Ohio Mathematics

# Grades 9, 10, 11, 12

Adopted 2017

## Standards for Mathematical Practice

1. **Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.** MP.1
2. **Reason abstractly and quantitatively.** MP.2
3. **Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.** MP.3
4. **Model with mathematics.** MP.4
5. **Use appropriate tools strategically.** MP.5
6. **Attend to precision.** MP.6
7. **Look for and make use of structure.** MP.7
8. **Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.** MP.8

## High School — Number and Quantity

### The Real Number System

A. Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents. HSN-RN.A

1. Explain how the definition of the meaning of rational exponents follows from extending the properties of integer exponents to those values, allowing for a notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents. N.RN.1
2. Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents. N.RN.2

B. Use properties of rational and irrational numbers. HSN-RN.B

3. Explain why the sum or product of two rational numbers is rational; that the sum of a rational number and an irrational number is irrational; and that the product of a nonzero rational number and an irrational number is irrational. N.RN.3

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### Quantities

A. Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems. HSN-Q.A

1. Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. N.Q.1
2. Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling. N.Q.2
3. Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. N.Q.3

### The Complex Number System

A. Perform arithmetic operations with complex numbers. HSN-CN.A

1. Know there is a complex number i such that $i^2 = -1$, and every complex number has the form a + bi with a and b real. N.CN.1
2. Use the relation $i^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. N.CN.2
3. Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find magnitudes and quotients of complex numbers. (+)N.CN.3

B. Represent complex numbers and their operations on the complex plane. HSN-CN.B

4. Represent complex numbers on the complex plane in rectangular and polar form (including real and imaginary numbers), and explain why the rectangular and polar forms of a given complex number represent the same number. (+)N.CN.4
5. Represent addition, subtraction, multiplication, and conjugation of complex numbers geometrically on the complex plane; use properties of this representation for computation. (+)N.CN.5
6. Calculate the distance between numbers in the complex plane as the magnitude of the difference, and the midpoint of a segment as the average of the numbers at its endpoints. (+)N.CN.6

C. Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations. HSN-CN.C

7. Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions. N.CN.7
8. Extend polynomial identities to the complex numbers. (+)N.CN.8
9. Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for quadratic polynomials. (+)N.CN.9

### Vector And Matrix Quantities

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A. Represent and model with vector quantities. HSN-VM.A

1. Recognize vector quantities as having both magnitude and direction. Represent vector quantities by directed line segments, and use appropriate symbols for vectors and their magnitudes, e.g., v, |v|, ||v||, <img src="https://purl.org/ASN/resources/images/D2784929/N.VM.1.gif" alt="vec{x}" />. (+)N.VM.1
2. Find the components of a vector by subtracting the coordinates of an initial point from the coordinates of a terminal point. (+)N.VM.2
3. Solve problems involving velocity and other quantities that can be represented by vectors. (+)N.VM.3

B. Perform operations on vectors. HSN-VM.B

4. Add and subtract vectors. (+)N.VM.4
   a. Add vectors end-to-end, component-wise, and by the parallelogram rule. Understand that the magnitude of a sum of two vectors is typically not the sum of the magnitudes. N.VM.4.A
   b. Given two vectors in magnitude and direction form, determine the magnitude and direction of their sum. N.VM.4.B
   c. Understand vector subtraction v − w as v + (-w), where -w is the additive inverse of w, with the same magnitude as w and pointing in the opposite direction. Represent vector subtraction graphically by connecting the tips in the appropriate order, and perform vector subtraction component-wise. N.VM.4.C
5. Multiply a vector by a scalar (+)N.VM.5
   a. Represent scalar multiplication graphically by scaling vectors and possibly reversing their direction; perform scalar multiplication component-wise, e.g., as c (v<sub>x</sub>, v<sub>y</sub>) = (cv <sub>x</sub>, cv<sub>y</sub>). (+)N.VM.5.A
   b. Compute the magnitude of a scalar multiple cv using ||cv|| = |c|v. Compute the direction of cv knowing that when |c|v ≠ 0, the direction of cv is either along v (for c > 0) or against v (for c < 0). (+)N.VM.5.B

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C. Perform operations on matrices, and use matrices in applications. HSN-VM.C

