

AMSCO Algebra 2

Standards	Algebra 2 Lesson
Number and Quantity	
The Real Number System	
Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents. N-RN.1 Explain how the definition of the meaning of rational exponents follows from extending the properties of integer exponents to those values, allowing for a notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents. <i>For example, we define $5^{1/3}$ to be the cube root of 5 because we want $(5^{1/3})^3 = 5^{(1/3)3}$ to hold, so $(5^{1/3})^3$ must equal 5.</i>	5.3
N-RN.2 Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.	5.1, 5.2, 5.3
Quantities*	
Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems. N-Q.2 Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling.	1.3
The Complex Number System	
Perform arithmetic operations with complex numbers. N-CN.1 Know there is a complex number i such that $i^2 = -1$, and every complex number has the form $a + bi$ with a and b real.	2.5
N-CN.2 Use the relation $i^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers.	2.5
Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations. N-CN.7 Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.	2.6
N-CN.8 (+) Extend polynomial identities to the complex numbers. <i>For example, rewrite $x^2 + 4$ as $(x + 2i)(x - 2i)$.</i>	2.5
N-CN.9 (+) Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for quadratic polynomials.	3.5
Algebra	
Seeing Structure in Expressions	
Interpret the structure of expressions. A-SSE.1 Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.* A-SSE.1a Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.	1.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2
A-SSE.1b Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity. <i>For example, interpret $P(1 + r)^n$ as the product of P and a factor not depending on P.</i>	1.4, 4.1, 4.2, 6.2

Standards	Algebra 2 Lesson
<p>A-SSE.2 Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.</p>	R.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.3, 7.6
<p>Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems.</p> <p>A-SSE.3 Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.*</p> <p>A-SSE.3c Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions for exponential functions. For example the expression 1.15^t can be rewritten as $(1.15^{1/12})^{12t} \approx 1.012^{12t}$ to reveal the approximate equivalent monthly interest rate if the annual rate is 15%.</p>	6.2
<p>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.*</p>	8.4
Arithmetic with Polynomials & Rational Expressions	
<p>Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials.</p> <p>A-APR.1 Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.</p>	R.5, 3.1
<p>Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials.</p> <p>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 $p(x)$.</p>	3.3
<p>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.</p>	2.6, 3.4, 3.5
<p>Use polynomial identities to solve problems.</p> <p>A-APR.4 Prove polynomial identities and use them to describe numerical relationships. For example, the polynomial identity $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (x^2 - y^2)^2 + (2xy)^2$ can be used to generate Pythagorean triples.</p>	2.3
<p>A-APR.5 (+) Know and apply the Binomial Theorem for 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 for example by Pascal's Triangle. The Binomial Theorem can be proved by mathematical induction or by a combinatorial argument.</p>	8.5
<p>Rewrite rational expressions.</p> <p>A-APR.6 Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; 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 $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.</p>	3.2, 4.1
<p>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.</p>	4.1, 4.2

Standards	Algebra 2 Lesson
Creating Equations*	
<p>Create equations that describe numbers or relationships. A-CED.1 Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. <i>Include equations arising from linear and quadratic functions, and simple rational and exponential functions.</i></p>	R.1, 4.3, 7.5
<p>A-CED.2 Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.</p>	2.7, 3.8
<p>A-CED.3 Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or nonviable options in a modeling context. For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.</p>	R.4, 1.3, 3.8
<p>A-CED.4 Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations. <i>For example, rearrange Ohm's law $V = IR$ to highlight resistance R.</i></p>	R.1
Reasoning with Equations & Inequalities	
<p>Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning. A-REI.1 Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.</p>	4.3, 5.4
<p>A-REI.2 Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise.</p>	4.3, 5.4
<p>Solve equations and inequalities in one variable. A-REI.4 Solve quadratic equations in one variable. A-REI.4b Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for $x^2 = 49$), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as $a \pm bi$ for real numbers a and b.</p>	2.4, 2.6
<p>Solve systems of equations. A-REI.6 Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.</p>	R.4, 1.4
<p>A-REI.7 Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically. For example, find the points of intersection between the line $y = -3x$ and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 3$.</p>	3.9
<p>Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically. A-REI.11 Explain why the x-coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$ intersect are the solutions of the equation $f(x) = g(x)$; find the solutions approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the functions, make tables of values, or find successive approximations. Include cases where $f(x)$ and/or $g(x)$ are linear, polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, and logarithmic functions.*</p>	R.4, 3.9, 4.4, 7.2

