

enVision[®] Integrated

MATHEMATICS

Please Note: your program screens may look different from the images in these training materials due to our rebrand to Savvas Learning Company.

Bridge Connections Across Algebra and Geometry

enVision Integrated Mathematics ©2019 focuses on developing conceptual understanding and helps students see how the mathematical disciplines of algebra and geometry intertwine.

ENGAGE

Pages 4-11

Motivate student learning with relevant math and individualized pathways.

UNDERSTAND

Pages 12-15

Increase student achievement through deep conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, and application.

EMPOWER

Pages 16-19

Leverage technology to save time and provide better insight into students' mastery of mathematics.

Authors

The **enVision Integrated** authorship team powerfully combines practical classroom experience with deep expertise in the latest mathematical research. Our team includes authors from **enVisionmath2.0** Grades 6-8 and more advanced titles to ensure vertical alignment.

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A Program for Any Classroom: Blended, Print, or Digital

enVision Integrated I



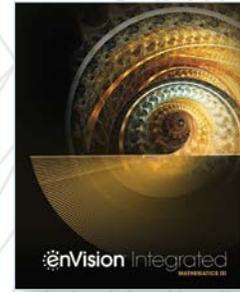
1. Solving Equations and Inequalities
2. Linear Equations
3. Linear Functions
4. Systems of Linear Equations and Inequalities
5. Exponents and Exponential Functions
6. Foundations of Geometry
7. Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
8. Transformations
9. Triangle Congruence
10. Statistics

enVision Integrated II



1. Exponents and Roots
2. Polynomials and Factoring
3. Quadratic Functions
4. Solving Quadratic Equations
5. Quadratic Equations and Complex Numbers
6. Working with Functions
7. Relationships in Triangles
8. Quadrilaterals and Other Polygons
9. Similarity and Right Triangles
10. Probability
11. Coordinate Geometry
12. Circles
13. Two- and Three-dimensional Models

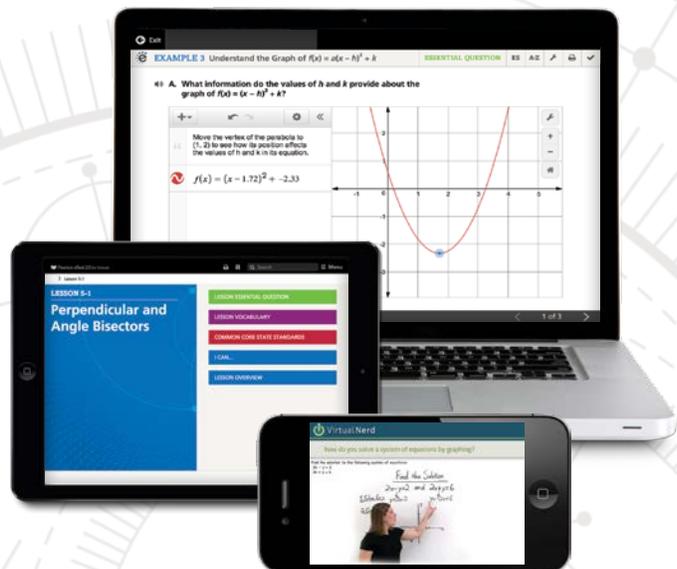
enVision Integrated III



1. Linear Functions and Systems
2. Polynomial Functions
3. Rational Functions
4. Rational Exponents and Radical Functions
5. Exponential and Logarithmic Functions
6. Trigonometric Functions
7. Trigonometric Equations and Identities
8. Data Analysis and Statistics
9. Coordinate Geometry
10. Circles
11. Two- and Three-Dimensional Models

What makes enVision Integrated integrated?

- > Integrated down to the lesson level
- > Integrated development of concepts
- > Integrated course sequence

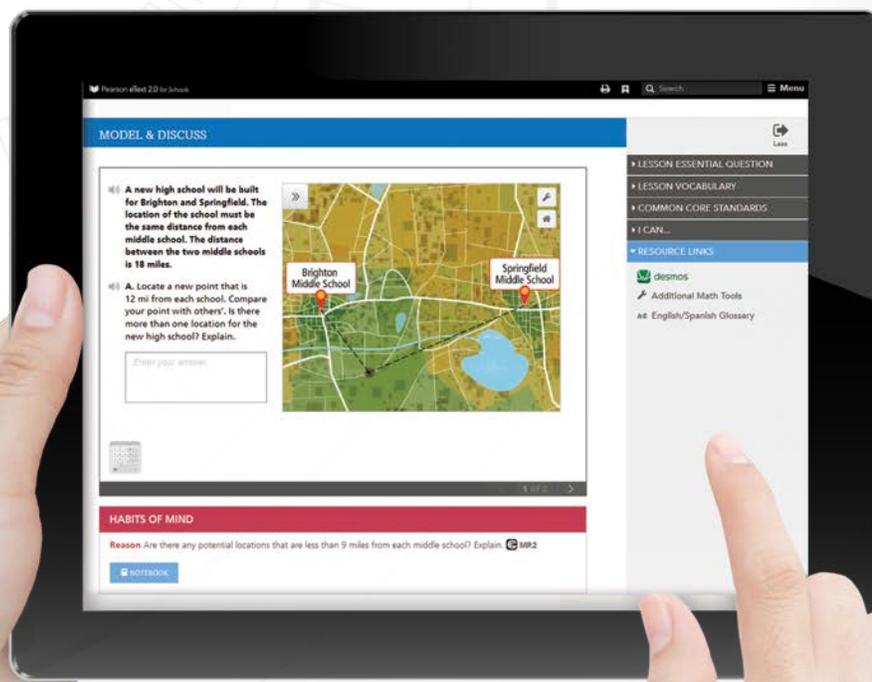


Mathematics takes on new meaning and becomes personal through relevance, engagement, and individualized learning pathways.

Anytime Interactive Learning

enVision Integrated provides a groundbreaking digital experience built for today's student with anytime online and offline access to instructional content. Interactive and highly visual examples powered by Desmos support active learning by students.

