Louisiana Louisiana Connectors for Students with Significant Disabilities

Mathematics: Algebra I

The Real Number System N-RN	**3** Explain the pattern for the sum or product for combinations of rational and irrational numbers. LC.A1: N-RN.B.3
Quantities N-Q	**1a** Determine the necessary unit(s) to use to solve real-world problems. LC.A1: N-Q.A.1A
	1b Solve real-world problems involving units of measurement LC.A1: N-Q.A.1B
Seeing Structure in Expressions A-SSE	**3** Factor a quadratic expression. LC.A1: A-SSE.B.3
Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions A-APR	**1a** Understand the definition of a polynomial. LC.A1: A-APR.A.1A
	1b Understand the concepts of combining like terms and closure. LC.A1: A-APR.A.1B
	1c Add, subtract, and multiply polynomials and understand how closure applies under these operations. LC.A1: A-APR.A.1C
	3 Find the zeros of a polynomial when the polynomial is factored. LC.A1: A-APR.B.3
Creating Equations A-CED	**1** Translate a real-world problem into a one variable linear equation. LC.A1: A-CED.A.1
	4 Solve multi-variable formulas or literal equations, for a specific variable. LC.A1: A-CED.A.4
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities A-REI	**4a** Transform a quadratic equation written in standard form to an equation in vertex form $(x - p) = q2$ by completing the square. LC.A1: A-REI.B.4A
	4b Derive the quadratic formula by completing the square on the standard form of a quadratic equation. LC.A1: A-REI.B.4B
	4c Solve quadratic equations in one variable by simple inspection, taking the square root, factoring, and completing the square. LC.A1: A-REI.B.4C
	5 Solve systems of equations using the elimination method (sometimes called linear combinations). LC.A1: A-REI.C.5

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	6a Solve a system of equations by substitution (solving for one variable in the first equation and substitution it into the second equation). LC.A1: A-REI.C.6A
	6b Solve systems of equations using graphs. LC.A1: A-REI.C.6B
	10 Understand that all solutions to an equation in two variables are contained on the graph of that equation. LC.A1: A-REI.D.10
	11 Explain why the intersection of y = f(x) and y = g(x) is the solution of the equation f(x) = g(x) for any combination of linear or exponential. Find the solution(s) by: Using technology to graph the equations and determine their point of intersection, Using tables of values, or Using successive approximations that become closer and closer to the actual value. LC.A1: A-REI.D.11
	12a Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a half-plane, excluding the boundary for non-inclusive inequalities. LC.A1: A-REI.D.12A
	12b Graph the solution set to a system of linear inequalities in two variables as the intersection of their corresponding half-planes. LC.A1: A-REI.D.12B
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data S-ID	**2a** Use descriptive stats; range, median, mode, mean, outliers/gaps to describe the data set. LC.A1: S-ID.A.2A
	2b Compare means, median, and range of 2 sets of data. LC.A1: S-ID.A.2B
	6a Represent data on a scatter plot to describe and predict. LC.A1: S-ID.B.6A
	6b Select an appropriate statement that describes the relationship between variables. LC.A1: S-ID.B.6B
	7 Interpret the rate of change using graphical representations. LC.A1: S-ID.C.7