

Options EHS Algebra 1B 2020	Scope and Sequence
Unit Lesson	Objectives
Exponential Functions	
Exponential Growth Functions	
	Identify an exponential growth function given tables, graphs, and function rules, determining the rate of change.
	Graph an exponential growth function, and state the domain and range.
	State the domain and range of an exponential growth function.
	Write an exponential growth function to model a real-world problem, pointing out constraints in the modeling context.
Exponential Decay Functions	
	Identify an exponential decay function given tables, graphs, and function rules, determining the rate of change.
	Graph an exponential decay function, and state the domain and range.
	Write an exponential decay function to model a real-world problem, pointing out constraints in the modeling context.
	Relate exponential growth and decay functions using laws of exponents and reflections over the y-axis.
Vertical Stretches and Shrinks of Exponential Functions	
	Graph a vertically dilated exponential growth or decay function given a table, equation, or scenario.
	Determine the parameters and create an equation for a vertically dilated exponential growth or decay function given a table, equation, or scenario.
Reflections of Exponential Functions	
	Graph reflections of exponential functions.
	Analyze key aspects of exponential functions that have been reflected across an axis.
Translations of Exponential Functions	
	Graph translations of exponential functions.
	Analyze key aspects of exponential functions that have been translated.

Unit Lesson**Objectives**

Exponential Functions with Radical Bases

Simplify and evaluate exponential expressions having whole number bases and fractional exponents.

Transform expressions in radical form to exponential form and vice versa.

Determine the key aspects of an exponential function having a radical base by rewriting it using the properties of exponents.

Geometric Sequences

Write recursive and explicit rules for geometric sequences using function notation.

Graph and analyze geometric sequences as a special case of exponential functions with the domain restricted to natural numbers.

Unit Test

Polynomial Expressions

Introduction to Polynomials

Identify a polynomial and its equivalent forms.

Classify a polynomial by degree and number of terms.

Adding and Subtracting Polynomials

Add and subtract polynomials, determining the degree and number of terms of the sum or difference.

Find and evaluate polynomial sums or differences that model real-world situations.

Multiplying Monomials and Binomials

Multiply a binomial by a monomial or binomial algebraically and by using geometric models.

Identify a product that results in the difference of squares or a perfect square trinomial.

Multiplying Polynomials and Simplifying Expressions

Unit Lesson

Objectives

Multiply a binomial by a trinomial algebraically and by using geometric models.

Interpret the structure of an expression involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication of polynomials in order to write it as a single polynomial in standard form.

Factoring Polynomials: GCF

Determine the greatest common monomial factor of two or more terms.

Write a polynomial as the product of a monomial and polynomial having the same number of terms.

Determine an appropriate way to factor a polynomial for a given context.

Factoring Polynomials: Double Grouping

Factor a polynomial by double grouping or indicate that the polynomial is prime.

Factoring Trinomials: $a = 1$

Determine if a trinomial with a leading coefficient of 1 and a positive constant is factorable and, if so, write it in factored form.

Relate the factorization of a trinomial with a leading coefficient of 1 and a positive constant to a geometric model.

Factoring Trinomials: $a = 1$ (Continued)

Determine if a trinomial with a leading coefficient of 1 and a negative constant is factorable and, if so, write it in factored form.

Relate the factorization of a trinomial with a leading coefficient of 1 and a negative constant to a geometric model.

Factoring Trinomials: $a > 1$

Determine if a trinomial with a leading coefficient greater than 1 is factorable and, if so, write it in factored form.

Relate the factorization of a trinomial with a leading coefficient greater than 1 to a geometric model.

Factoring Polynomials: Difference of Squares

Identify a monomial that is a perfect square and find the square root.

Unit Lesson**Objectives**

Determine if a polynomial is factorable by recognizing that it is a difference of two squares and, if so, applying the identity.

Factoring Polynomials: Sum and Difference of Cubes

Identify a monomial that is a perfect cube and find the cube root.

Determine if a polynomial is factorable by recognizing that it is a sum or difference of two cubes and, if so, applying the identity.

Factoring Polynomials Completely

Analyze the structure of a polynomial to write it in completely factored form.

Unit Test

Quadratic Functions

Introduction to Quadratic Functions

Identify a quadratic function and the values of the coefficients and constant from the standard form.