Standards	Algebra 2 Lesson
Functions	
Interpreting Functions	
<p>Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.</p> <p>F-IF.3 Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers. <i>For example, the Fibonacci sequence is defined recursively by $f(0) = f(1) = 1$, $f(n + 1) = f(n) + f(n - 1)$ for $n \geq 1$.</i></p>	8.1, 8.3
<p>Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context.</p> <p>F-IF.4 For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. <i>Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.*</i></p>	2.7, 2.8, 3.8, 4.4, 6.2, 7.5, 9.5
<p>F-IF.5 Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. <i>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.*</i></p>	4.4, 5.5
<p>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.*</p>	3.8, 6.1, 7.5
<p>Analyze functions using different representations.</p> <p>F-IF.7 Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.*</p> <p>F-IF.7b Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions.</p>	5.5
<p>F-IF.7c Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.</p>	3.5, 3.8
<p>F-IF.7e Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.</p>	6.2, 7.5, 9.5
<p>F-IF.8 Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function.</p> <p>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.</p>	2.6
<p>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 $y = (1.02)^t$, $y = (0.97)^t$, $y = (1.01)12^t$, $y = (1.2)^{t/10}$, and classify them as representing exponential growth or decay.</p>	6.1
<p>F-IF.9 Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). <i>For example, given a graph of one quadratic function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum.</i></p>	3.8, 7.5

Standards	Algebra 2 Lesson
Building Functions	
<p>Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities.</p> <p>F-BF.1 Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.*</p> <p>F-BF.1a Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context.</p>	1.3, 8.1, 8.3
<p>F-BF.1b Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations. <i>For example, build a function that models the temperature of a cooling body by adding a constant function to a decaying exponential, and relate these functions to the model.</i></p>	6.3
<p>F-BF.2 Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms.*</p>	8.1, 8.3
<p>Build new functions from existing functions.</p> <p>F-BF.3 Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, $kf(x)$, $f(kx)$, 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.</p>	R.6, 3.7, 4.4, 5.5, 6.1, 7.2, 9.5
<p>F-BF.4 Find inverse functions.</p> <p>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. <i>For example, $f(x) = 2x^3$ or $f(x) = (x + 1)/(x - 1)$ for $x \neq 1$.</i></p>	6.4
Linear, Quadratic, & Exponential Models*	
<p>Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems.</p> <p>F-LE.2 Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).</p>	8.1, 8.3
<p>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.</p>	7.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.6
<p>Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model.</p> <p>F-LE.5 Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context.</p>	6.2
Trigonometric Functions	
<p>Extend the domain of trigonometric functions using the unit circle.</p> <p>F-TF.1 Understand radian measure of an angle as the length of the arc on the unit circle subtended by the angle.</p>	9.3
<p>F-TF.2 Explain how the unit circle in the coordinate plane enables the extension of trigonometric functions to all real numbers, interpreted as radian measures of angles traversed counterclockwise around the unit circle.</p>	9.4

