Louisiana Louisiana Connectors for Students with Significant Disabilities

Mathematics: Algebra II

The Real Number System N-RN	**2** Rewrite expressions that include rational exponents. LC.A2: N-RN.A.2
Seeing Structure in Expressions A-SSE	**3** Represent quantities and expressions that use exponents. LC.A2: A-SSE.B.3
	4 Use the formula to solve real world problems such as calculating the height of a tree after n years given the initial height of the tree and the rate the tree grows each year. LC.A2: A-SSE.B.4
Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions A-APR	**2** Understand and apply the Remainder Theorem. LC.A2: A-APR.A.2
	3 Find the zeros of a polynomial when the polynomial is factored. LC.A2: A-APR.B.3
	4a Prove polynomial identities by showing steps and providing reasons. LC.A2: A-APR.C.4A
	4b Illustrate how polynomial identities are used to determine numerical relationships. For example the polynomial identity (a + b)2 = a2 + 2ab + b2 can be used to rewrite (25)2 = (20 + 5)2 = 202 + 2(20*5) + 52. LC.A2: A-APR.C.4B
	6 Rewrite rational expressions, a(x)/b(x), in the form q(x) + r(x)/b(x) by using factoring, long division, or synthetic division. LC.A2: A-APR.D.6
Creating Equations A-CED	**1** Translate a real-world problem into a one variable linear equation. LC.A2: A-CED.A.1
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities A-REI	**4** Solve quadratic equations in one variable by simple inspection, taking the square root, factoring, and completing the square. LC.A2: A-REI.B.4
	6a Solve systems of equations using the elimination method (sometimes called linear combinations). LC.A2: A-REI.C.6A
	6b Solve a system of equations by substitution (solving for one variable in the first equation and substitution it into the second equation). LC.A2: A-REI.C.6B
	6c Solve systems of equations using graphs. LC.A2: A-REI.C.6C
	7 Solve a system containing a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables graphically and symbolically. LC.A2: A-REI.C.7

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	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.A2: A-REI.D.11
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data S-ID	**4** Use descriptive stats; range, median, mode, mean, outliers/gaps to describe the data set. LC.A2: S-ID.A.4
	6a Represent data on a scatter plot to describe and predict. LC.A2: S-ID.B.6A
	6b Select an appropriate statement that describes the relationship between variables. LC.A2: S-ID.B.6B
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data S-IC	**1** Determine what inferences can be made from statistics. LC.A2: S-IC.A.1
	6a Make or select an appropriate statement(s) about findings. LC.A2: S-IC.B.6A
	6b Apply the results of the data to a real world situation. LC.A2: S-IC.B.6B