

LESSON PLAN 8

CLASS : 8 TEACHER'S NAME :

NAME OF THE UNIT	SUB-TOPICS	NO OF PERIODS REQUIRED			Time line for teaching		
		Teaching	Practice	TOTAL	From	To	
ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS & IDENTITIES	8.1 WHAT ARE EXPRESSIONS? 8.2 TERMS, FACTORS AND COEFFICIENTS 8.3 MONOMIALS, BINOMIALS AND POLYNOMIALS 8.4 LIKE AND UNLIKE TERMS 8.5 ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS: INTRODUCTION	3	4	7			
	8.6 MULTIPLICATION OF ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS: INTRODUCTION 8.7 MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A MONOMIAL 8.7.1 MULTIPLYING TWO MONOMIALS 8.7.2 MULTIPLYING THREE OR MORE MONOMIALS 8.8 MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A POLYNOMIAL 8.8.1 MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A BINOMIAL 8.8.2 MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A TRINOMIAL 8.9 MULTIPLYING A POLYNOMIAL BY A POLYNOMIAL 8.9.1 MULTIPLYING A BINOMIAL BY A BINOMIAL 8.9.2 MULTIPLYING A BINOMIAL BY A TRINOMIAL	4	5	9			
	8.10 WHAT IS AN IDENTITY? 8.11 STANDARD IDENTITIES 8.12 APPLYING IDENTITIES	2	2	4			
	TOTAL	9	11	20			
	KEY CONEPTS		KEY VOCABULARY				
	PRE-REQUISITES	Every Pupil is expected to have basic knowledge in # terminology related with algebra like term, constant, variable, exponent etc., # mathematical operations like +, -, x, ÷ # converting word problems into expressions and vice versa # finding factors and multiples for numbers	# Algebraic expression # Numerical expression # Term # Constant # Variable # factor # Co-efficient # Monomial		# Binomial # Trinomial # Polynomial # Like terms # Unlike terms # Pattern # Identity		

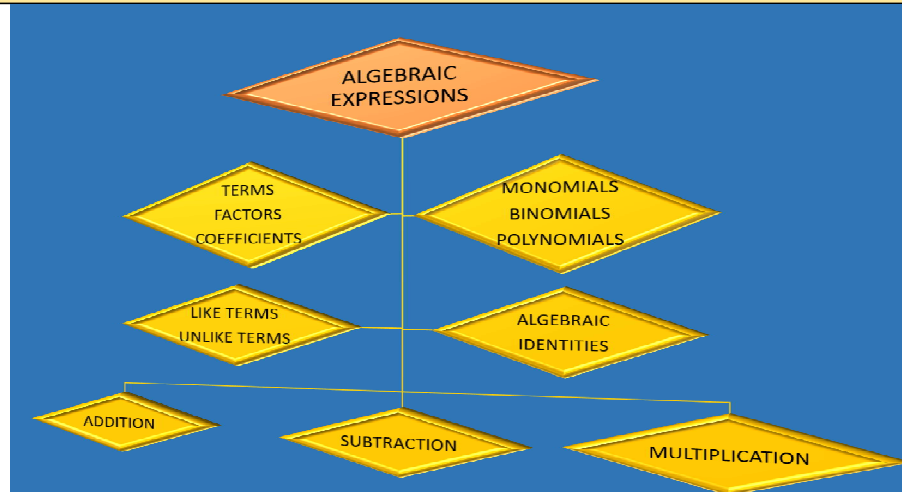
LEARNING OUTCOMES

After Completion of this lesson every student will be able to

- # identify algebraic expressions and define terms of it like constant, variable, co-efficient, exponent, factor etc.,
- # perform addition and subtraction and multiplications on algebraic expression
- # convert real life sums into algebraic expression and will solve sums related to it.
- # utilize algebraic identities in solving sums involving usage of identities
- # adopt some simple techniques using identities to find out square roots easily.
- # recognize the significance and appreciate the importance of Algebraic expressions and identities in real life situations.

