Georgia Standards of Excellence Algebra II

"Where Young Men Soar to Greater Heights"

Algebra II/Advanced Algebra is the culminating course in a sequence of three high school courses designed to ensure career and college readiness. It is designed to prepare students for fourth course options relevant to their career pursuits.

The standards in the three-course high school sequence specify the mathematics that all students should study in order to be college and career ready. Additional mathematics content is provided in fourth credit courses and advanced courses including pre-calculus, calculus, advanced statistics, discrete mathematics, and mathematics of finance courses. High school course content standards are listed by conceptual categories including Number and Quantity, Algebra, Functions, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability. Conceptual categories portray a coherent view of high school mathematics content; a student's work with functions, for example, crosses a number of traditional course boundaries, potentially up through and including calculus. Standards for Mathematical Practice provide the foundation for instruction and assessment.

https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Math.aspx

Unit 1: Quadratics Revisited
3 - 4 weeks

Standards: MGSE9-12.N.CN.1 – 3, MGSE9-12.N.CN.7-8, MGSE9-12.A.REI.4, **MGSE912.A.REI.4B, MGSE9-12.N.RN.1**, MGSE.9- 12.N.RN.2

Concepts

- Students will revisit solving quadratic equations and explore relationships between number systems

Unit 2: Operations with Polynomials
3 – 4 weeks

Standards: MGSE9-12.A.APR.1, GSE912.A.APR.5 – 6, MGSE9-12F.BF.1, 1b, 1c, MGSE9-12.F.BF.4, 4a,b,c

Concepts

- Students will develop structural similarities between the system of polynomials and the system of integers; draw analogies between polynomial arithmetic and base-ten computations

Unit 3: Polynomial Functions
4 – 5 weeks

Standards: **MGSE9-12.N.CN.9,** MGSE912.A.SSE.1, 1a, 1b, MGSE9-12.A.SSE.2, MGSE9-12.A.APR.2, **MGSE9-12.A.APR.3,** MGSE9-12.A.APR.4, MGSE9-12.F.IF.4, **MGSE9-12.F.IF.7, 7c**

Concepts

- Students will continue study of polynomials by identifying zeros and making connections

Unit 4: Rational & Radical Relationships
5 – 6 weeks

Standards: MGSE9-12.A.APR.7, MGSE9-12.A.CED.1, **MGSE9-12.A.CED.2,** MGSE9-12.A.REI.2, **MGSE9-12.F.IF.4,** MGSE9-12.F.IF.5, **MGSE9-12.F.IF.7, 7b, 7d**

Concepts

- Students will extend the arithmetic of integers by allowing division by all numbers except 0.

Unit 5: Exponential & Logarithms
4 -5 weeks

Standards: MGSE9-12.A.SSE.3, MGSE912.A.SSE.3c, **MGSE9-12.F.IF.7, 7e,** MGSE912.F.IF.8, 8b, MGSE9-12.F.BF.5, MGSE9-12.F.LE.4

Concepts

- Students will extend their work with exponential functions to include solving exponential equations with logarithms

Unit 6: Mathematical Modeling

4 – 5 weeks

Standards:MGSE9-12.A.SSE.4, MGSE912.A.CED.1,**MGSE9-12.A.CED.2**, MGSE912.A.CED.3 – 4, MGSE9-12.A.REI.11, MGSE912.F.IF.6, MGSE9-12.F.IF.9, **MGSE9-12.F.BF.3**

Concepts

- Students will synthesize and generalize what they learned about a variety of function families

Georgia Standards of Excellence Algebra II Mathematics

Unit 7: Inferences and Conclusions from Data

3 – 4 weeks

Standards: **MGSE9-12.S.ID.2**, MGSE912.S.ID.4, MGSE9-12.S.IC.1 – 5, **MGSE9-12.S.IC.6**

Concepts

- Students will observe how the visual displays and summary statistics relate to different types of data and probability distributions

These units were written to build upon concepts from prior units, so later units contain tasks that depend upon the concepts addressed in earlier units. All units will include the Mathematical Practices and indicate skills to maintain.