*Integrated Mathematics II
interactive instruction available
online or offline*



Anytime, Anywhere Learning

enVision Integrated instructional content is available to interact with offline or online via Pearson's next-generation Realize Reader:

- Complete and submit lesson launches and formative assessments
- Work through interactive examples
- Access embedded interactives powered by Desmos
- Available on a wide array of devices

*Integrated Mathematics II
interactive experience
embedded at point of use*

Embedded Interactives Powered by Desmos

- **Develop conceptual understanding** through ready-to-go examples that bring mathematical concepts to life, available online and offline.
- Extend learning with **Anytime Tools powered by Desmos.**
- **Save time** with prebuilt interactives that help students focus on the math not the tool.
- **Exclusive to enVision switches, sliders, and buttons** enable more focused student exploration.

*Integrated Mathematics III interactive
Student Edition*



Mathematical Modeling

enVision Integrated makes mathematics relevant for students by emphasizing mathematical modeling in reality-based instruction.

- **Mathematical Modeling in 3 Acts** lessons are available for every topic and engage students in the complete modeling cycle.
- **Model & Discuss** lesson-opening explorations give students an opportunity to develop proficiency with aspects of the modeling process.

Mathematical Modeling in 3 Acts, Act 1



Act 1: The Hook

Students watch a video that prompts them to ask questions—in this case, “Will the shot go in?”

- Students actively generate the word problem they are going to solve.
- Provides an entry point for every student, no matter their level of mathematical proficiency.
- Creates an inclusive classroom for all students.



Act 2: Model with Math



In the second act, students determine the information they need to solve the problem and how to get that data. Here, students figure out how they can determine if the shot will go in the basket. Students:

- Apply mathematical concepts learned earlier in the chapter and select the appropriate tools to solve the problem they defined in the first act.
- Engage in reality-based mathematical modeling that is more challenging and closely mirrors the work of STEM professionals.

Act 3: The Solution

In the final act, the video reveals the real-life solution to the problem.

- Students root for their conjectures and analyze their results, as they actively engage with the Standards for Mathematical Practice.
- A **Sequel** problem is provided to extend the learning.



enVision STEM
Project



enVision[®] STEM

Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) Projects provide opportunities for students to explore situations that address real social, economic, and environmental issues that foster mathematical connections across topics.

Active Learning

enVision Integrated engages students through a focus on different learning styles. The digital interactive experience powered by Desmos fosters conceptual understanding with a deep emphasis on visual learning and multiple representations.

Integrated Mathematics II interactive experience embedded at point of use

The screenshot displays a digital interface for 'EXAMPLE 3' titled 'CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING Understand the Graph of $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$ '. It includes a question: 'A. What information do the values of h and k provide about the graph of $f(x) = (x - h)^2 + k$?'. Below the question are instructions to use sliders to graph functions and look at the vertex. Two functions are listed: $f(x) = (x - 1)^2 - 3$ and $f(x) = (x - 1)^2 + 2$. A graphing tool shows a coordinate plane with a parabola opening upwards, and sliders for h and k are visible. On the right side of the interface, there is a sidebar with navigation options: 'LESSON ESSENTIAL QUESTION', 'LESSON VOCABULARY', 'COMMON CORE STANDARDS', 'I CAN...', and 'RESOURCE LINKS'. Under 'RESOURCE LINKS', there are links for 'desmos', 'Additional Math Tools', and 'English/Spanish Glossary'.

The screenshot displays a 'CONCEPT SUMMARY' titled 'Completing the Square'. It is divided into four sections: 'NUMBERS', 'ALGEBRA', 'DIAGRAM', and 'GRAPH'.
 - **NUMBERS:** To complete the square for $x^2 + 14x$, add $(\frac{14}{2})^2 = 49$.

$$x^2 + 14x + 49 = (x + 7)^2$$

 - **ALGEBRA:** To complete the square for $x^2 + bx$, add $(\frac{b}{2})^2$.

$$x^2 + bx + (\frac{b}{2})^2 = (x + \frac{b}{2})^2$$

 - **DIAGRAM:** The shaded area of each figure below is $x^2 + bx$. Adding $(\frac{b}{2})^2$ completes the square for the second figure. Two diagrams show rectangles with dimensions x and $x + b$. The first diagram shows a blue square of side x and a green rectangle of width x and height b . The second diagram shows the same blue square and green rectangle, but with a smaller green square of side $\frac{b}{2}$ added to the top-right corner, forming a larger square of side $x + \frac{b}{2}$.
 - **GRAPH:** You can use completing the square to change a quadratic function from standard form to vertex form.

$$y = x^2 - 6x + 11$$

$$y + 9 = (x^2 - 6x + 9) + 11$$

$$y + 9 = (x - 3)^2 + 11$$

$$y = (x - 3)^2 + 2$$

 A small graph shows a parabola opening upwards with its vertex at $(3, 2)$.

Integrated Mathematics II Concept Summary

Visual Learning

enVision Integrated fosters conceptual understanding through the use of powerful visual learning. Visual learning emphasizes multiple representations to deepen student understanding.

STEP 1 Explore

CRITIQUE & EXPLAIN

INSTRUCTIONAL FOCUS Students assess the value of a real number raised to a negative exponent in preparation for learning to solve equations with rational exponents.

Before **WHOLE CLASS**

Implement Tasks that Promote Reasoning and Problem Solving **ETP**

Q: What do you notice about Casey's and Jacinta's answers?
[Answers may vary. Sample: Both expressions include the number 27, but Casey's answer has a negative sign, and the 27 in Jacinta's answer is the denominator of a fraction.]

During **SMALL GROUP**

Support Productive Struggle in Learning Mathematics **ETP**

Q: What observation about the original expression can you use to help determine which student is correct?
[The base number is positive, so the answer must be positive.]

Q: How does the base 3 in the original expression relate to the 27 in the answers?
[The base number was multiplied the number of times indicated by the exponent to give 27.]

For Early Finishers

Q: Explain how to write the equivalent expression for $(\frac{1}{3})^{-3}$.
[A negative exponent means that the expression first can be written as the fraction 1 over $(\frac{1}{3})^3$. Cube the 1 and 3 in the denominator of the fraction to get $\frac{1}{27}$. Simplify by dividing 1 by $\frac{1}{27}$ or multiplying 1 by the reciprocal 27 , which equals 27.]

After **WHOLE CLASS**

Facilitate Meaningful Mathematical Discourse **ETP**

Help students understand how different types of exponents affect the base number.

Q: How is the effect of the exponent different when it is negative rather than positive?
[When the exponent is positive, the base is multiplied the number of times indicated by the exponent. When the exponent is negative, the number 1 is divided by the base multiplied the number of times indicated by the absolute value of the exponent.]

Q: How is the effect of the exponent different when the base is a negative number?
[There is no difference, the negative base is multiplied the number of times indicated by the exponent.]

HABITS OF MIND
Look for Relationships How do you know if two exponential expressions are equivalent? Explain.
[Exponential expressions are equivalent when they are simplified to the same value.]

TOPIC 5 | 217B | LESSON 1

Collaborative Learning

Each lesson begins with a problem-based learning experience to be completed in pairs or small groups.

Before: The teacher introduces the activity making sure that all students understand the context and expectations in a whole-class discussion.

During: Students work in pairs or small groups. Questions in the Teacher's Edition promote mathematical discourse and support struggling students.

After: Another whole-class discussion where the teacher sets the stage for the new concepts that will be learned in the lesson.

Habits of Mind

enVision Integrated emphasizes the development of students' mathematical habits of mind.

Probing questions throughout instruction require students to develop the thought processes and skills used by proficient mathematical thinkers.

MODEL & DISCUSS

11. A new high school will be built for Brighton and Springfield. The location of the school must be the same distance from each middle school. The distance between the two middle schools is 18 miles.

12. Locate a new point that is 12 mi from each school. Compare your point with others'. Is there more than one location for the new high school? Explain.

HABITS OF MIND

Reason Are there any potential locations that are less than 9 miles from each middle school? Explain.

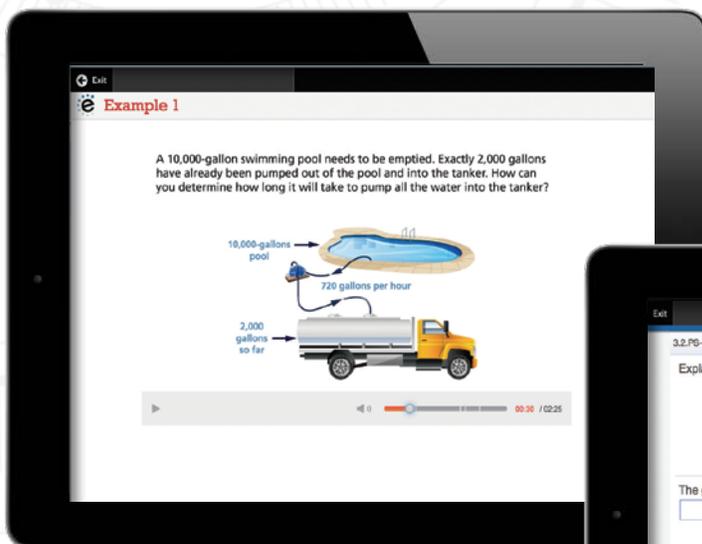
Realize Reader
Interactive Student Edition
Habits of Mind question

The Realize Reader Interactive Student Edition provides all Habits of Mind questions in a seamless interactive digital experience.

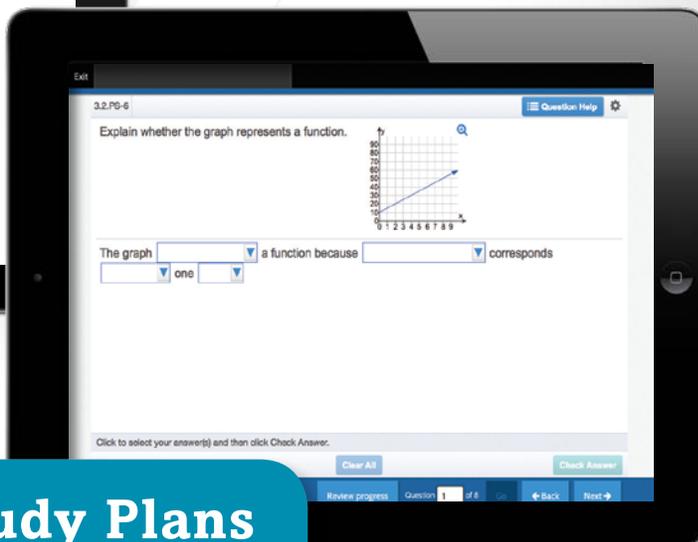
Individualized Learning Pathways

enVision Integrated offers every student a truly individualized learning pathway. Individual study plans fill in gaps on prerequisite knowledge and help students focus on specific areas to experience success in high school mathematics. Unlimited digital practice provides teachers with options to support struggling students.

Interactive digital intervention example

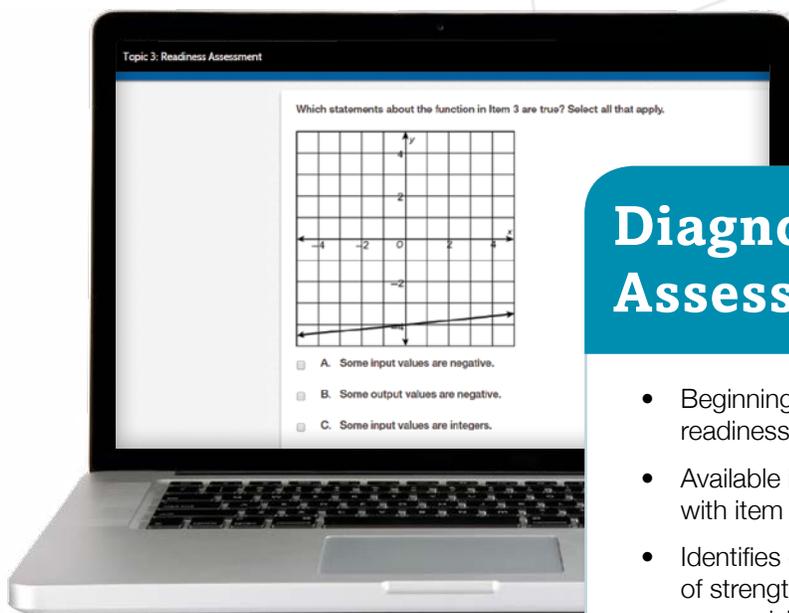


Interactive digital intervention exercise



Individual Study Plans

- Available for every Topic
- Automatically prescribed digital intervention provides scaffolding to help students master prerequisite skills.
- Interactive instruction with explicit examples
- Powerful learning aids in multiple modalities



Diagnostic Assessments

- Beginning-of-year and Topic level readiness assessments
- Available in print and digital formats with item analysis charts.
- Identifies each student's areas of strength and weakness with prerequisite concepts and skills.
- Results are used to generate an individual study plan.



