

Coming soon

Amplify Desmos Math has been helping students and teachers in classrooms across the country this year. We have partnered closely with them to learn, adapt, and improve our materials, making them as effective as possible for your classroom.

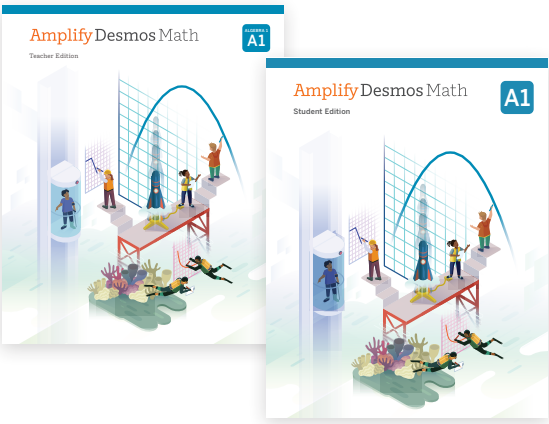
The following exciting updates are coming to Amplify Desmos Math for back to school 2025–26, but are not yet visible in sample materials you are reviewing.

Streamlined materials for back to school

Streamlined volume configuration

In 2025–26, the Teacher Editions and Student Editions will be streamlined into two volumes, down from the four-volume Beta release in 2024–25.

Volume 1 will include Units 1–4 and Volume 2 will include Units 5–8.



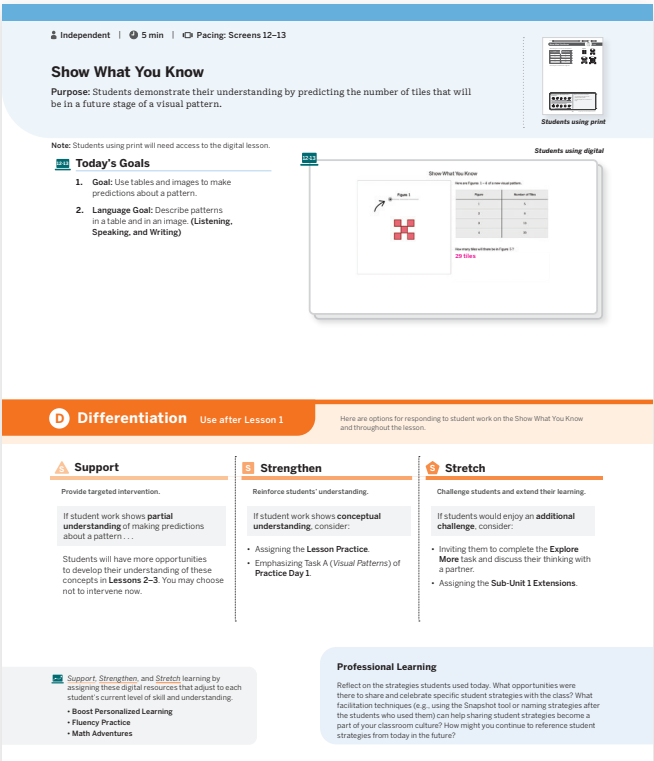
Even more differentiation support for educators

More robust end-of-lesson differentiation recommendations

The Teacher Edition will now feature an expanded end-of-lesson differentiation table with more recommendations to Support, Strengthen, and Stretch student thinking.

New Math Language Development Resources

This book includes resources designed to help teachers develop students' language skills in math class, promoting meaningful communication and understanding.



Even more practice and application for students

New Additional Practice

This resource follows the course structure with two pages of additional practice problems per lesson with teacher annotations.



Making teaching and prep a breeze

New ancillary resources, all available in print and digital

All ancillary books will be available to teachers both in print and digitally in 2025–26. In addition to the print Teacher Edition, teacher resources also include:

- Additional Practice
- Assessment and Lesson Resources
- Intervention and Extension Resources
- Math Language Development Resources



Updated Assessment and Lesson Resources

This updated ancillary resource book now includes the added convenience of necessary activity pages to support daily instruction, supplementing program assessments.