6. Use matrices to represent and manipulate data, e.g., to represent payoffs or incidence relationships in a network. (+)N.VM.6
7. Multiply matrices by scalars to produce new matrices, e.g., as when all of the payoffs in a game are doubled. (+)N.VM.7
8. Add, subtract, and multiply matrices of appropriate dimensions. (+)N.VM.8
9. Understand that, unlike multiplication of numbers, matrix multiplication for square matrices is not a commutative operation, but still satisfies the associative and distributive properties. (+)N.VM.9
10. Understand that the zero and identity matrices play a role in matrix addition and multiplication analogous to the role of 0 and 1 in the real numbers. The determinant of a square matrix is nonzero if and only if the matrix has a multiplicative inverse. (+)N.VM.10
11. Multiply a vector (regarded as a matrix with one column) by a matrix of suitable dimensions to produce another vector. Work with matrices as transformations of vectors. (+)N.VM.11
12. Work with 2 × 2 matrices as transformations of the plane, and interpret the absolute value of the determinant in terms of area. (+)N.VM.12

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**High School — Algebra**

**Seeing Structure In Expressions**

A. Interpret the structure of expressions. HSA-SSE.A

1. Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context. A.SSE.1
   a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients. A.SSE.1.A
   b. Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity. A.SSE.1.B
2. Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. A.SSE.2

B. Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems. HSA-SSE.B

3. Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression. A.SSE.3
   a. Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. A.SSE.3.A
   b. Complete the square in a quadratic expression to reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines. A.SSE.3.B
   c. Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions for exponential functions. For example, 8t can be written as $2^3$t. A.SSE.3.C
4. Derive the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series (when the common ratio is not 1), and use the formula to solve problems. (+)A.SSE.4

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**ithmetic With Polynomials And Rational Expressions**

A. Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials. HSA-APR.A

1. Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, that they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. A.APR.1

   a. Focus on polynomial expressions that simplify to forms that are linear or quadratic. A.APR.1.A

   b. Extend to polynomial expressions beyond those expressions that simplify to forms that are linear or quadratic. A.APR.1.B

B. Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials. HSA-APR.B

2. Understand and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial p(x) and a number a, the remainder on division by x − a is p(a). In particular, p(a) = 0 if and only if (x – a) is a factor of p(x). A.APR.2

3. Identify zeros of polynomials, when factoring is reasonable, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial. A.APR.3

C. Use polynomial identities to solve problems. HSA-APR.C

4. Prove polynomial identities and use them to describe numerical relationships. A.APR.4

5. Know and apply the Binomial Theorem for the expansion of (x + y)n in powers of x and y for a positive integer n, where x and y are any numbers. (+)A.APR.5

D. Rewrite rational expressions. HSA-APR.D

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. A.APR.6

7. Understand that rational expressions form a system analogous to the rational numbers, closed under addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division by a nonzero rational expression; add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational expressions. (+)A.APR.7

**Creating Equations**

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A. Create equations that describe numbers or relationships. HSA-CED.A

1. Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. Include equations and inequalities arising from linear, quadratic, simple rational, and exponential functions. A.CED.1

   a. Focus on applying linear and simple exponential expressions. A.CED.1.A

   b. Focus on applying simple quadratic expressions. A.CED.1.B

   c. Extend to include more complicated function situations with the option to solve with technology. A.CED.1.C

2. Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. A.CED.2

   a. Focus on applying linear and simple exponential expressions. A.CED.2.A

   b. Focus on applying simple quadratic expressions. A.CED.2.B

   c. Extend to include more complicated function situations with the option to graph with technology. A.CED.2.C

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.CED.3

   a. While functions will often be linear, exponential, or quadratic, the types of problems should draw from more complicated situations. A.CED.3.A

4. Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations. A.CED.4

   a. Focus on formulas in which the variable of interest is linear or square. A.CED.4.A

   b. Focus on formulas in which the variable of interest is linear. A.CED.4.B

   c. Focus on formulas in which the variable of interest is linear or square. A.CED.4.C

   d. While functions will often be linear, exponential, or quadratic, the types of problems should draw from more complicated situations. A.CED.4.D

**Reasoning With Equations And Inequalities**

A. Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning. HSA-REI.A

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. A.REI.1

2. Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise. A.REI.2

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B. Solve equations and inequalities in one variable. HSA-REI.B

3. Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters. A.REI.3
4. Solve quadratic equations in one variable. A.REI.4
   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. A.REI.4.A
   b. Solve quadratic equations as appropriate to the initial form of the equation by inspection, e.g., for $x^2 = 49$; taking square roots; completing the square; applying the quadratic formula; or utilizing the Zero-Product Property after factoring. A.REI.4.B
   c. Derive the quadratic formula using the method of completing the square. (+)A.REI.4.C

C. Solve systems of equations. HSA-REI.C

5. Verify that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions. A.REI.5
6. Solve systems of linear equations algebraically and graphically. A.REI.6
   a. Limit to pairs of linear equations in two variables. A.REI.6.A
   b. Extend to include solving systems of linear equations in three variables, but only algebraically. A.REI.6.B
7. Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically. A.REI.7
8. Represent a system of linear equations as a single matrix equation in a vector variable. (+)A.REI.8
9. Find the inverse of a matrix if it exists and use it to solve systems of linear equations (using technology for matrices of dimension $3 \times 3$ or greater). (+)A.REI.9

D. Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically. HSA-REI.D

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). A.REI.10
11. Explain why the x-coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equation $y = f(x)$ 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, making tables of values, or finding successive approximations. A.REI.11
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. A.REI.12

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**High School — Functions**

## Interpreting Functions

A. Understand the concept of a function, and use function notation. HSF-IF.A

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 f is a function and x is an element of its domain, then f(x) denotes the output of f corresponding to the input x. The graph of f is the graph of the equation y = f(x). F.IF.1
2. Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context. F.IF.2
3. Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers. F.IF.3

B. Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context. HSF-IF.B

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 the following: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity. F.IF.4
   a. Focus on linear and exponential functions. F.IF.4.A
   b. Focus on linear, quadratic, and exponential functions. F.IF.4.B
5. Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. F.IF.5
   a. Focus on linear and exponential functions. F.IF.5.A
   b. Focus on linear, quadratic, and exponential functions. F.IF.5.B
   c. Emphasize the selection of a type of function for a model based on behavior of data and context. F.IF.5.C
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. F.IF.6

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C. Analyze functions using different representations. HSF-IF.C

7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and indicate key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases. Include applications and how key features relate to characteristics of a situation, making selection of a particular type of function model appropriate. F.IF.7

   a. Graph linear functions and indicate intercepts. F.IF.7.A

   b. Graph quadratic functions and indicate intercepts, maxima, and minima. F.IF.7.B

   c. Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions. F.IF.7.C

   d. Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros, when factoring is reasonable, and indicating end behavior. F.IF.7.D

   e. Graph simple exponential functions, indicating intercepts and end behavior. F.IF.7.E

   f. Graph exponential functions, indicating intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude. F.IF.7.F

   g. Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when factoring is reasonable, and indicating end behavior. (+)F.IF.7.G

   h. Graph logarithmic functions, indicating intercepts and end behavior. (+)F.IF.7.H

8. Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function. F.IF.8

   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. F.IF.8.A

      i. Focus on completing the square to quadratic functions with the leading coefficient of 1. F.IF.8.A.I

   b. Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential functions. F.IF.8.B

      i. Focus on exponential functions evaluated at integer inputs. F.IF.8.B.I

9. Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). F.IF.9

   a. Focus on linear and exponential functions. F.IF.9.A

   b. Focus on linear, quadratic, and exponential functions. F.IF.9.B

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**Building Functions**

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A. Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities. HSF-BF.A

1. Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities. F.BF.1

   a. Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from context. F.BF.1.A

      i. Focus on linear and exponential functions. F.BF.1.A.I

      ii. Focus on situations that exhibit quadratic or exponential relationships. F.BF.1.A.II

   b. Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations. For example, build a function that models the temperature of a cooling body by adding a constant function to a decaying exponential, and relate these functions to the model. F.BF.1.B

   c. Compose functions. (+)F.BF.1.C

2. Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms. F.BF.2

B. Build new functions from existing functions. HSF-BF.B

3. Identify the effect on the graph of replacing f(x) by f(x) + k, kf(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. F.BF.3

   a. Focus on transformations of graphs of quadratic functions, except for f(kx); F.BF.3.A

