# NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY The City University of New York 

DEPARTMENT:
COURSE:
TITLE:

DESCRIPTION:

TEXTS:

CREDITS:
PREREQUISITES:

Mathematics
MAT 1275 CO
College Algebra and Trigonometry
An intermediate and advanced algebra course. Topics include quadratic equations, systems of linear equations, exponential and logarithmic functions; topics from trigonometry, including identities, equations and solutions of triangles.

A custom edition by McGraw-Hill:

1) Intermediate Algebra by Miller, O'Neill, and Hyde, $5^{\text {th }}$ edition, and
2) Trigonometry by Coburn, $2^{\text {nd }}$ edition

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CUNY proficiency in math OR credit for MAT 1190/MAT 1190CO.

Updated Spring 2020 by H. Carley, A. Masuda, and K. Poirier
A. Testing/Assessment Guidelines:

The following exams should be scheduled:

1. A one-hour exam at the end of the First Quarter.
2. A one session exam at the end of the Second Quarter.
3. A one-hour exam at the end of the Third Quarter.
4. A one session Final Examination.
B. A scientific calculator is required.

## COURSE INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOMES

| Course Learning Outcomes | General education Learning Outcomes | Required Core: Mathematical and Quantitative Reasoning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Be able to simplify and manipulate linear, quadratic, radical, rational, exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric expressions. | FS: Transfer; Be able to refer to prior knowledge or skill and can apply such to new situations. | Be able to use algebraic, numerical, graphical, or statistical methods to draw accurate conclusions and solve mathematical problems. |
| Be able to solve equations involving linear, quadratic, radical, rational, exponential, logarithmic, or trigonometric expressions as well as systems of linear/quadratic equations. | Foundation and skills: Curiosity: Explore a topic in depth yielding insight indicating interest.; QL: Interpretation, presentation: Be able to explain information presented in mathematical forms and to convert relevant information into various mathematical forms. | Interpret and draw appropriate inferences from quantitative representations, such as formulas, graphs, or tables. |
| Be able to graphically solve equations involving linear and quadratic expressions (including systems of such). Be able to use the unit circle to solve trigonometric equations. Understand the relationships between solutions to equations and their graphs. | FS: Transfer; Be able to refer to prior knowledge or skill and can apply such to new situations. QL: Calculation, Application/Analysis: Be able to carry out accurate calculations in order to solve a problem and to make judgements and draw appropriate conclusions based on the quantitative analysis of data, while recognizing the limits of this analysis. | Be able to use algebraic, numerical, graphical, or statistical methods to draw accurate conclusions and solve mathematical problems. |
| Be able to frame word problems in terms of mathematical equations and/or graphs. Be able to interpret the mathematical solutions in terms of the original language of the problem. | FS: Independence, reflection: Pursue knowledge beyond classroom requirements and/or show interest in independent educational experiences and reviews prior learning leading to clarification and broader perspectives. | Be able to represent quantitative problems expressed in natural language in a suitable mathe matical format and apply mathematical methods to problems in other fields of study. |
| Be able to write solutions of mathematical problems involving linear, quadratic, radical, rational, or trigonometric expressions with full detailed explanations. | QL: Communication: Be able to express quantitative evidence in support of the argument or purpose of the work. | Be able to effectively communicate quantitative analysis or solutions to mathematical problems in written or oral form. |
| Be able to recognize errors in proposed solutions and explain in written or oral form the nature of such an error as well as be able to correct it. Be able to estimate solutions of equations using graphs. | FS: Initiative: Complete required work and identifies and pursues additional expansion or knowledge or skills. QL: Assumption. Be able to make and evaluate important assumptions in estimation and modeling. | Be able to evaluate solutions to problems for reasonableness using a variety of means, including informed estimation. |

## MAT 1275CO - College Algebra and Trigonometry <br> Course Outline

Textbooks: McGraw-Hill Custom Textbook containing material from:

1) Intermediate Algebra by Miller, O'Neill, and Hyde, $5^{\text {th }}$ edition (Classes 1-21 and 34-37)
2) Trigonometry by Coburn, $2^{\text {nd }}$ edition (Classes 22-33).

WeBWorK: WeBWorK for MAT 1275CO uses the OpenLab Q\&A site: https://openlab.citytech.cuny.edu/ol-webwork/ Students will need an OpenLab account in order to post new questions.

