



**WEST BOLIVAR**  
CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT

# Mathematics Pacing Guide

ALGEBRA 1

Term 1



## Algebra 1

### FIRST NINE WEEKS

#### Unit 1: Expressions and Problem Solving

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 7 days

#### Standards

#### *Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

N-RN.3

Explain why:

- the sum or product of two rational numbers is rational;
- the sum of a rational number and an irrational number is irrational; and
- the product of a nonzero rational number and an irrational number is irrational.

1 Day

#### MODULE 1: SIMPLE EXPRESSIONS

A-SSE.1a

Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.

a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.

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.

3 Days

#### MODULE 2: PROBLEM SOLVING WITH UNITS

N-Q.2

Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling.

N-Q.3

Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.

1 Day

Unit Review

1 Day

Unit Assessment

1 Day



Unit 2: Equations	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Days for Unit: 10 days	
Standards	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Instructional Days	
<p><b>MODULE 1: EQUATIONS IN ONE VARIABLE</b></p> <p>A-REI.3 Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.</p> <p>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>	1 Day	
<p>A-REI.3 Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.</p> <p>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> <p>A-CED.3 Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context. <i>For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.</i></p> <p>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>	4 Days	



Unit 2: Equations	<i>Suggested Number of Days for Unit: 10 days</i>	
Standards	<i>Suggested Number of Instructional Days</i>	
<p>MODULE 2: FORMULAS &amp; LITERAL EQUATIONS</p> <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 <math>V = IR</math> to highlight resistance <math>R</math>.</i></p> <p>N-Q.1 Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solutions to multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and origin in graphs and data displays.</p>	5 Days	

Unit 3: Inequalities in One Variable	<i>Suggested Number of Days for Unit: 5 days</i>	
Standards	<i>Suggested Number of Instructional Days</i>	
<p>A-REI.3 Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.</p> <p>A-CED.3 Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context. <i>For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.</i></p> <p>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>	3 Days	
Units Review (Units 2 & 3)	1 Day	
Units Assessment (Units 2 & 3)	1 Day	



Unit 4: Functions	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Days for Unit: 17 days	
Standards	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Instructional Days	
<p><b>MODULE 1: ARITHMETIC SEQUENCES</b></p> <p>F-IF.3 Recognize that sequences are functions whose domain is a subset of the integers.</p> <p>F-LE.2 Construct <del>linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences,</del> given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).</p> <p>F-BF.1a Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities. a. Determine an explicit expression or steps for calculation from a context.</p>	2 Days	
<p><b>MODULE 2: INTRODUCTION TO FUNCTIONS</b></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 <math>f</math> is a function and <math>x</math> is an element of its domain, then <math>f(x)</math> denotes the output of <math>f</math> corresponding to the input <math>x</math>. The graph of <math>f</math> is the graph of the equation <math>y = f(x)</math>.</p> <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>	4 Days	
<p><b>MODULE 3: LINEAR FUNCTIONS</b></p> <p>F-LE.2 Construct <del>linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences,</del> given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).</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>	2 Days	



Unit 4: Functions	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Days for Unit: 17 days	
Standards	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Instructional Days	
<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 <math>h(n)</math> gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble <math>n</math> engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function.</i></p> <p>F-IF.7a 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>a. Graph functions (linear and quadratic) and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.</p> <p>F-LE.5 Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context.</p> <p>N-Q.1 Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solutions to multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and origin in graphs and data displays.</p>	2 Days	
<p>A-CED.2 Create equations in two variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.</p>	2 Days	
<p>F-LE.1a &amp; F-LE.1b Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions <del>and with exponential functions.</del></p> <p>a. Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals <del>and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.</del></p> <p>b. Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.</p> <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 Days	
Unit Review	1 Day	
Unit Assessment	1 Day	



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# Mathematics Pacing Guide

ALGEBRA 1

Term 2



## Algebra 1

### SECOND NINE WEEKS

Unit 5: Inequalities in Two Variable

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 5 days

Standards

*Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

A-CED.3

Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context. *For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.\**

1 Day

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.

