

**Honors Precalculus: Optional Unit 7 Instructional Focus – Analytic Geometry in Three Dimensions**

Topic	Instructional Foci
<b>Topic 1: The 3D Cartesian Coordinate System</b>	<p><i>Space can be coordinatized using an <math>x</math>-, <math>y</math>-, and <math>z</math>-axis.</i></p> <p><i>Formulas (i.e., distance, midpoint, vector operations), equations of figures (i.e., lines, planes, spheres), and motion in space (i.e., parametrics, vectors), can be represented in two- and three-dimensional coordinate systems.</i></p> <p><b><u>Background:</u></b>            In Geometry, students applied the distance and midpoint formulas to find equations of conics: circles and parabolas for all students and ellipses and hyperbolas for Honors Geometry students only. In Unit 4 of Precalculus, students have explored the concept of a vector in 2-space, and Honors Precalculus students found the equation of a line in vector and parametric forms.</p> <p><b><u>Concepts:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Graph a point within a three-dimensional Cartesian coordinate system. (Addison-Wesley §8.6)</li> <li>2. Extend distance and midpoint formulas to three dimensions. (Addison-Wesley §8.6)</li> <li>3. Make the connection between graphs and equations of planes and spheres. (Addison-Wesley §8.6)</li> <li>4. Extend the concept of vectors to three dimensions. (Addison-Wesley §8.6)</li> <li>5. Find the vector and parametric forms of a line in space. (Addison-Wesley §8.6)</li> <li>6. Compute and apply cross products of vectors to find areas of triangles and equations of planes. (Addison-Wesley §8.6)</li> </ol>