Teaching Learning Process

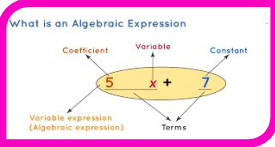
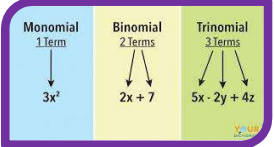

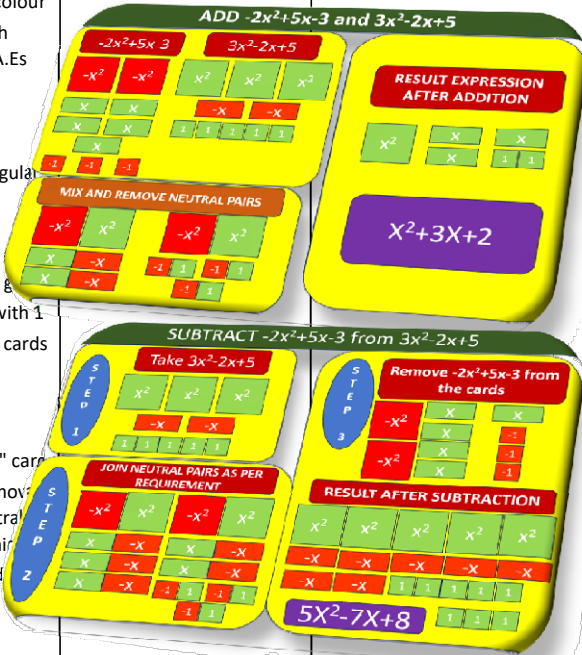
MIND MAPPING



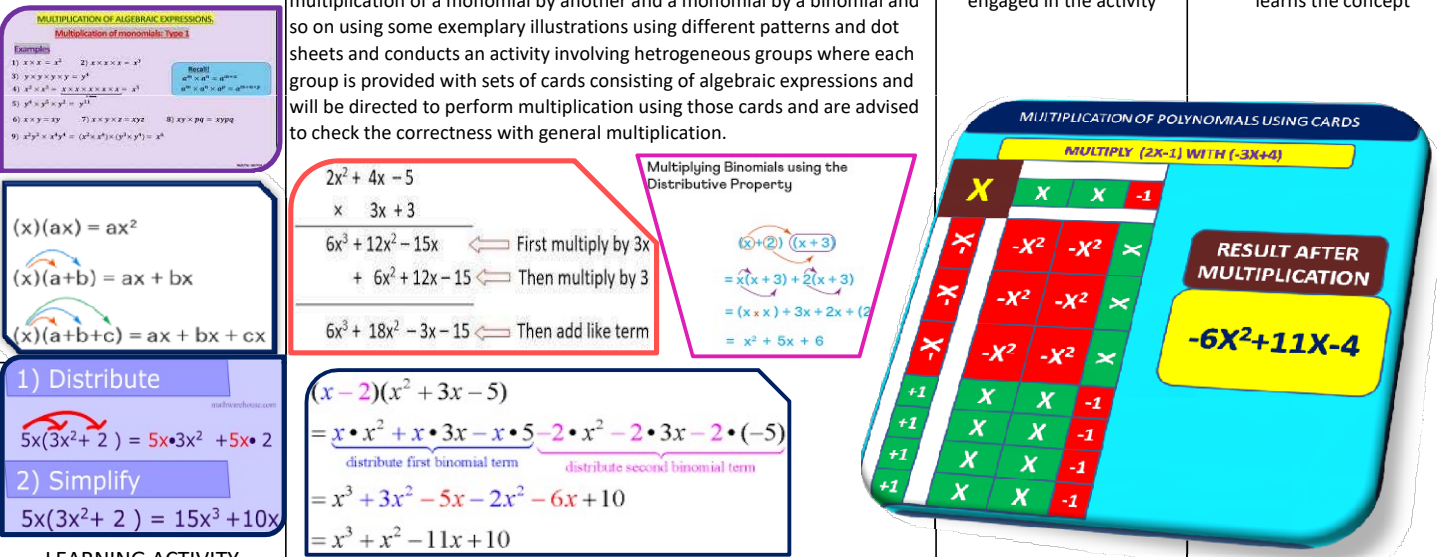
Experience & Reflection

Pupils will recollect their knowledge on terms, constants, variables and expressions from their previous classes and will exercise that knowledge in exploring further more new concepts in Algebraic Expressions

Students will experience the usage of Algebraic expressions and Identities in real life situations.