2 Days

Unit Review

1 Day

Unit Assessment

1 Day



## Algebra 1

### SECOND NINE WEEKS

Unit 6: Systems

*Suggested Number of Days for Unit: 15 days*

Standards

*Suggested Number of  
Instructional Days*

MODULE 1: Systems of Equations

- A-CED.2  
Create equations in two variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. \* [Note this standard appears in future courses with a slight variation in the standard language.]
- A-CED.3  
Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context. *For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.* \*
- 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, quadratic, absolute value, and exponential functions.* \*
- A-REI.5  
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, quadratic, absolute value, and exponential functions.* \*

7 Days



## Algebra 1

### SECOND NINE WEEKS

#### Unit 6: Systems

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 15 days

#### Standards

#### *Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

#### MODULE 1: Systems of Equations (cont'd)

7 Days

A-REI.6

Solve systems of linear equations algebraically, exactly, and graphically while focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.

#### MODULE 2: Systems of Inequalities

6 Days

A-CED.3

Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context. For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.\*

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.

Unit Review

1 Day

Unit Assessment

1 Day



# Algebra 1

## SECOND NINE WEEKS

### Unit 7: Sequences & Exponential Functions

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 15 days

#### Standards

#### *Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

#### MODULE 1: Sequences

F-IF.3  
Recognize that sequences are functions whose domain is a subset of the integers.

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).\*

F-BF.1a  
Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.\*  
a. Determine an explicit expression or steps for calculation from a context.

7 Days

#### MODULE 2: Exponential Functions

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

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.\*

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.\*

6 Days



## Algebra 1

### SECOND NINE WEEKS

Unit 7: Sequences & Exponential Functions

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 15 days

Standards

*Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

MODULE 2: Exponential Functions (cont'd)

A-CED.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.* \*

A-CED.2

Create equations in two variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.\* [Note this standard appears in future courses with a slight variation in the standard language.]

A-SSE.3c

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

c. Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions for exponential functions. *For example the expression  $1.15t$  can be rewritten as  $[1.151/12]^{12t} \approx 1.012^{12t}$  to reveal the approximate equivalent monthly interest rate if the annual rate is 15%.*

F-LE.1a

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.

6 Days



## Algebra 1

### SECOND NINE WEEKS

Unit 7: Sequences & Exponential Functions

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 15 days

Standards

*Suggested* Number of  
Instructional Days

MODULE 2: Exponential Functions (cont'd)

F-LE.1c

Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions.\* c. Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another.

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).\*

6 Days

Unit Review

1 Day

Unit Assessment

1 Day



## Algebra 1

### SECOND NINE WEEKS

#### Unit 8: Comparing Linear and Exponential Functions

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 5 days

#### Standards

#### *Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

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 quadratic function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum.

F-LE.1a

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.

F-LE.1b

Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions.\* b. Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.

F-LE.5

Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context.\*

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).\*

3 Days



## Algebra 1

### SECOND NINE WEEKS

#### Unit 8: Comparing Linear and Exponential Functions

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 5 days

#### Standards

#### *Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

(cont'd)  
 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.*  
 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, quadratic, absolute value, and exponential functions. \**

3 Days

Unit Review

1 Day

Unit Assessment

1 Day



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# Mathematics Pacing Guide

ALGEBRA 1

Term 3



## Algebra 1

### THIRD NINE WEEKS

Unit 9: Polynomial and Quadratic Expressions

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 15 days

Standards

*Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

MODULE 1: Operations with Polynomials

6 Days

A-SSE.1a

Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.\*

a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.

A-SSE.1b

Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.\* 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  $P$ .*

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.

N-RN.3

Explain why:

- the sum or product of two rational numbers is rational;
- the sum of a rational number and an irrational number is irrational; and
- the product of a nonzero rational number and an irrational number is irrational.



## Algebra 1

### THIRD NINE WEEKS

Unit 9: Polynomial and Quadratic Expressions		<i>Suggested</i> Number of Days for Unit: 15 days
Standards	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Instructional Days	
<p><b>MODULE 2: Factoring</b></p> <p>A-SSE.2 Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. <i>For example, see <math>x^4 - y^4</math> as <math>(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2</math> thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as <math>(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)</math>.</i></p> <p>A-SSE.3a Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.*</p> <p>a. Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.</p>	7 Days	
Unit Review	1 Day	
Unit Assessment	1 Day	



## Algebra 1

### THIRD NINE WEEKS

#### Unit 10: Quadratics

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 20 days

#### Standards

#### *Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

#### MODULE 1: Quadratic Equations

##### A-REI.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  $x^2 = 49$ ), 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.

