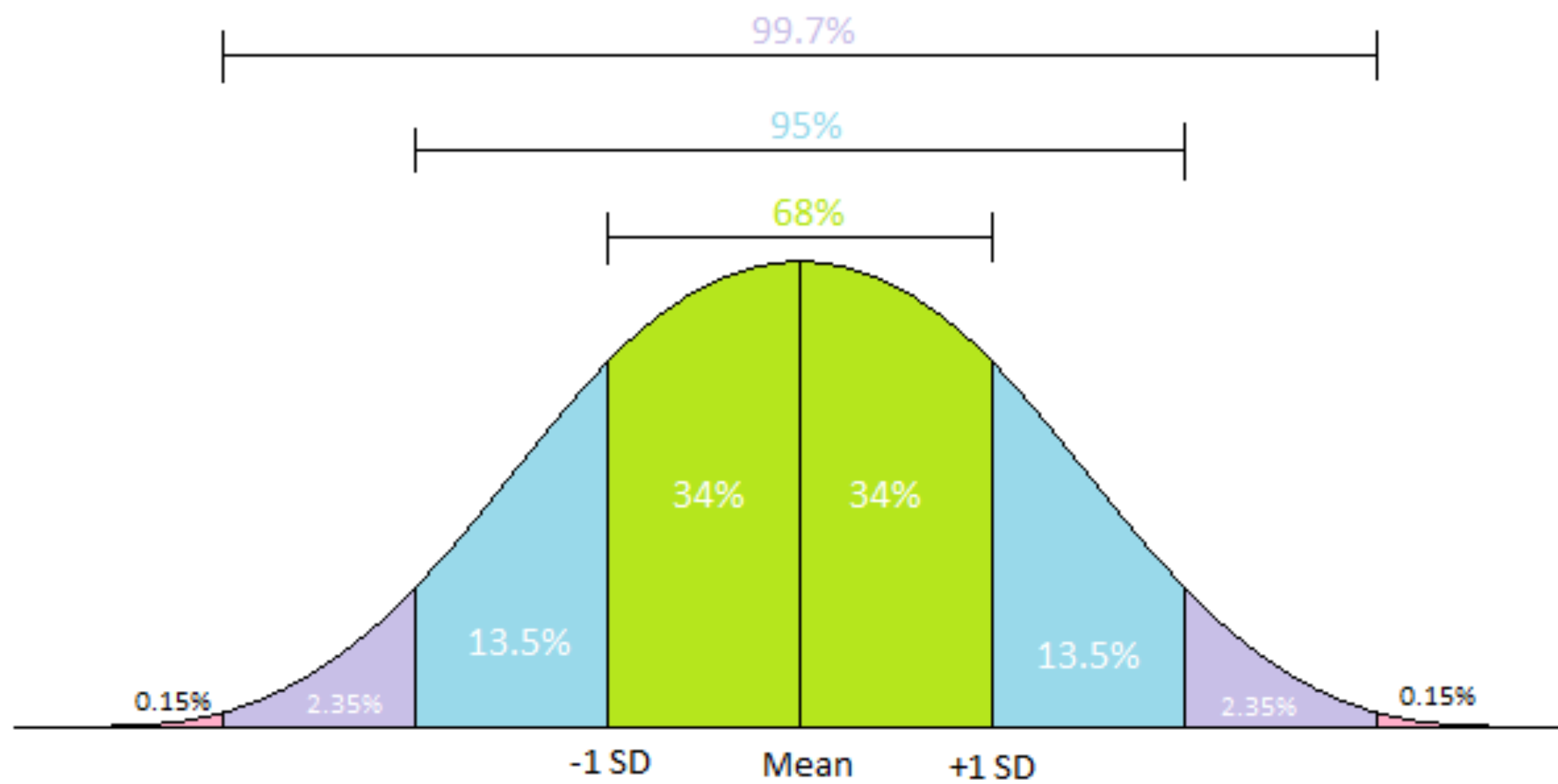
How scattered your data is or how far each value is from the average.

# Standard deviation

---

- 1- Find the mean of the values
- 2- Subtract the mean from each value
- 3- Square the results for each
- 4- Add all the squared results
- 5- Find the mean of the result
- 6- Squareroot it.
- 7- This answer is how much each value deviates from the mean

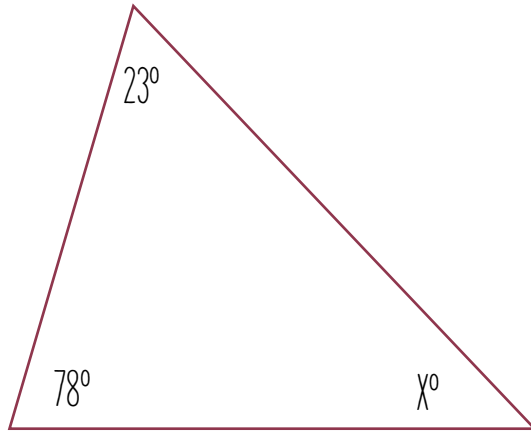
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$





# Angles

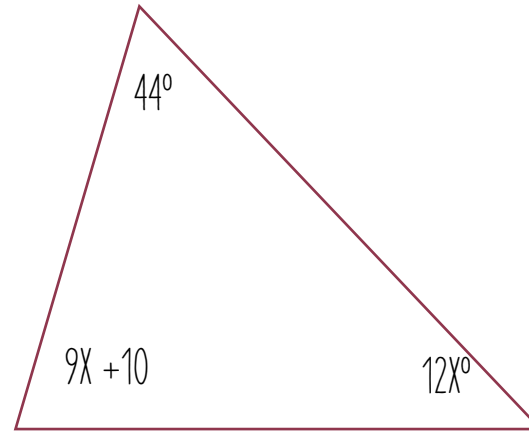
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$$23 + 78 + X = 180$$