TEACHING PERIOD : 1,2,3	WHAT ARE EXPRESSIONS?, TERMS, FACTORS AND COEFFICIENTS, MONOMIALS, BINOMIALS AND POLYNOMIALS, LIKE AND UNLIKE TERMS, ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS: INTRODUCTION		
CONCEPTS/STEPS	TEACHER ACTIVITY (I DO)	GROUP ACTIVITY (WE DO)	INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY (YOU DO)
KEY WORDS & PRE REQUISITES	Brain storming session involving children with pre-requisites vocabulary and concepts related to previous knowledge. Introduction of new vocabulary and key words associated with the concept # Algebraic expression # Numerical Expression # term # constant # Variable # Factor # Coefficient # Monomial # Binomial # Trinomial # Polynomial # Like terms # Unlike terms	* Students read the pre-requisites and answer the questions to the teacher (whole class activity)	Every Pupil will read and write the key words in their note books
MIND MAPPING	Teacher writes the key word "ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS " on the black board and will elicit its other related words through questioning and will draw pupils' attention towards key concepts in the lesson	Heterogeneous groups are created. One group will read the words and other will explain the meaning	Pupils individually read the keywords associated with the chapter
<p>CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING & LEARNING ACITIVITY</p>   	<p>Teacher recalls previous knowledge of children on expressions which they were familiar with in different concepts related to algebra like, simple equations in class VII, Linear Equation in 1 variable in class VIII. Teacher once again explains about term, constant, variable, factors, coefficients, like terms and unlike terms. Later teacher conducts an activity involving groups where each group is given a set of cards being printed with x^2, x, $+1$ in green colour and $-x^2$, $-x$, -1 in red colour according to their respective sizes. Now each group will be given sums related to addition and subtraction of some A. Es duly exhibiting an exemplary addition and subtraction.</p> <p>Addition of Algebraic expression using cards given in maths tool kit ex: Adding $-2x^2+5x-3$ and $3x^2-2x+5$</p> <p>For this we pick up 2 red square shaped "x^2" cards and 5 green rectangular shaped "x" cards and 3 red colour "1" card tiles. Similarly in the second expression we pick up 3 green colour square shaped "x^2" cards, 2 rectangular shaped "x" cards and 5 green colour "1" card tiles. We mix these cards as we need to add them. Now remove each neutral pair of green and red colour cards of each term of x^2, x and 1 and finally we are left with 1 green colour "x^2" card, 3 green colour "x" cards and 2 green colour "1" cards which makes x^2+3x+2</p> <p>Subtraction of Algebraic expression using cards in maths tool kit ex:Sub tract $-2x^2+5x-3$ from $3x^2-2x+5$</p> <p>For this we pick up 3 green "x^2" cards, 2 red "x" cards and 5 green "1" card tiles. As we don't have red $-x^2$ or green $+x$ cards or red -1 cards for removal from the taken set of cards we now join proportionate number of neutral pairs as per our requirement of subtraction. As since joining neutral pairs not effect the taken expression $3x^2-2x+5$ we now remove 2 red $-x^2$ card, 2 green x cards, 3 red -1 cards and finally we are left with $5x^2-7x+8$</p>	<p>Heterogeneous groups are formed to participate in the activities</p> 	<p>Each student in the group participates in the activities and learns the concepts of converting ratios into percentages and vice versa along with finding discounts</p>
SUMMARY	Teacher writes the summary of the concept in a step wise procedure and asks children to note and read	pupils will note down and read the summary in groups	every individual reads the summary and notes it down
ASSESSMENT	Teacher asks children to solve the sums of try these section, Think Discuss & Write along with example sums and exercise sums of 8.1	every group will do the sums by discussion among each other	every individual solves the sums on their own

