LESSON Plan

 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 6 Day 1
	Topic : Trigonometry Lesson number 1 : Cosine
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Solving trigonometry by using cosine formular to find the adjacent.

 Introduction	• To calculate cosine we will use the formula $\text{Cos}\theta = \frac{adjacent}{hypotenuse}$. • Remember that the hypotenuse is always opposite your right angle. • In this exercise first you have to list down the known values which are the angle and hypotenuse • Then the unkown which is the adjacent. • Then solve to find the lenght of adjacent • Do exercise 5.6
	Catch phrase for the lesson : SOH CAH TOA

Learners notes

COSINE

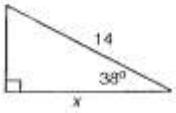
Remember $\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$

The methods we will use to solve triangles using cosine are the same as we used for sine.

Finding the Adjacent

Examples Find the adjacent side giving answers to 2 decimal places.

(a)



angle = 38°
hypotenuse = 14
adjacent = x

$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$

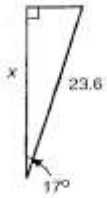
$\cos 38 = \frac{x}{14}$

$0.7880 = \frac{x}{14}$

$0.7880 \times 14 = \frac{x}{14} \times 14$

$11.03 = x$

(b)



angle = 17°
hypotause = 23.6
adjacent = x

$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$

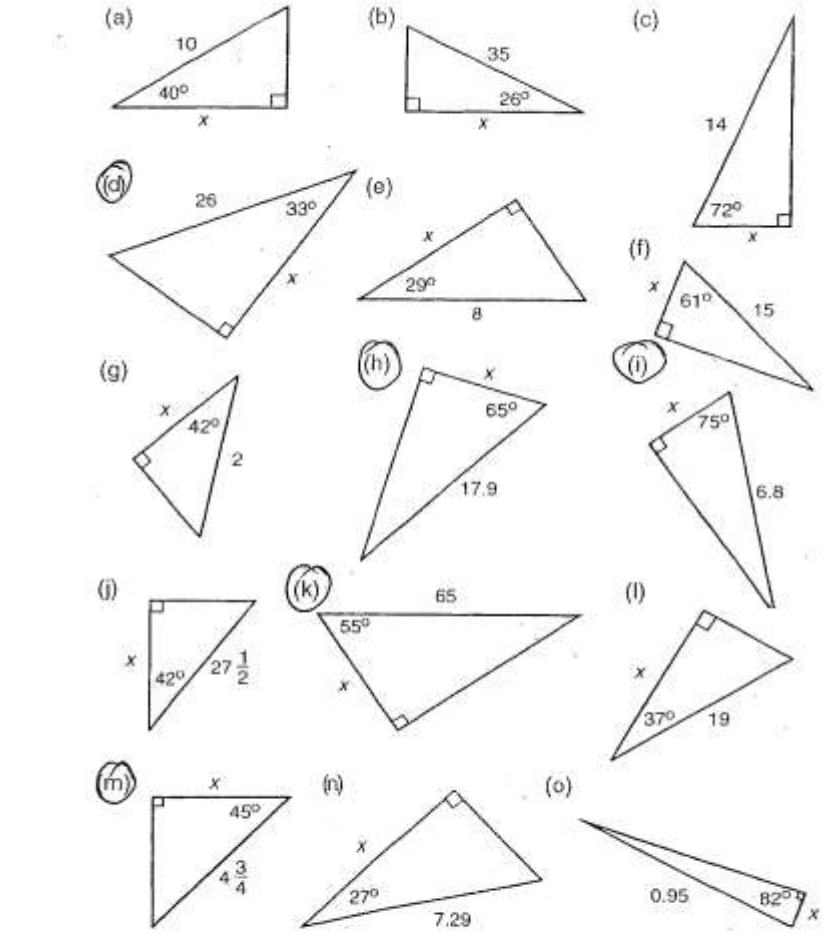
$\cos 17 = \frac{x}{23.6}$

$0.9563 = \frac{x}{23.6}$

$0.9563 \times 23.6 = x$

$22.57 = x$

Visual aids

Exercises	**Exercise 5.6** 1. Find the values of x in the following triangles. Give your answers to 2 decimal places.  (a) 10, 40°, x; (b) 35, 26°, x; (c) 14, 72°, x; (d) 26, 33°, x; (e) x, 29°, 8; (f) x, 61°, 15; (g) x, 42°, 2; (h) x, 65°, 17.9; (i) x, 75°, 6.8; (j) x, 42°, $27\frac{1}{2}$; (k) 65, 55°, x; (l) x, 37°, 19; (m) x, 45°, $4\frac{3}{4}$; (n) x, 27°, 7.29; (o) 0.95, 82°, x * 2. In triangle MNP, $\angle P = 90^\circ$, $\angle M = 86^\circ$ and NM = 14 cm. (a) Find length PM (b) Use Pythgoras's Theorem to find length NP 94 Do question 1 : d, h, i, k, m and question 2 a and b
Assignment	
Assessment	• Short quiz
	Year 9 Maths Book 2

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LESSON Plan

 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 6 Day 2
	Topic : Trigonometry Lesson number 2 : Cosine
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Slove trigonometry by using cosine to find the hypotenuse.