MathXL® for School graphing problem

Powerful Learning Aids in MathXL® for School

Personalized learning aids act as a 24-7, always available tutor. Students pick the learning aid that helps them the most.

- *Help Me Solve This* walks students through how to solve a problem while providing feedback at every step of the problem.
- *View an Example* lets students view a similar worked-out solution with different numbers.

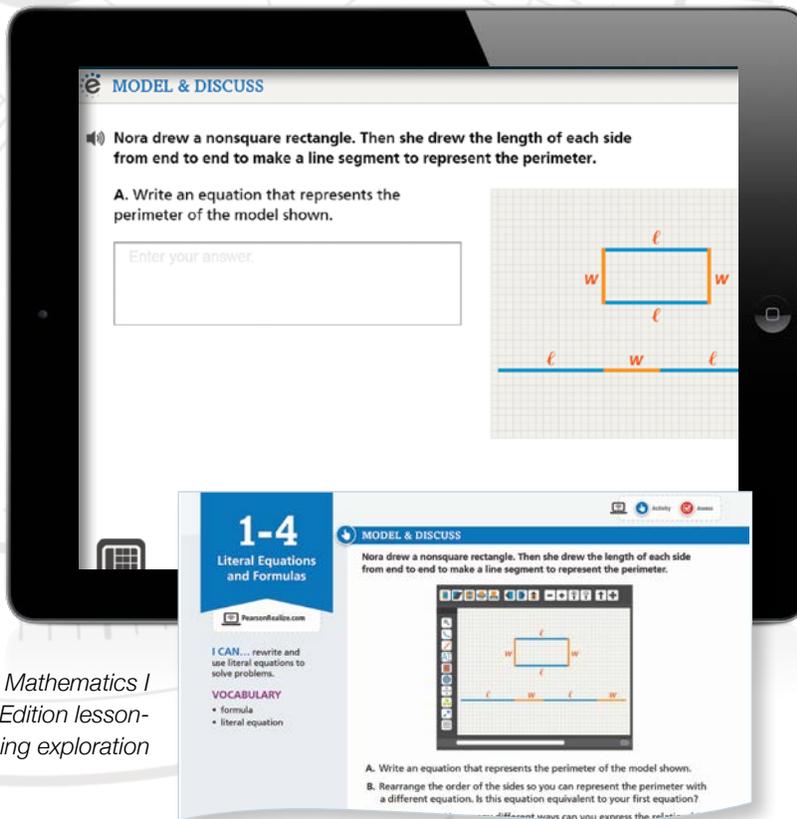


UNDERSTAND

Mathematics becomes a lifelong tool when curriculum balances conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, and application.

Explore

Lesson-opening explorations foster the development of conceptual understanding through a problem-solving experience. There are three types: Explore & Reason, Model & Discuss, and Critique & Explain.



Integrated Mathematics I
Student Edition lesson-
opening exploration

Integrated Mathematics I Model
& Discuss lesson exploration

Explore & Reason

Students explore a mathematical concept and use reasoning to draw conclusions.

Model & Discuss

Students develop proficiency with the full modeling cycle by focusing deeply on aspects of the modeling cycle.

Critique & Explain

Students construct mathematical arguments. They may also evaluate examples of mathematical reasoning and correct the reasoning if necessary.

Embedded Professional Development with Effective Teaching Practices

The **enVision Integrated** Teacher's Edition helps you reflect on practices and offers fresh insights. Probing questions are based on NCTM's Effective Teaching Practices (ETP).

CRITIQUE & EXPLAIN

GOAL To introduce how a translation affects the graph of a quadratic function

Before WHOLE CLASS

CONNECT REPRESENTATIONS **ETP**

Q: How does the vertex of Graph B compare to the vertex of Graph A? [The vertex of Graph B is higher on the y-axis than the vertex of Graph A.]

Integrated Mathematics II Teacher's Edition
support for lesson-opening exploration

Understand and Apply

enVision Integrated helps you teach mathematics through problem solving. Multiple types of examples support a balanced pedagogy: Conceptual Understanding, Proof, Skill, and Application.

Integrated II Example

EXAMPLE 2 Factor to Find a Dimension

Sasha has a tech store and needs cylindrical containers to package her voice-activated speakers. A packaging company makes two different cylindrical containers. Both are 3 in. high. The volume information is given for each type of container. Determine the radius of each cylinder. How much greater is the radius of one container than the other?

Formulate
The formula for the volume of a cylinder is $V = \pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius and h is the height of the cylinder. The height of both containers is 3 in., so both expressions will have 3π in common.

$3\pi r^2 = 3\pi(x^2)$
 $\pi(3x^2 + 30x + 75) = 3\pi(x^2 + 10x + 25)$ Factor 3 out of the trinomial.
Factor the expressions to identify the radius of each cylinder.

Compute
The expression $x^2 = x \cdot x$, so the radius of the first cylinder is x



Lesson examples integrate algebraic and geometric concepts to help students see connections between math concepts.

Conceptual Understanding

examples help students focus deeply on mathematical understanding of lesson content.

Proof examples teach students how to construct formal mathematical proofs.

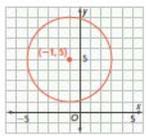
Skill examples help students build fluency with the lesson content.

Application examples show students how the lesson's mathematical content can be applied to solve real-world problems.