NOTE: Mathematical standards are interwoven and should be addressed throughout the year in as many different units and tasks as possible in order to stress the natural connections that exist among mathematical topics.

Grade 9-12 Key:

Number and Quantity Strand: RN = The Real Number System, Q = Quantities, CN = Complex Number System, VM = Vector and Matrix Quantities

Algebra Strand: SSE = Seeing Structure in Expressions, APR = Arithmetic with Polynomial and Rational Expressions, CED = Creating Equations, REI = Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities

Functions Strand: IF = Interpreting Functions, LE = Linear and Exponential Models, BF = Building Functions, TF = Trigonometric Functions

Geometry Strand: CO = Congruence, SRT = Similarity, Right Triangles, and Trigonometry, C = Circles, GPE = Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations, GMD = Geometric Measurement and Dimension, MG = Modeling with Geometry

Statistics and Probability Strand: ID = Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data, IC = Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions, CP = Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability, MD = Using Probability to Make Decisions

Georgia Standards of Excellence Algebra II

The Mathematical Practice Standards apply throughout each course and, together with the content standards, prescribe that students experience mathematics as a coherent, useful, and logical subject that makes use of their ability to make sense of problem situations.

Unit1: Students will revisit solving quadratic equations in this unit. Students explore relationships between number systems: whole numbers, integers, rational numbers, real numbers, and complex numbers. Students will perform operations with complex numbers and solve quadratic equations with complex solutions.

Students will also extend the laws of exponents to rational exponents and use those properties to evaluate and simplify expressions containing rational exponents.

Unit 2: This unit develops the structural similarities between the system of polynomials and the system of integers. Students draw on analogies between polynomial arithmetic and base-ten computation, focusing on properties of operations, particularly the distributive property. Students connect multiplication of polynomials with multiplication of multi-digit integers, and division of polynomials with long division of integers. Students will find inverse functions and verify by composition that one function is the inverse of another function.

Unit 3: In this unit, students continue their study of polynomials by identifying zeros and making connections between zeros of a polynomial and solutions of a polynomial equation. Students will see how the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra can be used to determine the number of solutions of a polynomial equation and will find all the roots of those equations. Students will graph polynomial functions and interpret the key characteristics of the function.

Unit 4: Rational numbers extend the arithmetic of integers by allowing division by all numbers except 0. Similarly, rational expressions extend the arithmetic of polynomials by allowing division by all polynomials except the zero polynomial. A central theme of this unit is that the arithmetic of rational expressions is governed by the same rules as the arithmetic of rational numbers. Similarly, radical expressions follow the rules governed by irrational numbers.

Unit 5: Students extend their work with exponential functions to include solving exponential equations with logarithms. They analyze the relationship between these two functions.

Unit 6: In this unit students synthesize and generalize what they have learned about a variety of function families. They explore the effects of transformations on graphs of diverse functions, including functions arising in an application, in order to abstract the general principle that transformations on a graph always have the same effect regardless of the type of the underlying functions. They identify appropriate types of functions to model a situation, they adjust parameters to improve the model, and they compare models by analyzing appropriateness of fit and making judgments about the domain over which a model is a good fit. They determine whether it is best to model with multiple functions creating a piecewise function. Students will also explore the sum of finite geometric series.

Unit 7: In this unit, students see how the visual displays and summary statistics they learned in earlier grades relate to different types of data and to probability distributions. They identify different ways of collecting data— including sample surveys, experiments, and simulations—and the role that randomness and careful design play in the conclusions that can be drawn.

The pacing suggested on the curriculum map will allow students to gain a foundation in quadratics, polynomials, rational functions, radical functions, exponential functions, and logarithms before they begin the Mathematical Modeling unit.

The Mathematical Modeling unit will bring these functions together and will introduce the sum of finite geometric series and piecewise functions. Students will have an opportunity to revisit many of these functions while working the tasks in unit 6.