Editable Google Docs

All student-facing materials (Student Edition pages, assessments, etc.) will be available as editable Google Docs in 2025–26 for teachers to copy and customize to better meet the needs of their classes.

Index and glossary available in print Teacher Edition

Available digitally with the Beta release, the complete index and student-facing glossary will be added in print to the Teacher Edition for easier reference and copying.

Glossary/Glosario

English

C

Español

categorical data Data with values that are represented as categories, such as colors, words, or ZIP Codes, instead of values that represent a quantity or measurement.

For example, the breeds of 10 dogs are categorical data. Another example is the colors of 100 flowers.

causation Describes a relationship between two variables in which a change in one variable causes a change in the other variable. A special type of correlation.

compound inequality Two or more inequalities joined together. A compound inequality can be written using symbols or the words "and" or "or".

$$3 < x \leq 10$$
$$x > 3 \text{ and } x \leq 10$$

The numbers greater than 3 and less than or equal to 10 can be written as: $x > 3$ and $x \leq 10$ or $3 < x \leq 10$

constant difference When the difference between any two consecutive values in a pattern is the same, there is a constant difference.

The pattern in the table has a constant difference of 2.

x	y
0	5
1	7
2	9
3	11

constant ratio When the ratio between any two consecutive values in a pattern is the same, there is a constant ratio.

The pattern in the table has a constant ratio of 3.

x	y
0	1
1	3
2	9
3	27

constraint A limitation on the possible values of variables in a model. Equations and inequalities are often used to represent constraints.

The constraint that "you must be 36 inches or taller to ride the Ferris wheel" can be represented by the inequality $h \geq 36$.

correlation A statistical relationship between two or more variables. Also called an association.

correlation coefficient A number between -1 and 1 that describes the strength and direction of a linear association between two numerical variables. The closer the correlation coefficient is to 0, the weaker the linear association. The closer the correlation coefficient is to -1 or 1, the stronger the linear association. It is also called the r -value.



This data set has a correlation coefficient of -0.62.

datos categóricos Datos con valores que se representan en categorías, como colores, palabras o códigos postales, en lugar de valores que representan una cantidad o medida.

Por ejemplo, las razas de 10 perros diferentes son datos categóricos. Otro ejemplo son los colores de 100 flores diferentes.

causalidad Describe una relación entre dos variables en la que un cambio en una variable provoca un cambio en la otra variable. Un tipo especial de correlación.

desigualdad compuesta Dos o más desigualdades juntas. Una desigualdad compuesta puede escribirse con símbolos o las palabras "y" u "o".

$$3 < x \leq 10$$
$$x > 3 \text{ y } x \leq 10$$

Los números mayores que 3 y menores o iguales que 10 pueden escribirse de la siguiente forma: $x > 3$ y $x \leq 10$ o $3 < x \leq 10$

diferencia constante Cuando la diferencia entre dos valores consecutivos cualesquiera en un patrón permanece igual, hay una diferencia constante.

El patrón en la tabla tiene una diferencia constante de 2.

x	y
0	5
1	7
2	9
3	11

razón constante Cuando la razón entre dos valores consecutivos cualesquiera en un patrón permanece igual, hay una razón constante.

El patrón en la tabla tiene una razón constante de 3.

x	y
0	1
1	3
2	9
3	27

restricción Una limitación de los posibles valores de las variables en un modelo. Suelen usarse ecuaciones o desigualdades para representar restricciones.

La restricción "debes medir 36 pulgadas o más para subirte a la rueda de la fortuna" puede representarse con la desigualdad $h \geq 36$.

correlación Una relación estadística entre dos o más variables. También se denomina asociación.

coeficiente de correlación Un número entre -1 y 1 que describe la fuerza y la dirección de una asociación lineal entre dos variables numéricas. Cuanto más se acerca el coeficiente de correlación a 0, más débil es la asociación lineal. Cuanto más se acerca el coeficiente de correlación a -1 o 1, más fuerte es la asociación lineal. También se denomina valor r .