CONCEPT SUMMARY Circles

DEFINITION A circle is a set of points that are a fixed distance, called the radius, from a fixed point, called the center.
The standard form of an equation of a circle with center (h, k) and radius r is:
 $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$.

GRAPH Graph of $(x + 1)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 4^2$



EQUATION Complete the square to express the equation of a circle in standard form.
 $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 10y + 10 = 0$
 $(x^2 + 2x + 1) + (y^2 - 10y + 25) = -10 + 1 + 25$
 $(x + 1)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 4^2$
Center: $(-1, 5)$, radius: 4

The Concept Summary provides multiple representations to consolidate student understanding.

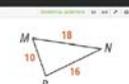
Integrated Mathematics III Concept Summary

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES

Example 2A Students identify the smallest angle of a triangle with this additional example.

Q: What is order of the sides of the triangle from shortest to longest? (XP, XP, XW)

Q: How can you use the ordered list of sides to write an ordered list of the angles of the triangle? Answers may vary. Sample:



Example 5A Students find the possible lengths of the third side of a triangle with this additional example.

Q: Is this the only triangle with side lengths 12 and 20? Explain. (No; there are many different triangles with those side lengths.)

Q: Is it possible that \overline{UV} is the longest side of the triangle? Is it possible that \overline{UV} is one of the two shorter sides of the triangle?



*Integrated Mathematics II Teacher's Edition
Additional Examples and instructional support*

Additional Examples

- Additional explicit instruction assists teachers in meeting their classroom needs.
- The "Try Another" feature, which algorithmically generates new problem statements, allows for endless classroom instruction and practice opportunities.

Enrichment Examples

These examples extend the learning to enhance students' understanding and application of lesson concepts.

Practice & Problem Solving

enVision Integrated features a uniquely balanced exercise set to ensure students have ample opportunity to develop conceptual understanding and procedural fluency, as well as apply math to solve problems.

UNDERSTAND

Develops conceptual understanding of lesson content by explaining reasoning, constructing arguments, and analyzing errors

APPLY

Requires students to apply math to solve real-world problems

PRACTICE & PROBLEM SOLVING

UNDERSTAND

20. **Use Structure** For $\sqrt[n]{x}$, consider rewriting this expression without a perfect square factor in the radicand for even and odd values of n , where n is a positive integer.
- What is the expression when n is even?
 - What is the expression when n is odd?
21. **Error Analysis** Describe and correct the error a student made in multiplying $2\sqrt{7x^2}$ by $2\sqrt{14x^3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\sqrt{7x^2} \cdot 2\sqrt{14x^3} \\ &= 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{7x^2 \cdot 14x^3} \\ &= 4\sqrt{7 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x} \\ &= 8 \cdot 7\sqrt{x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x} \\ &= 56x^2\sqrt{x} \end{aligned}$$

22. **Use Structure** Find $\sqrt{591x^{15}y^3} + \sqrt{591x^{15}y^3}$ without calculating or simplifying.
23. **Communicate Precisely** Why do the multiplication properties of exponents apply to radicals? Explain.

PRACTICE

Compare each pair of radical expressions. SEE EXAMPLE 1

- $6\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{108}$
- $2\sqrt{21}$ and $4\sqrt{5}$
- $40\sqrt{42}$ and $42\sqrt{40}$
- $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{120}$ and $\sqrt{30}$
- $\sqrt{68}$ and $2\sqrt{18}$
- $\sqrt{96}$ and $3\sqrt{15}$

Write each expression so there are no perfect squares in the radicand. SEE EXAMPLES 2 AND 3

- $\sqrt{210}$
- $\sqrt{108}$
- $\sqrt{98x^8}$
- $\sqrt{200x^3}$
- $\sqrt{32x^4y^3}$
- $4x\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}x^6}$

Write an expression for each product without perfect square factors in the radicand. SEE EXAMPLE 4

- $\sqrt{12x} \cdot \sqrt{3x}$
- $\sqrt{2x^3} \cdot \sqrt{26x^6}$

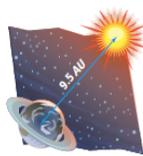
PRACTICE

Builds procedural fluency with lesson content

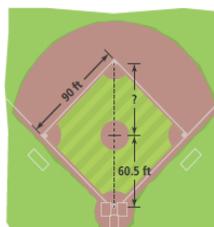
PRACTICE & PROBLEM SOLVING

APPLY

48. **Use Appropriate Tools** The time it takes a planet to revolve around the sun in Earth years can be modeled by $t = \sqrt{d^3}$, where d is the average distance in astronomical units (AU).



- Write an equivalent expression for the function.
 - How long does it take Saturn to orbit the sun? Show that both functions give the same value.
49. **Model With Mathematics** A baseball "diamond" is a square that measures 90 ft on each side.



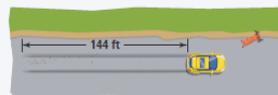
- Write an expression for the distance from 2nd base to home plate in feet. What is this distance to the nearest tenth?
- The pitcher standing on the pitcher's mound is about to throw to home plate but turns around and throws to 2nd base. How much farther is the throw? Explain.

ASSESSMENT PRACTICE

51. Copy and complete the table. Find the product of each row and column without a perfect square factor in the radicand and enter it in the appropriate cell.

	$\sqrt{48}$	$5x\sqrt{6x^3}$
$\sqrt{12}$		
$2x\sqrt{6x}$		
$4x^2\sqrt{2x^5}$		

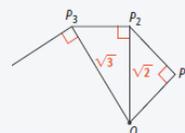
52. **SAT/ACT** The expression $r = \sqrt{18s}$ is an estimate of the rate of speed that a car that skidded s feet was traveling on a damp paved road.



Which expression represents the speed of the car in miles per hour?

- $24\sqrt{6}$
- $12\sqrt{6}$
- $36\sqrt{2}$
- $24\sqrt{3}$
- $48\sqrt{2}$

53. **Performance Task** Copy the figure. Center it on a large piece of paper so you can expand it.