$$X = 180 - 23 - 78$$

$$X = 79$$



$$44 + 9X + 10 + 12X = 180$$

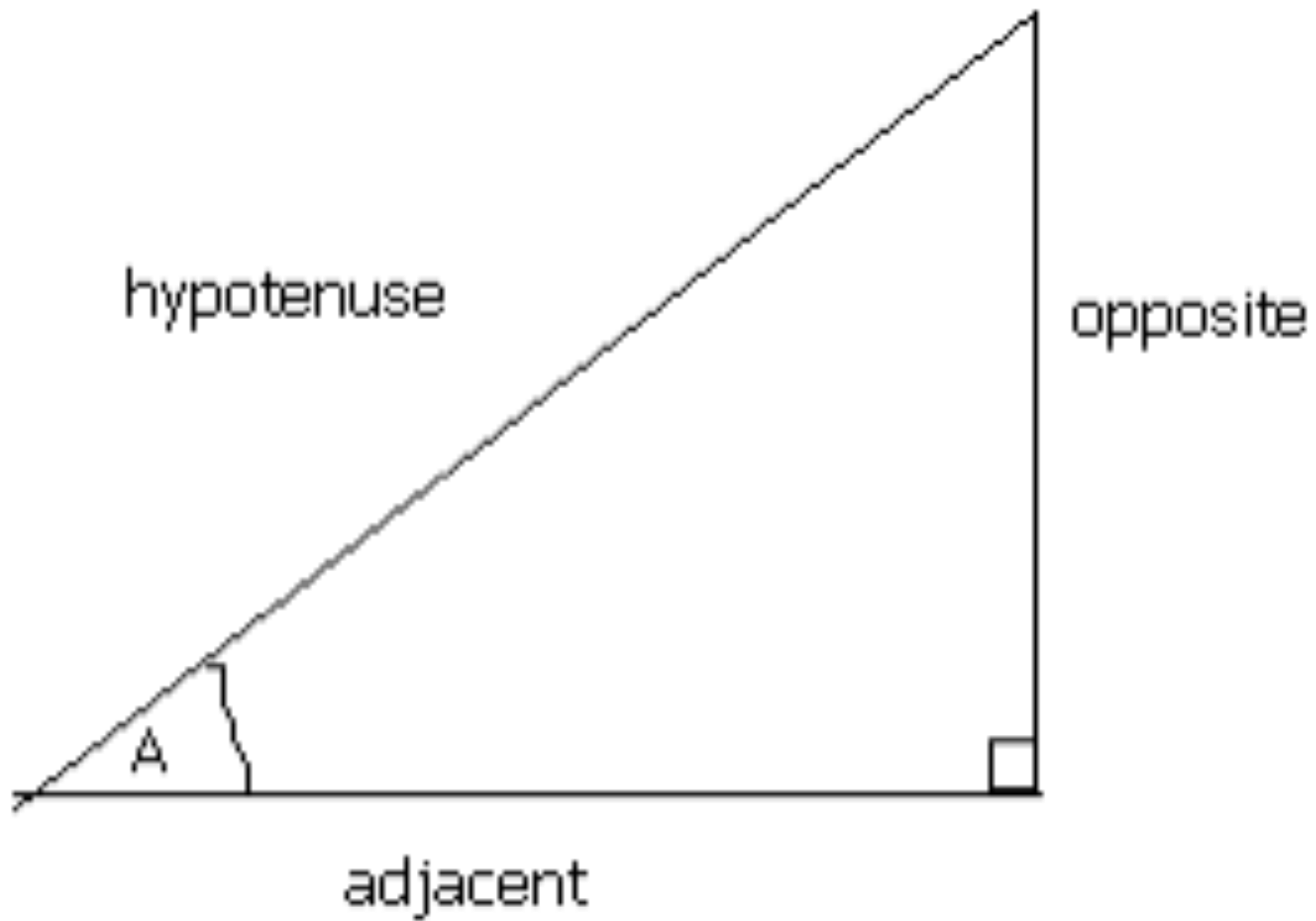
$$9X + 12X = 180 - 44 - 10$$

$$21X = 126$$

$$\underline{21X} = \underline{126}$$

$$21 = 21$$

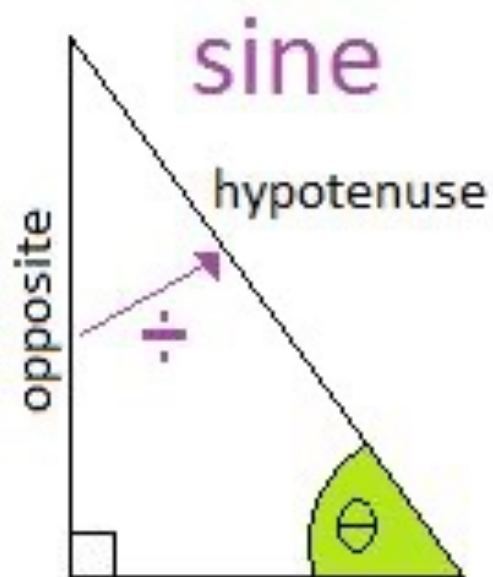
$$X = 6$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

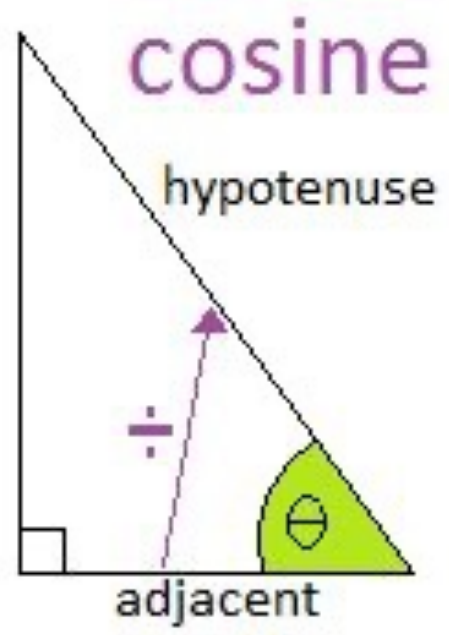
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}$$



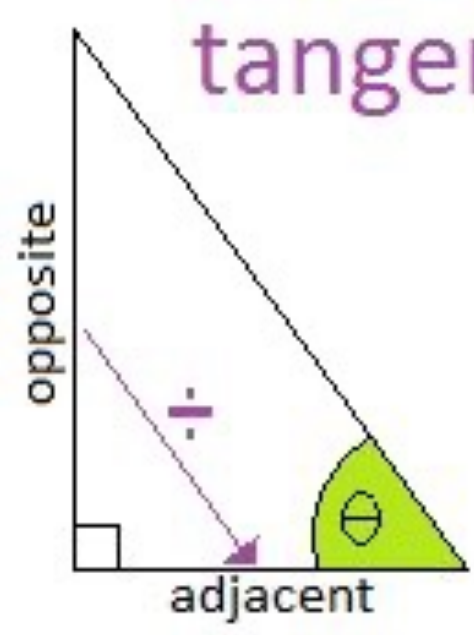
$$\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

