

## M203 Standards

HSA-SSE.A, HSA-APR.A, HSA-APR.B, HSA-APR.C, HSA-APR.D, HSF-IF. B

### Seeing Structure in Expressions A-SSE

#### Interpret the structure of expressions

1. Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.\*
  - a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.
  - b. Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity. *For example, interpret  $P(1+r)^n$  as the product of  $P$  and a factor not depending on  $P$ .*
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  $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$ .*

### 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.

#### Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials

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

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.*

#### Rewrite rational expressions

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.

## Interpreting Functions F-IF

### 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.\**
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.\*