PART A Use the pattern to complete the

ASSESSMENT PRACTICE

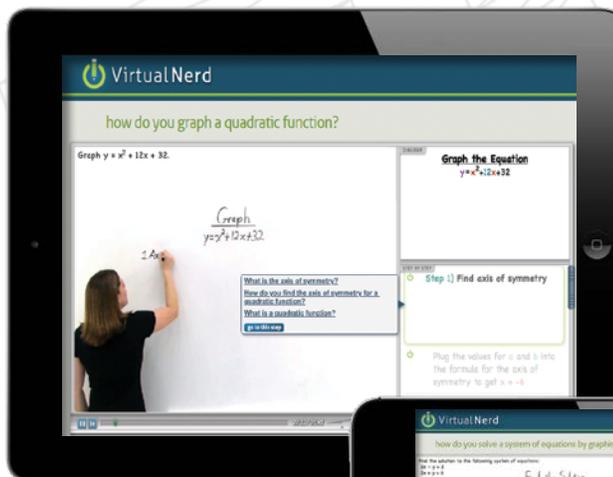
Includes:

- 1 next-gen practice item per lesson
- 1 ACT®/SAT® practice problem per lesson
- 1 performance task per lesson

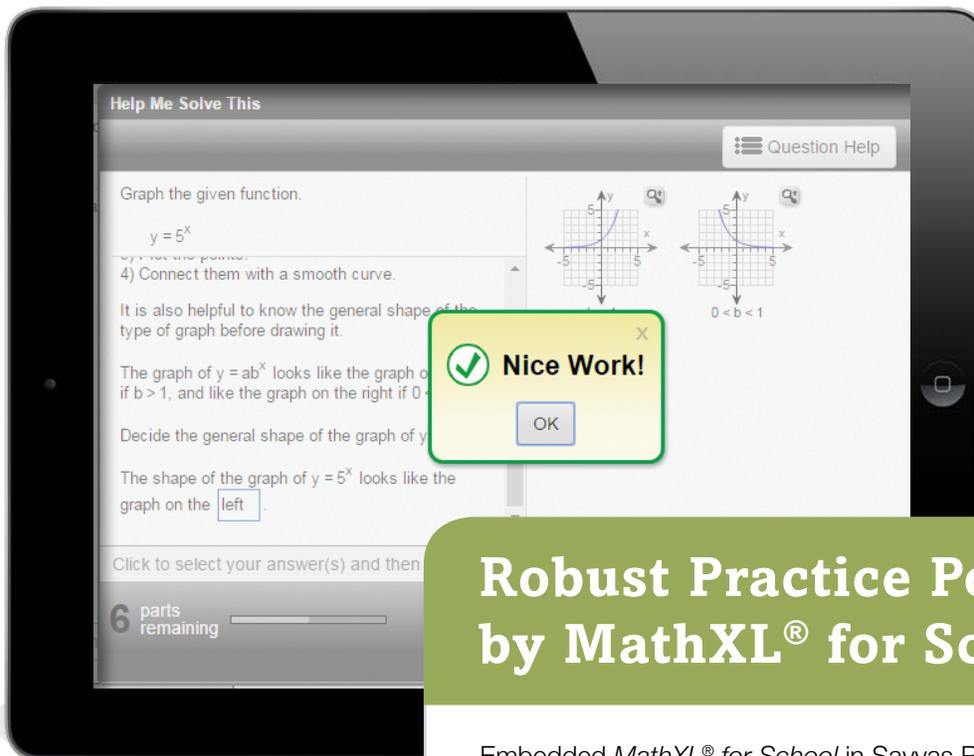
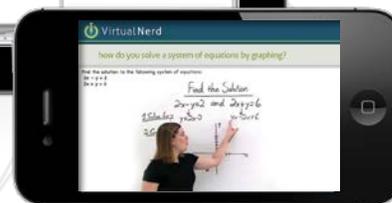
*Integrated Mathematics I
Student Edition Practice
& Problem Solving*

Virtual Nerd Tutorial Videos

- Tutorial videos for **every** lesson in the program
- Three different viewing windows let students review math concepts in the visual way that best helps them learn.
- Students can easily drill down to another video to review prerequisite content.
- Available with Spanish closed captioning



Virtual Nerd Mobile Math app



MathXL® for School feedback

Robust Practice Powered by MathXL® for School

Embedded *MathXL® for School* in Savvas Realize provides a seamless experience for students and teachers with powerful interactive learning aids and ready-to-go, auto-graded assignments, including:

- Daily Homework and Practice
- Differentiated Learning for remediation, additional practice, and enrichment

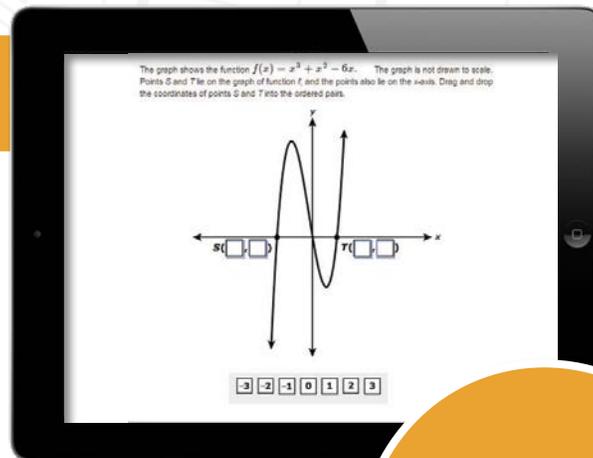
Assess and Differentiate

enVision Integrated provides a library of assessments, including formative, summative, and technology-enhanced assessment items. Practice closely resembles the academic rigor and technology embedded in the newest high-stakes assessments.