SOH



$$\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

CAH



$$\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

TOA

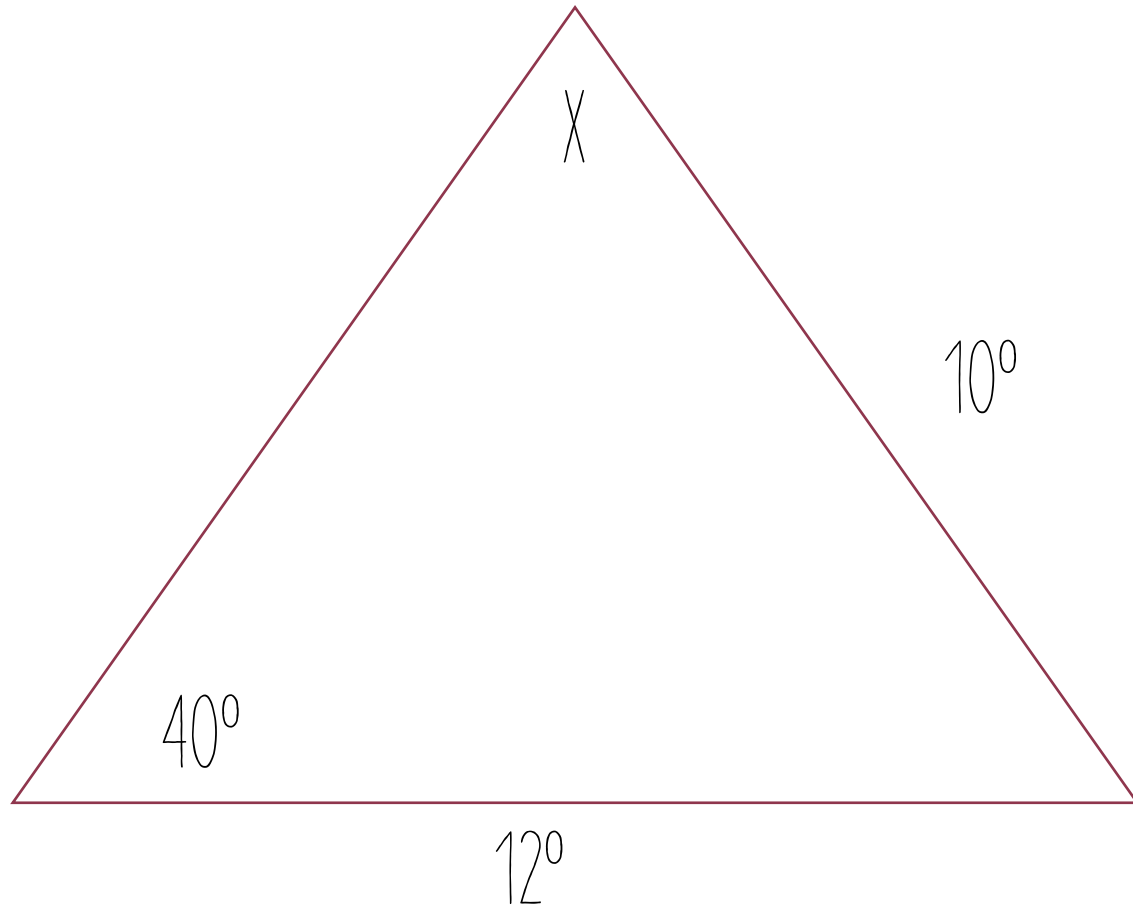
# Law of Sines

---

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

# Law of Sines

---



Step 1 - Label sides and angles

Step 2 - choose what part of the formula to use

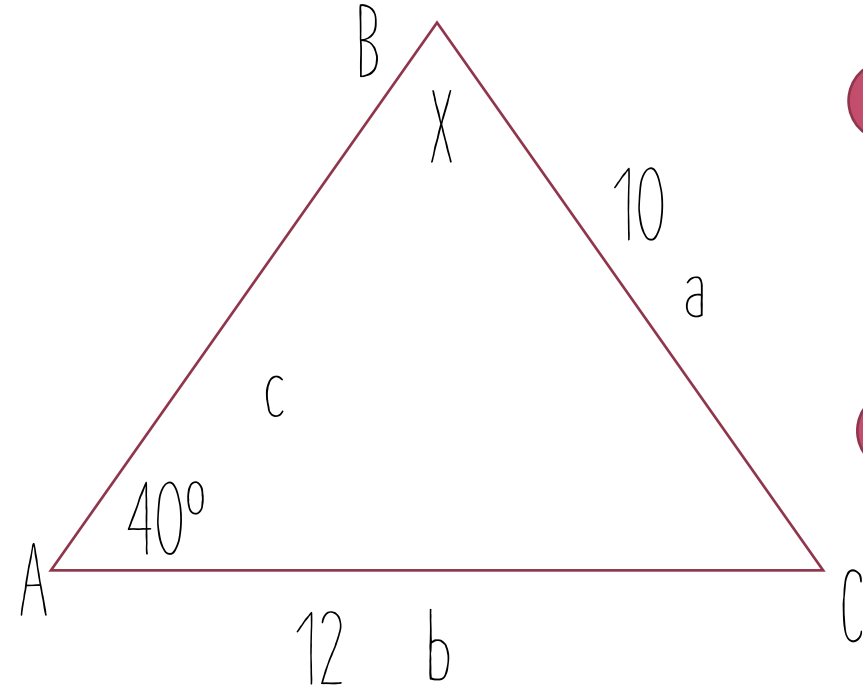
Step 3 - plug in the numbers you know

Step 4 - cross multiply

Step 5 - to isolate  $X$  multiply by  $\text{Sin}^{-1}$

# Law of Sines

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$



1  $\frac{\sin 40}{10} = \frac{\sin X}{12} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$

2  $12 \sin 40 = 10 \sin X$

3  $\frac{12 \sin 40}{10} = \frac{10 \sin X}{10}$

4  $1.2 \sin 40 = \sin X$

5  $1.2 \sin 40 = \sin X$   
 $.77 = \sin X$

6  $.77 = \sin X$   
 $.77 \sin^{-1} = X$

7  $X = 50.47$

# Line

A set of points that extend endlessly

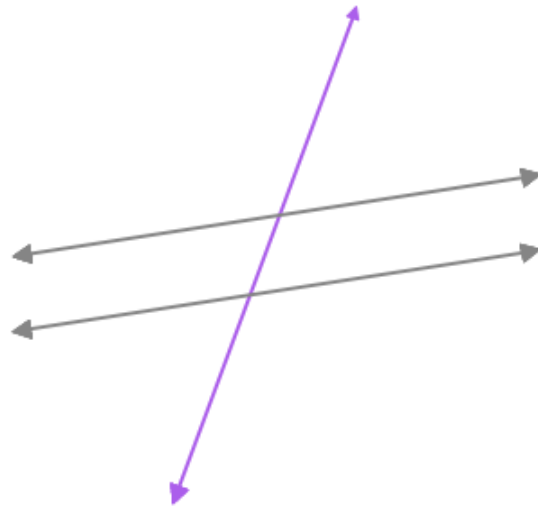
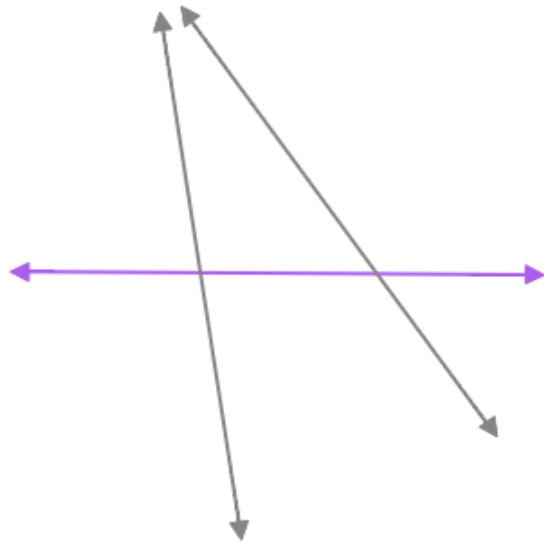