PRACTICE PERIOD: 1 to 4	WHAT ARE EXPRESSIONS?, TERMS, FACTORS AND COEFFICIENTS, MONOMIALS, BINOMIALS AND POLYNOMIALS, LIKE AND UNLIKE TERMS, ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS: INTRODUCTION		
CONCEPTS/STEPS	TEACHER ACTIVITY (I DO)	GROUP ACTIVITY (WE DO)	INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY (YOU DO)
KEY WORDS READING	Teacher writes the key words from previous class's teaching period and asks children to read and write them in note books # Algebraic expression # Numerical Expression # term # constant # Variable # Factor # Coefficient # Monomial # Binomial # Trinomial # Polynomial # Like terms # Unlike terms	Whole class activity : one child comes to the board and reads the key words loudly and the remaining class follows.	Every child comes to the board and reads the key words and notes them down in their note books
SIMILAR LINES READING	Teacher performs some additions and subtractions of algebraic expression on black board and guides children in doing some more by watching similar lines	Each group will read the similar lines and will frame some more by discussion	Every Individual prepares their own similar lines using the lines prepared by the teacher
	<div data-bbox="289 792 758 1073" data-label="Complex-Block"> <p>Addition of Algebraic Expressions</p> </div> <div data-bbox="772 792 1213 1073" data-label="Equation-Block"> <p>Addition of Algebraic Expressions</p> $\begin{array}{r} p + 2q + 3r + 4 \\ + 2p + 4q + 6r + 2 \\ \hline 3p + 6q + 9r + 6 \end{array}$ </div> <div data-bbox="1228 792 1717 1073" data-label="Equation-Block"> <p>Subtraction of Algebraic Expressions (Horizontal Method)</p> $\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 + 3x - 4y + 7 \\ \pm 5x \pm 4y \mp 3 \\ \hline 2x^2 - 2x - 8y + 10 \end{array}$ </div>		
SUMMARY/ SYNOPSIS	Teacher once again writes important key words and summary of the concept and asks children to read, note down and practice.	pupils will note down and read the summary in groups	every individual spells and reads the summary and notes it down
WRITING/ EDITING	Teacher guides children in doing sums of exercise 8.1 on their own and checks their writings	One group will check the writings of the other and vice versa	Slow learners are focused and teacher will ascertain that every individual learns the concept in the forth coming practice sessions

TEACHING PERIOD : 4 TO 7	MULTIPLICATION OF ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS: INTRODUCTION, MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A MONOMIAL, MULTIPLYING TWO MONOMIALS, MULTIPLYING THREE OR MORE MONOMIALS, MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A POLYNOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A BINOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A TRINOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A POLYNOMIAL BY A POLYNOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A BINOMIAL BY A BINOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A BINOMIAL BY A TRINOMIAL		
CONCEPTS/STEPS	TEACHER ACTIVITY (I DO)	GROUP ACTIVITY (WE DO)	INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY (YOU DO)
KEY WORDS	Brain storming session involving children with key words # Multiplication of Algebraic Expressions # Pattern # Identity	* Students read the keywords answer the questions to the teacher	Every Pupil will read and write the key words in their note books
<p>CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING</p> 	<p>Teacher demonstrates the concept of multiplication with the help of cards as it was done in the case of addition and subtraction. Guides children in doing multiplication of a monomial by another and a monomial by a binomial and so on using some exemplary illustrations using different patterns and dot sheets and conducts an activity involving heterogeneous groups where each group is provided with sets of cards consisting of algebraic expressions and will be directed to perform multiplication using those cards and are advised to check the correctness with general multiplication.</p>	<p>pupils are divided into heterogeneous groups and engaged in the activity</p>	<p>Each student in the group participates in the activity and learns the concept</p>
LEARNING ACTIVITY	SUMMARY	Pupils will note down and read the summary in groups	Every individual reads the summary and notes it down and adopts the procedure
ASSESSMENT	Teacher gives some questions from Try These sections as well as sums from exercise 8.3 & 8.4 and examples as well and asks children to do those sums	Every group will do the sums by discussion among each other	Every individual solves the sums on their own