 Introduction	• To find the hypotenuse using the cosine • Remember : CAH • C = COS • A = ADJACENT • H = HYPOTENUSE • Θ = ANGLE • Find the known values first the solve the unkown value. • Do exercise 5.7
	Catch phrase for the lesson : SOH CAH TOA

Learners notes

Finding the Hypotenuse

Examples Find the value of the hypotenuse

(a)

angle = 68°

hypotenuse = x

adjacent = 4

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos 68 = \frac{4}{x}$$

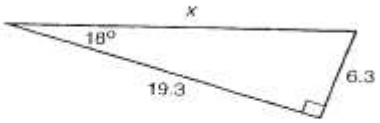
$$0.3746 = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$0.3746 \times x = 4$$

$$x = \frac{4}{0.3746}$$

$$= 10.68$$

(b)



angle = 18°

hypotenuse = x

adjacent = 19.3

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos 18 = \frac{19.3}{x}$$

$$0.9511 = \frac{19.3}{x}$$

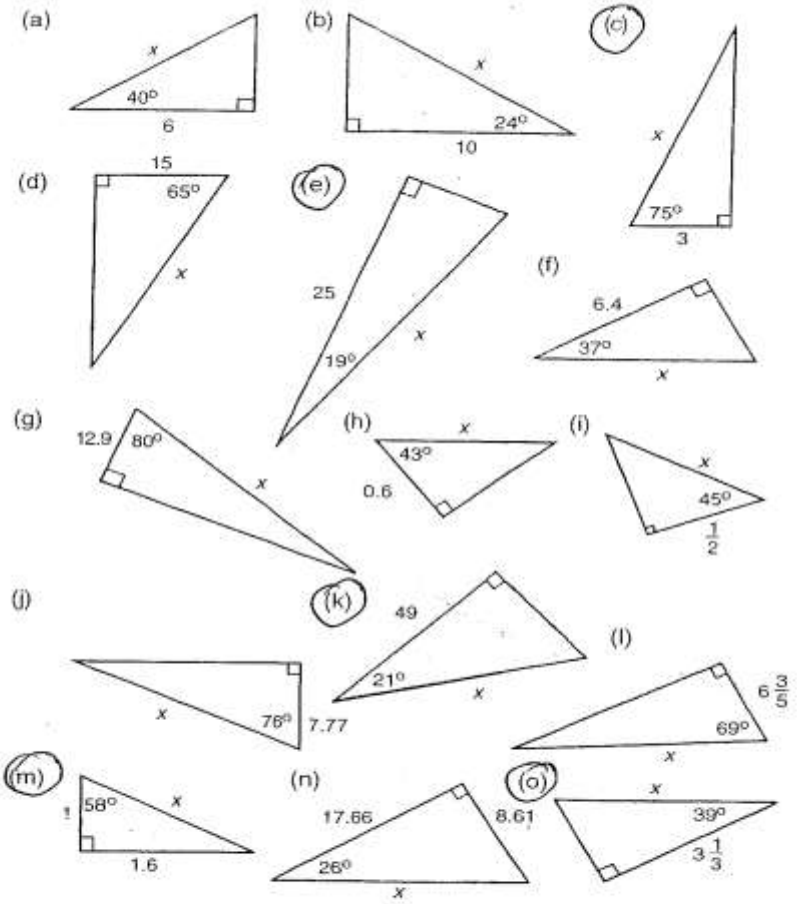
$$0.9511 \times x = 19.3$$

$$x = \frac{19.3}{0.9511}$$

$$= 20.29$$

95

Visual aids

Exercises	**Exercise 5.7** 1. Find the values of x in the following triangles. Give your answer to 2 decimal places.  (a) x, 40°, 6 (b) x, 24°, 10 (c) x, 75°, 3 (d) 15, 65°, x (e) 25, 19°, x (f) 6.4, 37°, x (g) 12.9, 80°, x (h) x, 43°, 0.6 (i) x, 45°, $\frac{1}{2}$ (j) x, 76°, 7.77 (k) 49, 21°, x (l) $6\frac{3}{5}$, 69°, x (m) x, 58°, 1.6 (n) 17.66, 26°, x (o) x, 39°, $3\frac{1}{3}$ * 2. In triangle ABC, $\angle A = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = 33^\circ$ and length AB = 452 cm. (a) Find length CB (b) Use Pythagoras's Theorem to find length CA. 96 Do question 1 : c, e, k, o, m, and question 2 a and b
Assignment	
Assessment	• Short quiz
	Year 9 Maths Book 2

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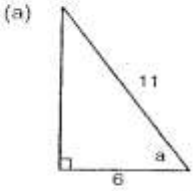
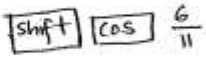
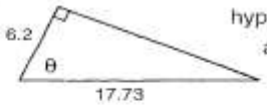
LESSON Plan

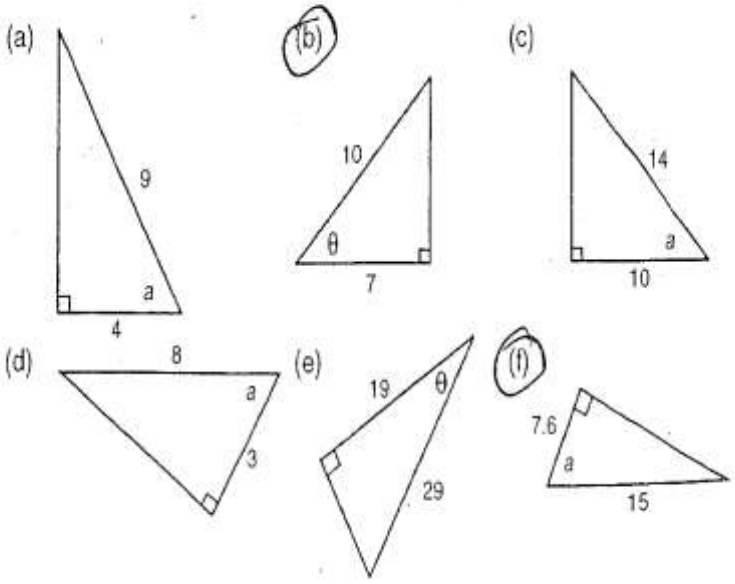
 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 6 Day 3
	Topic : Trigonometry Lesson number 3 : Cosine
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Solve trigonometry by using cosine formular to find the Angle.