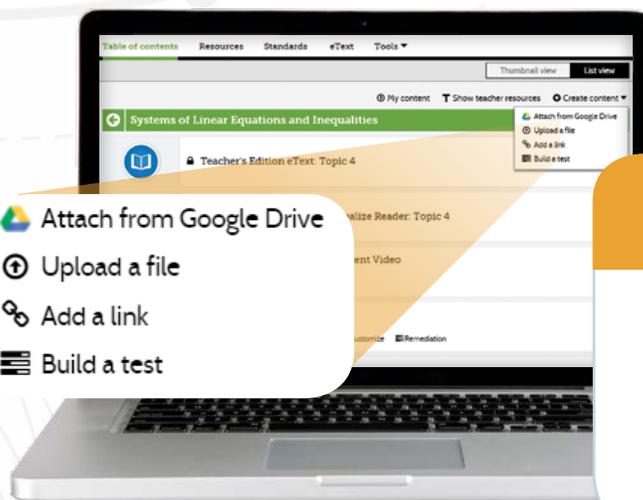
Assessment Suite

A suite of ready-to-use diagnostic, formative, and summative assessments are provided:

- Course- and Topic-Level Diagnostic Assessments
- Lesson Checks and Quizzes
- Topic Assessments and Performance Tasks
- End-of-Course Assessment
- Next Generation Practice Assessment



Functionality mimics what students will encounter on new digital assessments.

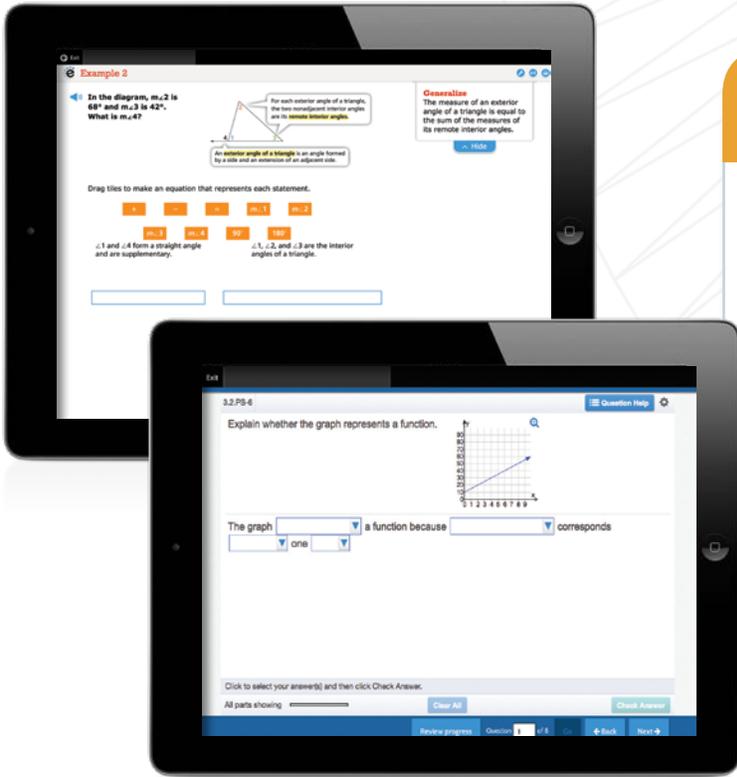


Build Your Own

Build your own assignment or assessment based on standard or objective using thousands of items, including performance assessment tasks.

enVision Integrated provides Response to Intervention (RTI) support and a library of teaching resources to address a wide range of students.

Digital Intervention Instruction example



Digital Intervention Practice exercise

Flexible RTI

- Support in the Teacher's Edition to scaffold lessons, addressing the needs of lower-performing students and special populations.
- Lesson Quizzes offer daily auto-assignment of differentiated support, including **Remediation**, **Additional Practice**, or **Enrichment**.
- Individualized Study Plans provide a personalized learning pathway based on the results of each Topic Readiness Assessment.

ELL English Language Learners (Use with EXAMPLE 4)

LISTENING BEGINNER Explain that as a noun, *graph* means a diagram that represents a relationship among two or more variables. As verb, *graph* means to plot points or draw a curve to represent a function. Read the words and phrases below. Ask students to stand if the word or phrase refers to a graph as a noun and to sit if it refers to graph as a verb.

Q: The companies profits are shown on a graph. [noun]

Q: Please graph the line $y = x$. [verb]

Q: How many homework problems contain graphs? [noun]

WRITING INTERMEDIATE Consider the words *value* and *evaluate*. Spend 3–5 minutes writing about how the words are similar and how they are different. Then, ask students to answer the questions in their journals.

Q: Is *value* a noun or a verb? [verb]

Q: Is *evaluate* a noun or a verb? [verb]

Q: Explain how the two words are related. [evaluate is the process used to find the value of an expression]

SPEAKING ADVANCED Place students in groups of 2–3. Give them index cards and have them write each step from the example. Have them shuffle the cards and take turns drawing cards and putting them in order.

Q: Which step comes first? [Enter the data in lists on a graphing calculator.]

Q: Which step comes second? [Use the Quadratic Regression feature.]

Q: Which step comes last? [Graph the quadratic regression and use the graph to answer the question.]

Visual Glossary

English

Acute angle An acute angle is an angle whose measure is between 0° and 90° .

Example 

Acute triangle An acute triangle has three acute angles.

Example 

Adjacent angles Adjacent angles are two coplanar angles that have a common side and a common vertex but no common interior points.

Spanish

Ángulo agudo Un ángulo agudo es un ángulo que mide entre 0° y 90° grados.

Triángulo acutángulo Un triángulo acutángulo tiene los tres ángulos agudos.

Ángulos adyacentes Los ángulos adyacentes son dos ángulos coplanarios que tienen un lado común y el mismo vértice, pero no tienen interiores comunes.

English Language Learners

A complete library of resources supports teachers in their Response to Intervention planning and in assisting English Language Learners. Resources for English learners include:

- Point-of-use differentiation support in the Teacher's Edition
- Spanish closed captioning for video tutorials
- Multilingual Handbook
- English/Spanish Visual Glossary

Solución de un sistema de ecuaciones lineales
 Todo par ordenado de un sistema que hace verdaderas todas las ecuaciones de ese sistema.

Customize Instruction

enVision Integrated empowers teachers by providing the confidence of a coherent scope and sequence with the flexibility to customize the program at every level.

Drag and drop items to rearrange your table of contents.

Customize Your Table of Contents

Savvas Realize allows you to rearrange your Table of Contents. A simple click saves your customized table of contents!

Google Classroom integration makes it easy to assign activities from Realize to Google Classroom™ or upload Google Classroom assignments into Realize.