# Lines

---

Straight lines will intersect only once unless they are parallel



# Lines

---

$$Y = mx + b$$

$m = \text{slope}$

$b = y \text{ intercept}$

$$Y = 3x + 18$$

$\text{Slope} = 3$

$y \text{ intercept} = 18$



# Lines

---

If two lines have the same slope, they are parallel

e.g.  $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 18$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x + 23$$

$$y = 35x + 18$$

$$y = 35x + 45$$



# Lines



If the slope two lines are the negative reciprocal, then they are perpendicular

e.g.  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 18$

$$y = 2x + 18$$

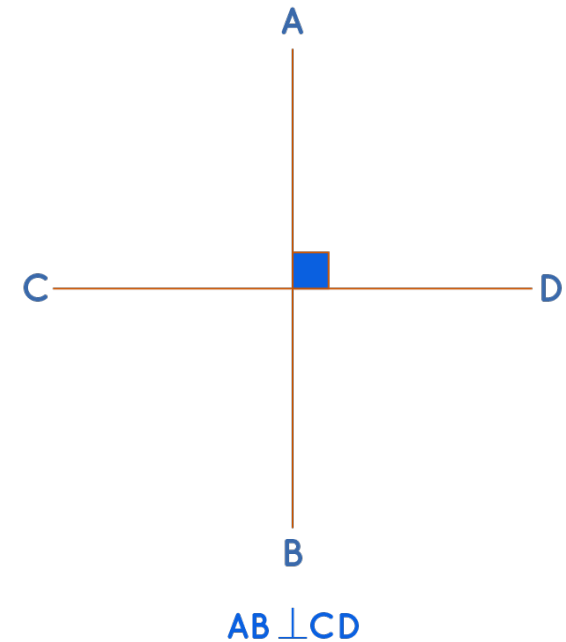
$$y = \frac{2}{5}x + 18$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{2}x + 18$$

$$y = 6x + 18$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{6}x + 18$$

Perpendicular Lines



# Points

---

Points have  $x,y$  coordinates

e.g.  $(2,5)$



# Points on a line

---

Equation of line is  $y = 2x - 29$

Point K is on that line

The y-coordinate for point K is 21.

What is the x coordinate for point K?



1- What can you tell me about the sets of lines:

a)  $y = 2/3x + 18$

$y = 2/3x + 23$

b)  $y = 2/5x + 18$

$y = -5/2x + 18$

c)  $y = 5x + 22$

$y = 1/2 x + 14$

2- Make a chart and draw the graph for

a)  $2x - 4y < 24$

b)  $-3x = y + 15$

c)  $4x - 44 > 2y$



3) Equation of line is  $y = 4x + 12$

Point K is on that line

The y-coordinate for point K is 16.

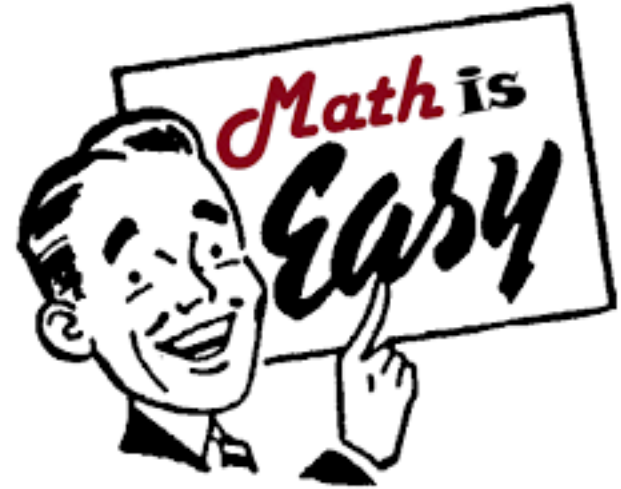
What is the x coordinate for point K?

4) Equation of line is  $y = -15x + 20$

Point K is on that line

The y-coordinate for point K is 5.

What is the x coordinate for point K?





$$a_0 = 1 [a_0]$$

$$\arcsin(z)$$

Math Online April 26<sup>th</sup>

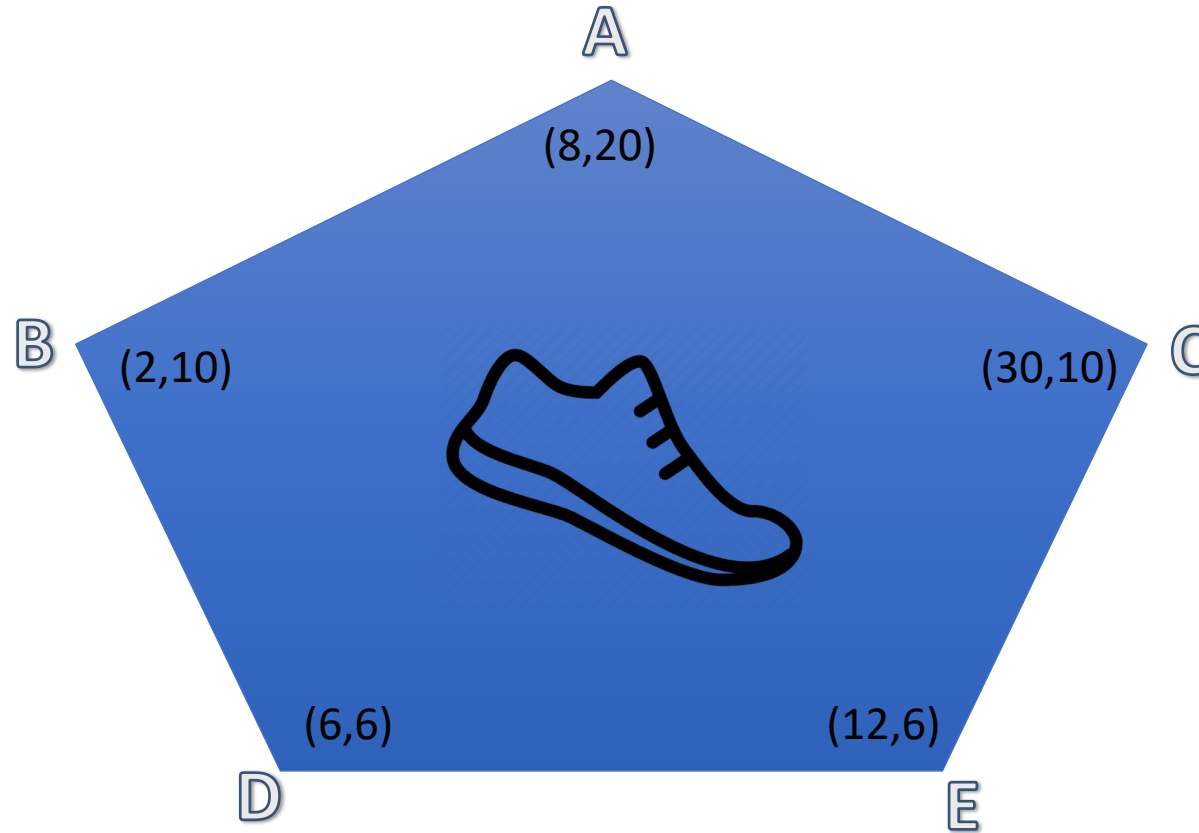
Optimal Solution

$$x_{n+1} =$$

Jonny is getting commission for selling shoes.