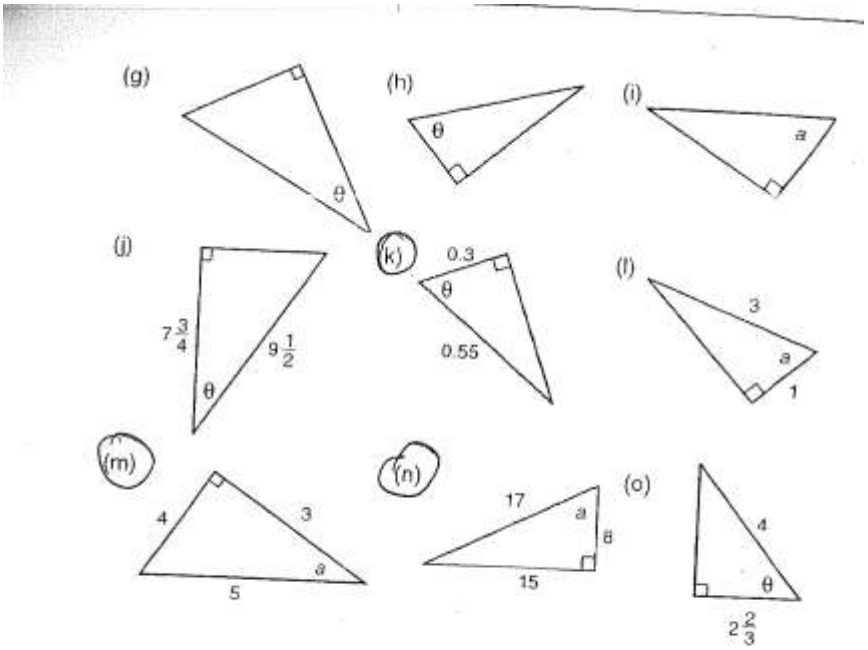
 Introduction	• To find the angle both the adjacent and the hypotenuse is given. • So on your calculator press : shift, cos ($\frac{adjacent}{hypotenuse}$) • Do exercise 5.8
	Catch phrase for the lesson : SOH CAH TOA
 Learners notes	**Finding the Angle** ***Examples*** Find the angle in the following triangles: (a)  angle = a hypotenuse = 11 adjacent = 6 $\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$ $\cos a = \frac{6}{11}$ $= 0.5455$ $a = 56.94^{\circ}$ (or 57°)  (b)  angle = θ hypotenuse = 17.73 adjacent = 6.2 $\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$ $\cos\theta = \frac{6.2}{17.73}$ $= 0.3497$ $\theta = 69.53^{\circ}$ (or 70°)
 Visual aids	

Exercises

Exercise 5.8

1. Find the angle in the following triangles:





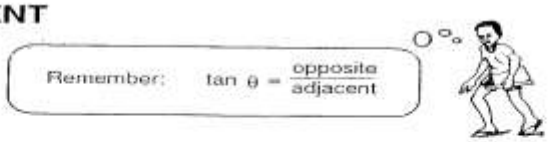
✱ 2. In triangle LMN, $\angle L = 90^{\circ}$, length LM = 16 and length LN = 12.
   (a) Use Pythagoras's Theorem to find length MN
   (b) Find $\angle N$
   (c) Find $\angle M$.

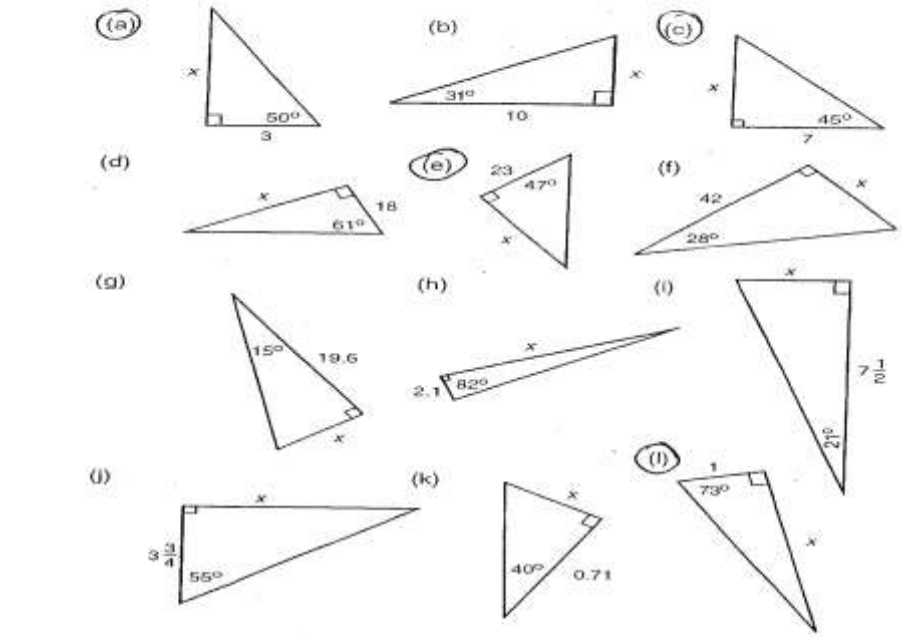
Do question 1 : b, f, k, m, n and question 2 a, b and c

Assignment	
Assessment	• Short quiz
 References	Year 9 Maths Book 2

LESSON Plan

 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 7 Day 1
	Topic : Trigonometry Lesson number 1 : Tangent
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Solve trigonometry by using tangent formular to find the opposite.

