Roanoke County Public Schools

Algebra I

Curriculum Guide

2019

Mathematics Curriculum Guide

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Cave Spring Middle

Roanoke County Public Schools Administration

Dr. Ken Nicely	James Soltis	Dr. Rebecca Eastwood	Terry Hartley
Superintendent	Director of Secondary Instruction	Director of Elementary Instruction	Mathematics Supervisor

Preface

This guide will assist the mathematics teacher in preparing students for the challenges of the twenty-first century. As established by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics *Principles and Standards for School Mathematics*, educational goals for students are changing. A comprehensive and coherent set of mathematics standards for each and every student from prekindergarten through grade 12, *Principles and Standards* is the first set of rigorous, college and career readiness standards for the 21st century. Students should have many and varied experiences in their mathematical training to help them learn to value mathematics, become confident in their ability to do mathematics, become problem solvers, and learn to communicate and reason mathematically. This guide, along with the available division resources, VDOE resources, professional literature, alternative assessment methods, and in-service activities will assist the mathematics teacher in continuing to integrate these student goals into the curriculum.

Table of Contents

Introduction/General Comments

This curriculum guide follows the 2016 Virginia Algebra I SOLs as adopted by the Virginia Department of Education. It is extremely important and required that the Sequence of Instruction and Pacing be followed as presented in this guide. Topic references from the textbook, *Virginia Algebra 1,* (2019 edition) by Houghton-Mifflin-Harcourt are listed in this curriculum guide in the Resources sections.

Students will take three formative assessments during the year (dates to be determined annually). Each teacher-designed test will assess skill levels of the SOLs as presented in the Sequence of Instruction and Pacing and the formative assessment blueprint. The data collected from the formative assessments will help teachers determine students' strengths and weaknesses, and inform instructional decisions.

The Mapping for Instruction is based on specified SOLs which are to be taught in the predetermined order. Note, some SOLs (or their parts) may be taught over multiple 9-week periods.

Refer to the Mathematics 2016 Standards of Learning Algebra I Curriculum Framework during every lesson. It is located at the back of this guide. This will provide valuable information for the teacher (Understanding the Standard) and desired goals for instruction (Essential Knowledge and Skills). Examples of teaching techniques and strategies, definitions, and recommended manipulatives are included in the Curriculum Framework and on the VDOE website under Mathematics Instructional Plans (MIPs) http://www.doe.virginia.gov/testing/sol/standards_docs/mathematics/2016/mip/index.shtml.

Resources Overview

Resources for all SOLs
IXL
PowerSchool
BrainPop
HMH – Think Central
VDOE
Mathematics Instructional Plans (MIPs): http://www.doe.virginia.gov/testing/sol/standards_docs/mathematics/2016/mip/index.shtml#a1
Desmos: https://teacher.desmos.com/
Promethean Planet
Number Talks
Performance Tasks
RCPS Common Assessments (pretests, formative assessments, posttests)
get2math
mathbitsnotebook.com Algebra I
coolmath.com – algebra
mathisfun.com - algebra
Quizizz.com
Kahoot
Khan Academy

Sequence of Instruction and Pacing

First Nine Weeks			Second Nine Weeks			Third Nine Weeks			Fourth Nine Weeks		
SOL	**Instructional Focus**	**Blks**	**SOL**	**Instructional Focus**	**Blks**	**SOL**	**Instructional Focus**	**Blks**	**SOL**	**Instructional Focus**	**Blks**
A.1ab	Write algebraic expressions/equations Translate expressions and equations: • Verbal to algebraic • Algebraic to verbal Evaluate algebraic expressions	5	**A.7abdef**	Analyze and investigate functions (is it a function?) Identify domain, range, zeros, and intercepts Determine *f(x)* for a value of x Represent relations and functions using verbal descriptions, tables, equations, and graphs Calculator use	12	**A.4de**	Solve systems of linear equations algebraically and graphically Solve practical problems	6	**A.2bc**	Polynomials -Completely factor -quotients	7
						A.5bcd	Graph solution to two variable linear inequalities Solve a system of linear inequalities graphically	5	**A.7b-f**	Analyze and investigate quadratic functions Identify domain, range, zeros, and intercepts Confirm factors Determine *f(x)* for a value of x Represent relations and functions using verbal descriptions, tables, equations, and graphs Calculator use	2
A.3ab	Simplify square and cube roots (limited to perfect squares and cubes)	2	**A.6abc**	Write and graph linear equations (include vertical and horizontal lines) Determine slope	16	**A.2a**	Simplify monomials and ratios of monomial expressions using the laws of exponents	6	**A.4b**	Solve quadratic equations algebraically	6
A.4ace	Solve multistep linear equations algebraically Solve multistep literal equations for one variable Solve practical problems	18	**A.8**	Direct and inverse variation	5	**A.3abc**	Simplify expressions including square and cube roots (not limited to perfect squares and cubes)	6	**A.9**	Find curve of best fit, make predictions, and solve practical problems	6
A.5ac	Solve and graph multistep inequalities in one variable Solve practical problems	10				**A.2b**	Polynomials: - Sums, differences, and products	10		SOL Review and Enrichment	12

	Remediation, Review, Assessment	10		Remediation, Review, Assessment	12		Remediation, Review, Assessment	12		Rationalizing Denominators (after SOL test) Remediation, Review, Assessment	3 9
	Total Blocks	**45**		**Total Blocks**	**45**		**Total Blocks**	**45**		**Total Blocks**	**45**

DESMOS CALCULATOR

The Desmos Virginia Graphing Calculator will be used for instruction and assessment.

Mapping for Instruction - First Nine Weeks

SOLs

A.1 The student will
- **a) represent verbal quantitative situations algebraically; and**
- **b) evaluate algebraic expressions for given replacement values of the variables.**

A.3 The student will simplify
- **a) square roots of whole numbers and monomial algebraic expressions;**
- **b) cube roots of integers; and**

A.4 The student will solve
- **a) multistep linear equations in one variable algebraically;**
- **c) literal equations for a specified variable;**
- **e) practical problems involving equations and systems of equations.**

A.5 The student will
- **a) solve multistep linear inequalities in one variable algebraically and represent the solution graphically;**
- **c) solve practical problems involving inequalities; and**

SOL	Instructional Focus	Vocabulary	Comments	Blocks
A.1ab	**Write quantitative expressions/equations:** • **Verbal to algebraic** • **Algebraic to verbal** **Evaluate algebraic expressions:** • **Apply order of operations** • **Absolute value** • **Square roots** • **Cube roots** **Practical situations:** • **Concrete, pictorial, symbolic, verbal**	Algebraic, numerical, equation, expression, inequality, substitution, absolute value, square root, cube root, rational, irrational, integer, exponent, squared, cubed, parentheses, brackets, braces, order of operations, variable, coefficient, translation Symbols: abs value - | | , square root - $\sqrt{\ }$ cube root - $\sqrt[3]{\ }$		5
A.3ab	**Simplify square and cube roots (limited to perfect squares and cubes)**	Square root, cube root, perfect square, cubing, perfect cube, radical, inverse, consecutive	*Simplify ONLY perfect squares and perfect cubes during <u>this</u> nine weeks.* *Simplifying non-perfect radicals and expressions is taught in the third nine weeks within order of operations and replacement value problems.*	2
A.4ace	**Apply properties to simplify expressions and solve multistep linear equations algebraically** **Determine if there are one, infinite, zero solutions** **Solve multistep literal equations for a specified variable** **Solve practical problems involving equations** **Determine reasonableness of solutions**	**Properties of real numbers:** commutative, associative, distributive, identity, inverse **Properties of equality:** addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, reflexive, symmetric, transitive, substitution Multiplicative property of zero, zero product property, term, constant, coefficient, variable, like terms, substitution, literal equation, formula, solution, linear equation, and inverse operation, set notation	*Practical problems involving systems of equations will be taught in the third nine weeks.*	18

