Priority Standards #1: Solve Algebraic Equations (linear and exponential and quadratic)	
0	No Evidence
1	 Identify parts of exponential expressions (base, exponent) and define their meanings.
	Identify a complex number.
	Accurately identify the solutions of a simple inequality.
	Discriminate between radical and exponential form.
	Recognize the correct factors of a simple quadratic equation with help.
2	Rewrite expressions using structure to identify important components of the expression (for
	example, to determine where zeros may occur or to identify the end behavior).
	Solve a quadratic equation when given the quadratic formula.
	Use one law of exponents to simplify expressions.
	Use technology to solve a simple system of equations involving a linear equation and a quadratic
	equation.
	Identify when a quadratic equation has complex solutions.
	Solve a linear inequality.
	Translate between radical and exponential forms with help.
	Factor a quadratic equation with a leading coefficient of 1.
3	Translate fluently between radical and exponential forms using properties of exponents.
	• Solve quadratic equations using quadratic formula, completing the square and factoring.
	Use multiple laws of exponents to simplify expressions.
	Solve a simple system of equations involving a linear and quadratic equation algebraically and
	graphically.
	Given multiple functions, simplify composite functions.
	Solve for complex solution for a quadratic equation.
	Interpret the meaning of the solution of a linear inequality.
	Factor a quadratic equation with a prime leading coefficient.
4	Given a quadratic equation, determine the most efficient way to solve.
	Explain the meaning of complex solutions to a quadratic equation.
	Apply solutions to linear inequalities to real life situations.
	Apply the laws of exponents to rational exponents.
	Factor an expression using multi-steps of factoring. (non-prime leading coefficient)



Priority Standards #2: Understand, Compare and Represent Functions

o No Evidence

- Identify an independent and a dependent variable given a relationship or word problem with help.
- Given an equation of a linear, exponential or quadratic function, graph with technology.
- Understand that the possible x values are also the independent variable and domain of a function. Likewise understand that the possible y values are the dependent variable and the range of the function.
- Given a graph, identify the type of function linear, quadratic or exponential.
- Given a graph, identify increasing and decreasing parts of the function.
- Identify the different forms of quadratic functions.
- Identify an independent and a dependent variable given a relationship or word problem.
 - Given a graphical representation, identify the domain and range.
 - Given basic vertex form or factored form, graph the function with roots or vertex labeled.
 - Given a graphical representation of a quadratic, identify the part of the graph that increases and the part that decreases.
 - Given an equation of a linear, exponential, or quadratic function, graph with technology, show some of the key features (intercepts, end behavior, maxima, and/or minima).
 - Given factors of a quadratic, find the intercepts, extreme values and the axis of symmetry.
 - Identify the advantages of the different forms of quadratic functions.
 - Graph a quadratic with horizontal and vertical shift.
- Given a real-world example, write an equation to represent the situation. (vertical motion model and maximizing area)
 - Given an equation, identify the interval of increase and decrease for a quadratic with technology.
 - Given basic vertex form, factored form or standard form, graph the function with 5 distinct points.
 - Relate the domain in context, explaining restrictions as a result of the context.
 - Given an equation of a linear, exponential, or quadratic function, graph with or without technology, and show ALL key features (intercepts, end behavior, maxima, and/or minima).
 - Graph and find key features of piecewise-defined functions, including absolute value functions.
 - Graph absolute value functions and absolute value inequalities.
 - Factor quadratics to find intercepts, extreme values, and symmetry of the graph.
 - Transition between different forms of quadratic functions and identify the advantages of each.
 - Graph a quadratic with vertical stretch and horizontal and vertical shift.
 - Given a quadratic in factored form, give a detailed graph using 5 exact points.
- Given a real-world example, write an equation to represent the situation, solve and interpret the meaning of the solution.
 - Understand that quadratic formula is equivalent to solving for x after completing the square.
 - Given an absolute function, write it as a piece-wise function and graph it.
 - Given a real-world situation, write a piece-wise function.
 - Given any form of a quadratic, convert to all other forms of a quadratic without technology.
 - Convert between all forms of a quadratic and identify the advantages of each.
 - Factor quadratics with composite leading coefficients.
 - Write the equations for absolute value, quadratic and exponential functions as piecewise functions with restrictions.



change for quadratic functions.

