

Linear Programing

Instructional Focus: Geometric Linear Programing

CCSS	4 – Mastery	3 – Proficient	2 - Basic	1 – Below Basic	0 – No Evidence
<p>Solving systems of equations and inequalities (A.REI.6)</p> <p>Graphing systems of equations and inequalities (A.REI.6, A.REI.12)</p> <p>Creating equations (A.CED.1*)</p> <p>Representing constraints and interpreting solutions (A.CED.3*)</p>	<p>Can extend thinking beyond the standard, including tasks that may involve one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing • Connecting • Synthesizing • Applying • Justifying • Critiquing • Analyzing • Creating • Proving 	<p>Graph the feasible region based on constraints</p> <p>Find each vertex of the feasible region by solving a system of equations</p> <p>State the feasible region as being bounded or unbounded</p> <p>Represent constraints with equations, inequalities and in a system of equations and/or inequalities in contextual situations</p> <p>Create the objective function with two or more variables from context <u>and use it in a linear programming problem to find the optimal solution</u></p> <p>Interpret test points <u>as viable or nonviable in context of the situation</u></p>	<p><u>Graph</u> the feasible region based on constraints.</p> <p><u>Find</u> each vertex of the feasible region <u>by solving a system of equations</u></p> <p>State the feasible region as being bounded or unbounded</p> <p>Represent constraints with equations, inequalities and in a system of equations and/or inequalities in contextual situations</p> <p><u>Create</u> the objective function with two or more variables from context</p> <p>Interpret test points <u>in context of the situation</u></p>	<p><u>Identify</u> the feasible region given a graph</p> <p><u>Identify</u> each vertex of the feasible region given a graph</p> <p>State the feasible region as being bounded or unbounded</p> <p><u>Identify</u> the objective function with two or more variables for a given context</p>	<p>Little evidence of reasoning or application to solve the problem</p> <p>Does not meet the criteria in a level 1</p>

A.REI.6 **Solve** systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.

A.CED.1* **Create** equations and inequalities in one variable and **use** them to solve problems

A.CED.3* **Represent** constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities; and interpret solutions as viable or nonviable options in a modeling context.

Linear Programming

Instructional Focus: Algebraic Linear Programming

CCSS	4 – Mastery	3 – Proficient	2 - Basic	1 – Below Basic	0 – No Evidence
Solving linear programming problems using matrices (A.REI.8, A.REI.9)	Can extend thinking beyond the standard, including tasks that may involve one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing • Connecting • Synthesizing • Applying • Justifying • Critiquing • Analyzing • Creating • Proving 	Represent a system of given constraints using a matrix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify an optimized problem • Identify the pivot • Find the solution (<u>more than 1 pivot required</u>) • Interpret the tableau in context of the situation <u>Create a system of optimized constraints from a context</u>	Represent a system of given constraints using a <u>2x2 or 3x3</u> matrix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify an optimized problem • Identify the pivot • Find the solution using the simplex method (1 pivot required) • Interpret the tableau <u>in context</u> of the situation 	Represent a system of given constraints using a <u>2x2</u> matrix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify an optimized problem • Identify the pivot • Find solution using the simplex method (1 pivot required) • Interpret <u>the parts</u> of the tableau 	Little evidence of reasoning or application to solve the problem Does not meet the criteria in a level 1

A.REI.8 Represent a system of linear equations as a single matrix equation in a vector variable

A.REI.9 Find the inverse of a matrix if it exists and use it to solve systems of linear equations (using technology for matrices of dimension 3×3 or greater).