

Mathematics | Grade 8

In Grade 8, students are expected to:

- work with the equation of a line, $y = mx + b$, and graph lines on a coordinate plane; (2) graph systems of linear equations and inequalities; (3) analyze and solve systems of linear equations and inequalities.

(1) Students are expected to understand the slope of a line, m , and the y-intercept, b , of a line. They are expected to graph a line given its equation, $y = mx + b$, and to write the equation of a line given its graph. They are expected to understand that two lines are parallel if and only if they have the same slope, and that two lines are perpendicular if and only if the product of their slopes is -1 . They are expected to understand that the slope of a line is the same as the slope of any line perpendicular to it.

Students are expected to understand that a system of two linear equations in two variables has one, two, or no solutions. They are expected to understand that a system of two linear equations in two variables has one solution if and only if the lines are not parallel, two solutions if and only if the lines are coincident, and no solutions if and only if the lines are parallel and do not intersect. They are expected to understand that a system of two linear inequalities in two variables has one, two, or no solutions.

(2) Students are expected to understand that a system of two linear equations in two variables has one, two, or no solutions. They are expected to understand that a system of two linear equations in two variables has one solution if and only if the lines are not parallel, two solutions if and only if the lines are coincident, and no solutions if and only if the lines are parallel and do not intersect. They are expected to understand that a system of two linear inequalities in two variables has one, two, or no solutions.

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The Number System

- Know that there are numbers that are not rational, and approximate them by rational numbers.

Expressions and Equations

- Work with radicals and integer exponents.
- Understand the connections between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations.
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The Number System

8.NS

Know that there are numbers that are not rational, and approximate them by rational numbers.

- Know that there are numbers that are not rational, and approximate them by rational numbers. Understand that every real number can be located on a number line. Understand that every real number has a decimal expansion, some of which are terminating, repeating, and some of which are nonrepeating and nonterminating. Understand that the decimal expansion of a rational number repeats eventually, and conversely, repeating decimal expansions represent rational numbers. Understand that every real number has a decimal expansion; for example, by truncating the decimal expansion of $\sqrt{2}$, show that $\sqrt{2}$ is between 1 and 2, then between 1.4 and 1.5, and explain how to continue on to get better approximations.

Expressions and Equations

8.EE

Work with radicals and integer exponents.

- Know and understand the properties of integer exponents, including those used to convert scientific notation. For example, $3^2 \cdot 3^{-5} = 3^{-3} = 1/3^3 = 1/27$.
- Use properties of integer exponents to simplify expressions and to solve equations. For example, use the square root of $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$, to solve for x . Know that $2^3 = 8$ and $8 = 2^3$.
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3. Describe the effect of dilations, translations, reflections, and rotations on two-dimensional figures.
4. Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another two-dimensional figure if and only if the two figures have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size. For example, all squares are similar to each other, but a square is not similar to a triangle.
5. Understand that angles whose sides are parallel or perpendicular are related in predictable ways. For example, arrange three copies of the same triangle so that the sum of the three angles appears to form a line, and give an argument in terms of transversals why this is so.

Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.

6. Explain how the Pythagorean Theorem can be used to find unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in the form of a right triangle.
7. Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in the form of a right triangle.
8. Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate plane.

Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres.

9. Find the volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres.