A.5ac	**Apply properties to solve multistep linear inequalities algebraically** **Graph solutions to inequalities** **Determine if an ordered pair is a solution to a linear inequality** **Solve practical problems**	**Properties of real numbers:** commutative, associative, distributive, identity, inverse **Properties of inequality:** addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, transitive, substitution Inequality, inverse operations, half-plane, set notation	*Students should be able to determine and verify algebraic solutions using a graphing utility.* *Students should be familiar with the use of set notation to express solutions.*	10
			Remediation, Review, Assessment	10
			Total	**45**

Resources – First Nine Weeks

SOL	Textbook	Links	Supplemental Materials
A.1ab	HMH 37-44, 45-54, 61-66, 67-74, 107-112, 195-202, 203-212, 213-220, 229-238, 245-250	Khan Academy: Writing Algebraic Expressions Math Bits Notebook: Algebraic Expressions Quizlet: Translation Khan Academy: Substitution and Evaluation Quizizz: Substitution Quizlet: Replacement Values	See MIPs: A.1ab - Translate and Evaluate Expressions / PDF Version A.1ab - Evaluating Expressions Using Algebra Tiles / PDF Version
A.3ab	HMH 807-814 Virginia SOL Success 504A-50I	Quizizz: Perfect Squares Quizizz: Perfect Squares and Cubes Quia: Perfect Squares and Square Roots (Practice) Quiz: Perfect Squares and Square Roots (Quiz) Quizlet: Perfect Squares	See MIPs: A.3a - Simplifying Square Roots of Whole Numbers / PDF Version A.3a - Simplifying Square Roots of Monomial Expressions / PDF Version A.3b - Simplify Cube Roots of Integers / PDF Version A.3c - Simplify Numerical Expressions with Square and Cube Roots / PDF Version
A.4ace	HMH 5-10, 45-54, 55-60, 251-258, 387-394, 395-404, 405-412, 413-422, 429-440, 447-454, 751-758, 771-780, 781-790, 791-800, 807-814, 815-826, 827-834, 835-844 Virginia SOL Success 10A-10C, 54A-54B	Math Bits Notebook: Properties of Real Numbers Khan Academy: Solving Equations Quizizz: Solving Equations Quia: 2-player jeopardy game Quia: Rags to Riches Individual Game Math Bits Notebook: Solving Equations Algebra Four game Quizizz: Literal Equations Quizlet: Literal Equations	See MIPs: A.4ae - Progressing Through Equations (Word) / PDF Version A.4c - Literal Equations and Formulas (Word) / PDF Version
A.5ac	HMH 61-66, 67-74, 259-264 Virginia SOL Success 258A-258C	Khan Academy: Solving Inequalities Math Bits Notebook: Solving Inequalities Quizizz: Solving Inequalities Quizlet: Solving Inequalities	See MIPs: A.5ac - Lemonade Stand: Solving Practical Problems Using Linear Inequalities in One Variable (Word) / PDF Version A.5a - Solving Linear Inequalities in One Variable (Word) / PDF Version

Mapping for Instruction - Second Nine Weeks

SOLs

A.6 The student will
- **a) determine the slope of a line when given an equation of the line, the graph of the line, or two points on the line;**
- **b) write the equation of a line when given the graph of the line, two points on the line, or the slope and a point on the line; and**
- **c) graph linear equations in two variables.**

A.7 The student will investigate and analyze linear and quadratic function families and their characteristics both algebraically and graphically, including
- **a) determining whether a relation is a function;**
- **b) domain and range;**
- **d) intercepts;**
- **e) values of a function for elements in its domain; and**
- **f) connections between and among multiple representations of functions using verbal descriptions, tables, equations, and graphs.**

**** Quadratic functions and A.7c will be covered in the 4th nine weeks.***

A.8 The student, given a data set or practical situation, will analyze a relation to determine whether a direct or inverse variation exists, and represent a direct variation algebraically and graphically and an inverse variation algebraically.

SOL	Instructional Focus	Vocabulary	Comments	Blocks
A.7abdef	**Analyze and investigate functions (general overview)** **Determine whether a relation is a function (from set of ordered pairs, mapping, table, or graph)** **Identify domain, range, zeros, and intercepts** **Determine *f(x)* for a value of x in domain** **Represent relations and functions using verbal descriptions, tables, equations, and graphs** **Given one representation, students should represent the relation in another form** **Calculator use**	Relation, function, function family, linear, transformation, domain, range, input, output, independent variable, dependent variable, function notation *f*(*x*), x-intercept, y-intercept, set notation, Symbols: Example of set notation – {y : y > 3} Empty set or null set – ∅, { }	*The terms **solutions, roots,** and **zeros** (A.7c) will be taught explicitly in the 4th nine-weeks, but teachers can consider teaching them in the context of linear functions.*	12

A.6abc	**Determine slope:** - **Given equation of line** - **Given two points on a line** - **Given the graph of a line** **Recognize and describe positive, negative, zero, and undefined slope** **Write equation of a line:** - **Given the graph of a line** - **Given two points on the line** - **Given the slope and a point** - **That is vertical** - **That is horizontal** - **That is parallel or perpendicular to a given line through a given point** **Graph a linear equation that arises from a practical situation** **Describe transformations defined by changes in slope or y-intercept (dilations, reflections, and translations)**	Independent variable, dependent variable, slope, positive slope, negative slope, zero slope, undefined slope, rate of change, linear equation, linear function, standard form, slope-intercept form, point-slope form, x-intercept, y-intercept, vertical line, horizontal line, transformation of parent linear function (dilation, reflection, translation), parallel lines, perpendicular lines	*Students should be able to write the equations of lines in standard form, slope-intercept form, and point-slope form.*	16
A.8	**Direct and inverse variation;** - **Determine if a direct variation exists** - **Determine if an inverse variation exists** - **Write an equation for a direct variation** - **Write an equation for an inverse variation** - **Graph an equation representing a direct variation**	Direct variation, inverse variation, constant of proportionality, constant of variation, directly proportional, origin	*Teachers will need to use supplemental resources for this topic.* *Students <u>do not</u> need to graph inverse variation equations.*	5
			Remediation, Review, Assessment	12
			Total	**45**