Men's shoes (x) = \$1.25/each

Women's shoes (y) = \$2.75/each



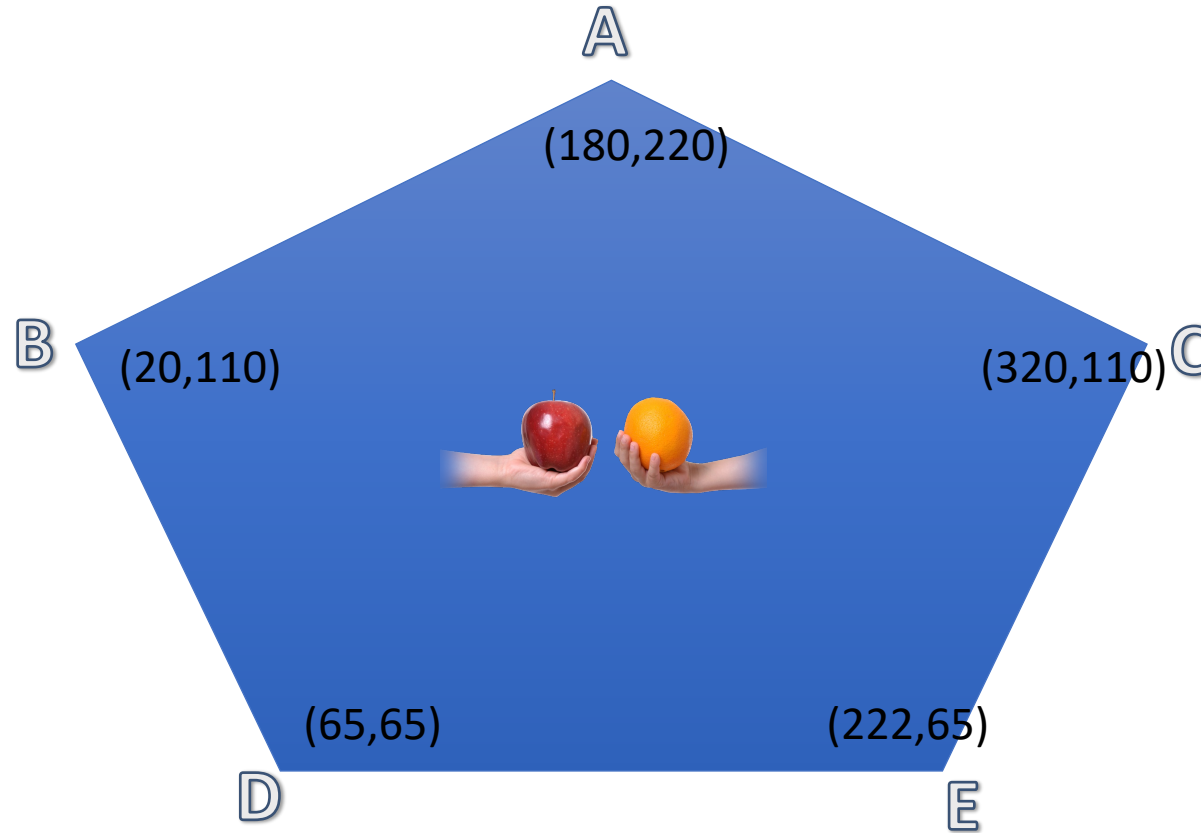
Jonny has five spots in the store from which he can sell shoes.

What location will give him the most amount of money? How much?

What location will give him the least amount of money? How much?

Roxy sells apples and oranges.

Apples (x) = \$.40/each  
Oranges (y) = \$.55/each



Roxy has five spots in Montreal from which she can sell fruit.  
What location will give her the most amount of money? How much?  
What location will give her the least amount of money? How much?

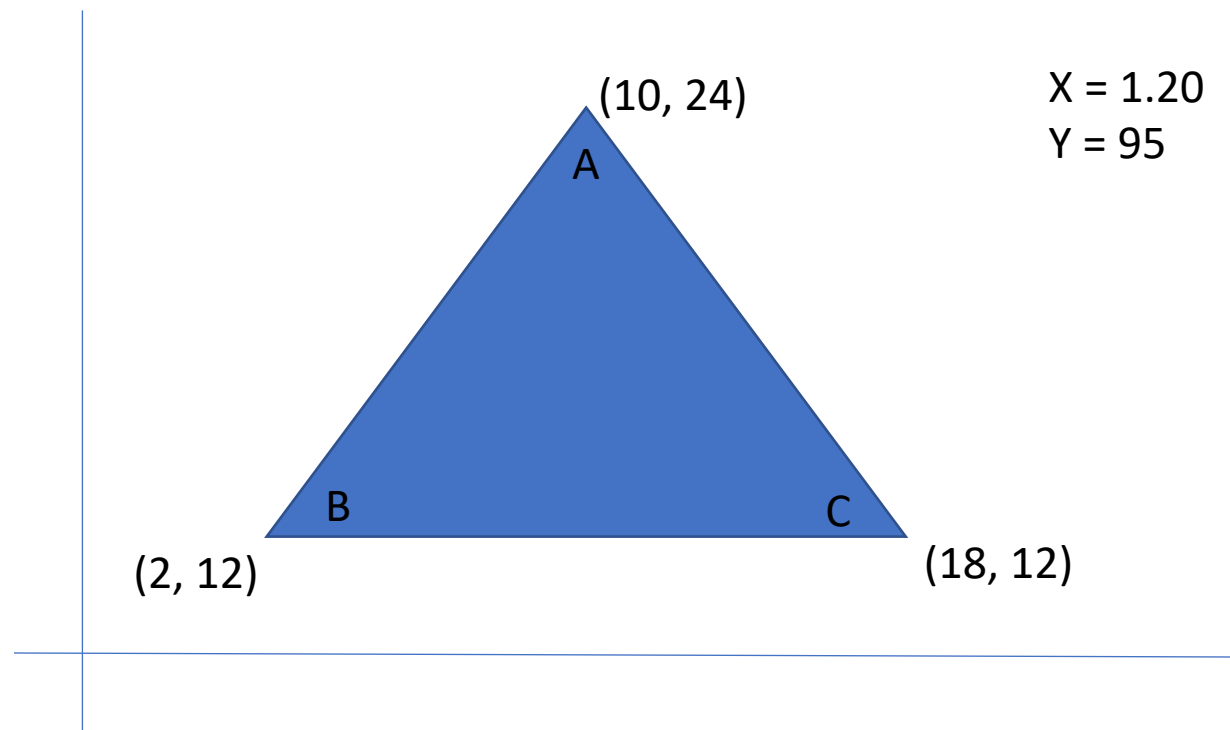
Bob sells worms ( $x$ ) and grasshoppers ( $y$ ). He has three stores (A,B,C).

Which store is his most profitable?

Which store is his least profitable one?

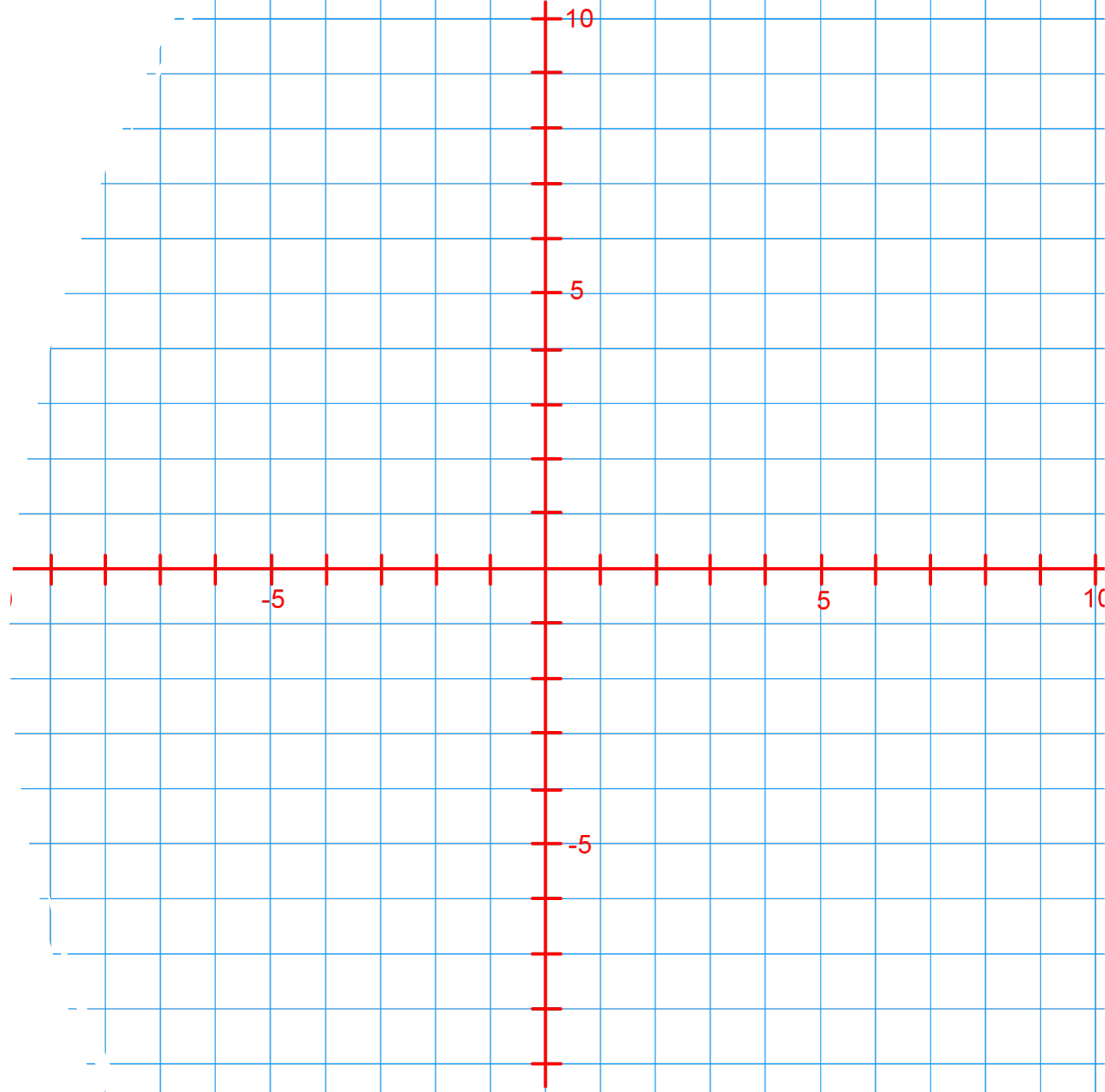
What is the difference between the two.

Bob opens a store at the mid-point of store A & B. What will his sales be?



The equation of the line is  $2X + 4Y = 24$

If  $X = \$6$  and  $Y = \$2$ , what is the value of each point at the X and Y intercepts?



### 13. THE GREENHOUSE

Alex wants to buy a greenhouse that has a square base. Two stores sell square-based greenhouses.

The cost of a square-based greenhouse depends on the length of a side of its base.

#### STORE G

Function  $g$  described below can be used to determine the cost of the square-based greenhouse sold at Store G.

$$g(x) = ax^2$$

where  $x$ : length of a side of the base of the greenhouse, in metres

$g(x)$ : cost of the square-based greenhouse sold at Store G, in dollars

#### STORE H

Function  $h$  described below can be used to determine the cost of the square-based greenhouse sold at Store H.

$$h(x) = bx^2$$

where  $x$ : length of a side of the base of the greenhouse, in metres

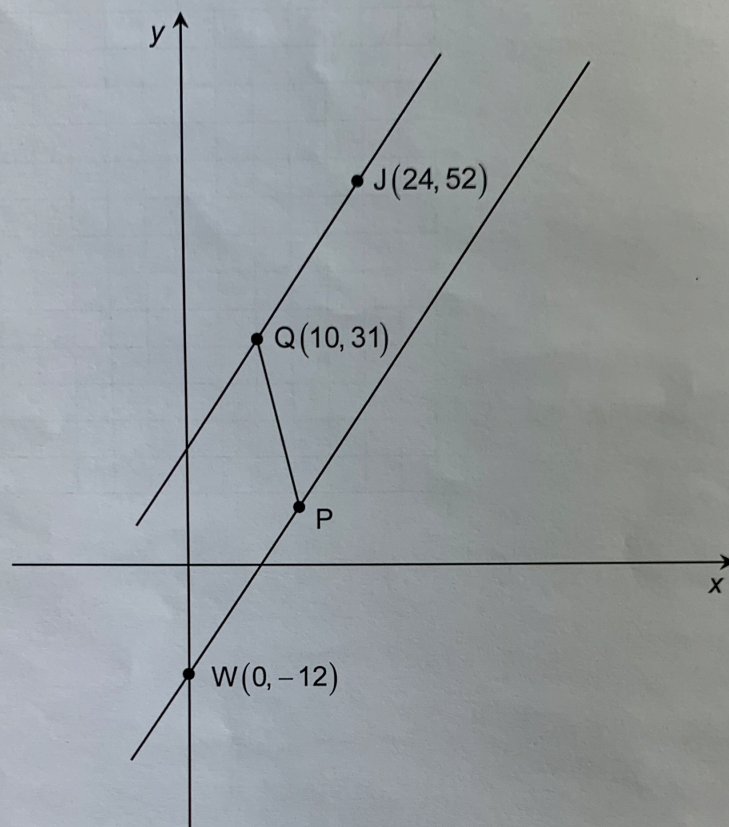
$h(x)$ : cost of the square-based greenhouse sold at Store H, in dollars

- ♦ A square-based greenhouse whose base has a side length of 3 m costs \$1 755 at Store G.
- ♦ A square-based greenhouse whose base has a side length of 2.4 m costs \$1 152 at Store H.
- ♦ The greenhouse Alex wants to buy costs \$2 388.75 at Store G.

How much will it cost Alex to buy this greenhouse at Store H?

#### 14. LINE SEGMENT QP

Consider lines QJ and WP as well as line segment QP represented below in the Cartesian plane.



- ◆ The x-coordinate of point P is 14.
- ◆ Lines QJ and WP are parallel lines.

To the nearest hundredth of a unit, what is the length of line segment QP?

