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SpringBoard

Unit Activity Correlations to Common Core State Standards

Geometry

Table of Contents

Geometry

Congruence

Experiment with transformations in the plane

1. Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc.

Unit 1, Activity 1-1: Geometric FiguresUnit 1, Activity 1-1: Geometric Figures
Unit 1, Activity 1-5: Segment and Angle Measurement
Unit 1, Activity 1-6: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
Unit 1, EA 1-2: Angles and Parallel Lines
Unit 1, Unit Practice
Unit 2, Activity, 2-1: Interior Angles of Polygons
Unit 2, Activity, 2-2: Exterior Angles of Polygons
Unit 2, EA 2-1: Angles and Sides of Polygons
Unit 4, Activity 4-6: Equation of a Circle and a Sphere
Unit 4, EA 4-2: Area and Arc Length, Equation of a Circle

2. Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g., transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not (e.g., translation versus horizontal stretch).

Unit 3, Activity, 3-1: Exploring Similar Figures
Unit 5, Activity 5-1: Transformations on the Coordinate Plane
Unit 5, EA 5-1: Transformations

3. Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself.

Unit 5, Activity 5-1: Transformations on the Coordinate Plane
Unit 5, Unit Practice

4. Develop definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments.

Unit 5, Activity 5-1: Transformations on the Coordinate Plane
Unit 5, EA 5-1: Transformations
Unit 5, Activity 5-3: Tessellations
Unit 5, EA 5-2: Tesselations
Unit 5, Unit Practice

5. Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure using, e.g., graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another.

Unit 5, Activity 5-1: Transformations on the Coordinate Plane
Unit 5, Activity 5-3: Tessellations
Unit 5, Unit Practice

Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions

6. Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent.

Unit 5, Activity 5-1: Transformations on the Coordinate Plane
Unit 5, EA 5-1: Transformations
Unit 5, Activity 5-3: Tessellations
Unit 5, EA 5-2: Tesselations
Unit 5, Unit Practice

7. Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent.

Unit 2, Activity, 2-5: Congruent Triangle Methods
Unit 2, Activity, 2-6: Flow Charts and Paragraph Proofs
Unit 2, Activity, 2-7: Isosceles Triangles
Unit 2, EA 2-2: Congruence, Triangles and Proof
Unit 2, Activity, 2-8: Quadrilaterals and Their Properties
Unit 2, Activity, 2-9: More About Quadrilaterals
Unit 3, Activity, 3-6: The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse

8. Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions.

Unit 2, Activity, 2-5: Congruent Triangle Methods
Unit 2, Activity, 2-6: Flow Charts and Paragraph Proofs
Unit 2, Activity, 2-7: Isosceles Triangles
Unit 2, EA 2-2: Congruence, Triangles and Proof
Unit 2, Activity, 2-8: Quadrilaterals and Their Properties
Unit 2, Activity, 2-9: More About Quadrilaterals
Unit 3, Activity, 3-6: The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse

Prove geometric theorems

9. Prove theorems about lines and angles. Theorems include: vertical angles are congruent; when a transversal crosses parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent and corresponding angles are congruent; points on a perpendicular bisector of a line segment are exactly those equidistant from the segment's endpoints.

Unit 2, Activity, 2-6: Flow Charts and Paragraph Proofs
Unit 2, Activity, 2-8: Quadrilaterals and Their Properties
Unit 2, Activity, 2-9: More About Quadrilaterals
Unit 2, Unit Practice
Unit 3, Activity, 3-2: Similarity
Unit 3, Activity, 3-3: Triangle Proportionality
Unit 3, Activity, 3-4: Coordinate Proofs of Similarity and Congruence
Unit 4, Activity 4-1: Tangents and Chords
Unit 4, Activity 4-2: Arcs, Central and Inscribed Angles
Unit 4, Activity 4-4: Segment Lengths in Circles

10. Prove theorems about triangles. Theorems include: measures of interior angles of a triangle sum to 180°; base angles of isosceles triangles are congruent; the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length; the medians of a triangle meet at a point.

Unit 2, Activity, 2-6: Flow Charts and Paragraph Proofs
Unit 2, Activity, 2-7: Isosceles Triangles
Unit 2, Unit Practice
Unit 3, Activity, 3-2: Similarity
Unit 3, Activity, 3-3: Triangle Proportionality
Unit 3, Activity, 3-4: Coordinate Proofs of Similarity and Congruence
Unit 3, Activity, 3-5: Geometric Mean
Unit 3, Activity, 3-6: The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse

11. Prove theorems about parallelograms. Theorems include: opposite sides are congruent, opposite angles are congruent, the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other, and conversely, rectangles are parallelograms with congruent diagonals.