Resources – Second Nine Weeks			
SOL	**Textbook**	**Links**	**Supplemental Materials**
A.7abdef	HMH 97-106, 107-112, 113-120, 165-172, 173-178, 179-188, 195-202, 203-212, 213-220, 221-228, 229-238, 245-250, 251-258, 697-708, 709-716, 717-728, 735-744, 745-750 Virginia SOL Success 120A-120C	Identifying functions https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/57e9e59af3e215a43b64bc09 Desmos Activity: Explore Domain and Range of Graphs https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/5953f7bc359502399f3cd312 Domain and range https://www.quia.com/cb/79585.html Evaluate functions https://quizlet.com/188872547/function-notation-practice-flash-cards/ Describe transformations https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/5beeffea3d231b0c5a36db5fLinear Transformations Practice Activity https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DMCcSeQxkynj5w6xWXThDCbYG_vuQXKr/preview	See MIPs: A.7abef - Functions 1: Investigating Relations and Functions (Word) / PDF Version A.7aef- Square Patios (Word) / PDF Version A.7bcd - Functions 2: Exploring Quadratic Functions (Word) / PDF Version A.7cd - Quadratic Connections (Word) / PDF Version A.7cd - Solving Linear Equations Using Functions with Desmos (Word) / PDF Version Multiple representation of functions http://www.esc4.net/users/0236/camt/r4camt_linear_representations_ds.pdf
A.6abc	HMH 113-120, 165-172, 173-178, 179-188, 195-202, 203-212, 213-220, 221-228, 229-238, 245-250 Virginia SOL Success 212A-212C, 220A-220C	Slope Desmos Activity: Put the Point on the Line https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/57f3dd9dcf3c849008d81007 https://mathbitsnotebook.com/Algebra1/LinearEquations/LERefreshSlope.html https://www.geogebra.org/m/CCqSxRkK http://www.crctlessons.com/slope-game.html	See MIPs: A.6a - Slippery Slope (Word) / PDF Version A.6abc - Slope-2-Slope with Desmos (Word) / PDF Version A.6ab - Writing Equations of Lines (Word) / PDF Version A.6c - Rate of Change of Practical Situations (Word) / PDF Version A.6c - Transformation Investigation (Word) / PDF Version
		Slope-intercept form Desmos Activity: Slope-Intercept Stars https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/5831bb9627e495f1053a113e Desmos activity: Writing the Equation of a Line https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/560975566863 58ae07300045	Linear equation card sort https://mrshclassblog.wikispaces.com/file/view/linear+sort+and+match+game.pdf Stained Glass Graphing project http://staff.tamhigh.org/wetzel/Stained-Glass-Project%20project.pdf

		https://www.geogebra.org/m/Evp3A9DK http://www.math.com/school/subject2/lessons/S2U4L2GL.html https://books.quia.com/rr/379720.html https://www.geogebra.org/m/fnY6ptWQ http://www.math.com/school/subject2/lessons/S2U4L3GL.html https://www.geogebra.org/m/Spq9uhju https://www.varsitytutors.com/assets/vt-hotmath-legacy/hotmath_help/games/kp/kp_hotmath_nosound.swf https://www.thatquiz.org/tq/practice.html?algebra	
		Point-slope https://www.geogebra.org/m/qknBFn8Q	
		Standard form https://www.quia.com/rr/49074.html	
		Parallel/perpendicular lines Desmos Activity: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/560199005b5be23c0628ebcf https://www.geogebra.org/m/waXDEZEm https://www.quia.com/ba/109264.html	Parallel, perpendicular or neither activity https://learning.arpdc.ab.ca/pluginfile.php/24966/mod_page/content/30/Parallel_Perpendicular_Neither_Activity.pdf
A.8	Virginia SOL Success 374A-374F	Desmos Activity: Direct Variation https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/5a71ff07c0c1170a94ef611f Thatquiz- direct and inverse variation https://www.thatquiz.org/tq/practicetest?5xjblmy190l	See MIPS: A.8 - Direct Variation (Word) / PDF Version A.8 - Inverse Variation (Word) / PDF Version https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Direct-Inverse-Variation-Equations-Card-Sort-461450 (free resource)

Mapping for Instruction - Third Nine Weeks

SOLs

A.2 The student will perform operations on polynomials, including
- **a) applying the laws of exponents to perform operations on expressions;**
- **b) adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing polynomials; and**

A.3 The student will simplify
- **a) square roots of whole numbers and monomial algebraic expressions;**
- **b) cube roots of integers; and**
- **c) numerical expressions containing square or cube roots.**

A. 4 The student will solve
- **d) systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically and graphically; and**
- **e) practical problems involving equations and systems of equations.**

A.5 The student will
- **b) represent the solution of linear inequalities in two variables graphically;**
- **c) solve practical problems involving inequalities; and**
- **d) represent the solution to a system of inequalities graphically.**

SOL	Instructional Focus	Vocabulary	Comments	Blocks
A.4de	**Solve systems of linear equations algebraically and graphically** - **Using substitution** - **Using elimination** - **Identifying the point of intersection on a graph** - **Using a graphing calculator** **Determine if a system of linear equations has one, infinite, or no solutions** **Practical problems** **Determine reasonableness of solutions**	System of equations, solution, intersecting lines, same line, parallel lines	*Students should be familiar with the use of set notation to express solutions.*	6
A.5bcd	**Graph solution to two variable linear inequalities** **Solve a system of linear inequalities graphically** **Determine if an ordered pair is a solution to a system of inequalities** **Use a graphing calculator to verify solutions**	Linear inequality, solution of an inequality, system of linear inequalities, solution of a system of linear inequalities, intervals, set notation, boundary line, half-plane, properties of inequalities (see first nine weeks)		5
A.2a	**Use the laws of exponents to simplify:** - **Monomial expressions** - **Ratios of monomial expressions (in which exponents are integers)**	Monomial, ratio, negative exponent, zero exponent, product of powers, power of a power, power of a product		6

A.3abc	**Simplify square roots** **Express principal square root of a monomial algebraic expression (where variables are assumed to have positive value) in simplest form** **Simplify cube roots** **Simplify expressions containing square or cube roots** **Add, subtract, and multiply two monomial radical expressions**	Square root, simplest form, cube root, radical expression, principal square root Symbols: square root - $\sqrt{\ }$; cube root - $\sqrt[3]{\ }$	*Perfect squares and perfect cubes were taught in the first nine weeks. This lesson highlights simplifying radicals into simplest radical form. This includes numbers and variables.*	6
A.2b	**Polynomials:** - **Add, subtract, multiply polynomials** - **Model operations with polynomials using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and symbols**	Polynomial, degree of a polynomial, prime polynomial, factorization, leading coefficient, like terms, GCF	*Long or synthetic division is <u>not</u> required but students may benefit from experience with these methods.*	10
			Remediation, Review, Assessment	12
			Total	**45**