4. Find inverse functions. F.BF.4

   a. Informally determine the input of a function when the output is known. F.BF.4.A

   b. Read values of an inverse function from a graph or a table, given that the function has an inverse. (+)F.BF.4.B

   c. Verify by composition that one function is the inverse of another. (+)F.BF.4.C

   d. Find the inverse of a function algebraically, given that the function has an inverse. (+)F.BF.4.D

   e. Produce an invertible function from a non-invertible function by restricting the domain. (+)F.BF.4.E

5. Understand the inverse relationship between exponents and logarithms and use this relationship to solve problems involving logarithms and exponents. (+)F.BF.5

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**Linear, Quadratic, And Exponential Models**

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A. Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models, and solve problems. HSF-LE.A

1. Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions. F.LE.1

   a. Show that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals. F.LE.1.A

   b. Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another. F.LE.1.B

   c. Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another. F.LE.1.C

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.LE.2

3. Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly or quadratically. F.LE.3

4. For exponential models, express as a logarithm the solution to abct = d where a, c, and d are numbers and the base b is 2, 10, or e; evaluate the logarithm using technology. F.LE.4

B. Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model. HSF-LE.B

5. Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context. F.LE.5

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**Trigonometric Functions**

A. Extend the domain of trigonometric functions using the unit circle. HSF-TF.A

1. Understand radian measure of an angle as the length of the arc on the unit circle subtended by the angle. F.TF.1

2. Explain how the unit circle in the coordinate plane enables the extension of trigonometric functions to all real numbers, interpreted as radian measures of angles traversed counter-clockwise around the unit circle. F.TF.2

3. Use special triangles to determine geometrically the values of sine, cosine, tangent for $\pi/3$, $\pi/4$, and $\pi/6$, and use the unit circle to express the values of sine, cosine, and tangent for $\pi - x$, $\pi + x$, and $2\pi - x$ in terms of their values for x, where x is any real number. (+)F.TF.3

4. Use the unit circle to explain symmetry (odd and even) and periodicity of trigonometric functions. (+)F.TF.4

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B. Model periodic phenomena with trigonometric functions. HSF-TF.B

5. Choose trigonometric functions to model periodic phenomena with specified amplitude, frequency, and midline. F.TF.5
6. Understand that restricting a trigonometric function to a domain on which it is always increasing or always decreasing allows its inverse to be constructed. (+)F.TF.6
7. Use inverse functions to solve trigonometric equations that arise in modeling contexts; evaluate the solutions using technology, and interpret them in terms of the context. (+)F.T.7

C. Prove and apply trigonometric identities. HSF-TF.C

8. Prove the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$, and use it to find $\sin(\theta)$, $\cos(\theta)$, or $\tan(\theta)$ given $\sin(\theta)$, $\cos(\theta)$, or $\tan(\theta)$ and the quadrant of the angle. F.TF.8
9. Prove the addition and subtraction formulas for sine, cosine, and tangent, and use them to solve problems. (+)F.TF.9

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**High School — Geometry**

**Congruence**

A. Experiment with transformations in the plane. HSG-CO.A

1. Know precise definitions of ray, angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and arc length. G.CO.1
2. Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g., transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not, e.g., translation versus horizontal stretch. G.CO.2
3. Identify the symmetries of a figure, which are the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself. G.CO.3
   a. Identify figures that have line symmetry; draw and use lines of symmetry to analyze properties of shapes. G.CO.3.A
   b. Identify figures that have rotational symmetry; determine the angle of rotation, and use rotational symmetry to analyze properties of shapes. G.CO.3.B
4. Develop definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments. G.CO.4
5. Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure using items such as graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another. G.CO.5

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B. Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions. HSG-CO.B

6. Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent. G.CO.6
7. Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent. G.CO.7
8. Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions. G.CO.8

C. Prove geometric theorems both formally and informally using a variety of methods. HSG-CO.C

9. Prove and apply theorems about lines and angles. Theorems include but are not restricted to the following: vertical angles are congruent; when a transversal crosses parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent and corresponding angles are congruent; points on a perpendicular bisector of a line segment are exactly those equidistant from the segment's endpoints. G.CO.9
10. Prove and apply theorems about triangles. Theorems include but are not restricted to the following: measures of interior angles of a triangle sum to 180°; base angles of isosceles triangles are congruent; the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length; the medians of a triangle meet at a point. G.CO.10
11. Prove and apply theorems about parallelograms. G.CO.11

D. Make geometric constructions. HSG-CO.D

12. Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.). Copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; constructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line. G.CO.12
13. Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle. G.CO.13

E. Classify and analyze geometric figures. HSG-CO.E

14. Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties. G.CO.14

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**Similarity, Right Triangles, And Trigonometry**

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A. Understand similarity in terms of similarity transformations. HSG-SRT.A

1. Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor: G.SRT.1

   a. A dilation takes a line not passing through the center of the dilation to a parallel line and leaves a line passing through the center unchanged. G.SRT.1.A

   b. The dilation of a line segment is longer or shorter in the ratio given by the scale factor. G.SRT.1.B

2. Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides. G.SRT.2

3. Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the AA criterion for two triangles to be similar. G.SRT.3

B. Prove and apply theorems both formally and informally involving similarity using a variety of methods. HSG-SRT.B

4. Prove and apply theorems about triangles. G.SRT.4

5. Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve problems and to justify relationships in geometric figures that can be decomposed into triangles. G.SRT.5

C. Define trigonometric ratios, and solve problems involving right triangles. HSG-SRT.C

6. Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles are properties of the angles in the triangle, leading to definitions of trigonometric ratios for acute angles. G.SRT.6

7. Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine of complementary angles. G.SRT.7

8. Solve problems involving right triangles. G.SRT.8

   a. Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems if one of the two acute angles and a side length is given. G.SRT.8.A

   b. Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems. (+)G.SRT.8.B

D. Apply trigonometry to general triangles. HSG-SRT.D

9. Derive the formula A = ½ ab sin(C) for the area of a triangle by drawing an auxiliary line from a vertex perpendicular to the opposite side. (+)G.SRT.9

10. Explain proofs of the Laws of Sines and Cosines and use the Laws to solve problems. (+)G.SRT.10

11. Understand and apply the Law of Sines and the Law of Cosines to find unknown measurements in right and non-right triangles, e.g., surveying problems, resultant forces. (+)G.SRT.11

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### Circles

A. Understand and apply theorems about circles. HSG-C.A

1. Prove that all circles are similar using transformational arguments. G.C.1
2. Identify and describe relationships among angles, radii, chords, tangents, and arcs and use them to solve problems. Include the relationship between central, inscribed, and circumscribed angles and their intercepted arcs; inscribed angles on a diameter are right angles; the radius of a circle is perpendicular to the tangent where the radius intersects the circle. G.C.2
3. Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle; prove and apply the property that opposite angles are supplementary for a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle. G.C.3
4. Construct a tangent line from a point outside a given circle to the circle. (+)G.C.4

B. Find arc lengths and areas of sectors of circles. HSG-C.B

5. Find arc lengths and areas of sectors of circles. G.C.5
   a. Apply similarity to relate the length of an arc intercepted by a central angle to the radius. Use the relationship to solve problems. G.C.5.A
   b. Derive the formula for the area of a sector, and use it to solve problems. G.C.5.B
6. Derive formulas that relate degrees and radians, and convert between the two. G.C.6

### Expressing Geometric Properties With Equations

A. Translate between the geometric description and the equation for a conic section. HSG-GPE.A

1. Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle given by an equation. G.GPE.1
2. Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix. (+)G.GPE.2
3. Derive the equations of ellipses and hyperbolas given the foci, using the fact that the sum or difference of distances from the foci is constant. (+)G.GPE.3

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B. Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically and to verify specific geometric statements. HSG-GPE.B

4. Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically and to verify geometric relationships algebraically, including properties of special triangles, quadrilaterals, and circles. G.GPE.4
5. Justify the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines, and use them to solve geometric problems, e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point. G.GPE.5
6. Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio. G.GPE.6
7. Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula. G.GPE.7

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**Geometric Measurement And Dimension**

A. Explain volume formulas, and use them to solve problems. HSG-GMD.A

1. Give an informal argument for the formulas for the circumference of a circle, area of a circle, and volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone. Use dissection arguments, Cavalieri's principle, and informal limit arguments. G.GMD.1
2. Give an informal argument using Cavalieri's principle for the formulas for the volume of a sphere and other solid figures. (+)G.GMD.2
3. Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve problems. G.GMD.3