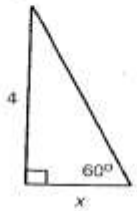
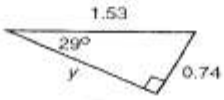
 Introduction	• To find tangent use the formula • $Tan\ \theta = \frac{Opposite}{Adjacent}$ • TOA • T = TAN • O = OPPOSITE • A = ADJACENT • $\theta = ANGLE$ • To calculate the value of opposite rearrange the formula above so that it will be : (Adjacent x $Tan\ \theta$ = opposite). • Do exercise 5.9
	Catch phrase for the lesson : SOH CAH TOA
 Learners notes	**TANGENT**  Remember: $\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$ Tangent questions are easy to recgonise since the triangle will not have any value written on the hypotenuse. **Finding the Opposite** ***Examples*** Find the value of the opposite side to 2 decimal places. (a)  angle = 32° opposite = x adjacent = 5 $\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$ $\tan 32 = \frac{x}{5}$ $0.6249 = \frac{x}{5}$ $0.6249 \times 5 = x$ $3.12 = x$ (b)  angle = 19° opposite = x adjacent = 17.6 $\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$ $\tan 19 = \frac{x}{17.6}$ $0.3443 = \frac{x}{17.6}$ $0.3443 \times 17.6 = x$ $6.06 = x$ 99

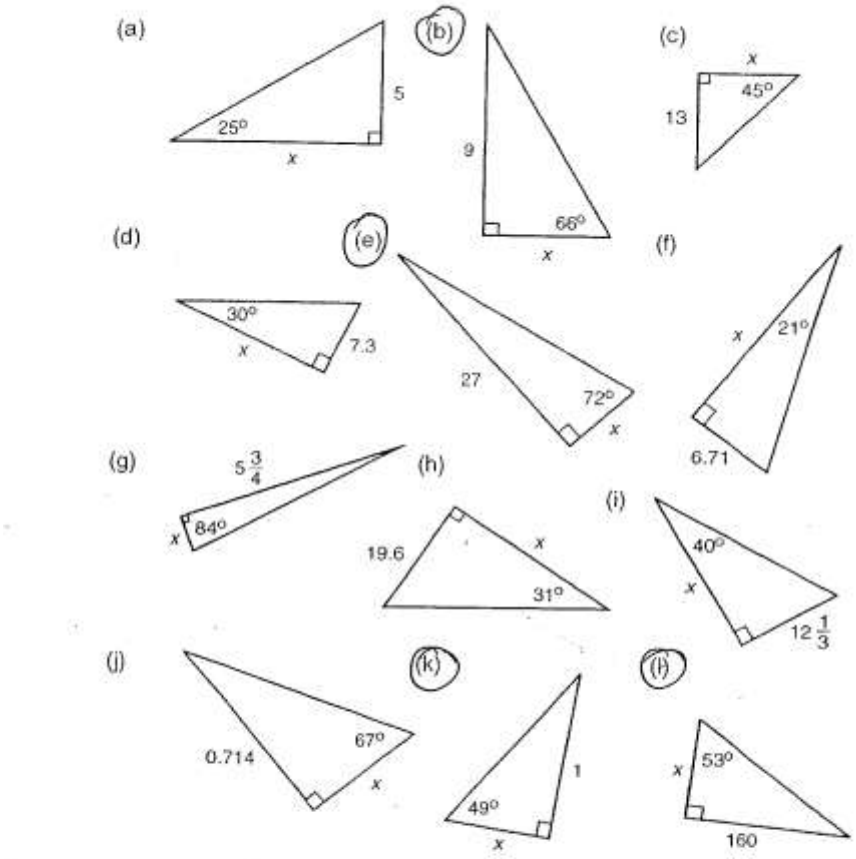
Visual aids	
Exercises	**Exercise 5.9** 1. Find the value of x, to 2 decimal places.  2. In triangle XYZ, $\angle Y = 90^\circ$, $\angle X = 63^\circ$ and length XY = 11.21 cm. (a) Draw a diagram (b) Find length ZY (c) Use Phythagoras's Theorem to find XZ (d) Find $\angle Z$. 100 **Do question 1 : a, c, e, k, l and question 2 a, b, c and d.**
Assignment	
Assessment	• Short quiz
	Year 9 Maths Book 2

 References	

LESSON Plan

 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 7 Day 2
	Topic : Trigonometry Lesson number 2 : Tangent
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Solve trigonometry using tangent formular to find the adjacent.

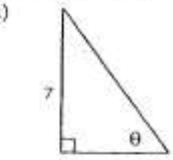
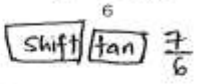
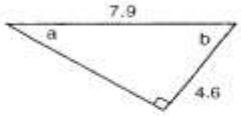
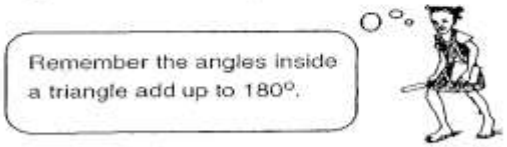
 Introduction	• To find the length of the adjacent : (adjacent = opposite / tanθ) • Do exercise 5.10
	Catch phrase for the lesson : SOH CAH TOA
 Learners notes	**Finding the Adjacent** *Examples* Find the length of the adjacent, giving answers to 2 decimal places. (a)  angle = 60° opposite = 4 adjacent = x $\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$ $\tan 60 = \frac{4}{x}$ $1.7321 = \frac{4}{x}$ $1.7321 \times x = 4$ $x = \frac{4}{1.7321}$ $= 2.31$ (b)  angle = 29° opposite = 0.74 adjacent = y $\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$ $\tan 29 = \frac{0.74}{y}$ $0.5543 = \frac{0.74}{y}$ $0.5543 \times y = 0.74$ $y = \frac{0.74}{0.5543}$ $= 1.34$ 101
 Visual aids	