Resources – Third Nine Weeks			
SOL	**Textbook**	**Links**	**Supplemental Materials**
A.4de	HMH 5-10, 45-54, 55-60, 251-258, 387-394, 395-404, 405-412, 413-422, 429-440, 447-454, 751-758, 771-780, 781-790, 791-800, 807-814, 815-826, 827-834, 835-844 Virginia SOL Success 10A-10C, 54A-54B	Solve by graphing Desmos Activity: Systems of Two Linear Equations https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/5807d7306ef115e7053a142a Desmos Activity: Solutions to Systems of Linear Equations https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/564a325345d9115d06270607 Solve by substitution Solve systems by substitution https://www.quia.com/ba/119379.html Solve by elimination Solve systems by elimination https://www.quia.com/rr/514985.html Solve system using any method http://www.crctlessons.com/systems-of-equations-game.html	See MIPs: A.4de - Road Trip: Applying Systems of Linear Equations (Word) / PDF Version A.4de - Spring Fling Carnival: Applying Systems of Linear Equations (Word) /PDF Version
A.5bd	HMH 259-264, 441-446, 447-454	Desmos Activity: Inequalities in Two Variables https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/587ce3e3a2374e9f05f8f47e Desmos Activity: Graphing Linear Inequalities https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/56d76f128fa0cb4106af57cc Desmos Activity: Systems of Linear Inequalities https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/5667249eaba26aa2125b60d2 https://www.thatquiz.org/tq-0/math/algebra/	See MIPs: A.5b - Represent the Solution of a Linear Inequality in Two Variables Graphically Scavenger Hunt with Desmos (Word) / PDF Version A.5d - Graphing Systems of Linear Inequalities in Two Variables with Desmos (Word) / PDF Version
A.2a	HMH 505-510, 511-520, 663-668, 669-676, 677-684 Virginia SOL Success 501A-501D, 510A-510D	https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/exponent-laws.html http://www.coolmath.com/prealgebra/13-intro-to-exponents/05-exponent-rules-rule-4-01-48	See MIPs: A.2a - Laws of Exponents (Word) / PDF Version A.2a - Operations with Expressions Written in Scientific Notation (Word) / PDF Version

A.3abc	HMH 807-814 Virginia SOL Success 504A-504E 504F-504I	https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra/rational-exponents-and-radicals/alg1-simplify-square-roots/e/simplifying_radicals Quia matching – simplifying expressions https://www.quia.com/mc/678599.html	See MIPs: A.3a - Simplifying Square Roots of Whole Numbers (Word) / PDF Version A.3a - Simplifying Square Roots of Monomial Expressions (Word) / PDF Version A.3b - Simplify Cube Roots of Integers (Word) / PDF Version A.3c - Simplify Numerical Expressions with Square and Cube Roots (Word) / PDF Version
A.2bc	HMH 641-648, 649-656, 663-668, 669-676, 677-684,771-780, 781-790, 791-800 Virginia SOL Success 684A-648C 780A-780B, 800A-800B	Desmos Activity: Area: Multiplying Polynomials https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/5a3f21076f1f053025b920d3#preview/94840de2-2960-4d6b-82a8-32c520a60429 https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra/introduction-to-polynomial-expressions Factoring battleship https://www.quia.com/ba/106429.html	See MIPs: A.2b - Dividing Polynomials Using Algebra Tiles (Word) / PDF Version A.2b - Multiplying Polynomials Using Algebra Tiles (Word) / PDF Version A.2b - Adding and Subtracting Polynomials Using Algebra Tiles (Word) / PDF Version A.2c - Factoring Polynomials / PDF Version

Mapping for Instruction - Fourth Nine Weeks

SOLs

A.2 The student will perform operations on polynomials, including
- **b) adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing polynomials; and**
- **c) factoring completely first- and second-degree binomials and trinomials in one variable.**

A.4 The student will solve
- **b) quadratic equations in one variable algebraically;**

A.7 The student will investigate and analyze linear and quadratic function families and their characteristics both algebraically and graphically, including
- **b) domain and range;**
- **c) zeros;**
- **d) intercepts;**
- **e) values of a function for elements in its domain; and**
- **f) connections between and among multiple representations of functions using verbal descriptions, tables, equations, and graphs.**

A.9 The student will collect and analyze data, determine the equation of the curve of best fit in order to make predictions, and solve practical problems, using mathematical models of linear and quadratic functions.

SOL	Instructional Focus	Vocabulary	Comments	Blocks
A.2bc	**Polynomials:** - **divide polynomials** - **Completely factor first- and second-degree binomials and trinomials** - **Model operations with polynomials using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and symbols** - **Use a graphing calculator to factor and verify factorizations of polynomials**	Polynomial, degree of a polynomial, prime polynomial, factorization, leading coefficient, like terms, GCF	*Long or synthetic division is <u>not</u> required but students may benefit from experience with these methods.*	7
A.7bcdef	**Analyze and investigate quadratic functions** **Identify domain, range, zeros, and intercepts** **Confirm factors using x intercepts** **Determine *f(x)* for a value of x** **Represent relations and functions using verbal descriptions, tables, equations, and graphs** **Investigate and analyze functions with a graphing calculator**	Quadratic function, domain, range, zero of a function, solution, root, function notation *f*(*x*), x-intercept, y-intercept, set notation, empty set, null set, ∅	*Many function vocabulary terms were introduced during the second nine-weeks; review them here in the context of quadratic functions.*	2
A.4b	**Solve quadratic equations algebraically:** - **factoring** - **quadratic formula**	Quadratic equation, quadratic formula, solution, rational, irrational, properties of equality, factoring	*Solutions may be rational or irrational.*	6
A.9	**Determine a curve of best fit with a graphing calculator** **Make predictions using data, scatter plots, or curve of best fit**	Scatterplot, positive correlation, negative correlation, no correlation, transformational graphing, linear, quadratic	*Include both linear and quadratic curves of best fit.*	6

	Solve practical problems **Evaluate the reasonableness of the model of a practical situations**			
	SOL Review			12
	Rationalizing the Denominator (Enrichment)		*Recommend this lesson after the Algebra I SOL test.*	3
			Remediation, Review, Assessment	9
			Total	**45**

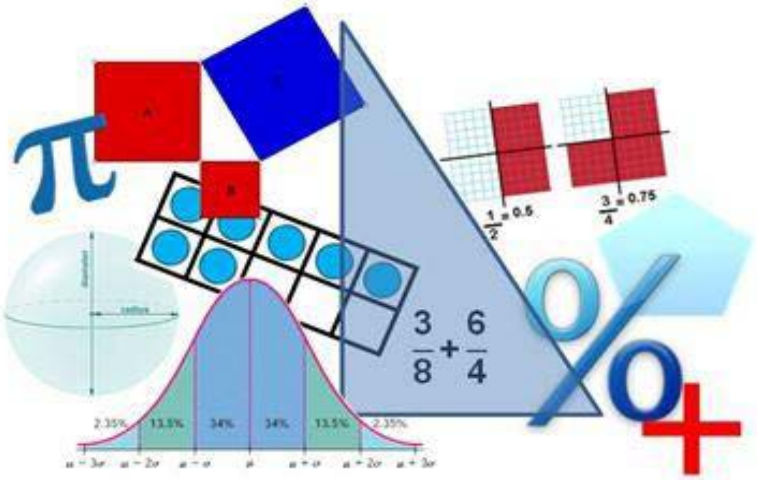
Resources – Fourth Nine Weeks			
SOL	**Textbook**	**Links**	**Supplemental Materials**
A.2bc	HMH 641-648, 649-656, 663-668, 669-676, 677-684, 771-780, 781-790, 791-800 Virginia SOL Success 684A-648C 780A-780B 800A-800B	https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra/introduction-to-polynomial-expressions Factoring battleship https://www.quia.com/ba/106429.html	See MIPs: A.2b - Dividing Polynomials Using Algebra Tiles (Word) / PDF Version A.2b - Multiplying Polynomials Using Algebra Tiles (Word) / PDF Version A.2b - Adding and Subtracting Polynomials Using Algebra Tiles (Word) / PDF Version A.2c - Factoring Polynomials / PDF Version
A.7bcdef	HMH 107-112, 113-120, 165-172, 173-178, 179-188, 195-202, 203-212, 213-220, 221-228, 229-238, 245-250, 251-258, 697-708, 709-716, 717-728, 735-744, 745-750, 751-758 Virginia SOL Success 120A-120C		See MIPs: A.7abef - Functions 1: Investigating Relations and Functions (Word) / PDF Version A.7aef- Square Patios (Word) / PDF Version A.7bcd - Functions 2: Exploring Quadratic Functions (Word) / PDF Version A.7cd - Quadratic Connections (Word) / PDF Version A.7cd - Solving Linear Equations Using Functions with Desmos (Word) / PDF Version
A.4b	HMH 751-758, 771-780, 781-790, 791-800, 807-814, 815-826, 827-834, 835-844	Solve quadratic equations battleship https://www.quia.com/ba/22461.html Algebra Four game http://www.shodor.org/interactivate/activities/AlgebraFour/ Rags to riches https://www.quia.com/rr/36611.html	See MIPs: A.4be - Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring (Word) / PDF Version A.4be - Solving Quadratic Equations Using Square Roots and the Quadratic Formula (Word) / PDF Version
A.9	HMH 363-374, 859-870, 871-886	Desmos Activity: Will It Hit the Hoop? https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/56e0b6af0133822106a0bed1	See MIPs: A.9 - Curve of Best Fit 1 with Desmos (Word) / PDF Version A.9 - Curve of Best Fit 2 (Word) / PDF Version