Standards	Algebra 2 Lesson
<p>Model periodic phenomena with trigonometric functions.</p> <p>F-TF.5 Choose trigonometric functions to model periodic phenomena with specified amplitude, frequency, and midline.*</p>	9.5
<p>Prove and apply trigonometric identities.</p> <p>F-TF.8 Prove the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$ and use it to find $\sin(\theta)$, $\cos(\theta)$, or $\tan(\theta)$ given $\sin(\theta)$, $\cos(\theta)$, or $\tan(\theta)$ and the quadrant of the angle.</p>	9.4
Geometry	
Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations	
<p>Translate between the geometric description and the equation for a conic section</p> <p>G-GPE.2 Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix.</p>	2.8
Statistics & Probability	
Interpreting Categorical & Quantitative Data	
<p>Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable</p> <p>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 a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.</p>	10.5
<p>Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables</p> <p>S-ID.6 Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.</p> <p>S-ID.6a Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, quadratic, and exponential models.</p>	2.7, 6.2, 9.7
Making Inferences & Justifying Conclusions	
<p>Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments</p> <p>S-IC.1 Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.</p>	10.6, 10.7
<p>S-IC.2 Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation. <i>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?</i></p>	10.6, 10.7
<p>Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies</p> <p>S-IC.3 Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.</p>	10.6, 10.7
<p>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.</p>	10.7

Standards	Algebra 2 Lesson
S-IC.5 Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant.	10.7
S-IC.6 Evaluate reports based on data.	10.7
Conditional Probability & the Rules of Probability	
Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data S-CP.1 Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events ("or," "and," "not").	10.1, 10.2, 10.3
S-CP.2 Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent.	10.2
S-CP.3 Understand the conditional probability of A given B as $P(A \text{ and } B)/P(B)$, and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A , and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B .	10.4
S-CP.4 Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities. <i>For example, collect data from a random sample of students in your school on their favorite subject among math, science, and English. Estimate the probability that a randomly selected student from your school will favor science given that the student is in tenth grade. Do the same for other subjects and compare the results.</i>	10.4, 10.7
S-CP.5 Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations. <i>For example, compare the chance of having lung cancer if you are a smoker with the chance of being a smoker if you have lung cancer.</i>	10.4
Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events. S-CP.6 Find the conditional probability of A given B as the fraction of B 's outcomes that also belong to A , and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	10.4
S-CP.7 Apply the Addition Rule, $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	10.3
Using Probability to Make Decisions	
Use probability to evaluate outcomes of decisions S-MD.6 (+) Use probabilities to make fair decisions (e.g., drawing by lots, using a random number generator).	10.1, 10.2
S-MD.7 (+) Analyze decisions and strategies using probability concepts (e.g., product testing, medical testing, pulling a hockey goalie at the end of a game).	10.3, 10.7

Standards	Algebra 2 Lesson
Standards Used in Algebra 1 and Geometry Courses	
Algebra	
Reasoning with Equations & Inequalities	
<p>Solve equations and inequalities in one variable.</p> <p>A-REI.3 Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.</p>	R.1
<p>A-REI.4 Solve quadratic equations in one variable.</p> <p>A-REI.4a Use the method of completing the square to transform any quadratic equation in x into an equation of the form $(x - p)^2 = q$ that has the same solutions. Derive the quadratic formula from this form.</p>	2.4
<p>Solve systems of equations.</p> <p>A-REI.5 Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions.</p>	R.4
<p>Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.</p> <p>A-REI.10 Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).</p>	R.3
<p>A-REI.12 Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a half-plane (excluding the boundary in the case of a strict inequality), and graph the solution set to a system of linear inequalities in two variables as the intersection of the corresponding half-planes.</p>	R.4
Functions	
Interpreting Functions	
<p>Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.</p> <p>F-IF.1 Understand that a function from one set (called the domain) to another set (called the range) assigns to each element of the domain exactly one element of the range. If f is a function and x is an element of its domain, then $f(x)$ denotes the output of f corresponding to the input x. The graph of f is the graph of the equation $y = f(x)$.</p>	R.3
<p>F-IF.2 Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.</p>	R.3

Standards	Algebra 2 Lesson
Geometry	
Similarity, Right Triangles, & Trigonometry	
Define trigonometric ratios and solve problems involving right triangles G-SRT.6 Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles are properties of the angles in the triangle, leading to definitions of trigonometric ratios for acute angles.	9.2
G-SRT.7 Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine of complementary angles.	9.2
G-SRT.8 Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems.*	9.1, 9.2