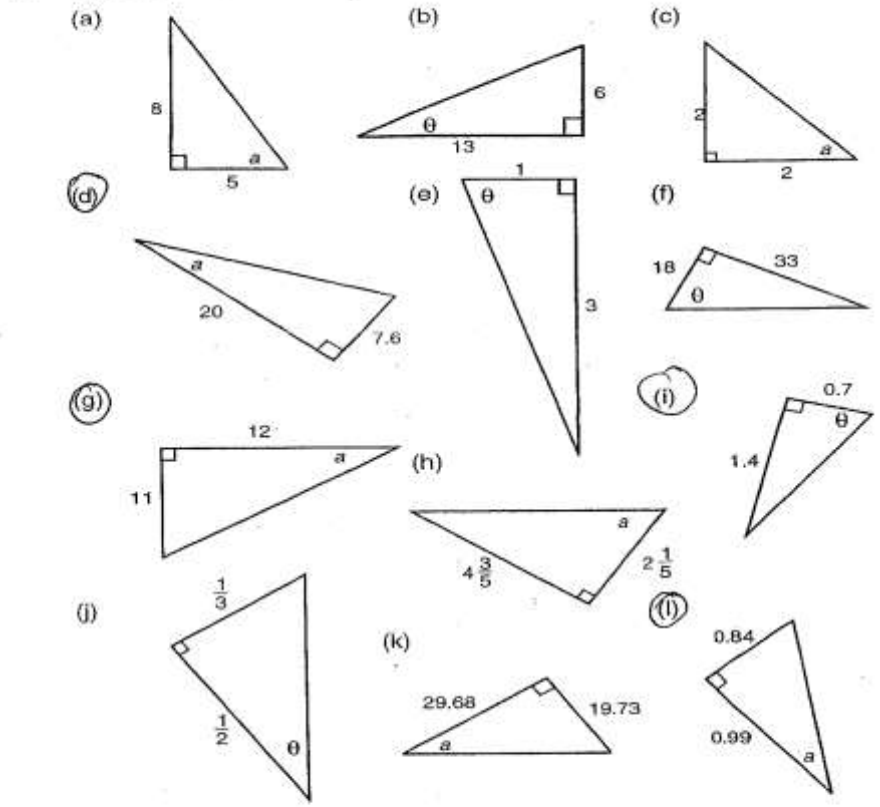
Exercises	**Exercises 5.10** 1. Find the value of x to 2 decimal places.  ✱ 2. In the triangle HKL, $\angle HKL = 90^\circ$, $\angle KHL = 23^\circ$ and length KL = 47 cm. (a) Draw a diagram (b) Find length HK (c) Find length HL (d) Find $\angle HLK$. 102 **Do question 1 : b, e, k, l, and question 2 a, b, c and d**
Assignment	
Assessment	• Short quiz
	Year 9 Maths Book 2

 References	

LESSON Plan

 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 7 Day 3
	Topic : Trigonometry Lesson number 3 : Tangent
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Solve trigonometry by using tangent formular to find the angle.

 Introduction	• To find the angle : press shift, Tan = $(\frac{opposite}{adjacent})$ • Do the exercise 5.11
	Catch phrase for the lesson : SOH CAH TOA
 Learners notes	**Finding the Angle** *Examples:* Find the value of the angle. (a)  angle = θ opposite = 7 adjacent = 6 $\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$ $\tan\theta = \frac{7}{6}$ $= 1.1667$ $\theta = 49.4^\circ$ (or 49°)  (b)  angle = a opposite = 4.6 adjacent = 7.9 Finding a ..... $\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$ $\tan a = \frac{4.6}{7.9}$ $= 0.5823$ $a = 30.21^\circ$ (or 30°) Finding b .....  Remember the angles inside a triangle add up to 180°. $b = 180 - 30.21 - 90^\circ$ $= 59.79$ (or 60°) 103
 Visual aids	

Exercises	**Exercise 5.11** 1. Find the value of the angle.  2. In triangle VWY, $\angle V = 90^{\circ}$, VW = 72 cm and VY = 104 cm. (a) Find $\angle W$ (b) Find $\angle Y$ (c) Find length WY. Do question 1 : d, g, h, i, l and question 2 : a, b, and c
Assignment	
Assessment	• Short quiz
References	

LESSON Plan

 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 8 Day 1
	Topic : Trigonometry Lesson number 1 : SOH CAH TOA
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Calculate the value of hypotenuse, adjacent opposite and angle by using the formula of sine, cosine and tangent.

 Introduction	• We have learn how to calculate the sides and angles of a right angle using sine, cosine and the tangent individually. • But for this exercise first list down the known values. • Find out which rule is suitable for you to use. The sine, cosine or tangent. (SOH CAH TOA) in order to find the sides and the angle of your right angle triangle. • Do exercise 5.12
	Catch phrase for the lesson : SOH CAH TOA

Learners notes

Using Sine, Cosine and Tangent

To find a side or angle in a right- angled triangle you need to first decide whether to use the formula for sine, cosine or tangent.

Example 1 Find the value of the pronumeral in the following:

(a)

Here we have ...
angle = 49°
hypotenuse = 16
adjacent = x
So we need to use **cosine**.

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

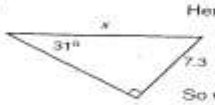
$$\cos 49 = \frac{x}{16}$$

$$0.6561 = \frac{x}{16}$$

$$0.6561 \times 16 = x$$

$$10.5 = x$$

(b)



Here we have ...
angle = 31°
hypotenuse = x
opposite = 7.3
So we need to use **sine**.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\sin 31 = \frac{7.3}{x}$$

$$0.5150 \times x = \frac{7.3}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{7.3}{0.5150}$$

$$= 14.17$$

(c)

Here we have ...
angle = θ
opposite = 14
adjacent = 9
So we need to use **tangent**.

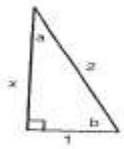
$$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$= 1.5556$$

$$\theta = 57.27^\circ \text{ (or } 57^\circ)$$

Example 2 Find all pronumerals.