Mathematics

2016 Standards of Learning

Algebra I

Curriculum Framework



Board of Education
Commonwealth of Virginia

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Virginia Department of Education
P.O. Box 2120
Richmond, Virginia 23218-2120
http://www.doe.virginia.gov

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Superintendent of Public Instruction
Steven R. Staples

Chief Academic Officer/Assistant Superintendent for Instruction
Steven M. Constantino

Office of Mathematics and Governor's Schools
Debra Delozier, Mathematics Specialist
Tina Mazzacane, Mathematics and Science Specialist
Christa Southall, Mathematics Specialist

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Virginia 2016 *Mathematics Standards of Learning Curriculum Framework*

Introduction

The 2016 *Mathematics Standards of Learning Curriculum Framework*, a companion document to the 2016 *Mathematics Standards of Learning*, amplifies the *Mathematics Standards of Learning* and further defines the content knowledge, skills, and understandings that are measured by the Standards of Learning assessments. The standards and *Curriculum Framework* are not intended to encompass the entire curriculum for a given grade level or course. School divisions are encouraged to incorporate the standards and *Curriculum Framework* into a broader, locally designed curriculum. The *Curriculum Framework* delineates in greater specificity the minimum content that all teachers should teach and all students should learn. Teachers are encouraged to go beyond the standards as well as to select instructional strategies and assessment methods appropriate for all students.

The *Curriculum Framework* also serves as a guide for Standards of Learning assessment development. Students are expected to continue to connect and apply knowledge and skills from Standards of Learning presented in previous grades as they deepen their mathematical understanding. Assessment items may not and should not be a verbatim reflection of the information presented in the *Curriculum Framework*.

Each topic in the 2016 *Mathematics Standards of Learning Curriculum Framework* is developed around the Standards of Learning. The format of the *Curriculum Framework* facilitates teacher planning by identifying the key concepts, knowledge, and skills that should be the focus of instruction for each standard. The *Curriculum Framework* is divided into two columns: Understanding the Standard and Essential Knowledge and Skills. The purpose of each column is explained below.

Understanding the Standard

This section includes mathematical content and key concepts that assist teachers in planning standards-focused instruction. The statements may provide definitions, explanations, examples, and information regarding connections within and between grade level(s)/course(s).

Essential Knowledge and Skills

This section provides a detailed expansion of the mathematics knowledge and skills that each student should know and be able to demonstrate. This is not meant to be an exhaustive list of student expectations.

Mathematical Process Goals for Students

The content of the mathematics standards is intended to support the following five process goals for students: becoming mathematical problem solvers, communicating mathematically, reasoning mathematically, making mathematical connections, and using mathematical representations to model and interpret practical situations. Practical situations include real-world problems and problems that model real-world situations.

Mathematical Problem Solving

Students will apply mathematical concepts and skills and the relationships among them to solve problem situations of varying complexities. Students also will recognize and create problems from real-world data and situations within and outside mathematics and then apply appropriate strategies to determine acceptable solutions. To accomplish this goal, students will need to develop a repertoire of skills and strategies for solving a variety of problems. A major goal of the mathematics program is to help students apply mathematics concepts and skills to become mathematical problem solvers.

Mathematical Communication

Students will communicate thinking and reasoning using the language of mathematics, including specialized vocabulary and symbolic notation, to express mathematical ideas with precision. Representing, discussing, justifying, conjecturing, reading, writing, presenting, and listening to mathematics will help students clarify their thinking and deepen their understanding of the mathematics being studied. Mathematical communication becomes visible where learning involves participation in mathematical discussions.

Mathematical Reasoning

Students will recognize reasoning and proof as fundamental aspects of mathematics. Students will learn and apply inductive and deductive reasoning skills to make, test, and evaluate mathematical statements and to justify steps in mathematical procedures. Students will use logical reasoning to analyze an argument and to determine whether conclusions are valid. In addition, students will use number sense to apply proportional and spatial reasoning and to reason from a variety of representations.

Mathematical Connections

Students will build upon prior knowledge to relate concepts and procedures from different topics within mathematics and see mathematics as an integrated field of study. Through the practical application of content and process skills, students will make connections among different areas of mathematics and between mathematics and other disciplines, and to real-world contexts. Science and mathematics teachers and curriculum writers are encouraged to develop mathematics and science curricula that support, apply, and reinforce each other.

Mathematical Representations

Students will represent and describe mathematical ideas, generalizations, and relationships using a variety of methods. Students will understand that representations of mathematical ideas are an essential part of learning, doing, and communicating mathematics. Students should make connections among different representations – physical, visual, symbolic, verbal, and contextual – and recognize that representation is both a process and a product.

Instructional Technology

The use of appropriate technology and the interpretation of the results from applying technology tools must be an integral part of teaching, learning, and assessment. However, facility in the use of technology shall not be regarded as a substitute for a student's understanding of quantitative and algebraic concepts and relationships or for proficiency in basic computations. Students must learn to use a variety of methods and tools to compute, including paper and pencil, mental arithmetic, estimation, and calculators. In addition, graphing utilities, spreadsheets, calculators, dynamic applications, and other technological tools are now standard for mathematical problem solving and application in science, engineering, business and industry, government, and practical affairs.