PRACTICE PERIODS: 5 TO 9			
MULTIPLICATION OF ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS: INTRODUCTION, MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A MONOMIAL, MULTIPLYING TWO MONOMIALS, MULTIPLYING THREE OR MORE MONOMIALS, MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A POLYNOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A BINOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL BY A TRINOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A POLYNOMIAL BY A POLYNOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A BINOMIAL BY A BINOMIAL, MULTIPLYING A BINOMIAL BY A TRINOMIAL			
CONCEPTS/STEPS	TEACHER ACTIVITY (I DO)	GROUP ACTIVITY (WE DO)	INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY (YOU DO)
KEY WORDS READING	Teacher writes the key words from previous class's teaching period and asks children to read and write them in note books # Multiplication of Algebraic Expressions # Pattern # Identity	Whole class activity : one child comes to the board and reads the key words loudly	Every child comes to the board and reads the key words and notes them down in their note
SIMILAR LINES READING	Teacher performs some multiplications on the black board and asks children to do some more by observing similar lines	Each group will read the similar lines and will frame some more by watching them	Every individual will watch the similar lines and will frame some more
<div style="border: 1px solid purple; padding: 5px;"> <p>Example 1: $(4x^2)(5x^3) = 4 \cdot 5 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^3$ $= 20x^{2+3}$ $= 20x^5$</p> <p>Example 2: $(-2a^3)(-3a^4) = (-2) \cdot (-3) \cdot a^3 \cdot a^4$ $= 6a^{3+4}$ $= 6a^7$</p> <p>Example 3: $(xy^2)(x^2y) = x^1 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^2 \cdot y^1$ $= x^{1+2} y^{2+1}$ $= x^3 y^3$</p> <p>The factors are regrouped, and then multiplied. Notice the product rule for exponents at work (when the bases are the same, add the exponents).</p> <p>Be careful of the signs associated with each term.</p> <p>If more than one variable is involved, group each variable separately.</p> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid magenta; padding: 5px;"> $= (5x + 3)(2x^2 + 10x - 6)$ $= 5x(2x^2 + 10x - 6) + 3(2x^2 + 10x - 6)$ $= 5x(2x^2 + 10x - 6) + 3(2x^2 + 10x - 6)$ $= 5x(2x^2) + 5x(10x) + 5x(-6) + 3(2x^2) + 3(10x) + 3(-6)$ $= 10x^3 + 50x^2 - 30x + 6x^2 + 30x - 18$ $= 10x^3 + 56x^2 - 18$ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Multiplying Binomials using the FOIL Method</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-right: 10px;"> <p>$(x+2)(x+4)$</p> </div> <div> <p>F: $(x+2)(x+4)$</p> <p>O: $(x+2)(x+4)$</p> <p>I: $(x+2)(x+4)$</p> <p>L: $(x+2)(x+4)$</p> <p>$(x+2)(x+4)$ $= x^2 + 4x + 2x + 8$ $= x^2 + 6x + 8$</p> </div> </div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid purple; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Multiplying a Monomial and a Trinomial</p> <p>$(2b)(b^2 + 3b - 5) = 2b^3 + 6b^2 - 10b$</p> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <p>Note that a (monomial)(trinomial) = trinomial $(1)(3) = 3$</p> </div> </div>	
SUMMARY/ SYNOPSIS	Teacher once again writes important key words and summary of the concepts covered and asks children to note down and adopt.	Pupil groups will read and adopt the procedure	Teacher focuses on every individual so that each one learns the concept in successive upcoming practice sessions
WRITING/ EDITING	Teacher gives some questions from Try These sections and guides them in doing some sums of examples and exercise 8.3 & 8.4 and teacher checks the writings of children	One group will check the writings of the other and vice versa	