Unit 2, Activity, 2-6: Flow Charts and Paragraph Proofs
Unit 2, Activity, 2-8: Quadrilaterals and Their Properties
Unit 2, Activity, 2-9: More About Quadrilaterals
Unit 2, Unit Practice

Make geometric constructions

12. Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.). Copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; constructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line.

Unit 4, Unit Overview
Unit 4, Activity 4-7: Constructions
Unit 4, Unit Practice

13. Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle.

Unit 4, Activity 4-7: Constructions

Similarity, Right Triangles, and Trigonometry

Understand similarity in terms of similarity transformations

1. Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor:

a. A dilation takes a line not passing through the center of the dilation to a parallel line, and leaves a line passing through the center unchanged.

Unit 3, Activity, 3-1: Exploring Similar Figures
Unit 5, Unit Practice
Unit 5, Math Standards Review
Unit 6, Activity 6-4: Similar Solids
Unit 6, Unit Practice
Unit 6, Math Standards Review

b. The dilation of a line segment is longer or shorter in the ratio given by the scale factor.

Unit 3, Activity, 3-1: Exploring Similar Figures
Unit 5, Unit Practice
Unit 5, Math Standards Review
Unit 6, Activity 6-4: Similar Solids
Unit 6, Unit Practice
Unit 6, Math Standards Review

2. Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides.

Unit 3, Activity, 3-1: Exploring Similar Figures
Unit 3, Activity, 3-2: Similarity
Unit 3, Activity, 3-3: Triangle Proportionality
Unit 3, EA 3-1: Similarity in Polygons
Unit 3, Unit Practice
Unit 6, Activity 6-4: Similar Solids

3. Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the AA criterion for two triangles to be similar.

Unit 3, Activity, 3-2: Similarity
Unit 3, Activity, 3-3: Triangle Proportionality
Unit 3, Activity, 3-4: Coordinate Proofs of Similarity and Congruence
Unit 3, EA 3-1: Similarity in Polygons

Unit 3, Activity, 3-8: Basic Trigonometric Relationships
Unit 3, Unit Practice
Unit 4, Activity 4-4: Segment Lengths in Circles
Unit 6, Activity 6-1: Nets and Views of Solid Figures

Prove theorems involving similarity

4. Prove theorems about triangles. Theorems include: a line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two proportionally, and conversely; the Pythagorean Theorem proved using triangle similarity.

Unit 2, Activity, 2-6: Flow Charts and Paragraph Proofs
Unit 2, Activity, 2-7: Isosceles Triangles
Unit 2, Unit Practice
Unit 3, Activity, 3-2: Similarity
Unit 3, Activity, 3-3: Triangle Proportionality
Unit 3, Activity, 3-4: Coordinate Proofs of Similarity and Congruence
Unit 3, Activity, 3-5: Geometric Mean
Unit 3, Activity, 3-6: The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse

5. Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures.

Unit 2, Activity, 2-6: Flow Charts and Paragraph Proofs
Unit 2, Activity, 2-7: Isosceles Triangles
Unit 2, Unit Practice
Unit 3, Activity, 3-2: Similarity
Unit 3, Activity, 3-3: Triangle Proportionality
Unit 3, Activity, 3-4: Coordinate Proofs of Similarity and Congruence
Unit 3, EA 3-1: Similarity in Polygons
Unit 3, Activity, 3-5: Geometric Mean
Unit 3, Activity, 3-6: The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse
Unit 3, Activity, 3-7: Special Right Triangles
Unit 3, Activity, 3-8: Basic Trigonometric Relationships
Unit 3, EA 3-3: Special Right Triangles and Trigonometry
Unit 3, Unit Practice

Define trigonometric ratios and solve problems involving right triangles

6. Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles are properties of the angles in the triangle, leading to definitions of trigonometric ratios for acute angles.

Unit 3, Activity, 3-6: The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse
Unit 3, EA 3-2: The Pythagorean Theorem and Geometric Mean
Unit 3, Activity, 3-7: Special Right Triangles
Unit 3, Activity, 3-8: Basic Trigonometric Relationships
Unit 3, EA 3-3: Special Right Triangles and Trigonometry
Unit 3, Unit Practice

7. Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine of complementary angles.

Unit 3, Activity, 3-8: Basic Trigonometric Relationships
Unit 3, Unit Practice
Unit 1, Activity 1-9: Distance and Midpoint

8. Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems.

Unit 1, Activity 1-9: Distance and Midpoint
Unit 2, Activity, 2-5: Congruent Triangle Methods
Unit 3, Unit Overview
Unit 3, Activity, 3-2: Similarity
Unit 3, Activity, 3-4: Coordinate Proofs of Similarity and Congruence
Unit 3, EA 3-1: Similarity in Polygons
Unit 3, Activity, 3-5: Geometric Mean
Unit 3, Activity, 3-6: The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse
Unit 3, EA 3-2: The Pythagorean Theorem and Geometric Mean
Unit 3, Activity, 3-7: Special Right Triangles
Unit 3, Activity, 3-8: Basic Trigonometric Relationships
Unit 3, EA 3-3: Special Right Triangles and Trigonometry
Unit 3, Unit Practice
Unit 3, Unit Reflection
Unit 3, Math Standards Review
Unit 4, EA 4-1: Angles and Segments Associated with Circles
Unit 4, Activity 4-5: Measures of Arcs and Sectors

Unit 5, Activity 5-4: Derive and Use Area Formulas
Unit 5, EA 5-2: Tesselations
Unit 5, Activity 5-6: Vectors
Unit 6, Activity 6-1: Nets and Views of Solid Figures

Apply trigonometry to general triangles

9. Derive the formula A = 1/2 ab sin(C) for the area of a triangle by drawing an auxiliary line from a vertex perpendicular to the opposite side.

Unit 4, Activity 4-4: Area of Triangles

10. Prove the Laws of Sines and Cosines and use them to solve problems.

Unit 4, Activity 4-5: Law of Cosines
Unit 4, Activity 4-6: Law of Sines

11. Understand and apply the Law of Sines and the Law of Cosines to find unknown measurements in right and non-right triangles (e.g., surveying problems, resultant forces).

Precalculus, Unit 4, Activity 4-5: Law of Cosines
Precalculus, Unit 4, Activity 4-6: Law of Sines

Circles

Understand and apply theorems about circles

1. Prove that all circles are similar.

Unit 3, Activity, 3-2: Similarity

2. Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles, radii, and chords. Include the relationship between central, inscribed, and circumscribed angles; inscribed angles on a diameter are right angles; the radius of a circle is perpendicular to the tangent where the radius intersects the circle.

Unit 4, Activity 4-1: Tangents and Chords
Unit 4, Activity 4-2: Arcs, Central and Inscribed Angles
Unit 4, Activity 4-3: Angles Formed by Chords, Secants, and Tangents
Unit 4, Activity 4-4: Segment Lengths in Circles
Unit 4, EA 4-1: Angles and Segments Associated with Circles
Unit 4, Activity 4-5: Measures of Arcs and Sectors
Unit 4, Unit Practice

3. Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle, and prove properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.

Unit 2, Unit Overview
Unit 2, Unit Reflection
Unit 4, Activity 4-2: Arcs, Central and Inscribed Angles
Unit 4, Activity 4-3: Angles Formed by Chords, Secants, and Tangents
Unit 4, Activity 4-5: Measures of Arcs and Sectors
Unit 4, Unit Practice
Unit 5, Activity 5-4: Derive and Use Area Formulas

4. Construct a tangent line from a point outside a given circle to the circle.

Unit 4, Activity 4-1: Tangents and Chords
Unit 4, Activity 4-7: Constructions

Find arc lengths and areas of sectors of circles

5. Derive using similarity the fact that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius, and define the radian measure of the angle as the constant of proportionality; derive the formula for the area of a sector.

Unit 4, Activity 4-5: Measures of Arcs and Sectors
Unit 4, Unit Practice

Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations

Translate between the geometric description and the equation for a conic section

1. Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle given by an equation.

Unit 4, EA 4-2: Area and Arc Length, Equation of a Circle
Unit 4, Activity 4-6: Equation of a Circle and a Sphere
Unit 6, Activity 6-1: Nets and Views of Solid Figures

2. Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix.

Algebra 2, Unit 3, Activity 3-5: Graphing Quadratics and Quadratic Inequalities
Algebra 2, Unit 7, Activity 7-4: Parabolas
Algebra 2, Unit 7, Activity 7-5: Identifying Conic Sections
Algebra 2, Unit 7, EA 7-1: Conic Sections
Precalculus, Unit 5, Activity 5-1: Parabola Equations and Graphs

Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically

4. Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. For example, prove or disprove that a figure defined by four given points in the coordinate plane is a rectangle; prove or disprove that the point (1, √3) lies on the circle centered at the origin and containing the point (0, 2).

Unit 2, Activity, 2-8: Quadrilaterals and Their Properties
Unit 2, EA 2-3: Quadrilaterals
Unit 3, Activity, 3-4: Coordinate Proofs of Similarity and Congruence

5. Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point).

Unit 1, Unit Overview
Unit 1, Activity 1-8: Equations of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
Unit 1, EA 1-3: Slope, Distance, and Midpoint
Unit 1, Unit Practice
Unit 2, Activity, 2-4: Points of Concurrency
Unit 5, Activity 5-1: Transformations on the Coordinate Plane

6. Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio.

Unit 5, Activity 5-6: Vectors

7. Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula.

Unit 1, Activity 1-9: Distance and Midpoint
Unit 4, Activity 4-6: Equation of a Circle and a Sphere
Unit 5, EA 5-2: Tesselations
Unit 5, Activity 5-7: Transformations with Matrices
Unit 5, Unit Practice

Geometric Measurement and Dimension

Explain volume formulas and use them to solve problems

1. Give an informal argument for the formulas for the circumference of a circle, area of a circle, volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone. Use dissection arguments, Cavalieri's principle, and informal limit arguments.

Unit 6, Activity 6-3: Volume

3. Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve problems.

Unit 6, Activity 6-3: Volume
Unit 6, Activity 6-4: Similar Solids
Unit 6, EA 6-2: Surface Area and Volume
Unit 6, Unit Practice
Unit 6, Unit Reflection

Visualize relationships between two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects

4. Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects.

Unit 1, Activity 1-8: Equations of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
Unit 6, Unit Overview
Unit 6, Activity 6-1: Nets and Views of Solid Figures
Unit 6, Activity 6-2: Lateral Area and Surface Area

Modeling with Geometry

Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations

1. Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects (e.g., modeling a tree trunk or a human torso as a cylinder).

Unit 1, Activity 1-6: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
Unit 1, Activity 1-8: Equations of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
Unit 1, EA 1-3: Slope, Distance, and Midpoint
Unit 2, Activity, 2-3: Triangle Inequalities
Unit 2, Activity, 2-4: Points of Concurrency
Unit 3, Activity, 3-1: Exploring Similar Figures
Unit 3, Activity, 3-7: Special Right Triangles
Unit 4, Activity 4-2: Arcs, Central and Inscribed Angles
Unit 4, Activity 4-3: Angles Formed by Chords, Secants, and Tangents
Unit 4, Activity 4-4: Segment Lengths in Circles
Unit 5, Activity 5-1: Transformations on the Coordinate Plane
Unit 5, Activity 5-2: Origin-Centered Dilations
Unit 5, EA 5-1: Transformations
Unit 5, Activity 5-3: Tessellations
Unit 5, Activity 5-4: Derive and Use Area Formulas
Unit 5, Activity 5-5: Non-Euclidean Geometry
Unit 6, Activity 6-1: Nets and Views of Solid Figures
Unit 6, Activity 6-2: Lateral Area and Surface Area
Unit 6, Activity 6-3: Volume
Unit 6, Activity 6-4: Similar Solids

2. Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations (e.g., persons per square mile, BTUs per cubic foot).

Algebra 1, Unit 2, Activity 2-5: Direct and Inverse Variation
Algebra 1, Unit 4, Activity 4-1: Exponent Rules
Algebra 2, Unit 5, Activity 5-5: Inverse Variation and Rational Functions
Precalculus, Unit 2, Activity 2-3: Complex Polynomial Roots and Inequalities
Precalculus, Unit 2, Activity 2-5: Rational Functions
Precalculus, Unit 2, Activity 2-9: Effects of Transformations

3. Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (e.g., designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost; working with typographic grid systems based on ratios).

Unit 2, Activity, 2-3: Triangle Inequalities
Unit 2, Activity, 2-4: Points of Concurrency
Unit 3, Activity, 3-7: Special Right Triangles
Unit 3, Activity, 3-8: Basic Trigonometric Relationships
Unit 4, Activity 4-3: Angles Formed by Chords, Secants, and Tangents
Unit 4, Activity 4-5: Measures of Arcs and Sectors
Unit 5, Activity 5-2: Origin-Centered Dilations
Unit 5, Activity 5-3: Tessellations
Unit 5, Activity 5-4: Derive and Use Area Formulas
Unit 6, Activity 6-1: Nets and Views of Solid Figures
Unit 6, Activity 6-2: Lateral Area and Surface Area
Unit 6, EA 6-1: Three-Dimensional Figures
Unit 6, Activity 6-3: Volume
Unit 6, Activity 6-4: Similar Solids

Statistics and Probability

Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability

Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data

1. Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events ("or," "and," "not").

Unit 3, Activity, 3-2: Similarity
Unit 7, Activity 7-1: Probability Experiments
Unit 7, Activity 7-2: Dependent and Independent Events
Unit 7, EA 7-1: Counting and Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-3: Dependent Compound Events
Unit 7, Activity 7-4: Geometric Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-5: Simulation
Unit 7, Unit Practice

2. Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent.

Unit 7, Activity 7-1: Probability Experiments
Unit 7, Activity 7-2: Dependent and Independent Events
Unit 7, EA 7-1: Counting and Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-3: Dependent Compound Events
Unit 7, Activity 7-4: Geometric Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-5: Simulation
Unit 7, Unit Practice

3. Understand the conditional probability of A given B as P(A and B)/P(B), and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A, and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B.

Unit 7, Activity 7-1: Probability Experiments
Unit 7, Activity 7-2: Dependent and Independent Events
Unit 7, EA 7-1: Counting and Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-3: Dependent Compound Events
Unit 7, Activity 7-4: Geometric Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-5: Simulation
Unit 7, Unit Practice

5. Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations. For example, compare the chance of having lung cancer if you are a smoker with the chance of being a smoker if you have lung cancer.

Unit 7, Unit Overview
Unit 7, Activity 7-2: Dependent and Independent Events
Unit 7, EA 7-1: Counting and Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-3: Dependent Compound Events
Unit 7, EA 7-2: Compound Events, Probability, Simulation
Unit 7, Unit Practice

Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events in a uniform probability model

6. Find the conditional probability of A given B as the fraction of B's outcomes that also belong to A, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.

Unit 7, Unit Overview
Unit 7, Activity 7-2: Dependent and Independent Events
Unit 7, EA 7-1: Counting and Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-3: Dependent Compound Events
Unit 7, EA 7-2: Compound Events, Probability, Simulation
Unit 7, Unit Practice

7. Apply the Addition Rule, P(A or B) = P(A) + P(B) – P(A and B), and interpret the answer in terms of the model.

Unit 7, Activity 7-3: Dependent Compound Events
Unit 7, Activity 7-4: Geometric Probability
Unit 7, EA 7-2: Compound Events, Probability, Simulation
Unit 7, Unit Practice

8. Apply the general Multiplication Rule in a uniform probability model, P(A and B) = P(A)P(B|A) = P(B)P(A|B), and interpret the answer in terms of the model.

Unit 7, Activity 7-2: Dependent and Independent Events
Unit 7, EA 7-1: Counting and Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-3: Dependent Compound Events

9. Use permutations and combinations to compute probabilities of compound events and solve problems.

Unit 1, Activity 1-4: Truth Tables
Unit 2, Activity, 2-4: Points of Concurrency
Unit 7, Activity 7-2: Dependent and Independent Events
Unit 7, Unit Practice

Using Probability to Make Decisions

Use probability to evaluate outcomes of decisions

6. Use probabilities to make fair decisions (e.g., drawing by lots, using a random number generator).

Unit 7, Unit Overview
Unit 7, Getting Ready
Unit 7, Activity 7-1: Probability Experiments
Unit 7, Activity 7-2: Dependent and Independent Events
Unit 7, EA 7-1: Counting and Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-3: Dependent Compound Events
Unit 7, Activity 7-4: Geometric Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-5: Simulation
Unit 7, EA 7-2: Compound Events, Probability, Simulation
Unit 7, Unit Practice

7. Analyze decisions and strategies using probability concepts (e.g., product testing, medical testing, pulling a hockey goalie at the end of a game).

Unit 7, Unit Overview
Unit 7, Getting Ready
Unit 7, Activity 7-1: Probability Experiments
Unit 7, Activity 7-2: Dependent and Independent Events
Unit 7, EA 7-1: Counting and Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-3: Dependent Compound Events
Unit 7, Activity 7-4: Geometric Probability
Unit 7, Activity 7-5: Simulation
Unit 7, EA 7-2: Compound Events, Probability, Simulation
Unit 7, Unit Practice