Calculators and graphing utilities should be used by students for exploring and visualizing number patterns and mathematical relationships, facilitating reasoning and problem solving, and verifying solutions. However, according to the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, "… the use of calculators does not supplant the need for students to develop proficiency with efficient, accurate methods of mental and pencil-and-paper calculation and in making reasonable estimations." State and local assessments may restrict the use of calculators in measuring specific student objectives that focus on number sense and computation. On the grade three state assessment, all objectives are assessed without the use of a calculator. On the state assessments for grades four through seven, objectives that are assessed without the use of a calculator are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Computational Fluency

Mathematics instruction must develop students' conceptual understanding, computational fluency, and problem-solving skills. The development of related conceptual understanding and computational skills should be balanced and intertwined, each supporting the other and reinforcing learning.

Computational fluency refers to having flexible, efficient and accurate methods for computing. Students exhibit computational fluency when they demonstrate strategic thinking and flexibility in the computational methods they choose, understand and can explain, and produce accurate answers efficiently.

The computational methods used by a student should be based on the mathematical ideas that the student understands, including the structure of the base-ten number system, number relationships, meaning of operations, and properties. Computational fluency with whole numbers is a goal of mathematics instruction in the elementary grades. Students should be fluent with the basic number combinations for addition and subtraction to 20 by the end of grade two and those for multiplication and division by the end of grade four. Students should be encouraged to use computational methods and tools that are appropriate for the context and purpose.

Algebra Readiness

The successful mastery of Algebra I is widely considered to be the gatekeeper to success in the study of upper-level mathematics. "Algebra readiness" describes the mastery of, and the ability to apply, the *Mathematics Standards of Learning*, including the Mathematical Process Goals for Students, for kindergarten through grade eight. The study of algebraic thinking begins in kindergarten and is progressively formalized prior to the study of the algebraic content found in the Algebra I Standards of Learning. Included in the progression of algebraic content is patterning, generalization of arithmetic concepts, proportional reasoning, and representing mathematical relationships using tables, symbols, and graphs. The K-8 *Mathematics Standards of Learning* form a progression of content knowledge and develop the reasoning necessary to be well-prepared for mathematics courses beyond Algebra I, including Geometry and Statistics.

Equity

> **"**Addressing equity and access includes both ensuring that all students attain mathematics proficiency and increasing the numbers of students from all racial, ethnic, linguistic, gender, and socioeconomic groups who attain the highest levels of mathematics achievement."
>
> – National Council of Teachers of Mathematics

Mathematics programs should have an expectation of equity by providing all students access to quality mathematics instruction and offerings that are responsive to and respectful of students' prior experiences, talents, interests, and cultural perspectives. Successful mathematics programs challenge students to maximize their academic potential and provide consistent monitoring, support, and encouragement to ensure success for all. Individual students should be encouraged to choose mathematical programs of study that challenge, enhance, and extend their mathematical knowledge and future opportunities.

Student engagement is an essential component of equity in mathematics teaching and learning. Mathematics instructional strategies that require students to think critically, to reason, to develop problem-solving strategies, to communicate mathematically, and to use multiple representations engages students both mentally and physically. Student engagement increases with mathematical tasks that employ the use of relevant, applied contexts and provide an appropriate level of cognitive challenge. All students, including students with disabilities, gifted learners, and English language learners deserve high-quality mathematics instruction that addresses individual learning needs, maximizing the opportunity to learn.

A.1 The student will

a) represent verbal quantitative situations algebraically; and

b) evaluate algebraic expressions for given replacement values of the variables.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
• Mathematical modeling involves creating algebraic representations of quantitative practical situations. • The numerical value of an expression depends upon the values of the replacement set for the variables. • There are a variety of ways to compute the value of a numerical expression and evaluate an algebraic expression using order of operations. • The operations and the magnitude of the numbers in an expression affect the choice of an appropriate computational technique (e.g., mental mathematics, calculator, paper and pencil).	**The student will use problem solving, mathematical communication, mathematical reasoning, connections, and representations to** • Translate between verbal quantitative situations and algebraic expressions and equations. (a) • Represent practical situations with algebraic expressions in a variety of representations (e.g., concrete, pictorial, symbolic, verbal). (a) • Evaluate algebraic expressions, using the order of operations, which include absolute value, square roots, and cube roots for given replacement values to include rational numbers, without rationalizing the denominator. (b)

A.2 The student will perform operations on polynomials, including

a) applying the laws of exponents to perform operations on expressions;

b) adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing polynomials; and

c) factoring completely first- and second-degree binomials and trinomials in one variable.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
• Operations with polynomials can be represented concretely, pictorially, and symbolically. • Polynomial expressions can be used to model practical situations. • Factoring reverses polynomial multiplication. • Trinomials may be factored by various methods including factoring by grouping. – Example of factoring by grouping $2x^2 + 5x - 3$ $2x^2 + 6x - x - 3$ $2x(x + 3) - (x + 3)$ $(x + 3)(2x - 1)$ • Prime polynomials cannot be factored over the set of integers into two or more factors, each of lesser degree than the original polynomial. • Polynomial expressions can be used to define functions and these functions can be represented graphically. • The laws of exponents can be applied to perform operations involving numbers written in scientific notation. • For division of polynomials in this standard, instruction on the use of long or synthetic division is not required, but students may benefit from experiences with these methods, which become more useful and prevalent in the study of advanced levels of algebra.	**The student will use problem solving, mathematical communication, mathematical reasoning, connections, and representations to** • Simplify monomial expressions and ratios of monomial expressions in which the exponents are integers, using the laws of exponents. (a) • Model sums, differences, products, and quotients of polynomials with concrete objects and their related pictorial and symbolic representations. (b) • Determine sums and differences of polynomials. (b) • Determine products of polynomials. The factors should be limited to five or fewer terms (i.e., $(4x + 2)(3x + 5)$ represents four terms and $(x + 1)(2x^2 + x + 3)$ represents five terms). (b) • Determine the quotient of polynomials, using a monomial or binomial divisor, or a completely factored divisor. (b) • Factor completely first- and second-degree polynomials in one variable with integral coefficients. After factoring out the greatest common factor (GCF), leading coefficients should have no more than four factors. (c) • Factor and verify algebraic factorizations of polynomials with a graphing utility. (c)

A.3 The student will simplify

a) square roots of whole numbers and monomial algebraic expressions;

b) cube roots of integers; and

c) numerical expressions containing square or cube roots.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
• A radical expression in Algebra I contains the square root symbol ($\sqrt{\ }$) or the cube root symbol ($\sqrt[3]{\ }$). • A square root of a number a is a number y such that $y^2 = a$. • A cube root of a number b is a number y such that $y^3 = b$. • A square root in simplest form is one in which the radicand has no perfect square factors other than one. • The inverse of squaring a number is determining the square root. • Any non-negative number other than a perfect square has a principal square root that lies between two consecutive whole numbers. • A cube root in simplest form is one in which the radicand has no perfect cube factors other than one. • The cube root of a perfect cube is an integer. • The cube root of a nonperfect cube lies between two consecutive integers. • The inverse of cubing a number is determining the cube root.	**The student will use problem solving, mathematical communication, mathematical reasoning, connections, and representations to** • Express the square root of a whole number in simplest form. (a) • Express the principal square root of a monomial algebraic expression in simplest form where variables are assumed to have positive values. (a) • Express the cube root of an integer in simplest form. (b) • Simplify a numerical expression containing square or cube roots. (c) • Add, subtract, and multiply two monomial radical expressions limited to a numerical radicand. (c)