Evaluate a quadratic function using tables, graphs, and equations.

Calculate the rate of change of a quadratic function over an interval of its domain, and compare it to linear and exponential functions.

Quadratic Functions: Standard Form

Graph a quadratic function given in standard form, identifying the key features of the graph.

Quadratic Functions: Factored Form

Multiply a binomial by a monomial or binomial algebraically and by using geometric models.

Identify a product that results in the difference of squares or a perfect square trinomial.

Quadratic Functions: Vertex Form

Graph a quadratic function given in vertex form, identifying the key features of the graph.

Relate the parameters of a quadratic function in vertex form to transformations of the graph $y = x^2$.

Unit Lesson**Objectives**

Completing the Square

Relate the geometric model of completing the square to the algebraic process.

Write quadratic functions given in standard form and with $a = 1$ into vertex form by completing the square.

Determine key aspects of the graph of a quadratic function given in standard form and with $a = 1$ by writing it in vertex form.

Relate the parameters of a quadratic function in vertex form to transformations of the graph $y = x^2$.

Completing the Square (Continued)

Write quadratic functions given in standard form into vertex form by completing the square.

Determine key aspects of the graph of a quadratic function given in standard form by writing it in vertex form.

Relate the parameters of a quadratic function in vertex form to transformations of the graph $y = x^2$.

Modeling with Quadratic Functions

Write quadratic functions to model problems.

Use quadratic functions to solve mathematical and real-world problems.

Unit Test

Quadratic Equations

Solving Quadratic Equations: Zero Product Property

Solve problems by factoring quadratic equations given in standard form.

Write quadratic equations given rational solutions.

Solving Quadratic Equations: Factoring

Write a quadratic equation that models a scenario.

Solve problems by rewriting quadratic equations in standard form and factoring, pointing out the solutions that are viable or not viable in a modeling context.

Solving Quadratic Equations: Square

Unit Lesson**Objectives**

Root Property

Use the square root property to solve quadratic equations.

Solving Quadratic Equations:
Completing the Square

Solve a quadratic equation whose leading coefficient is 1 by completing the square.

Solving Quadratic Equations:
Completing the Square (Continued)

Solve a quadratic equation whose leading coefficient is greater than 1 by completing the square.

Introduction to the Quadratic Formula

Justify the steps used to derive the quadratic formula by completing the square.

Determine the values of a , b , and c from a given quadratic equation in standard form.

Recognize an expression that uses the quadratic formula to find the solutions of a quadratic equation.

Relate the discriminant in the quadratic formula to the types of solutions of a quadratic equation.

Solving Quadratic Equations: Quadratic
Formula

Solve a quadratic equation using the quadratic formula.

Determine the number of real zeros of a quadratic function by finding the values of a , b , and c , and then calculating the discriminant.

Modeling with Quadratic Equations

Write and solve quadratic equations to model real-world scenarios, estimating where appropriate and identifying solutions that are not viable in terms of the context.

Unit Test

Data Analysis

Describing Data

Unit Lesson**Objectives**

Identify various data collection methods and analyze various displays of data.

Determine if a sample fairly represents the population as a whole or if there is bias.

Informally describe the shape, center, and variability of a distribution based on a dot plot, histogram, or box plot.

Two-Way Tables

Display data in a two-way frequency table given a scenario or Venn diagram, and identify joint and marginal frequencies.

Calculate relative frequencies and display them in a two-way relative frequency table.

Interpret joint and marginal relative frequencies in the context of the data.

Relative Frequencies and Association

Create conditional relative frequency tables, by row and by column.

Interpret conditional relative frequencies in the context of the data.

Determine whether there is an association between two variables by analyzing conditional relative frequencies.

Measures of Center

Calculate the mean and median for a set of data using technology when appropriate.

Compare the mean and median of a set of data that is symmetrical and for a set of data that is not symmetrical, determining which is a better measure of center for a given data set.

Create a dot plot or histogram for a set of data.

Discuss the effect of outliers on measures of center.

Unit Lesson**Objectives**

Box Plots

Create and interpret box plots.

Analyze box plots for symmetry and outliers.

Compare box plots.

Unit Test

Cumulative Exam

Cumulative Exam Review

Cumulative Exam