##### A-CED.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.* \*

8 Days

#### MODULE 2: Quadratic Functions

##### A-SSE.3a

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.

##### A-SSE.3b

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

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

10 Days



## Algebra 1

### THIRD NINE WEEKS

Unit 10: Quadratics	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Days for Unit: 20 days
Standards	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Instructional Days
<p>MODULE 2: Quadratic Functions (cont'd)</p> <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 (limit to 1st- and 2nd degree polynomials).</p> <p>A-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. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.*</p> <p>A-CED.2 Create equations in two variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.* [Note this standard appears in future courses with a slight variation in the standard language.]</p> <p>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 <math>h(n)</math> gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble <math>n</math> engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function.*</p>	<p>10 Days</p>



## Algebra 1

### THIRD NINE WEEKS

Unit 10: Quadratics		<i>Suggested Number of Days for Unit: 20 days</i>
Standards	<i>Suggested Number of Instructional Days</i>	
<p>MODULE 2: Quadratic Functions (cont'd)</p> <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> <p>F-IF.7a 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>a. Graph functions (linear and quadratic) and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.</p> <p>F-IF.8a Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function.</p> <p>a. 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> <p>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 quadratic function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum.</p>	10 Days	
Unit Review	1 Day	
Unit Assessment	1 Day	



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# Mathematics Pacing Guide

ALGEBRA 1

Term 4



## Algebra 1

### FOURTH NINE WEEKS

Unit 11: Other Functions	Suggested Number of Days for Unit: 10 days
Standards	Suggested Number of Instructional Days
<p>MODULE 1: Modeling with Other Functions</p> <p>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> <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. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.*</p> <p>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 <math>h(n)</math> gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble <math>n</math> engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function.*</p> <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>	<p>4 Days</p>



## Algebra 1

### FOURTH NINE WEEKS

Unit 11: Other Functions	Suggested Number of Days for Unit: 10 days
Standards	Suggested Number of Instructional Days
<p>MODULE 1: Modeling with Other Functions (cont'd)</p> <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> <p>F-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 (limit to 1st- and 2nd degree polynomials).</p> <p>F-BF.3 Identify the effect on the graph of replacing <math>f(x)</math> by <math>f(x) + k</math>, <math>k f(x)</math>, <math>f(kx)</math>, and <math>f(x + k)</math> for specific values of <math>k</math> (both positive and negative); find the value of <math>k</math> given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology. <i>Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them.</i></p> <p>F-REI.11 Explain why the <math>x</math>-coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations <math>y = f(x)</math> and <math>y = g(x)</math> intersect are the solutions of the equation <math>f(x) = g(x)</math>; find the solutions approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the functions, make tables of values, or find successive approximations. Include cases where <math>f(x)</math> and/or <math>g(x)</math> are linear, quadratic, absolute value, and exponential functions.*</p>	4 Days



## Algebra 1

### FOURTH NINE WEEKS

#### Unit 11: Other Functions

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 10 days

#### Standards

#### *Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

#### MODULE 1: Modeling with Other Functions (cont'd)

4 Days

- F-IF.7b  
Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.\*  
b. Graph square root and piecewise-defined functions, including absolute value functions.

#### MODULE 2: Even/Odd Functions

4 Days

- 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.*

Unit Review

1 Day

Unit Assessment

1 Day



## Algebra 1

### FOURTH NINE WEEKS

#### Unit 12: Descriptive Statistics

*Suggested* Number of Days for Unit: 10 days

#### Standards

#### *Suggested* Number of Instructional Days

##### MODULE 1: Data Representation

S-ID.1

Represent and analyze data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).\*

S-ID.2

Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.\*

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).\*

S-ID.5

Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.\*

4 Days

##### MODULE 2: Modeling Data

S-ID.6a

Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.\*

a. 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.

4 Days



## Algebra 1

### FOURTH NINE WEEKS

Unit 12: Descriptive Statistics	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Days for Unit: 10 days
Standards	<i>Suggested</i> Number of Instructional Days
<p>MODULE 2: Modeling Data (cont'd)</p> <p>S-ID.6b Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.* b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals.</p> <p>S-ID.6c Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.* Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.*</p> <p>S-ID.7 Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.*</p> <p>S-ID.8 Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.*</p> <p>S-ID.9 Distinguish between correlation and causation.*</p>	4 Days
Unit Review	1 Day
Unit Assessment	1 Day