**Quantities N-Q**

**Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.**

1. Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.

**Module 1/2**

**Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities A-REI**

**Solve equations and inequalities in one variable**

3. Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.

**Module 2**

**Creating Equations A-CE**

**Create equations that describe numbers or relationships**

1. Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. Include equations arising from linear and quadratic functions, and simple rational and exponential functions.

**Module 3**

**Interpreting Functions F-IF**

**Understand the concept of a function and use function notation**

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).

2. Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.

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

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. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.

 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**

7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.

a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.

**Module 5/6/7**

**Interpreting Functions F-IF**

**Analyze functions using different representations**

7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.

a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.

**Module 11**

**Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically**

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).

**Module 14**

**The Real Number System N-RN**

**Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents.**

2. Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.

**Module 16**

**Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models F-LE**

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

1. Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions.

a. Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.

**Module 17/18**

**Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions A-APR**

**Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials**

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.

**Module 19**

**Seeing Structure in Expressions A-SSE**

**Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems**

3. Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.

a. Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.

b. Complete the square in a quadratic expression to reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines.

**Interpreting Functions F-IF**

**Analyze functions using different representations**

7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.

a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.

**Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities A-REI**

**Solve equations and inequalities in one variable**

4. Solve quadratic equations in one variable.

a. 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.

b. Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x2 = 49), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation.