

Subject Area: High School Algebra I

Targeted Standards			
ID Number	Content Statement	Draft	Final
A-SSE.1	Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.		
A-SSE.3	Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.	X	
A-CED.1	Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems.	X	X
A-REI.2	Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise.	X	X
A-REI.3	Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.	X	X
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.	X	X
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.		
7.RP.3	Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error.		
8.EE.1	Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions.	X	X
8.EE.2	Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$, where p is a positive rational number. Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes.	X	X
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 $y = f(x)$.	X	X
N-RN.2	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.	X	