Y

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

 $(x_1, y_1)$  $(x_2, y_2)$ 

mathwarehouse.com

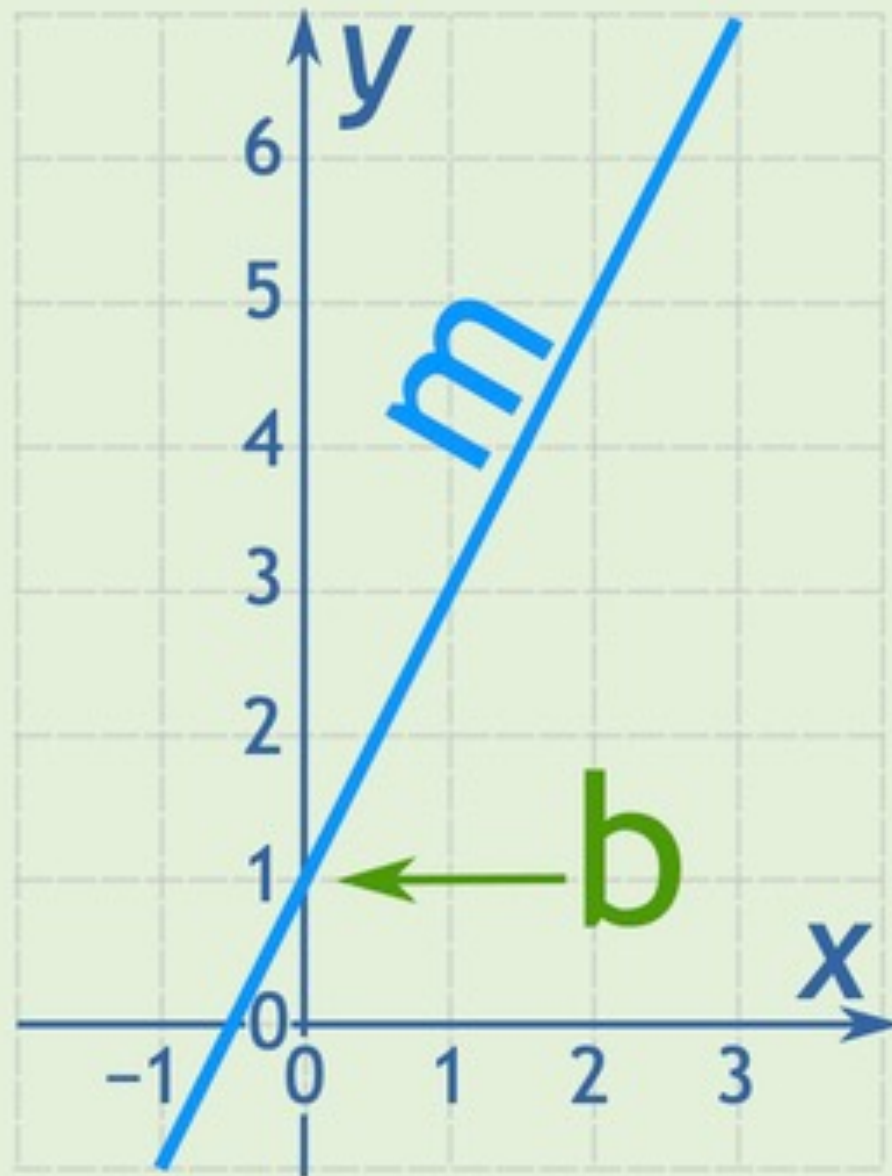
X



Slope or Gradient

$$y = mx + b$$

y value when  $x = 0$



# Final Project

Design a:

Building

Room

Playground

Piece of furniture

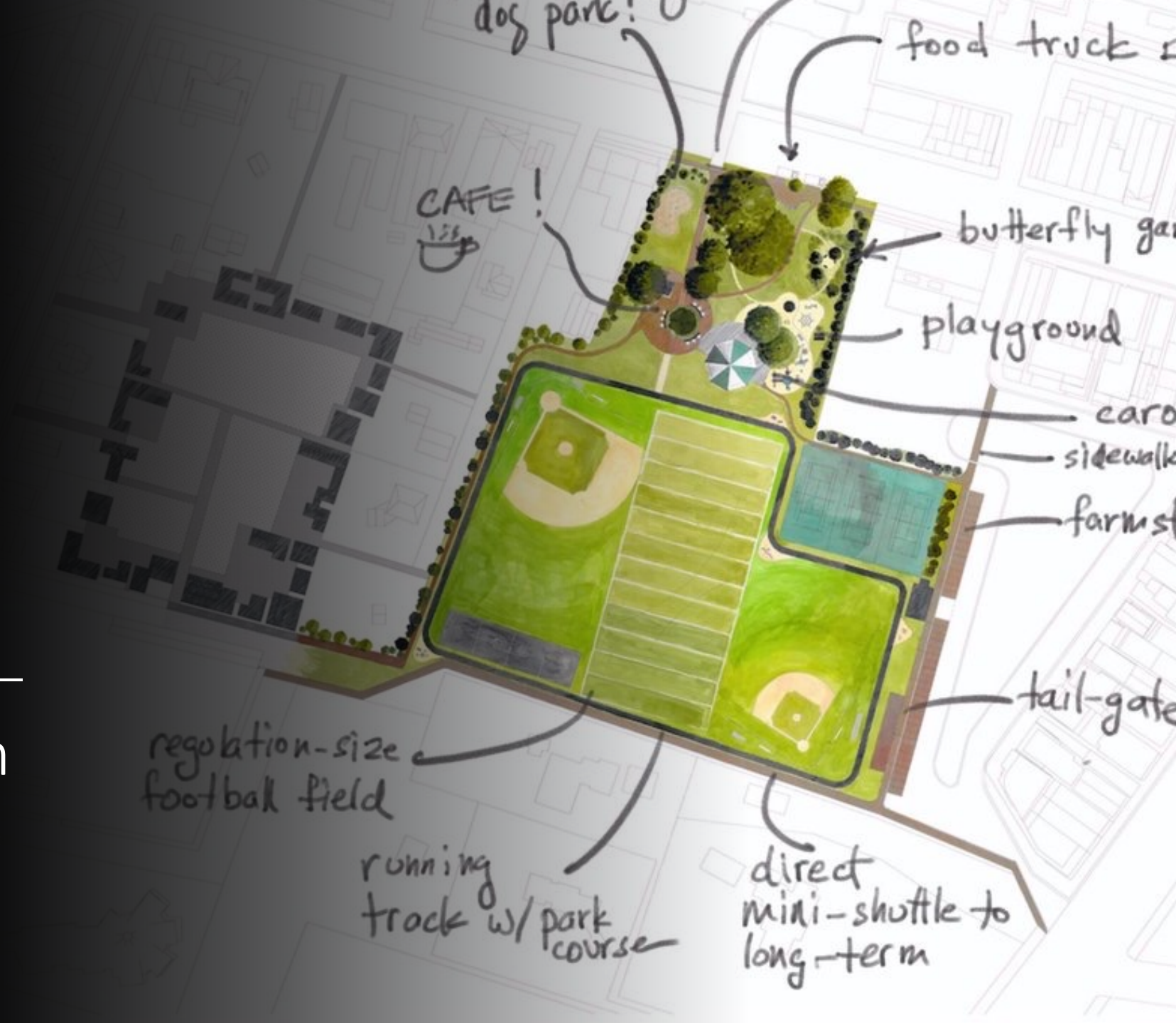
Garden

...