The course closes with the final unit discussing data and probability distributions

Unit 1: Quadratics Revisited

Unit Focus:

In this unit students will:

- Define rational exponents
- Rewrite expression involving radicals and rational exponents
- Define the imaginary number i
- Define complex numbers
- Operate with complex numbers
- Understand that the basic properties of numbers continue to hold with expressions involving exponents.

Standards/Elements

KEY STANDARDS

MGSE9-12.N.CN.1 Understand there is a complex number i such that i2 = −1, and every complex number has the form a + bi where a and b are real numbers.

MGSE9-12.N.CN.2 Use the relation i2 = –1 and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers.

MGSE9-12.N.CN.3 Find the conjugate of a complex number; use the conjugate to find the absolute value (modulus) and quotient of complex numbers. Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations.

MGSE9-12.N.CN.7 Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions by (but not limited to) square roots, completing the square, and the quadratic formula.

MGSE9-12.N.CN.8 Extend polynomial identities to include factoring with complex numbers. For example, rewrite x2 + 4 as (x + 2i)(x – 2i). Solve equations and inequalities in one variable

MGSE9-12.A.REI.4 Solve quadratic equations in one variable.

MGSE9-12.A.REI.4b Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x2 = 49), taking square roots, factoring, completing the square, and the quadratic formula, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation (limit to real number solutions). Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents.

MGSE9-12.N.RN.1. Explain how the meaning of rational exponents follows from extending the properties of integer exponents to rational numbers, allowing for a notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents. For example, we define 5(1/3) to be the cube root of 5 because we want [5(1/3)] 3 = 5[(1/3) x 3] to hold, so [5(1/3)] 3 must equal 5.

MGSE9-12.N.RN.2 Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.

STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE

Refer to the Comprehensive Course Overview for more detailed information about the Standards for Mathematical Practice.

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

SMP = Standards for Mathematical Practice **Additional**

Resources:

1. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Curriculum-Map.pdf
2. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Standards.pdf
3. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Unit-1.pdf
4. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Math-9-12.aspx
5. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Comprehensive-Course-Overview.pdf
6. https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/index-2.html
7. https://sites.google.com/a/bridgeportps.net/esigman/home/algebra-ii
8. https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2

ALGEBRA II RESOURCE TOOLS:

http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/jeather/maths/dictionary.html
http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/dictnary/homepg.asp

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=polynomials
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=rational+exponents
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=polynomials

FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

- http://www.thefutureschannel.com/

Unit 2: Operations With Polynomials

Unit Focus:

In this unit students will:

- understand the definition of a polynomial
- interpret the structure and parts of a polynomial expression including terms, factors, and coefficients
- simplify polynomial expressions by performing operations, applying the distributive property, and combining like terms
- use the structure of polynomials to identify ways to rewrite them and write polynomials in equivalent forms to solve problems
- perform arithmetic operations on polynomials and understand how closure applies under addition, subtraction, and multiplication
- divide one polynomial by another using long division
- use Pascal's Triangle to determine coefficients of binomial expansion
- use polynomial identities to solve problems
- use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations
- find inverses of simple functions

This unit develops the structural similarities between the system of polynomials and the system of integers. Students draw on analogies between polynomial arithmetic and base-ten computation, focusing on properties of operations, particularly the distributive property.

Students connect multiplication of polynomials with multiplication of multi-digit integers, and division of polynomials with long division of integers. Students will find inverse functions and verify by composition that one function is the inverse of another function.

Standards/Elements

KEY STANDARDS

Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials

MGSE9-12.A.APR.1 Add, subtract, and multiply polynomials; understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers in that they are closed under these operations.

Use polynomial identities to solve problems

MGSE9-12.A.APR.5 Know and apply that the Binomial Theorem gives the expansion of (x + y)n in powers of x and y for a positive integer n, where x and y are any numbers, with coefficients determined using Pascal's Triangle. Rewrite rational expressions

MGSE9-12.A.APR.6 Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms using inspection, long division, or a computer algebra system; write a(x)/b(x) in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x), where a(x), b(x), q(x), and r(x) are polynomials with the degree of r(x) less than the degree of b(x).

Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1 Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1b Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations in contextual situations (Adding, subtracting, and multiplying functions of different types).

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1c Compose functions. For example, if T(y) is the temperature in the atmosphere as a function of height, and h(t) is the height of a weather balloon as a function of time, then T(h(t)) is the temperature at the location of the weather balloon as a function of time.

Build new functions from existing functions

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4 Find inverse functions.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4a Solve an equation of the form f(x) = c for a simple function f that has an inverse and write an expression for the inverse. For example, f(x) =2(x3) or f(x) = (x+1)/(x-1) for x ≠ 1.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4b Verify by composition that one function is the inverse of another.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4c Read values of an inverse function from a graph or a table, given that the function has an inverse.

RELATED STANDARDS

Interpret the structure of expressions

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1 Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1a Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients, in context.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1b Given situations which utilize formulas or expressions with multiple terms and/or factors, interpret the meaning (in context) of individual terms or factors.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.2 Use the structure of an expression to rewrite it in different equivalent forms. For example, see x4 – y 4 as (x2) 2 - (y2) 2 , thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as (x2 – y 2) (x2 + y2).

Use polynomial identities to solve problems

MGSE9-12.A.APR.4 Prove polynomial identities and use them to describe numerical relationships. For example, the polynomial identity (x2 + y2) 2 = (x2 – y 2) 2 + (2xy)2 can be used to generate Pythagorean triples.

Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations

MGSE9-12.N.CN.8 Extend polynomial identities to include factoring with complex numbers. For example, rewrite x2 + 4 as (x + 2i)(x – 2i).

STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Additional Resources:

1. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Curriculum-Map.pdf
2. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Standards.pdf
3. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Unit-1.pdf
4. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Math-9-12.aspx
5. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Comprehensive-Course-Overview.pdf
6. https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/index-2.html
7. https://sites.google.com/a/bridgeportps.net/esigman/home/algebra-ii
8. https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2

ALGEBRA II RESOURCE TOOLS:

http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/jeather/maths/dictionary.html
http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/dictnary/homepg.asp

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=polynomials

- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=rational+exponents
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=polynomials

FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES
- http://www.thefutureschannel.com/

Unit 3: Polynomial Functions

Unit Focus:

In this unit students will:

- use polynomial identities to solve problems
- use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations
- understand and apply the rational Root Theorem
- understand and apply the Remainder Theorem
- understand and apply The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra
- understand the relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials
- represent, analyze, and solve polynomial functions algebraically and graphically

In this unit, students continue their study of polynomials by identifying zeros and making connections between zeros of a polynomial and solutions of a polynomial equation.

Students will see how the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra can be used to determine the number of solutions of a polynomial equation and will find all the roots of those equations. Students will graph polynomial functions and interpret the key characteristics of the function.

Standards/Elements

KEY STANDARDS

Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations.

MGSE9-12.N.CN.9 Use the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra to find all roots of a polynomial equation.
Interpret the structure of expressions

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1 Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1a Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients, in context.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1b Given situations which utilize formulas or expressions with multiple terms and/or factors, interpret the meaning (in context) of individual terms or factors.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.2 Use the structure of an expression to rewrite it in different equivalent forms. For example, see x4 – y 4 as (x2) 2 - (y2) 2 , thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as (x2 – y 2) (x2 + y2).

Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials

MGSE9-12.A.APR.2 Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x – a is p(a), so p(a) = 0 if and only if (x – a) is a factor of p(x).

MGSE9-12.A.APR.3 Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.

Use polynomial identities to solve problems

MGSE9-12.A.APR.4 Prove polynomial identities and use them to describe numerical relationships. For example, the polynomial identity (x2 + y2) 2 = (x2 – y 2) 2 + (2xy)2 can be used to generate Pythagorean triples. Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context

MGSE9-12.F.IF.4 Using tables, graphs, and verbal descriptions, interpret the key characteristics of a function which models the relationship between two quantities. Sketch a graph showing key features including: intercepts; interval where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity. (Limit to polynomial functions.)