Este conjunto de datos tiene un coeficiente de correlación de -0.62.

English

Español

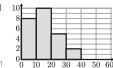
bimodal A data distribution with two very common data values, seen in a dot plot or histogram as two peaks.

In the dot plot, the two peaks are at 2 and 7.



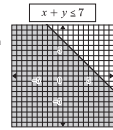
bin (of a histogram) The intervals used to group data values in a histogram are called bins. The distance of each interval is called the bin width.

For example, this histogram shows 4 bins each with a bin width of 10 units.



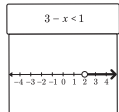
boundary line The line that separates the solution region of a linear inequality from non-solutions. A linear inequality (e.g., $y < 2x + 5$) has a boundary line that is represented symbolically by the corresponding equation (e.g., $y = 2x + 5$). A solid boundary line indicates that these points are included in the solution set (e.g., $y \leq x$). A dashed boundary line indicates that they are not (e.g., $y < x$).

The solution region to $x + y \leq 7$ has a boundary line at $x + y = 7$. The line is solid because the points on the line $x + y = 7$ are included in the solution region.

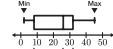


boundary point The value that separates the solution set of an inequality from non-solutions. A solid boundary point indicates that the point is included in the solution set. An empty boundary point indicates the point is not included in the solution set.

The solution set to $3 - x < 1$ has a boundary point at $x = 2$. The point at 2 is empty because 2 is not included in the solution set.

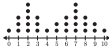


box plot One way to visualize quantitative data. The data is divided into four sections using five values: the minimum, Q1, Q2 (the median), Q3, and the maximum. A box is drawn between Q1 and Q3, and the line inside the box represents the median.



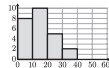
bimodal Una distribución de datos con dos valores de datos muy comunes y que en un diagrama de puntos o histograma se ve como dos picos.

En el diagrama de puntos, los dos picos se encuentran en 2 y 7.



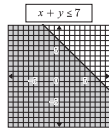
intervalo (de un histograma) Se denominan intervalos a los espacios que se usan para agrupar los valores de datos en un histograma. La distancia de cada intervalo se denomina ancho del intervalo.

Por ejemplo, este histograma muestra 4 intervalos, cada uno con un ancho de intervalo de 10 unidades.



recta límite La línea que separa la región solución de una desigualdad lineal de todos los valores que no son soluciones. Una desigualdad lineal (p. ej., $y < 2x + 5$) tiene una recta límite representada simbólicamente por la ecuación correspondiente (p. ej., $y = 2x + 5$). Una recta límite sólida (rellenada) indica que el punto está incluido en el conjunto de soluciones (p. ej., $y \leq x$). Una recta límite discontinua indica que no lo están (p. ej., $y < x$).

La región solución de $x + y \leq 7$ tiene una recta límite en $x + y = 7$. La recta es continua porque los puntos en la recta $x + y = 7$ se encuentran dentro de la región solución.



punto límite El valor que separa el conjunto de soluciones de una desigualdad de todos los valores que no son soluciones. Un punto límite sólido (rellenado) indica que el punto está incluido en el conjunto de soluciones. Un punto límite vacío indica que el punto no está incluido en el conjunto de soluciones.

El conjunto de soluciones de $3 - x < 1$ tiene un punto límite en $x = 2$. El punto en 2 no está relleno porque 2 no está incluido en el conjunto de soluciones.

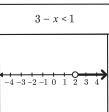
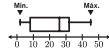


diagrama de caja Una forma de visualizar datos cuantitativos. Los datos se dividen en cuatro secciones utilizando cinco valores: el mínimo, Q1, Q2 (la mediana), Q3 y el máximo. Se dibuja una caja entre Q1 y Q3, y la línea dentro de la caja representa la mediana.



For more information, visit
amplify.com/math.

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