

Precalculus

Mathematical Practices

0 Display perseverance and patience in problem-solving. Demonstrate skills and strategies needed to succeed in mathematics, including critical thinking, reasoning, and effective collaboration and expression. Seek help and apply feedback. Set and monitor goals. [PC.MP](#)

0.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. [PC.MP.1](#)

0.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. [PC.MP.2](#)

0.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. [PC.MP.3](#)

0.4 Model with mathematics. [PC.MP.4](#)

0.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. [PC.MP.5](#)

0.6 Attend to precision. [PC.MP.6](#)

0.7 Look for and make use of structure. [PC.MP.7](#)

0.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. [PC.MP.8](#)

Mathematical Modeling

1 Apply mathematics to real-life situations; model real-life phenomena using mathematics. [PC.MM.1](#)

1.1 Explain contextual, mathematical problems using a mathematical model. [PC.MM.1.1](#)

1.2 Create mathematical models to explain phenomena that exist in the natural sciences, social sciences, liberal arts, fine and performing arts, and/or humanities contexts. [PC.MM.1.2](#)

1.3 Using abstract and quantitative reasoning, make decisions about information and data from a contextual situation. [PC.MM.1.3](#)

1.4 Use various mathematical representations and structures with this information to represent and solve real-life problems. [PC.MM.1.4](#)

Functional & Graphical Reasoning

2 Analyze the behaviors of rational and piecewise functions to model contextual mathematical problems. [PC.FGR.2](#)

2.1 Graph piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions. [PC.FGR.2.1](#)

2.2 Describe characteristics by interpreting the algebraic form and graph of a piecewise-defined function. [PC.FGR.2.2](#)

- 2.3 Represent the limit of a function using both the informal definition and the graphical interpretation in the context of piecewise-defined functions; interpret limits expressed in analytic notation. [PC.FGR.2.3](#)
 - 2.4 Divide polynomials using various methods. [PC.FGR.2.4](#)
 - 2.5 Graph rational functions and identify key characteristics. [PC.FGR.2.5](#)
 - 2.6 Represent the behavior of a rational function using limit notation for vertical and horizontal asymptotes and end behavior. [PC.FGR.2.6](#)
 - 2.7 Represent the limit of a function using both the informal definition and the graphical interpretation in the context of rational functions; interpret limits expressed in analytic notation. [PC.FGR.2.7](#)
 - 2.8 Solve simple rational equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise. [PC.FGR.2.8](#)
 - 2.9 Perform partial fraction decomposition of rational functions using non-repeated linear factors. [PC.FGR.2.9](#)
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3 Utilize trigonometric expressions to solve problems and model periodic phenomena with trigonometric functions. [PC.FGR.3](#)

- 3.1 Use the concept of a radian as the ratio of the arc length to the radius of a circle to establish the existence of 2π radians in one revolution. [PC.FGR.3.1](#)
 - 3.2 Utilize right triangles on the unit circle to determine the values of the six trigonometric ratios for $\pi/6$, $\pi/4$, and $\pi/3$. Use reflections of the triangles as reference angles to establish known values in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane. [PC.FGR.3.2](#)
 - 3.3 Define the six trigonometric ratios in terms of x , y , and r using the unit circle centered at the origin of the coordinate plane. Interpret radian measures of angles as a rotation both counterclockwise and clockwise around the unit circle. [PC.FGR.3.3](#)
 - 3.4 Derive the fundamental trigonometric identities. [PC.FGR.3.4](#)
 - 3.5 Determine the value(s) of trigonometric functions for a set of given conditions. [PC.FGR.3.5](#)
 - 3.6 Graph and write equations of trigonometric functions using period, phase shift, and amplitude in modeling contexts. [PC.FGR.3.6](#)
 - 3.7 Classify the six trigonometric functions as even or odd and describe the symmetry. [PC.FGR.3.7](#)
 - 3.8 Restrict the domain of a trigonometric function to create an invertible function and graph the inverse function. Evaluate inverse trigonometric expressions. [PC.FGR.3.8](#)
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Algebraic & Geometric Reasoning

4 Manipulate, prove, and apply trigonometric identities and equations to solve contextual mathematical problems. [PC.AGR.4](#)

- 4.1 Apply the fundamental trigonometric identities to simplify expressions and verify other identities. [PC.AGR.4.1](#)

- 4.2 Use sum, difference, double-angle, and half-angle formulas for sine, cosine, and tangent to establish other identities and apply them to solve problems. [PC.AGR.4.2](#)
 - 4.3 Solve trigonometric equations arising in modeling contexts. [PC.AGR.4.3](#)
 - 4.4 Prove and apply the Law of Sines and the Law of Cosines to find unknown measurements in right and non-right triangles. [PC.AGR.4.4](#)
 - 4.5 Determine the area of an oblique triangle. [PC.AGR.4.5](#)
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6 Represent and model vector quantities to solve problems in contextual situations. [PC.AGR.6](#)

- 6.1 Represent vector quantities as directed line segments; represent magnitude and direction of vectors in component form using appropriate mathematical notation. [PC.AGR.6.1](#)
 - 6.2 Add and subtract vectors and multiply vectors by a scalar to find the resultant vector. [PC.AGR.6.2](#)
 - 6.3 Add and subtract vectors on a coordinate plane using different methods. [PC.AGR.6.3](#)
 - 6.4 Solve contextual vector problems, such as those involving velocity, force, and other quantities. [PC.AGR.6.4](#)
 - 6.5 Sketch the graph of a curve represented parametrically, indicating the direction of motion. [PC.AGR.6.5](#)
 - 6.6 Apply parametric equations to contextual problems. [PC.AGR.6.6](#)
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Geometric & Spatial Reasoning

5 Analyze the behaviors of conic sections and polar equations to model contextual mathematical problems. [PC.GSR.5](#)

- 5.1 Identify and graph different conic sections given the equations in standard form. [PC.GSR.5.1](#)
 - 5.2 Identify different conic sections in general form and complete the square to convert the equation of a conic section into standard form. [PC.GSR.5.2](#)
 - 5.3 Define polar coordinates and relate polar coordinates to Cartesian coordinates. [PC.GSR.5.3](#)
 - 5.4 Classify special polar equations and apply to contextual situations. [PC.GSR.5.4](#)
 - 5.5 Graph equations in the polar coordinate plane with and without the use of technology. [PC.GSR.5.5](#)
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Patterning & Algebraic Reasoning

7 Demonstrate how sequences and series apply to mathematical models in real-life situations. [PC.PAR.7](#)

- 7.1 Demonstrate that sequences are functions whose domain is the set of natural numbers. [PC.PAR.7.1](#)
- 7.2 Represent sequences graphically, numerically, and symbolically. [PC.PAR.7.2](#)
- 7.3 Determine the limit of a sequence if it exists. [PC.PAR.7.3](#)

- 7.4 Demonstrate that a series is the sum of the sequence and represent series graphically, numerically, and symbolically. [PC.PAR.7.4](#)
- 7.5 Describe the behavior of a series in terms of the limit of its partial sums. [PC.PAR.7.5](#)
- 7.6 Derive and use the sum formula of a finite geometric series to solve contextual problems to model real-life situations. [PC.PAR.7.6](#)
- 7.7 Derive and use the sum formula of an infinite geometric series to solve contextual problems to model real-life situations. [PC.PAR.7.7](#)