Analyze functions using different representations

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7 Graph functions expressed algebraically and show key features of the graph both by hand and by using technology. (Limit to polynomial functions.)

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7c Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.

RELATED STANDARDS

Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials.

MGSE9-12.A.APR.1 Add, subtract, and multiply polynomials; understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers in that they are closed under these operations.

Solve systems of equations.

MGSE9-12.A.REI.7 Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic polynomial equation in two variables algebraically and graphically.

Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.

MGSE9-12.A.REI.11 Using graphs, tables, or successive approximations, show that the solution to the equation f(x) = g(x) is the x-value where the y-values of f(x) and g(x) are the same.

Georgia Standards of Excellence Algebra II

Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations.

MGSE9-12.N.CN.8 Extend polynomial identities to include factoring with complex numbers. For example, rewrite x2 + 4 as (x + 2i)(x – 2i).

Build new functions from existing functions

MGSE9-12.F.BF.3 Identify the effect on the graph of replacing f(x) by f(x) + k, k f(x), f(kx), and f(x + k) for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them.

STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Additional Resources:

1. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Curriculum-Map.pdf
2. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Standards.pdf
3. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Unit-3.pdf
4. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Math-9-12.aspx
5. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Comprehensive-Course-Overview.pdf
6. https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/index-2.html
7. https://sites.google.com/a/bridgeportps.net/esigman/home/algebra-ii
8. https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2

ALGEBRA II RESOURCE TOOLS:

http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/jeather/maths/dictionary.html
http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/dictnary/homepg.asp

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=polynomials
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=rational+exponents
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=polynomials

FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

- http://www.thefutureschannel.com/
- http://ccgpsmathematics9-10.wikispaces.com/

Unit 4: Rational & Radical Relationships

Unit Focus:

Unit 4: In this unit students will:

- Explore Rational and Radical Functions
- Determine rational numbers extend the arithmetic of integers by allowing division by all numbers except zero. Similarly, rational expressions extend the arithmetic of polynomials by allowing division by all polynomials except the zero polynomial
- Notice the arithmetic of rational expressions is governed by the same rules as the arithmetic of rational numbers
- Investigate the properties of simple rational and radical functions and then expand their knowledge of the graphical behavior and characteristics of more complex rational functions
- Recall and make use of their knowledge of polynomial functions as well as compositions of functions to investigate the characteristics of these more complex rational functions
- Solve equations and inequalities involving rational and radical functions
- Understand that not all solutions generated algebraically are actually solutions to the equations and extraneous solutions will be explored
- Apply these rational and radical functions with an emphasis on interpretation of real world phenomena as it relates to certain characteristics of the rational expressions

Georgia Standards of Excellence Algebra II

Standards/Elements

KEY STANDARDS

Rewrite rational expressions

MGSE9-12.A.APR.7 Understand that rational expressions form a system analogous to the rational numbers, closed under addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division by a nonzero rational expression; add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational expressions.

Create equations that describe numbers or relationships

MGSE9-12.A.CED.1 Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. Include equations arising from linear, quadratic, simple rational, and exponential functions (integer inputs only).

MGSE9-12.A.CED.2 Create linear, quadratic, and exponential equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. (Limit to rational and radical functions. The phrase "in two or more variables" refers to formulas like the compound interest formula, in which A = P(1 + r/n)nt has multiple variables.)

Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning

MGSE9-12.A.REI.2 Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise.

Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context

MGSE9-12.F.IF.4 Using tables, graphs, and verbal descriptions, interpret the key characteristics of a function which models the relationship between two quantities. Sketch a graph showing key features including: intercepts; interval where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity. (Limit to radical and rational functions.)

MGSE9-12.F.IF.5 Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. For example, if the function h(n) gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function. (Limit to radical and rational functions.)