A.4 The student will solve

a) multistep linear equations in one variable algebraically;
b) quadratic equations in one variable algebraically;
c) literal equations for a specified variable;
d) systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically and graphically; and
e) practical problems involving equations and systems of equations.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
• A solution to an equation is the value or set of values that can be substituted to make the equation true. • Each point on the graph of a linear or quadratic equation in two variables is a solution of the equation. • Practical problems may be interpreted, represented, and solved using linear and quadratic equations. • The process of solving linear and quadratic equations can be modeled in a variety of ways, using concrete, pictorial, and symbolic representations. • Properties of real numbers and properties of equality are applied to solve equations. • Properties of Real Numbers: – Associative Property of Addition – Associative Property of Multiplication – Commutative Property of Addition – Commutative Property of Multiplication – Identity Property of Addition (Additive Identity) – Identity Property of Multiplication (Multiplicative Identity) – Inverse Property of Addition (Additive Inverse) – Inverse Property of Multiplication (Multiplicative Inverse) – Distributive Property	**The student will use problem solving, mathematical communication, mathematical reasoning, connections, and representations to** • Determine whether a linear equation in one variable has one, an infinite number, or no solutions. (a) • Apply the properties of real numbers and properties of equality to simplify expressions and solve equations. (a, b) • Solve multistep linear equations in one variable algebraically. (a) • Solve quadratic equations in one variable algebraically. Solutions may be rational or irrational. (b) • Solve a literal equation for a specified variable. (c) • Given a system of two linear equations in two variables that has a unique solution, solve the system by substitution or elimination to identify the ordered pair which satisfies both equations. (d) • Given a system of two linear equations in two variables that has a unique solution, solve the system graphically by identifying the point of intersection. (d) • Solve and confirm algebraic solutions to a system of two linear equations using a graphing utility. (d) • Determine whether a system of two linear equations has one, an infinite number, or no solutions. (d)

A.4 The student will solve

a) multistep linear equations in one variable algebraically;
b) quadratic equations in one variable algebraically;
c) literal equations for a specified variable;
d) systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically and graphically; and
e) practical problems involving equations and systems of equations.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills

• Properties of Equality:
  – Multiplicative Property of Zero
  – Zero Product Property
  – Reflexive Property
  – Symmetric Property
  – Transitive Property of Equality
  – Addition Property of Equality
  – Subtraction Property of Equality
  – Multiplication Property of Equality
  – Division Property of Equality
  – Substitution
• Quadratic equations in one variable may be solved algebraically by factoring and applying properties of equality or by using the quadratic formula over the set of real numbers (Algebra I) or the set of complex numbers (Algebra II).
• Literal equations include formulas.
• A system of linear equations with exactly one solution is characterized by the graphs of two lines whose intersection is a single point, and the coordinates of this point satisfy both equations.
• A system of two linear equations with no solution is characterized by the graphs of two parallel lines that do not intersect.
	• Write a system of two linear equations that models a practical situation. (e)
	• Interpret and determine the reasonableness of the algebraic or graphical solution of a system of two linear equations that models a practical situation. (e)
	• Solve practical problems involving equations and systems of equations. (e)

A.4 The student will solve

a) multistep linear equations in one variable algebraically;
b) quadratic equations in one variable algebraically;
c) literal equations for a specified variable;
d) systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically and graphically; and
e) practical problems involving equations and systems of equations.

<table>
<tr><th>Understanding the Standard</th><th>Essential Knowledge and Skills</th></tr>
<tr><td>

- A system of two linear equations having an infinite number of solutions is characterized by two lines that coincide (the lines appear to be the graph of one line), and the coordinates of all points on the line that satisfy both equations. These lines will have the same slope and *y*-intercept.
- Systems of two linear equations can be used to model two practical conditions that must be satisfied simultaneously.
- Equations and systems of equations can be used as mathematical models for practical situations.
- Solutions and intervals may be expressed in different formats, including set notation or using equations and inequalities.
  - Examples may include:

<table>
<tr><th>Equation/ Inequality</th><th>Set Notation</th></tr>
<tr><td>$x = 3$</td><td>{3}</td></tr>
<tr><td>$x = 3$ or $x = 5$</td><td>{3, 5}</td></tr>
<tr><td>$y \geq 3$</td><td>$\{y: y \geq 3\}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Empty (null) set Ø</td><td>{ }</td></tr>
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A.5 The student will

a) solve multistep linear inequalities in one variable algebraically and represent the solution graphically;
b) represent the solution of linear inequalities in two variables graphically;
c) solve practical problems involving inequalities; and
d) represent the solution to a system of inequalities graphically.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
• A solution to an inequality is the value or set of values that can be substituted to make the inequality true. • The graph of the solutions of a linear inequality is a half-plane bounded by the graph of its related linear equation. Points on the boundary are included unless the inequality contains only < or > (no equality condition). • Practical problems may be modeled and solved using linear inequalities. • Solutions and intervals may be expressed in different formats, including set notation or using equations and inequalities. – Examples may include: • Properties of Real Numbers and Properties of Inequality are applied to solve inequalities. • Properties of Real Numbers: – Associative Property of Addition – Associative Property of Multiplication – Commutative Property of Addition – Commutative Property of Multiplication	**The student will use problem solving, mathematical communication, mathematical reasoning, connections, and representations to** • Solve multistep linear inequalities in one variable algebraically and represent the solution graphically. (a) • Apply the properties of real numbers and properties of inequality to solve multistep linear inequalities in one variable algebraically. (a) • Represent the solution of a linear inequality in two variables graphically. (b) • Solve practical problems involving linear inequalities. (c) • Determine whether a coordinate pair is a solution of a linear inequality or a system of linear inequalities. (c) • Represent the solution of a system of two linear inequalities graphically. (d) • Determine and verify algebraic solutions using a graphing utility. (a, b, c, d)

Equation/ Inequality	Set Notation
$x = 3$	{3}
$x = 3$ or $x = 5$	{3, 5}
$y \geq 3$	$\{y: y \geq 3\}$
Empty (null) set ∅	{ }

A.5 The student will

a) solve multistep linear inequalities in one variable algebraically and represent the solution graphically;

b) represent the solution of linear inequalities in two variables graphically;

c) solve practical problems involving inequalities; and

d) represent the solution to a system of inequalities graphically.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
– Identity Property of Addition (Additive Identity) – Identity Property of Multiplication (Multiplicative Identity) – Inverse Property of Addition (Additive Inverse) – Inverse Property of Multiplication (Multiplicative Inverse) – Distributive Property • Properties of Inequality: – Transitive Property of Inequality – Addition Property of Inequality – Subtraction Property of Inequality – Multiplication Property of Inequality – Division Property of Inequality – Substitution	