To find a ...
angle = a
opposite = 1
hypotenuse = 2
therefore **sine**

$$\sin a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 0.5$$

$$a = 30^\circ$$

$b = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 30^\circ$
$= 60^\circ$

To find *x* you could use cosine, tangent or Pythagoras's Theorem.
Using cosine .....

angle = 30°
adjacent = x
hypotenuse = 2

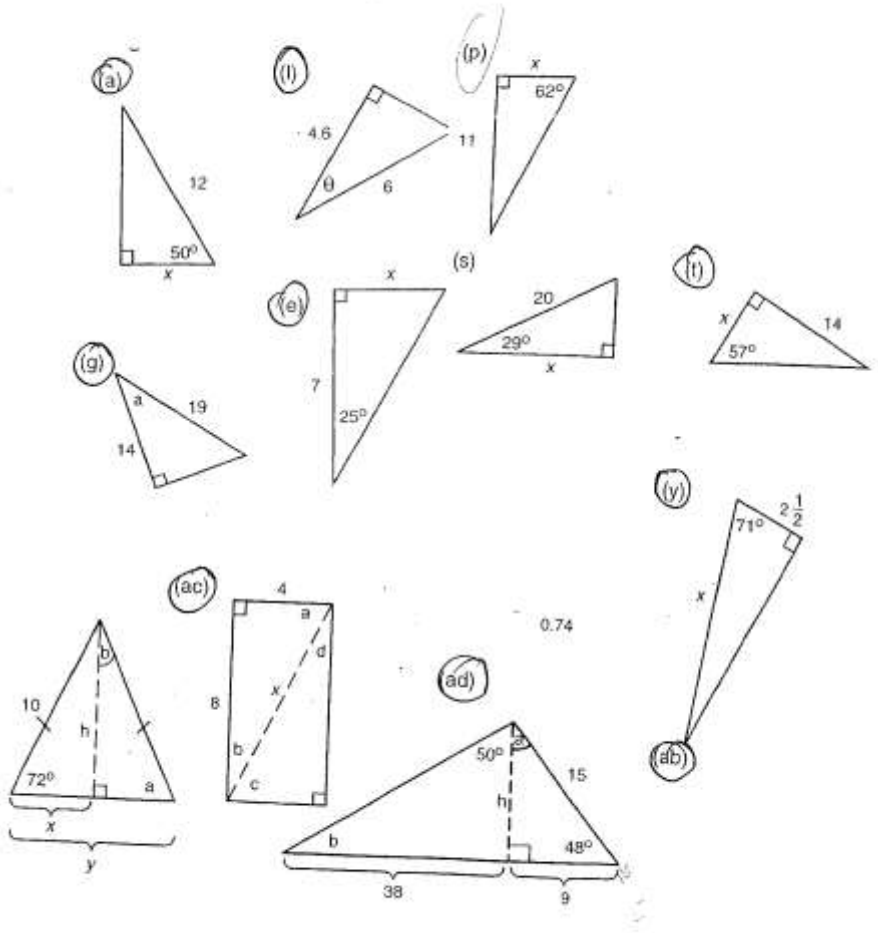
$$\cos 30 = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$0.8660 = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$0.8660 \times 2 = x$$

$$1.732 = x$$

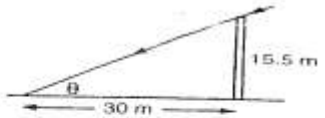
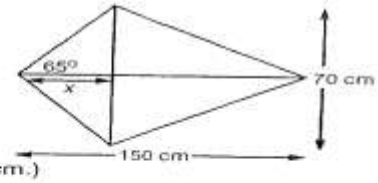
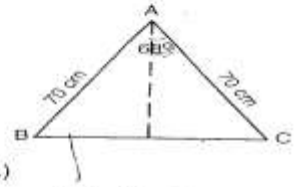
Visual aids

Exercises	**Exercise 5.12** 1. For the following triangles, first decide whether to use **sine**, **cosine** or **tangent** and then find the value of the pronumeral.  **Do question 1 : Do all of them.**
Assignment	
Assessment	• Short quiz
References	

LESSON Plan

 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 8 Day 2
	Topic : Trigonometry Lesson number 2 : Application problem
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Solve problems using trigonometry.

 Introduction	To be able to do this exercise : • Read the question carefully. • List the known values. • The diagram is already drawn for you. • Decide which rule you will use sine, cosine or tangent. • Find out whether you are to calculate the sides or angle of your right angle triangle.
	Catch phrase for the lesson : SOH CAH TOA
 Learners notes	
 Visual aids	

Exercises	3. A vertical pole 15.5 m high casts a shadow 30 m long on the horizontal ground. What is the angle of elevation of the sun? (Give answer correct to the nearest degree.)  4. A ladder 3750 mm long leans against a vertical wall touching it at a height of 2900 mm. (a) What angle does the ladder make with the wall? (b) How far from the bottom of the wall is the foot of the ladder? (Give angles correct to the nearest degree and distance correct to the nearest millimetre.) 5. A kite is 150 cm long and 70 cm wide. The smaller edge makes and angle of 65° as shown. What is the length of x?  (Give answer correct to the nearest cm.) 6. An isosceles triangle has equal sides of 70 mm and the angle between these sides is 68°. Find the length of the base.  Hint: Bisect the top angle and work in one of the right-angled triangles so formed.  (Give answer correct to the nearest mm.) 7. A parallelogram has vertical height 7.3 cm and slant height 9.2 cm. Find the sizes of the angles in the parallelogram.  (Give answers correct to the nearest degree.) 110 Do all of the questions.
Assignment	
Assessment	• Short quiz
References	Year 9 Maths Book 2

LESSON Plan

 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 8 Day 3
	Topic : Algebra Lesson number 1 : Powers / Indices
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Recognise factor form and index form.