Priority Standards #3: Describe Characteristics of Functions No Evidence Given a graph, identify the function as linear, quadratic or exponential. Given a quadratic graph, identify the x-intercepts and y-intercepts and the vertex. Given the formula for calculating rate of change, can calculate the average rate of change of a linear function. Identify the domain of a function. Given an equation, identify the function as linear, quadratic or exponential. 2 Given a graph, identify key features - x and y intercepts, maximum and minimum, axis of symmetry. Given the formula for calculating rate of change, calculate the average rate of change of a quadratic function over a given interval. Find the intersection of two functions using technology. Include linear, absolute value, quadratic functions. Identify the domain and range given a graph of a function. Given a table of values determine if it represents a linear, quadratic or exponential function. 3 Given a quadratic equation, identify key features – x and y intercepts, maximum and minimum, axis of symmetry with technology. Identify domain and range of a function from any representation in interval form. Focus on quadratic functions; compare with linear and exponential functions. Compare average rate of change over different intervals for a single quadratic or exponential function. Find the intersection of two functions using technology, a table of values or algebraic strategies. Include linear, quadratic, absolute value functions. Use special right triangles to find missing side lengths through similar figures. (30-60-90; 45-45-90) Identify intervals that are increasing and decreasing in interval notation or inequality notation. Given a quadratic equation, determine the most efficient way to solve and justify the chosen strategy. Given multiple functions with multiple intervals, determine the one with the greatest average rate of



Priority Standards #4: Prove Congruence and Similarity in terms of Geometric Transformations

o No Evidence

- Recognize similar and congruent figures.
 - Find scale factor given the lengths of side for image or pre-image.
 - Identify the need for trigonometric functions. Given the relationships for special right triangles, use similarity and ratios to solve for missing sides with help.
 - Given a quadrilateral, identify additional classifications for the figure. (Rectangle, square, rhombus, etc.)
- Identify the information needed to show triangles are similar or congruent.
 - Find the scale factor given the origin as the center of dilation and 2 corresponding coordinates.
 - Identify the ratios for sine, cosine and tangent. (SOH-CAH-TOA)
 - Given the relationships for special right triangles, use similarity and ratios to solve for missing sides.
 - Recognize properties of quadrilaterals with help.
 - Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line and line segment.
 - Set up a trigonometric ratio to find missing side lengths.
- Use similarity theorems to show triangles are similar (sides are proportional and corresponding angles are congruent)
 - Given the scale factor and the origin as the center of dilation, find the corresponding coordinates of the new image.
 - Recognize the length of the resulting image is proportional to the length of the original segment based on the scale factor.
 - Identify properties of quadrilaterals.
 - Set up and solve basic trigonometric ratio problems to find the missing sides including shadow problems, mirrors, and indirect measurement.
 - Recognize that corresponding sides of the image and pre-image in a dilation will be parallel.
 - Use trigonometry to solve for all missing parts of a right-triangle. (Can use Pythagorean theorem at towards the end.)
 - Given a trig ratio, find all other trig ratios.
 - Prove theorems about triangles. (Theorems include: a line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two proportionally, and conversely; the Pythagorean Theorem proved using triangle similarity.)
 - Classify quadrilaterals with given information (ie opposites sides // and congruent).
 - Solve problems in context involving sides or angles of congruent or similar triangles.
- Write a formal proof to show triangles are congruent.
 - Prove theorems of quadrilateral through congruent triangles.
 - Use Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles.
 - Use properties of similarity to solve shadow problems, mirrors, and indirect measurement.



- Given story problems, i.e. angles of elevation and depression, use trigonometry to set up and solve for missing sides and angles.
- Prove a given quadrilateral is a specific type (i.e. rhombus, rect. etc.) using CPCTC
- Use reciprocal trigonometric relationships to give ratios of side lengths from a right triangle.

Priority Standards #5: Mathematical Modeling No Evidence Sketch a graph to represent a real-world situation. Recognize a real-world situation as being best represented by a linear, quadratic, or exponential function. Determine the rate of change in a real-world situation with help. Given the distance formula and the midpoint formula, use the formulas to determine the distance and midpoint between two points. Recognize the variables involved in a real-world situation. Determine the rate of change in a real-world situation. Given a table of values, graph the resulting function. Use distance formula and midpoint formula given two points. Apply the distance formula and midpoint formulas, given two points. Produce an equation to represent a real-world quadratic situation. (ie. vertical motion models) 3 Interpret the meaning of zeros in context of a real-world situation. Interpret the maximum or minimum in context of real-world situation. Interpret the rate of change in context of the situation. Explain restrictions as a result of the context of the problem. Apply the distance formula and midpoint formula, given the graph or context. Given a real-world situation and an equation, explain the effect in context of changing various numbers in the equation. Use a real-world graph to make predictions and analyze key points in context. Given a real-world situation, draw a diagram, write and solve a trigonometric equation.