| Class | Lesson | Section | WeBWorK Set |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Lines Review: <br> - Equations: Slope-intercept and Point-slope <br> - Slope Formula and Intercepts <br> - Parallel and Perpendicular Through Points <br> - Graphing | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \text { 2.1, p.128-137 (skip Ex. 7) } \\ & \text { 2.2, p.145-151 (skip Ex. 1, 8) } \\ & \text { 2.3, p.157-160 (skip Ex. 4) } \\ & \text { 2.3, p.160-164 } \end{aligned}$ | LinesReview GraphingLines LineLab |
| 2 | 2-D Systems of Equations Substitution and Elimination | 3.2, p.246-249 <br> 3.3, p.253-257 (skip Ex. 3-4) <br> 3.4, p.261-265 (skip Ex. 3), Applications of Systems of Linear Equations in Two Variables (optional) | LinearSystems |
| 3 | 3-D Systems of Equations | 3.6, p.283-289 | $3 \times 3$-Systems |
| 4 | GCF Factoring and Factoring by Grouping | 4.5, p.360-364 (skip Ex. 6) | GCF-Grouping |
| 5 | Difference of Squares and $a c$-method | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4.6, \text { p.368-377 } \\ & 4.7, \text { p. } 382-383 \end{aligned}$ | DifferenceOfSquares AC-Method |
| 6 | Solving Equations by Using the Zero Product Rule | 4.8, p.394-397 (skip Ex. 5) | ZeroProductProperty |
| 7 | Square Root Property and Completing the Square | 7.1, p.582-587 | SquareRootProperty |
| 8 | Quadratic Formula and Applications | 7.2, p.592-602 (derive the quadratic formula) | QuadraticFormula |
| 9 | Complex Numbers | 6.8, p.556-563 | ComplexNumbers |
| 10 | Graphs of Quadratic Functions Vertex Formula and Standard Form | 7.4, p.612-620 <br> 7.5, p.626-631 (skip Ex. 5) | ParabolaLab ShiftingParabolas ParabolaVertices-CtS ParabolaVerticesVertexFormula |
| 11 | Distance Formula (Pythagorean Theorem) Midpoint Formula Circles (complete the square and standard form) Perpendicular Bisector | 9.1, p.754-759 | DistanceFormula <br> Circles <br> CircleLab |
| 12 | Nonlinear Systems of Equations in Two Variables | 9.4, p.784-788 | NonLinearSystems |
| 13 | Rational Expressions <br> Addition and Subtraction of Rational Expressions <br> Multiplication and Division of Rational Expressions | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5.1, p.422-428 (skip Ex. 1, 2, 5) } \\ & 5.2 \text {, p. } 432-434 \\ & 5.3 \text {, p. } 437-444 \end{aligned}$ | ReducingRationalExpressions AddRationalExpressions AddRationalExpressions2 |
| 14 | Complex Fractions | 5.4, p.447-452 | ComplexFractions-Method1 ComplexFractions-Method2 |


| Class | Lesson | Section | WeBWorK Set |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | Solving Rational Equations | 5.5, p.454-460 | FractionalEquations |
| 16 | Properties of Integer Exponents | 4.1, p.320-323 | IntegerExponents |
| 17 | Roots Rational Exponents | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1, \text { p.496-502 } \\ & 6.2, \text { p.508-512 } \end{aligned}$ | HigherRoots <br> HigherRoots-Algebraic <br> RationalExponents |
| 18 | Simplifying Radical Expressions Addition and Subtraction of Radicals | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3, \text { p.515-519 (skip Ex. 2, 5) } \\ & 6.4, \text { p. } 522-525 \end{aligned}$ | SimplifyingRadicals AddSubtractRadicals |
| 19 | Multiplication of Radicals | 6.5, p.528-532 (skip Ex. 1c, 5b, 5c, 8) | MultiplyRadicals |
| 20 | Division of Radicals and Rationalization | 6.6, p.536-543 (skip Ex. 1b, 2, 3b, 3c, 4, 6) | RationalizeDenominators |
| 21 | Solving Radical Equations | 6.7, p.546-549 (skip Ex. 2, 3, 5) | RadicalEquations |
| 22 | Angle Measure Similar Triangles and Proportions | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1, \text { p.2-6 } \\ & 2.1, \text { p. } 46-50 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 23 | Special Triangles | 1.1, p.2-6 | SpecialTriangles |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & -25 \end{aligned}$ | Trigonometric Ratios of Right Triangles Inverse Trigonometric Functions | 2.2, p.54-56 | TrigonometryRatios SolvingRightTrianglesInverseTrig |
| 26 | Solving Right Triangles Applications | 2.3, p.63-66 | SolvingRightTriangles |
| 27 | Angle Measure in Radian Trigonometry and the Coordinate Plane | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1, \text { p. } 90-93 \\ & 1.3, \text { p.22-27 } \end{aligned}$ | AngleMeasure-Radians CoordinatePlaneTrig |
| 28 | Unit Circles | 3.3, p.108-113 | UnitCircle |
| 29 | Graphs of the Sine and Cosine Functions Graphs of the Tangent and Cotangent Functions (optional) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4.1, p.134-144 } \\ & 4.2, \text { p.153-159 } \end{aligned}$ | GraphingSineCosine |
| 30 | Fundamental Identities <br> Proving Trigonometric Tautologies | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4, \text { p.31-35 } \\ & 5.1, \text { p.212-214 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 31 | Trigonometric Equations | 6.3, p.284-290 | TrigEquations |
| 32 | Law of Sines | 7.1, p.316-322 | LawOfSines |
| 33 | Law of Cosines | 7.2, p.329-332 | LawOfCosines |
| 34 | Exponential Functions | 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.4, p.680-686 | ExponentialFunctions |
| 35 | Logarithmic Functions | 8.4, p.690-693 and p.696-697 | LogarithmicFunctions |
| 36 | Properties of Logarithms Compound Interest | 8.5, p.704-709 8.6, p.712-715 (skip Ex. 3) | LogarithmicProperties CompoundInterest |
| 37 | Exponential Equations <br> Applications to Compound Interest, Population Growth | 8.7, p.726-734 | ExponentialEquations ExponentialEquations-Calc |
|  | Final Exam Review |  |  |