A.6 The student will

a) determine the slope of a line when given an equation of the line, the graph of the line, or two points on the line;

b) write the equation of a line when given the graph of the line, two points on the line, or the slope and a point on the line; and

c) graph linear equations in two variables.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
• Changes in slope may be described by dilations or reflections or both. • Changes in the *y*-intercept may be described by translations. • Linear equations can be graphed using slope, *x*- and *y*-intercepts, and/or transformations of the parent function. • The slope of a line represents a constant rate of change in the dependent variable when the independent variable changes by a constant amount. • The equation of a line defines the relationship between two variables. • The graph of a line represents the set of points that satisfies the equation of a line. • A line can be represented by its graph or by an equation. Students should have experiences writing equations of lines in various forms, including standard form, slope-intercept form, or point-slope form. • Parallel lines have equal slopes. • The product of the slopes of perpendicular lines is −1 unless one of the lines has an undefined slope. • Slope can be described as a rate of change and will be positive, negative, zero, or undefined.	**The student will use problem solving, mathematical communication, mathematical reasoning, connections, and representations to** • Determine the slope of the line, given the equation of a linear function. (a) • Determine the slope of a line, given the coordinates of two points on the line. (a) • Determine the slope of a line, given the graph of a line. (a) • Recognize and describe a line with a slope or rate of change that is positive, negative, zero, or undefined. (a) • Write the equation of a line when given the graph of a line. (b) • Write the equation of a line when given two points on the line whose coordinates are integers. (b) • Write the equation of a line when given the slope and a point on the line whose coordinates are integers. (b) • Write the equation of a vertical line as $x = a$. (b) • Write the equation of a horizontal line as $y = c$. (b) • Write the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line through a given point. (b) • Graph a linear equation in two variables, including those that arise from a variety of practical situations. (c) • Use the parent function $y = x$ and describe transformations defined by changes in the slope or *y*-intercept. (c)

A.7 The student will investigate and analyze linear and quadratic function families and their characteristics both algebraically and graphically, including

a) determining whether a relation is a function;
b) domain and range;
c) zeros;
d) intercepts;
e) values of a function for elements in its domain; and
f) connections between and among multiple representations of functions using verbal descriptions, tables, equations, and graphs.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
• A relation is a function if and only if each element in the domain is paired with a unique element of the range. • Functions describe the relationship between two variables where each input is paired to a unique output. • Function families consist of a parent function and all transformations of the parent function. • The domain of a function is the set of all possible values of the independent variable. • The range of a function is the set of all possible values of the dependent variable. • For each x in the domain of f, x is a member of the input of the function f, $f(x)$ is a member of the output of f, and the ordered pair $(x, f(x))$ is a member of f. • A value x in the domain of f is an x-intercept or a zero of a function f if and only if $f(x) = 0$. • Given a polynomial function $f(x)$, the following statements are equivalent for any real number, k, such that $f(k) = 0$: – k is a zero of the polynomial function $f(x)$, located at $(k, 0)$; – $(x – k)$ is a factor of $f(x)$; – k is a solution or root of the polynomial equation $f(x) = 0$; and	**The student will use problem solving, mathematical communication, mathematical reasoning, connections, and representations to** • Determine whether a relation, represented by a set of ordered pairs, a table, a mapping, or a graph is a function. (a) • Identify the domain, range, zeros, and intercepts of a function presented algebraically or graphically. (b, c, d) • Use the x-intercepts from the graphical representation of a quadratic function to determine and confirm its factors. (c, d) • For any value, x, in the domain of f, determine $f(x)$. (e) • Represent relations and functions using verbal descriptions, tables, equations, and graph. Given one representation, represent the relation in another form. (f) • Investigate and analyze characteristics and multiple representations of functions with a graphing utility. (a, b, c, d, e, f)

A.7 The student will investigate and analyze linear and quadratic function families and their characteristics both algebraically and graphically, including

a) determining whether a relation is a function;
b) domain and range;
c) zeros;
d) intercepts;
e) values of a function for elements in its domain; and
f) connections between and among multiple representations of functions using verbal descriptions, tables, equations, and graphs.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills

- the point $(k, 0)$ is an x-intercept for the graph of $y = f(x)$.

- The x-intercept is the point at which the graph of a relation or function intersects with the x-axis. It can be expressed as a value or a coordinate.
- The y-intercept is the point at which the graph of a relation or function intersects with the y-axis. It can be expressed as a value or a coordinate.
- The domain of a function may be restricted by the practical situation modeled by a function.
- Solutions and intervals may be expressed in different formats, including set notation or using equations and inequalities.
  - Examples may include:

Equation/ Inequality	Set Notation
$x = 3$	{3}
$x = 3$ or $x = 5$	{3, 5}
$y \geq 3$	$\{y: y \geq 3\}$
Empty (null) set $\emptyset$	{ }

A.8 The student, given a data set or practical situation, will analyze a relation to determine whether a direct or inverse variation exists, and represent a direct variation algebraically and graphically and an inverse variation algebraically.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
• Practical problems may be represented and solved by using direct variation or inverse variation. • A direct variation represents a proportional relationship between two quantities. The statement "*y* is directly proportional to *x*" is translated as $y = kx$. • The constant of proportionality (*k)* in a direct variation is represented by the ratio of the dependent variable to the independent variable and can be referred to as the constant of variation. • A direct variation can be represented by a line passing through the origin. • An inverse variation represents an inversely proportional relationship between two quantities. The statement "*y* is inversely proportional to *x*" is translated as $y = \frac{k}{x}$. • The constant of proportionality (*k)* in an inverse variation is represented by the product of the dependent variable and the independent variable and can be referred to as the constant of variation. • The value of the constant of proportionality is typically positive when applied in practical situations.	**The student will use problem solving, mathematical communication, mathematical reasoning, connections, and representations to** • Given a data set or practical situation, determine whether a direct variation exists. • Given a data set or practical situation, determine whether an inverse variation exists. • Given a data set or practical situation, write an equation for a direct variation. • Given a data set or practical situation, write an equation for an inverse variation. • Given a data set or practical situation, graph an equation representing a direct variation.

A.9 The student will collect and analyze data, determine the equation of the curve of best fit in order to make predictions, and solve practical problems, using mathematical models of linear and quadratic functions.

Understanding the Standard	Essential Knowledge and Skills
• Data and scatterplots may indicate patterns that can be modeled with an algebraic equation. • Determining the curve of best fit for a relationship among a set of data points is a tool for algebraic analysis of data. In Algebra I, curves of best fit are limited to linear or quadratic functions. • The curve of best fit for the relationship among a set of data points can be used to make predictions where appropriate. • Knowledge of transformational graphing using parent functions can be used to verify a mathematical model from a scatterplot that approximates the data. • Graphing utilities can be used to collect, organize, represent, and generate an equation of a curve of best fit for a set of data. • Many problems can be solved by using a mathematical model as an interpretation of a practical situation. The solution must then refer to the original practical situation. • Data that fit linear $y = mx + b$ and quadratic $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ functions arise from practical situations. • Rounding that occurs during intermediate steps of problem solving may reduce the accuracy of the final answer. • Evaluation of the reasonableness of a mathematical model of a practical situation involves asking questions including: – "Is there another linear or quadratic curve that better fits the data?" – "Does the curve of best fit make sense?" – "Could the curve of best fit be used to make reasonable predictions?"	**The student will use problem solving, mathematical communication, mathematical reasoning, connections, and representations to** • Determine an equation of a curve of best fit, using a graphing utility, given a set of no more than twenty data points in a table, a graph, or a practical situation. • Make predictions, using data, scatterplots, or the equation of the curve of best fit. • Solve practical problems involving an equation of the curve of best fit. • Evaluate the reasonableness of a mathematical model of a practical situation.