Analyze functions using different representations

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7 Graph functions expressed algebraically and show key features of the graph both by hand and by using technology. (Limit to radical and rational functions.)

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7b Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7d Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.

Georgia Standards of Excellence Algebra II

RELATED STANDARDS

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1a Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients, in context.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.2 Use the structure of an expression to rewrite it in different equivalent forms. For example, see x4 – y 4 as (x2) 2 - (y2) 2 , thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as (x2 – y 2) (x2 + y2).

MGSE9-12.F.IF.9 Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). For example, given a graph of one function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum.

Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1 Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1a Determine an explicit expression and the recursive process (steps for calculation) from context. For example, if Jimmy starts out with $15 and earns $2 a day, the explicit expression "2x +15" can be described recursively (either in writing or verbally) as "to find out how much money Jimmy will have tomorrow, you add $2 to his total today." $Jn = Jn–1 + 2, J0 = 15$

STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Additional Resources:

1. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Curriculum-Map.pdf
2. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Standards.pdf
3. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Unit-4.pdf
4. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Math-9-12.aspx
5. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Comprehensive-Course-Overview.pdf
6. https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/index-2.html
7. https://sites.google.com/a/bridgeportps.net/esigman/home/algebra-ii

8. https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2

ALGEBRA II RESOURCE TOOLS:

http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/jeather/maths/dictionary.html
http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/dictnary/homepg.asp

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=polynomials
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=rational+exponents
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=polynomials

FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

- http://www.thefutureschannel.com/

- http://ccgpsmathematics9-10.wikispaces.com/

Unit 5: Exponential & Logarithms

Unit Focus:

Unit 5: In this unit students will:

- Review exponential functions and their graphs
- Explore exponential growth
- Develop the concept of a logarithm as an exponent along with the inverse relationship with exponents
- Define logarithms and natural logarithms
- Develop the change of base formula
- Develop the concept of logarithmic function
- Solving problems relating to exponential functions and logarithms* **Standards/Elements**

KEY STANDARDS

Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.3 Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression. (Limit to exponential and logarithmic functions.)

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.3c Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions for exponential functions. For example, the expression 1.15t, where t is in years, can be rewritten as [1.15(1/12)] (12t) ≈ 1.012(12t) to reveal the approximate equivalent monthly interest rate if the annual rate is 15%.

Analyze functions using different representations

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7 Graph functions expressed algebraically and show key features of the graph both by hand and by using technology. (Limit to exponential and logarithmic functions.)

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7e Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.8 Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function. (Limit to exponential and logarithmic functions.)

MGSE9-12.F.IF.8b Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential functions. For example, identify percent rate of change in functions such as y = (1.02)t , y = (0.97)t , y = (1.01)(12t), y = (1.2)(t/10), and classify them as representing exponential growth and decay. (Limit to exponential and logarithmic functions.)

Georgia Standards of Excellence Algebra II

Build new functions from existing functions

MGSE9-12.F.BF.5 Understand the inverse relationship between exponents and logarithms and use this relationship to solve problems involving logarithms and exponents.

Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems

MGSE9-12.F.LE.4 For exponential models, express as a logarithm the solution to ab(ct) = d where a, c, and d are numbers and the base b is 2, 10, or e; evaluate the logarithm using technology.

Standards for Mathematical Practice

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

4. Model with mathematics.

5. Use appropriate tools strategically.

6. Attend to precision.

7. Look for and make use of structure. 8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Additional Resources:

1. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Curriculum-Map.pdf
2. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Standards.pdf
3. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Unit-4.pdf
4. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Math-9-12.aspx
5. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Comprehensive-Course-Overview.pdf
6. https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/index-2.html
7. https://sites.google.com/a/bridgeportps.net/esigman/home/algebra-ii
8. https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2

ALGEBRA II RESOURCE TOOLS:

http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/jeather/maths/dictionary.html
http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/dictnary/homepg.asp

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=polynomials
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=rational+exponents
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=polynomials

FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

- http://www.thefutureschannel.com/
- http://ccgpsmathematics9-10.wikispaces.com/

Unit 6: Mathematical Modeling

Unit Focus:

Unit 6 - In this unit students will:

- Synthesize and generalize what they have learned about a variety of function families
- derive the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series and use it to solve problems
- Explore the effects of transformations on graphs of diverse functions, including functions arising in an application, in order to abstract the general principle that transformations on a graph always have the same effect regardless of the type of the underlying functions
- Identify appropriate types of functions to model a situation,
- Adjust parameters to improve the model
- Compare models by analyzing appropriateness of fit and making judgments about the domain over which a model is a good fit
- Determine whether it is best to model with multiple functions creating a piecewise function.

Standards/Elements:

Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.4 Derive the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series (when the common ratio is not 1), and use the formula to solve problems. For example, calculate mortgage payments

Create equations that describe numbers or relationships

MGSE9-12.A.CED.1 Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. Include equations arising from linear, quadratic, simple rational, and exponential functions (integer inputs only).

MGSE9-12.A.CED.2 Create linear, quadratic, and exponential equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. (The phrase “in two or more variables” refers to formulas like the compound interest formula, in which $A = P(1 + r/n)nt$ has multiple variables.)

MGSE9-12.A.CED.3 Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equation and/or inequalities, and interpret data points as possible (i.e. a solution) or not possible (i.e. a nonsolution) under the established constraints.

MGSE9-12.A.CED.4 Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest using the same reasoning as in solving equations. Examples: Rearrange Ohm’s law $V = IR$ to highlight resistance R; Rearrange area of a circle formula $A = \pi r2$ to highlight the radius r.

Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically

MGSE9-12.A.REI.11 Using graphs, tables, or successive approximations, show that the solution to the equation f(x) = g(x) is the x-value where the y-values of f(x) and g(x) are the same.

Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context

MGSE9-12.F.IF.6 Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function (presented symbolically or as a table) over a specified interval. Estimate the rate of change from a graph.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.9 Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). For example, given a graph of one function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum.

Build new functions from existing functions

MGSE9-12.F.BF.3 Identify the effect on the graph of replacing f(x) by f(x) + k, k f(x), f(kx), and f(x + k) for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them

RELATED STANDARDS

Interpret the structure of expressions

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1 Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1a Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients, in context.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.1b Given situations which utilize formulas or expressions with multiple terms and/or factors, interpret the meaning (in context) of individual terms or factors.

MGSE9-12.A.SSE.2 Use the structure of an expression to rewrite it in different equivalent forms. For example, see x4 – y 4 as (x2) 2 - (y2) 2 , thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as (x2 – y 2) (x2 + y2).

Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.4 Using tables, graphs, and verbal descriptions, interpret the key characteristics of a function which models the relationship between two quantities. Sketch a graph showing key features including: intercepts; interval where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.5 Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. For example, if the function h(n) gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function.

Analyze functions using different representations.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7 Graph functions expressed algebraically and show key features of the graph both by hand and by using technology.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7a Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima (as determined by the function or by context).

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7b Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7c Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7d Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available and showing end behavior.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.7e Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.8 Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function.

MGSE9-12.F.IF.8a Use the process of factoring and completing the square in a quadratic function to show zeros, extreme values, and symmetry of the graph, and interpret these in terms of a context. For example, compare and contrast quadratic functions in standard, vertex, and intercept forms.

Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1 Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1b Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations in contextual situations (Adding, subtracting, and multiplying functions of different types).

MGSE9-12.F.BF.1c Compose functions. For example, if T(y) is the temperature in the atmosphere as a function of height, and h(t) is the height of a weather balloon as a function of time, then T(h(t)) is the temperature at the location of the weather balloon as a function of time.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4 Find inverse functions. MGSE9-12.F.BF.4a Solve an equation of the form f(x) = c for a simple function f that has an inverse and write an expression for the inverse. For example, f(x) =2(x3) or f(x) = (x+1)/(x-1) for x ≠ 1.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4b Verify by composition that one function is the inverse of another.