TEACHING PERIOD : 8 to 9	WHAT IS AN IDENTITY?, STANDARD IDENTITIES, APPLYING IDENTITIES		
CONCEPTS/STEPS	TEACHER ACTIVITY (I DO)	GROUP ACTIVITY (WE DO)	INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY (YOU DO)
KEY WORDS	Brain storming session involving children with key words # Identities # Algebraic Identities	* Students read the key words and answer the	Every Pupil will read and write the key words in their note books
<p>CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING</p> <div data-bbox="283 641 546 1144" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Example 12 Using Identity (II), find (ii) $(4.9)^2$</p> $(4.9)^2$ $= (5 - 0.1)^2$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 5px 0;"> $(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$ Putting $a = 5$ & $b = 0.1$ </div> $= (5)^2 + (0.1)^2 - 2(5)(0.1)$ $= 25 + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 - \left(2 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{10}\right)$ $= 25 + \frac{1^2}{10^2} - \left(\frac{10}{10}\right)$ </div>	<p>Teacher explains what an identity mean? Futher explains why all equations cannot be identities with some illustrations depicting how all equations need not be true at all times. Teacher Finally pulls out a conclusion from the children themselves that those equations which are true for values of variables involved in them will be named after algebraic identities. Later solves some sums by applying the identities and will guide children in apprehending the procedure involved in it.</p> <div data-bbox="567 722 871 1161" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>(i) We have, $103 \times 97 = (100 + 3)(100 - 3)$ $= (100)^2 - (3)^2 = 10000 - 9 = 9991$</p> <p>(ii) We have, $103 \times 103 = (103)^2$ $= (100 + 3)^2 = (100)^2 + 2 \times 100 \times 3 + (3)^2$ $= 10000 + 600 + 9 = 10609$</p> <p>(iii) We have, $(97)^2 = (100 - 3)^2$ $= (100)^2 - 2 \times 100 \times 3 + (3)^2$ $= 10000 - 600 + 9 = 9409$</p> <p>(iv) We have, $185 \times 185 = 115 \times 115$ $= (185)^2 - (115)^2 = (185 + 115)(185 - 115)$ $= 300 \times 70 = 21000$</p> </div> <div data-bbox="882 714 1144 1144" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Example 13 Using Identity (III), find (ii) 194×206</p> 194×206 $= (200 - 6) \times (200 + 6)$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 5px 0;"> $(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$ Putting $a = 200$ & $b = 6$ </div> $= (200)^2 - (6)^2$ $= 40000 - 36$ $= 39964$ </div>	<p>Hetrogeneous groups are created and are engaged in activities</p> <div data-bbox="1207 722 1690 1120" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">ALGEBRAIC IDENTITIES</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0f0ff;"> <p style="text-align: center; color: white;">Identity I</p> $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #ffe0ff;"> <p style="text-align: center; color: white;">Identity II</p> $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0ffe0;"> <p style="text-align: center; color: white;">Identity III</p> $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #ffe0e0;"> <p style="text-align: center; color: white;">Identity IV</p> $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$ </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">© by jwz.com</p> </div>	<p>Every child participates in the activity and understands the concept</p>
LEARNING ACTIVITY	Teacher writes the summary of the concept discussed and asks children to read, note down and adopt	pupils will note down and read the summary in groups	every individual reads the summary and notes it down and adopts the procedure
SUMMARY	Teacher gives some questions from Try These section and exercise sums of 8.5 and asks children to solve those sums	every group will do the sums by discussion among each other	every individual solves the sums on their own
ASSESSMENT			

PRACTICE PERIODS: 10 to 11	WHAT IS AN IDENTITY?, STANDARD IDENTITIES, APPLYING IDENTITIES		
CONCEPTS/STEPS	TEACHER ACTIVITY (I DO)	GROUP ACTIVITY (WE DO)	INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY (YOU DO)
KEY WORDS READING	Teacher writes the key words from previous class's teaching period and asks children to read and write them in note books # Identities # Algebraic Identities	Whole class activity : one child comes to the board and reads the key words loudly	Every child comes to the board and reads the key words and notes them down in their note
SIMILAR LINES READING	Teacher will solve some exemplary sums related to usage of identities in sums and asks children to solve some more by watching similar lines	Each group will read the similar lines and will solve some more by discussion	Every Individual prepares their own similar lines using the lines prepared by the teacher
<p>Example 14 Use the Identity $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$ to solve the following: (i) 501×502</p> <p>501×502 $= (500 + 1) \times (500 + 2)$</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$ Putting $x = 500$, $a = 1$ & $b = 2$ </div> <p>$= (500)^2 + (1 + 2)(500) + (1)(2)$ $= 250000 + (3 \times 500) + 2$ $= 250000 + 1500 + 2$ $= 251502$</p>	<p>$\Rightarrow 108 \times 108$ $\Rightarrow (108)^2$ $\Rightarrow (100 + 8)^2$ using $(x + y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy$, $\Rightarrow (100 + 8)^2 = (100)^2 + (8)^2 + 2 \times 100 \times 8$ $\Rightarrow 10000 + 64 + 1600$ $\Rightarrow 11664$</p>	<p>$(98)^2 = (100 - 2)^2$ $= (100)^2 + (2)^2 - 2 \times 100 \times 2$ $= 10000 + 4 - 400$ $= 9604$</p>	
SUMMARY/ SYNOPSIS	Teacher once again writes important key words and summary and asks children to read ,note down and adopt.	Pupil groups will read the summary and utilize	Teacher focuses on every individual so that each one knows and adopts the concept learnt in successive upcoming practice sessions
WRITING/ EDITING	Teacher asks children to solve the sums of exercise 8.5 on their own and teacher checks the writings of children	One group will check the writings of the other and vice versa	