Customize a Lesson

Want to add a personal touch to a lesson? With Savvas Realize, you can easily customize a lesson and access it at any time. Upload content and add Web links directly to your lesson. Edit resources to meet the needs of your classroom.

Realize results for: functions

Grade: 1 - 10 of 624 results

Logarithmic Functions
From: Exponential and Logarithmic Functions : enVision Algebra 2.2.

Linear Functions
From: Linear Functions : enVision Algebra 1 2018

Function Operations
From: Rational Exponents and Radical Functions : enVision Algebra ...

Exponential Functions
From: Exponents and Exponential Functions : enVision Algebra 1 201...

Search for content

functions

Search

Search by Standard

Savvas Realize lets you search by standard or keyword to find just the right instructional content.

However you want to teach, **enVision Integrated** has you covered. The program is designed to grow with you. It can be taught completely digitally, in print, or anywhere in between.

Available in Print AND Digital Formats!



Student Edition

includes all instructional content. Available digitally through the Realize Reader.



Teacher's Edition

two volumes include all support for teaching the program in print or digitally.



Teacher's Edition Program Overview

provides user information, ideas, and tips for teaching the program in the high school math classroom.



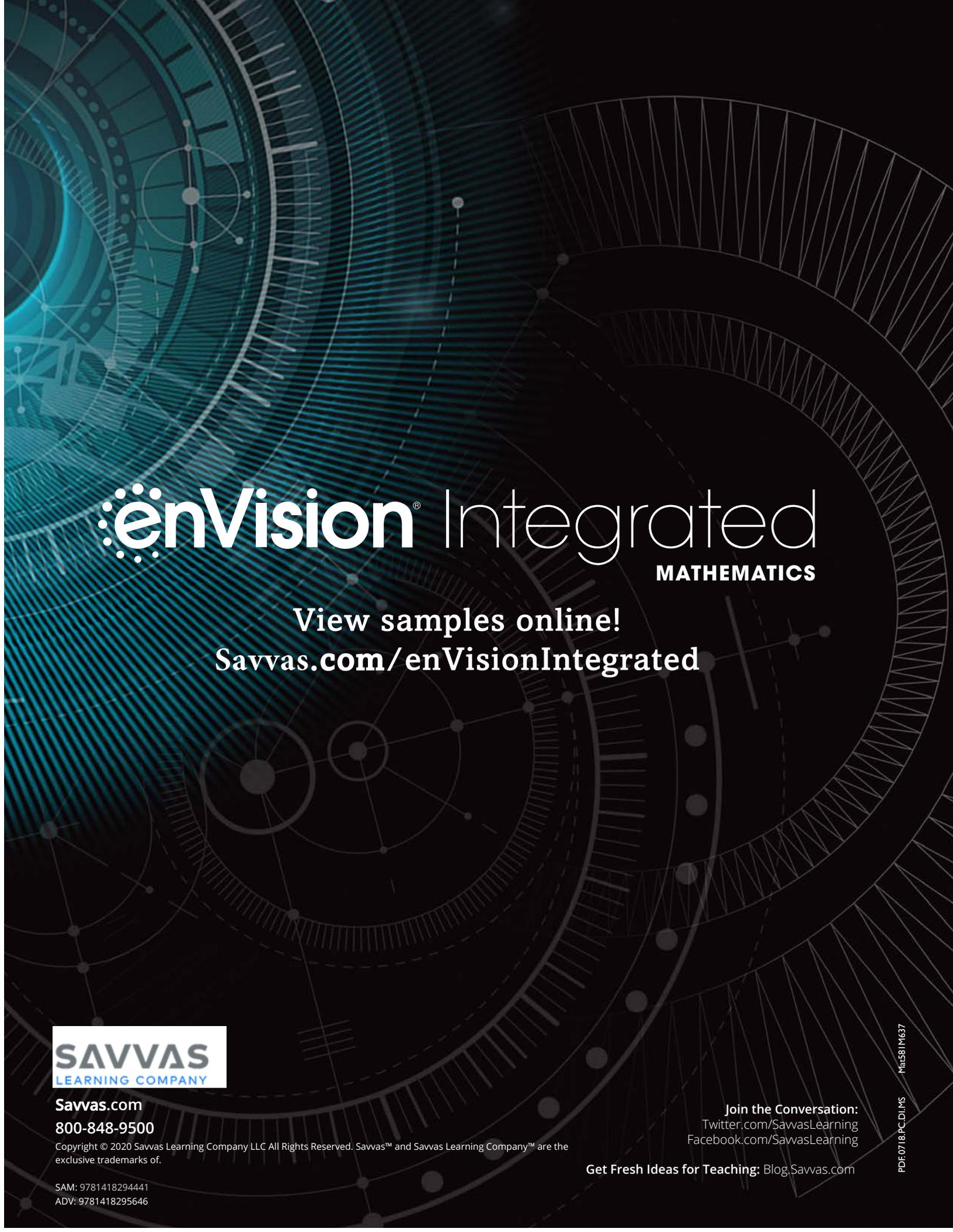
Teacher's Assessment Sourcebook

provides all diagnostic and summative assessment masters in one convenient place.

Digital Courseware

enVision Integrated digital courseware allows teachers to easily assign ready-made tests with auto-assigned remediation and instant reports, including mastery by standards or skills.

- **Robust suite of digital math tools powered by Desmos**
- **Interactive digital lessons**—easily customized, easily projected
- **Ready-to-go, easily customizable auto-scored MathXL® for School assignments** for daily practice, remediation, additional practice, and enrichment
- **Mathematical Modeling in 3 Acts lesson videos** to accompany Mathematical Modeling in 3 Acts lessons
- **Next-generation technology enhanced items** throughout the program to prepare for new assessments
- **Ready-made, auto-graded assessments and lesson quizzes** with ready-to-go and auto-assigned remediation and enrichment
- **Wealth of reporting options**
- **Additional Examples** for students in need of more instruction
- **Enrichment Examples** enhance student understanding of lesson concepts and applications.
- **Editable Teacher Resource Masters** for vocabulary support, remediation, additional practice, enrichment, graphing calculator activities, assessments, and more!
- **enVision STEM® Project** videos
- **Answers and Solutions**
- **ExamView®** desktop test generator software



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