MGSE9-12.F.BF.4c Read values of an inverse function from a graph or a table, given that the function has an inverse.

<u>STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE</u>

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.

7. Look for and make use of structure.

8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Additional Resources:

1. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Curriculum-Map.pdf
2. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Standards.pdf
3. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Unit-4.pdf
4. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Math-9-12.aspx
5. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Comprehensive-Course-Overview.pdf
6. https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/index-2.html
7. https://sites.google.com/a/bridgeportps.net/esigman/home/algebra-ii
8. https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2

ALGEBRA II RESOURCE TOOLS:

http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/jeather/maths/dictionary.html
http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/dictnary/homepg.asp

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=polynomials
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=rational+exponents
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=polynomials

FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

- http://www.thefutureschannel.com/

- http://ccgpsmathematics9-10.wikispaces.com/

Unit 7: Inferences and Conclusions from Data

Unit Focus:

Unit 7 - In this unit students will:

- Describe and compare distributions by using the correct measure of center and spread, and identifying outliers (extreme data points) and their effect on the data set
- Use the mean and standard deviation of the data set to fit it to a normal distribution where appropriate
- Estimate and interpret areas under a normal curve using calculators, spreadsheets or tables
- Design simulations of random sampling: assign digits in appropriate proportions for events, carry out the simulation using random number generators and random number tables and explain the outcomes in context of the population and the known proportions
- Design and evaluate sample surveys, experiments and observational studies with randomization and discuss the importance of randomization in these processes
- Conduct simulations of random sampling to gather sample means and proportions. Explain what the results mean about variability in a population and use results to calculate margins of error
- Generate data simulating application of two treatments and use the results to evaluate significance of differences
- Read and explain in context data from outside reports

Standards/Elements:

KEY & RELATED STANDARDS

Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable

MGSE9-12.S.ID.2 Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, mean absolute deviation, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.

MGSE9-12.S.ID.4 Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.

Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments

MGSE9-12.S.IC.1 Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.

MGSE9-12.S.IC.2 Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given datagenerating process, e.g., using simulation. For example, a model says a spinning coin falls heads up with probability 0.5. Would a result of 5 tails in a row cause you to question the model? Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies

MGSE9-12.S.IC.3 Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.

MGSE9-12.S.IC.4 Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling.

MGSE9-12.S.IC.5 Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant.

MGSE9-12.S.IC.6 Evaluate reports based on data. For example, determining quantitative or categorical data; collection methods; biases or flaws in data.

RELATED STANDARDS

MGSE7.SP.1. Understand that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. Understand that random sampling tends to produce representative samples and support valid inferences.

MGSE7.SP.2. Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with an unknown characteristic of interest. Generate multiple samples (or simulated samples) of the same size to gauge the variation in estimates or predictions.

MGSE7.SP.3. Informally assess the degree of visual overlap of two numerical data distributions with similar variability, measuring the difference between the centers by expressing it as a multiple of a measure of variability.

MGSE7.SP.4. Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations

MGSE9-12.S.ID.1 Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and boxplots).

MGSE9-12.S.ID.3 Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).

STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Additional Resources:

1. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Curriculum-Map.pdf
2. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Standards.pdf
3. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Unit-4.pdf
4. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Pages/Math-9-12.aspx
5. https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/Algebra-II-AdvancedAlgebra-Comprehensive-Course-Overview.pdf
6. https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/index-2.html
7. https://sites.google.com/a/bridgeportps.net/esigman/home/algebra-ii
8. https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2

ALGEBRA II RESOURCE TOOLS:

http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/jeather/maths/dictionary.html
http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/dictnary/homepg.asp

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=polynomials
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=rational+exponents
- http://brightstorm.com/search/?k=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=complex+numbers
- http://www.khanacademy.org/search?page_search_query=polynomials

FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

- http://www.thefutureschannel.com/

- http://ccgpsmathematics9-10.wikispaces.com/