EaD Comprehensive Lesson Flans



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BASIC 7

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 4

Strand:	Algebra	S	Sub-Stra	ınd:	Alge	braic Expre	ession	S
Content Standard:	B7.2.2.1 Simplify algebraic expressions involving the four basic operations and substituting values to evaluate algebraic expressions.							
Indicator (s)	using simple logic to t instructions into an alg B7.2.2.1.2 Perform ad	algebraic expression. addition and subtraction of				ners can simplify		
	algebraic expressions with rational coefficients. B7.2.2.1.3 Perform multiplication and division of algebraic expressions with rational coefficients.							
Week Ending	28-04-2023							
Class	B.S.7	Class Size:			Dur	ation:		
Subject	Mathematics						1	
Reference	Mathematics Curricul	um, Teachers Reso	ource Pa	ck, Learne	rs Res	source Pack	, Text	tbook.
Teaching / Learning Resources	Charts, Poster, Pictures.			Core impetencies: • Analyze and make distin judgment about viewpoints expressed in an argument • Ability to effectively defigoals towards solving a problem			nt viewpoints n argument to effectively define owards solving a	
DAYS	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MA	IN					PHASE 3: REFLECTION
MONDAY 24-04-2023	statements.	real life situations.				Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.		

		 Common examples & applications of algebra use in daily life Catch the ball game played by 4-5-year-old kids. Making a schedule of activities. Preparing the food or doubling or halving the recipe. A kid developing spatial intelligence. Finding the tax liability. Astrological calculations. Technological developments. Budgeting. 	
TUESDAY 25-04-2023	Learners brainstorm to write expressions in simplest forms	 Assist Learners to simplify algebraic expressions by adding. Learners in small groups to discuss on how to simplify algebraic expressions by subtracting. Discuss with Learners on how to write expressions for the perimeter of the shapes Example 1 The algebraic expression 5x is an example of one single term. It has factors 5 and x. The 5 is called the coefficient of the term and the x is a variable. Example 2 5x + 3y has two terms. First term: 5x, has factors 55 and x Second term: 3y, has factors 33 and y The 55 and 33 are called the coefficients of the terms. Example 3 The expression 3\$2-7\$\$+2\$\$3x2-7ab+2eπ 	Reflect on how to simplify expressions. Exercise; Simplify the following expressions: 1. $5xx + 4 - 9yy + 3xx + 2yy - 7$ 2. $2pp - 3qq + 3pp + 5qq$ 3. $4xx + 7 - 2xx - 4$ 4. $7xxyy + 5xx - 4xx + 2xxyy - 3$

		has three terms. First term: $3 \diamondsuit 23x2$ has factors 33 and x^2 Second term: $-7 \diamondsuit \diamondsuit -7ab$ has factors $-7-7$, a and b Third Term: $2 \diamondsuit \diamondsuit 2e\pi$; has factors 22 , $\diamondsuit e$, and $\diamondsuit \pi$. The 33, $-7-7$ and 22 are called coefficients of the terms. Like Terms "Like terms" are terms that contain the same variables raised to the same power. Example 4 $3x^2$ and $7x^2$ are like terms. Example 5 $-8x^2$ and $5y^2$ are not like terms, because the variable is not the same.	
THURSDAY 27-04-2023	Demonstrate on how to solve multiplications of algebraic expressions.	 Assist learners to simplify algebraic expressions by multiplying. Learners brainstorm to write expressions for the area of given shapes. Assist Learners to solve division of algebraic expressions. Multiplication of Two Monomials An algebraic expression is considered a monomial when it only contains one term like 5ab. Monomials usually include variables, numbers, or multiple numbers and/or variables that are multiplied together. Product of two monomials = numerical coefficients × variable parts Example: Find the product of 6ab and -3a²b³ Solution 	Individual Learners to practice solving more examples of division of algebraic expressions.

 $6ab \times -3a^{2}b^{3}$ $= 6 \times -3 \times ab \times a^{2}b^{3}$ $= -18 \times a^{1+2} \times b^{1+3}$ $= -18a^{3}b^{4}$

Multiplication of a Polynomial by a Monomial

An algebraic expression is considered a polynomial when it contains variables, coefficients, that involve only the operations of subtraction, addition, multiplication, and non-negative integer exponentiation of variables.

Multiply each term of the polynomial by the monomial, using the <u>distributive law</u>: $a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$

Example: Find following product: $5a^2b^2 \times (3a^2 - 4ab + 6b^2)$

Solution

$$5a^2b^2 \times (3a^2 - 4ab + 6b^2)$$

= $(5a^2b^2) \times (3a^2) + (5a^2b^2) \times (-4ab) + (5a^2b^2) \times (6b^2)$
= $15a^4b^2 - 20a^3b^3 + 30a^2b^4$

Multiplication of Two Binomials

An algebraic expression is considered binomial when it is made of the sum or difference of two terms. We multiply two binomials by using the distributive law of multiplication twice.

Let us find the product of two binomials (a + b) and (c + d).

$$(a + b) \times (c + d)$$

= $a \times (c + d) + b \times (c + d)$
= $a \times c + a \times d + b \times c + b \times d$
= $ac + ad + bc + bd$

Example: Multiply (3a + 5b) and (5a - 7b).

Solution

(I) Horizontal multiplication method

	(3a + 5b) × (5a - 7b)	
	= 3a × (5a - 7b) + 5b × (5a - 7b)	
	$= (3a \times 5a - 3a \times 7b) + (5b \times 5a - 5b \times 7b)$	
	= (15a ² - 21ab) + (25ab - 35b ²)	
	= 15a ² - 21ab + 25ab - 35b ²	
	$= 15a^2 + 4ab - 35b^2$	
	(II) Column wise multiplication	
	IV. Multiplication by Polynomial	
	Example: Multiply $(5x^2 - 6x + 9)$ with $(2x - 3)$	

Name of Teacher:

School:

District: