**Standard Math Presumed Knowledge**

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**PRESUMED KNOWLEDGE**

#### Numbers and algebra

Routine use of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division using integers, decimals and fractions, including order of operations.

Example: 2(3+4×7)=62.

Simple positive exponents.

Examples: 23=8;(−3)3=−27;(−2)4=16.

Simplification of expressions involving roots (surds or radicals).

Examples: 27+75=83;3×5=15.

Prime numbers and factors, including greatest common factors and least common multiples.

Simple applications of ratio, percentage and proportion.

Definition and elementary treatment of absolute value (modulus), |a|.

Rounding, decimal approximations and significant figures, including appreciation of errors.

Expression of numbers in standard form (scientific notation), that is, a×10k,1≤a<10,k∈ℤ.

Concept and notation of sets, elements, universal (reference) set, empty (null) set, complement, subset, equality of sets, disjoint sets. Operations on sets: union and intersection. Commutative, associative and distributive properties. Venn diagrams.

Number systems: natural numbers, ℕ;integers, ℤ;rationals, ℚ,and irrationals; real numbers, ℝ.

Intervals on the real number line using set notation and using inequalities. Expressing the solution set of a linear inequality on the number line and in set notation.

The concept of a relation between the elements of one set and between the elements of one set and those of another set. Mappings of the elements of one set onto or into another, or the same, set. Illustration by means of tables, diagrams and graphs.

Basic manipulation of simple algebraic expressions involving factorization and expansion.

Examples: ab+ac=a(b+c);(a±b)2=a2+b2±2ab;a2−b2=(a−b)(a+b);3x2+5x+2=(3x+2)(x+1);xa−2a+xb−2b=(x−2)(a+b).

Rearrangement, evaluation and combination of simple formulae. Examples from other subject areas, particularly the sciences, should be included.

The linear function x↦ax+b and its graph, gradient and y-intercept.

Addition and subtraction of algebraic fractions with denominators of the form ax+b.

Example: 2x3x−1+3x+12x+4.

The properties of order relations: <,≤,>,≥.

Examples: a>b,c>0⇒ac>bc;a>b,c<0⇒ac<bc.

Solution of equations and inequalities in one variable including cases with rational coefficients.

Example: 37−2x5=12(1−x)⇒x=57.

Solution of simultaneous equations in two variables.

#### Geometry

Elementary geometry of the plane including the concepts of dimension for point, line, plane and space. Parallel and perpendicular lines, including m1=m2,and m1m2=−1. Geometry of simple plane figures. The function x↦ax+b:its graph, gradient and y-intercept.

Angle measurement in degrees. Compass directions and bearings. Right-angle trigonometry. Simple applications for solving triangles.

Pythagoras’ theorem and its converse.

The Cartesian plane: ordered pairs (x,y),origin, axes. Mid-point of a line segment and distance between two points in the Cartesian plane.

Simple geometric transformations: translation, reflection, rotation, enlargement. Congruence and similarity, including the concept of scale factor of an enlargement.

The circle, its centre and radius, area and circumference. The terms “arc”, “sector”, “chord”, “tangent” and “segment”.

Perimeter and area of plane figures. Triangles and quadrilaterals, including parallelograms, rhombuses, rectangles, squares, kites and trapeziums (trapezoids); compound shapes.

#### Statistics

Descriptive statistics: collection of raw data, display of data in pictorial and diagrammatic forms (for example, pie charts, pictograms, stem and leaf diagrams, bar graphs and line graphs).

Calculation of simple statistics from discrete data, including mean, median and mode.