

Note May 6 to 10 - ALG II

Standard for the week (bold → emphasized; ≡ → important on regents)

S.IC.A.2 Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation.

S.IC.B.3 Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.

S.IC.B.4 Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling

S.IC.B.5 Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant.

S.IC.B.6 Evaluate reports based on data.

S.ID.B.6 Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear and exponential models. b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals. c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.

S.ID.A.4 Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.

Students are grouped by test scores Randomization used to increase equity

Monday:

[log rules](#)

Introduce Delta Math

Start Delta Math Regents Review.

25% (105 CORRECT problems) done by May 31st.

40% (168 CORRECT problems) done by June 5th.

65% (273 CORRECT problems) done by June 17th.

(My teacher code is 974523):

FINAL JUNE 5

Delta Math to prep for final:

<http://www.deltamath.com/index.html>

- Quadratic Regressions
- Probability with Or / And
- Probability from a Two Way Table
- Conditional Probability from a Table
- Conditional Probability from Table (L2)
- Find Probability Given Probabilities
- Write Explicit Formula for Sequence
- Write Recursive Formula for Sequence
- Recursive Sequences (Level 4)
- Recursive Sequences (Level 5)
- Recursive Sequence Function Notation (I
- Functions Within Functions
- Explicit to Recursive Sequence
- Recursive to Explicit Sequence
- Explicit to Recursive Sequence Algebraic
- Recursive to Explicit Sequence (Algebraic
- Write Recursive Formula from Context
- Find Monthly Payment on a Loan
- Sum of Geometric Series Sigma Notation
- Sum of Geometric Series (Context)

Tuesday

[practice word problems](#)

Wednesday:

Test writing

Talk about hw

<https://play.google.com/music/listen?u=0#/album/B73rqgulg2ejylga7hxchv5szpa/Kool+%26+The+Gang/Celebrate!>

[write your own test](#)

Thursday:

Practice 10-12 minutes

5-8 minutes to finish sheet

10-12 minutes other side

[practice quiz](#)

Friday: QUIZ

Quiz

Sample: 18 out of 30

Sample: 50 students: mean: 1.1 standard error: 0.5

Do now: Mean:

M of error:

Conf Int:

[Spreadsheet](#)

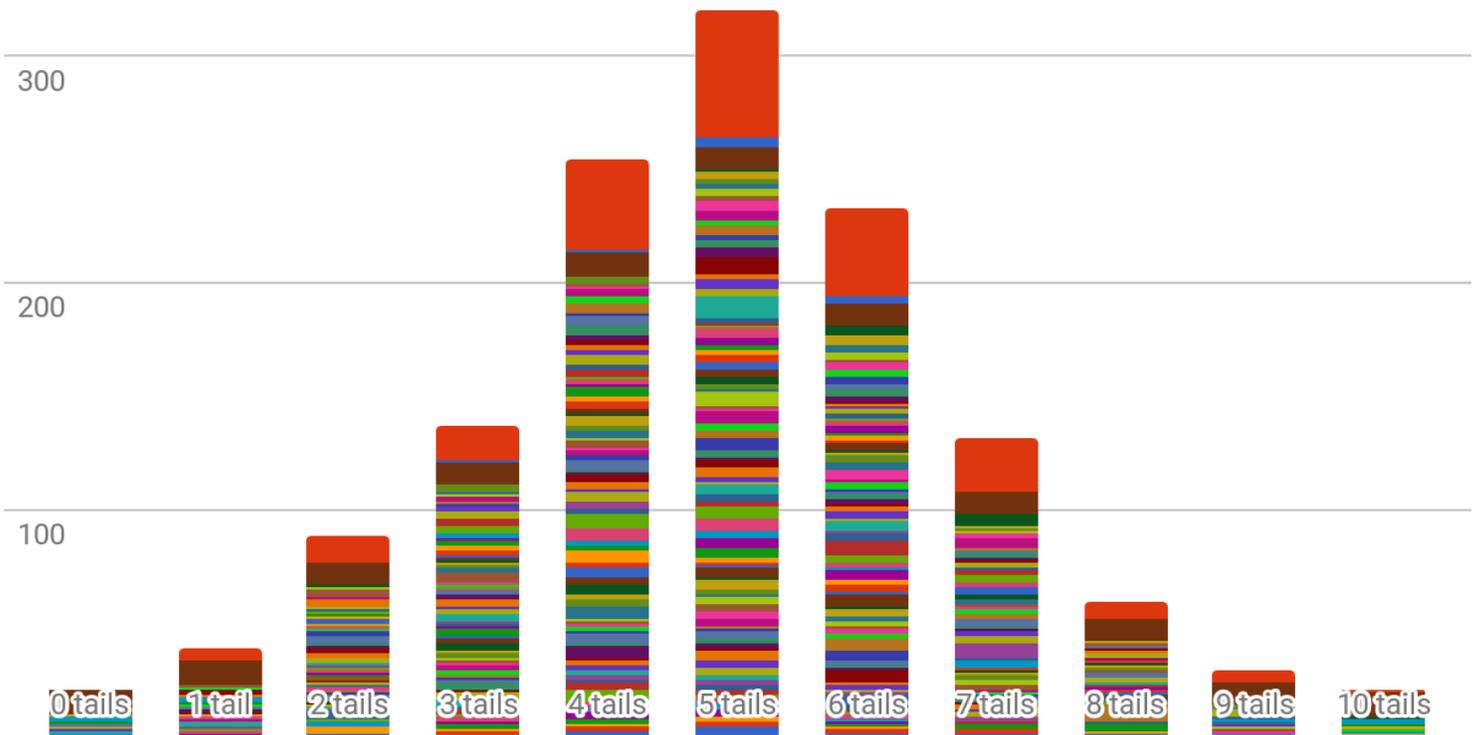
[statkey](#)

Next week:

Monday: TEst corrections

Tuesday review break assignment

Flip 10 Coins. Number of tails



Wed: Define hypothesis. Obs v exp sample bias
[error 92](#)

If time at end of period:
[probability under the normal curve practice](#)

[experiment v observational study](#)

[sample bias](#)

[confidence intervals](#)

[practice word problems](#)

<https://is.gd/siyiye>

Tuesday:
[distributions](#)

Look at graphs. Close your eyes. What do you notice?

Consider (don't talk or write, just ponder): What do you notice about the graphs we made Monday? What do some of them have in common? Which is not like the others? How do they differ? How would you describe them?

1) A 2) G 3) E 4) B 5) C 6) F 7) D

Consider the following bar graphs and match to the descriptions. Why are you matching these?
[match histograms](#)

[Distributions](#)

Wednesday:
[Lesson 88 - ncdf and percentiles and z-scores](#)

Thursday:
[review area under normal curve](#)

[marching v sitting gather data](#)

[Lesson 90 - sample v parameter](#)