B. Visualize relationships between two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects. HSG-GMD.B

4. Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects. G.GMD.4

C. Understand the relationships between lengths, area, and volumes. HSG-GMD.C

5. Understand how and when changes to the measures of a figure (lengths or angles) result in similar and non-similar figures. G.GMD.5
6. When figures are similar, understand and apply the fact that when a figure is scaled by a factor of k, the effect on lengths, areas, and volumes is that they are multiplied by k, $k^2$, and $k^3$, respectively. G.GMD.6

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**Modeling With Geometry**

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A. Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations. HSG-MG.A

1. Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects, e.g., modeling a tree trunk or a human torso as a cylinder. G.MG.1
2. Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations, e.g., persons per square mile, BTUs per cubic foot. G.MG.2
3. Apply geometric methods to solve design problems, e.g., designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost; working with typographic grid systems based on ratios. G.MG.3

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**High School — Statistics and Probablity**

**Interpreting Categorical And Quantitative Data**

A. Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable. HSS-ID.A

1. Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots) in the context of real-world applications using the GAISE model. S.ID.1
2. In the context of real-world applications by using the GAISE model, use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median and mean) and spread (mean absolute deviation, interquartile range, and standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. S.ID.2
3. In the context of real-world applications by using the GAISE model, 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.3
4. Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. S.ID.4

B. Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables. HSS-ID.B

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. S.ID.5
6. Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. S.ID.6
    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. Emphasize linear, quadratic, and exponential models. S.ID.6.A
    b. Informally assess the fit of a function by discussing residuals. S.ID.6.B
    c. Fit a linear function for a scatterplot that suggests a linear association. S.ID.6.C

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C. Interpret linear models. HSS-ID.C

7. Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data. S.ID.7
8. Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit. S.ID.8
9. Distinguish between correlation and causation. S.ID.9

**Making Inferences And Justifying Conclusions**

A. Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments. HSS-IC.A

1. Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population. S.IC.1
2. Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation. S.IC.2

B. Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies. HSS-IC.B

3. Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. S.IC.3
4. Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling. S.IC.4
5. Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between sample statistics are statistically significant. S.IC.5
6. Evaluate reports based on data. S.IC.6

**Conditional Probability And The Rules Of Probability**

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A. Understand independence and conditional probability, and use them to interpret data. HSS-CP.A

1. Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events ("or," "and," "not"). S.CP.1
2. Understand that two events A and B are independent if and only if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent. S.CP.2
3. Understand the conditional probability of A given B as P(A and B)/P(B), and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A, and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B. S.CP.3
4. Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities. S.CP.4
5. Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations. S.CP.5

B. Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events in a uniform probability model. HSS-CP.B

6. Find the conditional probability of A given B as the fraction of B's outcomes that also belong to A, and interpret the answer in terms of the model. S.CP.6
7. Apply the Addition Rule, P(A or B) = P(A) + P(B) − P(A and B), and interpret the answer in terms of the model. S.CP.7
8. Apply the general Multiplication Rule in a uniform probability model, P(A and B) = P(A)·P(B|A) = P(B)·P(A|B), and interpret the answer in terms of the model. (+)S.CP.8
9. Use permutations and combinations to compute probabilities of compound events and solve problems. (+)S.CP.9

C. Calculate expected values, and use them to solve problems. HSS-CP.C

1. Define a random variable for a quantity of interest by assigning a numerical value to each event in a sample space; graph the corresponding probability distribution using the same graphical displays as for data distributions. (+)S.MD.1
2. Calculate the expected value of a random variable; interpret it as the mean of the probability distribution. (+)S.MD.2
3. Develop a probability distribution for a random variable defined for a sample space in which theoretical probabilities can be calculated; find the expected value. (+)S.MD.3
4. Develop a probability distribution for a random variable defined for a sample space in which probabilities are assigned empirically; find the expected value. (+)S.MD.4

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D. Use probability to evaluate outcomes of decisions. HSS-CP.D

5. Weigh the possible outcomes of a decision by assigning probabilities to payoff values and finding expected values. (+)S.MD.5

   a. Find the expected payoff for a game of chance. For example, find the expected winnings from a state lottery ticket or a game at a fast-food restaurant. S.MD.5.A

   b. Evaluate and compare strategies on the basis of expected values. S.MD.5.B

6. Use probabilities to make fair decisions, e.g., drawing by lots, using a random number generator. (+)S.MD.6

7. Analyze decisions and strategies using probability concepts, e.g., product testing, medical testing, pulling a hockey goalie at the end of a game. (+)S.MD.7