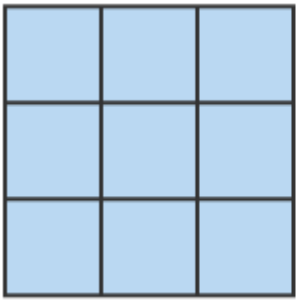
Introduction

Power and roots

Squares, cubes and higher powers are shown as small digits called indices. The opposite of squaring and cubing are called square root and cube root. There are more rules we can use with indices.

Powers

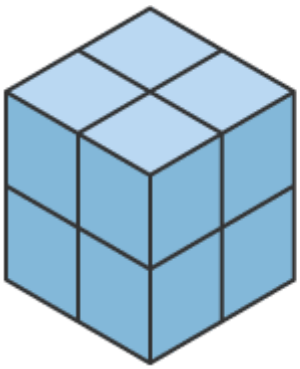
9 is a square number.



$3 \times 3 = 9$

3×3 can also be written as 3^2. This is pronounced " 3 squared".

8 is a cube number.



$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

$2 \times 2 \times 2$ can also be written as 2^3, which is pronounced " 2 cubed".

Index form

The notation 3^2 and 2^3 is known as **index form**. The small digit is called the index number or **power**.

You have already seen that $3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$ and
that $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

Similarly, 5^4 (five to the power of 4) $= 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 625$

	and 3^5 (three to the power of 5) $= 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 243$. The index number tells you how many times the number should be multiplied. • When the index number is two, the number has been **squared**. • When the index number is three, the number has been **cubed**. • When the index number is greater than three you say that it has been multiplied **to the power of**. For example: 7^2 is 'seven squared'. 3^3 is 'three cubed'. 3^7 is 'three to the power of seven'. 4^5 is 'four to the power of five'.
	Catch phrase for the lesson :

Learners notes

Topic 4 – Powers Roots and Indices

Index Notation

By repeating a multiplication, we get special numbers that can be written usir index notation.

e.g. $27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3^3$

$16 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^4$

basic numeral — factor form — index form

In index form, 2^4 reads "2 to the power of 4"

BASE → 2^4 ← POWER or INDEX

Example 1 Write the following in index form:

a. $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 5^4$

b. $-3 \times -3 = (-3)^2$

c. 2 to the power of $7 = 2^7$

A special case is where there is just one number

d. $9 = 9^1$

Example 2 Write the following in factor form:

a. $15^3 = 15 \times 15 \times 15$

b. $2a^3b = 2 \times a \times a \times a \times b$

Example 3 Evaluate the following:

a. $4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4$

$= 64$

b. $7^1 + 8^2 = 7 + 8 \times 8$

$= 7 + 64$

$= 71$

84

Visual aids

Exercises

Exercise 4.1

1. Write the following in index form:

a.	2 x 2 x 2	b.	3 x 3 x 3 x 3 x 3 x 3
c.	-4 x -4 x -4 x -4	d.	y x y x y x y x y
e.	4 to the power of 3	f.	5 to the power of 10
g.	2.9 to the power of 2	h.	6 to the power of 0.7
i.	a x a x a x b x b	j.	m x n x n x n x n
k.	p x p x p x p x q x q	l.	f x g x g
m.	6 x m x m x m x m	n.	5 x y x y
o.	3 x 3 x 3 x 3 x k x k	p.	17 x 17 x e x e x e

2. Write the following in factor form:

a.	4^8	b.	6^7
c.	$(-3)^2$	d.	$(-7)^4$
e.	2 to the power of 5	f.	3 to the power of 6
g.	m^4	h.	y^3
i.	a^3b^4	j.	m^2n^7
k.	$2y^4$	l.	$5X^5$
m.	$3a^2b^2$	n.	$7q^5r$
o.	10 ab	p.	$11xy^6$

3. Find the missing number:

a.	8	=	2 to the power ?
b.	9	=	? to the power of 2
c.	32	=	2 to the power of ?
d.	1000	=	? to the power of 3
e.	?	=	3 to the power of 4
f.	16	=	4 to the power ?
g.	?	=	5 to the power of 3
h.	?	=	10 to the power of 5

4. Write down the base of the following:

a.	2^5	b.	5^2	c.	$(-2)^4$	d.	7	e.	$(\frac{1}{2})^3$
f.	$6^{1.3}$	g.	m^3	h.	X^7	i.	a^x		

5. Write down the power of the folllowing:

a.	3^4	b.	2^{12}	c.	$(-5)^6$	d.	13	e.	$(\frac{2}{5})^4$
f.	$4^{2.1}$	g.	X^6	h.	m^5	i.	p^x		

Question 1 : Do e, i, m, o, p and n
Question 2 : Do a, c, e, i, m and p
Question 3 : Do a, b, d, f and h
Question 4 : Do f, g, b, c, i, e and h
Question 5 : Do b, g, c, d and i

Assignment

Assessment

- Short quiz

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z66p34j/revision/1
Year 9 Maths Book 2

 References	

LESSON Plan

 Teacher	Name : Lorien and Lishi Subject : Mathematics
 Date	Week 9 Day 1
	Topic : Algebra Lesson number 1 : squares and square roots
 Learning out Comes	• Students should be able to • Calculate the square and square root of given numbers. • Calculate the cubes and cube root of given numbers.

Introduction

squares

"Squared" is often written as a little 2 like this:

$$4^2$$

"4 Squared equals 16"
(the little 2 says the number appears twice in multiplying)

$$4x4 = 4^2$$

Square root

Finding the square root of a number is the inverse operation of squaring that number. Remember, the square of a number is that number times itself.

$$\text{square of } n = n^2$$
$$\text{square of } 5 = 5 \times 5 = 5^2 = 25$$

The perfect squares are the squares of the whole numbers.

Perfect squares:
1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100

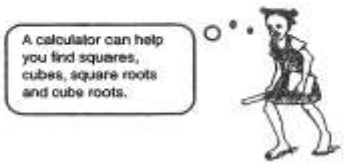
The square root of a number, n, written below is the number that gives n when multiplied by itself.