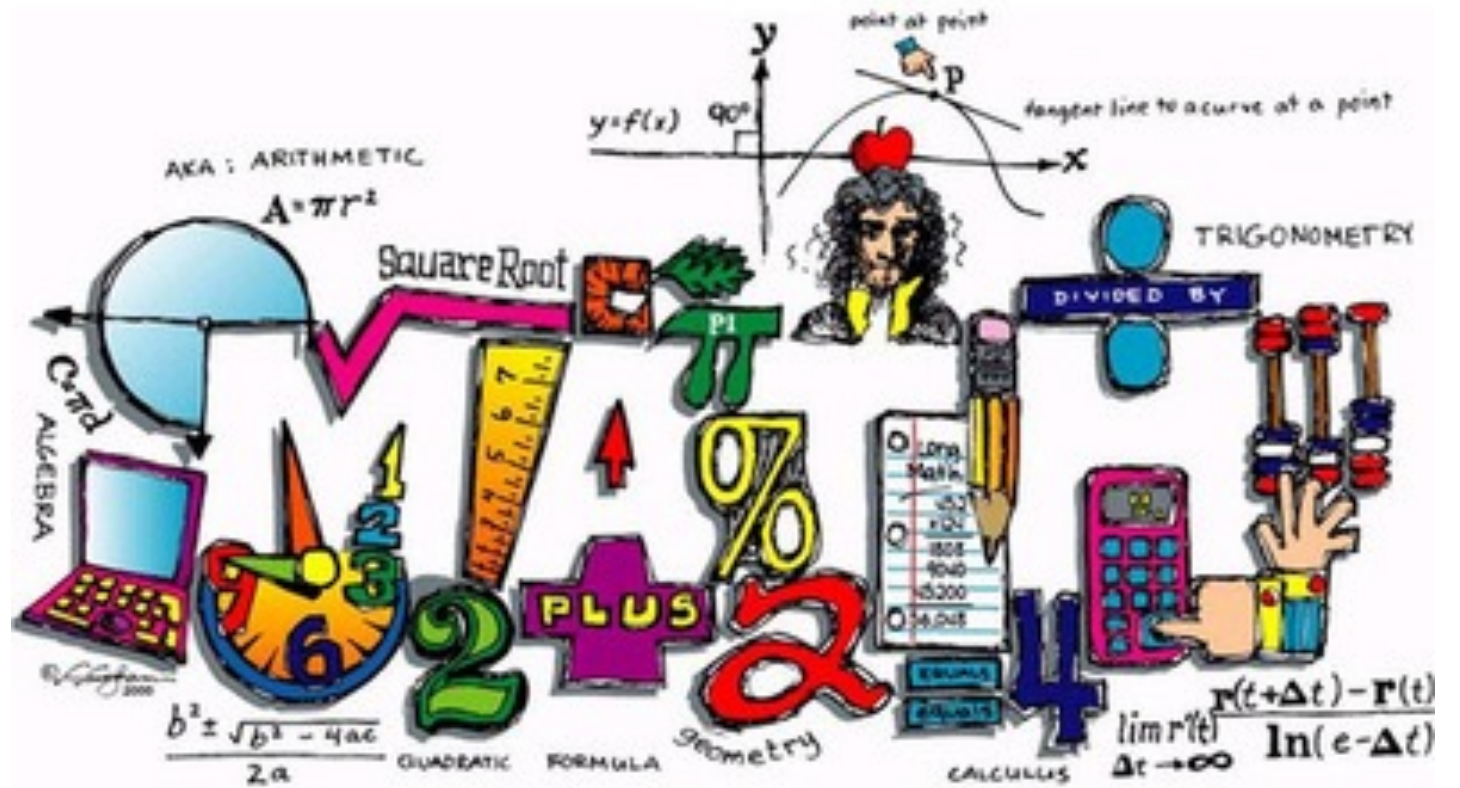


Do a rough sketch and submit a proposal

Due Friday May 12th



Demonstrate  
your use of  
math in the  
final drawing



Pythagoras

Slope of a line

Equation of a line

Sin, Cos, Tan

Pick's Formula

1-d/D

Ratio, fraction  
percentage

Pi r<sup>2</sup>

Distance

Mid-point

Shapes / Area



7. Of the 480 employees in a company:

- ◆ 254 employees earn an annual salary of less than \$50 000
- ◆ 2 employees earn an annual salary of \$50 000
- ◆ 224 employees earn an annual salary of more than \$50 000

What percentile rank is associated with an annual salary of \$50 000?

## 11. BARS OF SOAP

Three scales are set up on a table. Bars of soap are placed on each scale. The bars of soap are in the shape of either a cylinder or a prism.

All bars of soap with the same shape have the same mass.

The table below provides information on the bars of soap placed on each scale.

	Number of bars of soap in the shape of a cylinder	Number of bars of soap in the shape of a prism	Total mass of the bars of soap (g)
Scale 1	8	5	3 680
Scale 2	5	4	2 580
Scale 3	2	7	?

What is the total mass of the bars of soap placed on scale 3?

# Crack The Password?



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A numeric lock has a 3 digit key

## HINT

6	8	2
---	---	---

One number is correct  
and well placed

6	1	4
---	---	---

One number is correct  
but wrongly placed

2	0	6
---	---	---

Two number are correct  
but wrongly placed

7	3	8
---	---	---

Nothing is correct

7	8	0
---	---	---

One number is correct  
but wrongly placed



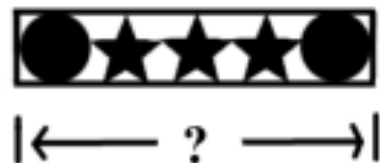
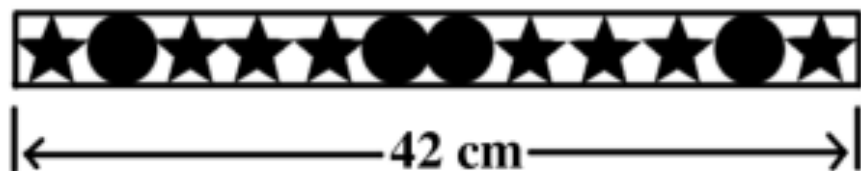
5. Are the following lines **perpendicular or not**?  
Explain your answer.

Line 1:  $y = 4x + 5$

Line 2:  $y = -0.25x + 8$

4. Determine the length of the smallest segment.

- What does 'x' represent in this problem? \_\_\_\_\_
- What does 'y' represent in this problem? \_\_\_\_\_



3. Thomas gets a job selling **pizza** and **hot dogs** at local soccer games. He keeps a record of his sales in a table.

	<b>Pizza</b>	<b>Hot dogs</b>	<b>Sales (\$)</b>
<b>Game 1</b>	72	50	237
<b>Game 2</b>	35	40	138.75
<b>Game 3</b>	90	68	?

- **What does 'x' represent in this problem?** \_\_\_\_\_
  - **What does 'y' represent in this problem?** \_\_\_\_\_
- d) How much does a slice of pizza cost?
- e) How much does he earn for a hot dog?
- f) How much money did Thomas earn during game 3?

6. Are the following lines **perpendicular or not**?  
Explain your answer.

Line 1:  $y = \frac{3}{2}x + 1$

Line 2:  $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$

3. With a \$50 bill, you can buy 14 cookies and get \$28.30 in change.

a) What does 'x' represent? \_\_\_\_\_

b) How much does a cookie cost?