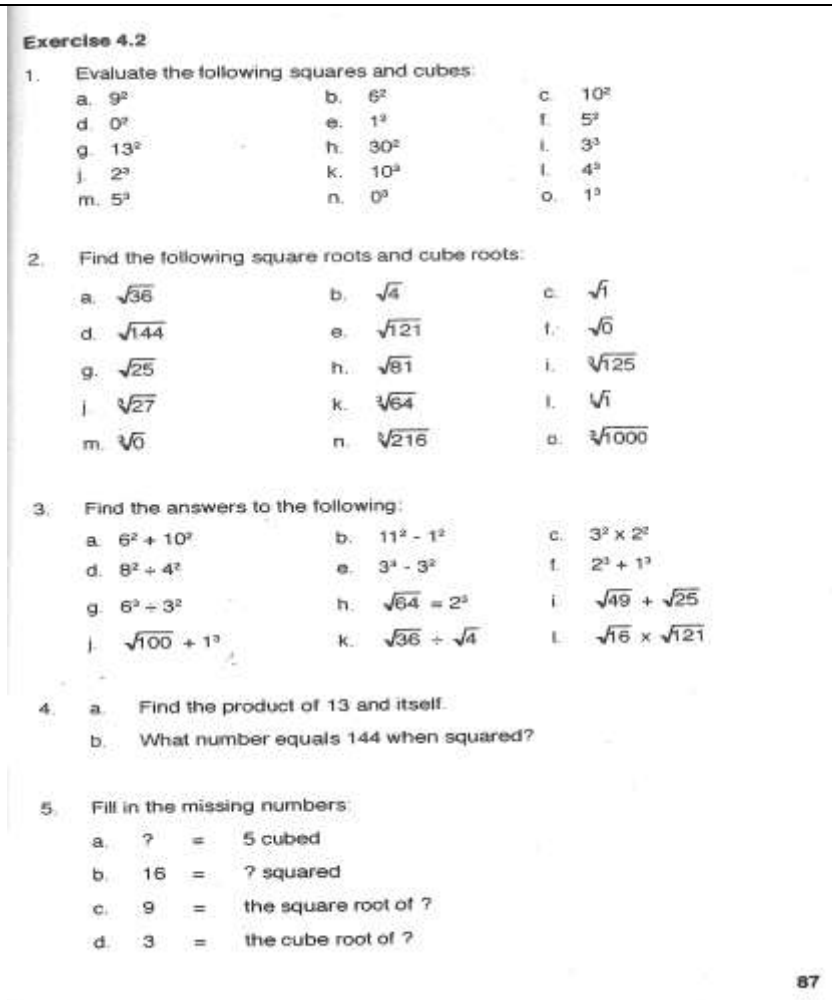
$$\sqrt{n}$$

The square root of a number, n, written below is the number that gives n when multiplied by itself.

$$\sqrt{n}$$

$$\sqrt{100} = 10$$
$$\text{because } 10 \times 10 = 100$$

	Catch phrase for the lesson :
 Learners notes	**Squares and Square Roots** Any number to the power 2 is said to be "**squared**". e.g. 7^2 = 7 squared = 7 x 7 = 49 Finding the **square root** of a number is the opposite of finding the square. We use the symbol $\sqrt{}$ to mean square root. e.g. $\sqrt{49}$ = square root of 49 = 7 **Cubes and Cube Roots** Any number to the power of 3 is said to be "**cubed**". e.g. 2^3 = 2 cubed = 2 x 2 x 2 = 8 Finding the **cube root** of a number is the opposite of finding the cube. We use the symbol $\sqrt[3]{}$ to mean the cube root. e.g. $\sqrt[3]{8}$ = cube root of 8 = 2 
 Visual aids	
 Exercises	

	 **Exercise 4.2** 1. Evaluate the following squares and cubes: a. 9^2 b. 6^2 c. 10^2 d. 0^2 e. 1^3 f. 5^2 g. 13^2 h. 30^2 i. 3^3 j. 2^3 k. 10^3 l. 4^3 m. 5^3 n. 0^3 o. 1^3 2. Find the following square roots and cube roots: a. $\sqrt{36}$ b. $\sqrt{4}$ c. $\sqrt{1}$ d. $\sqrt{144}$ e. $\sqrt{121}$ f. $\sqrt{0}$ g. $\sqrt{25}$ h. $\sqrt{81}$ i. $\sqrt[3]{125}$ j. $\sqrt[3]{27}$ k. $\sqrt[3]{64}$ l. $\sqrt[3]{1}$ m. $\sqrt[3]{0}$ n. $\sqrt[3]{216}$ o. $\sqrt[3]{1000}$ 3. Find the answers to the following: a. $6^2 + 10^2$ b. $11^2 - 1^2$ c. $3^2 \times 2^2$ d. $8^2 \div 4^2$ e. $3^4 - 3^2$ f. $2^3 + 1^3$ g. $6^3 \div 3^2$ h. $\sqrt{64} = 2^3$ i. $\sqrt{49} + \sqrt{25}$ j. $\sqrt{100} + 1^3$ k. $\sqrt{36} \div \sqrt{4}$ l. $\sqrt{16} \times \sqrt{121}$ 4. a. Find the product of 13 and itself. b. What number equals 144 when squared? 5. Fill in the missing numbers: a. ? = 5 cubed b. 16 = ? squared c. 9 = the square root of ? d. 3 = the cube root of ? 87 Question 1 : Do d, k, e, i, m, o, p and n Question 2 : Do a, c, e, i, m and o Question 3 : Do a, b, d, f, h, k and l Question 4 : Do both of them Question 5 : Do all of them
Assignment	
Assessment	• Short quiz
References	http://www.math.com/school/subject1/lessons/S1U1L9GL.html Year 9 Mathematics Book 2