



Priority Standards

Math Priority Standards – Alg. I

Below is a table of the priority standards.

Priority Standards	Description
A.SSE.3a	Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression. ★ A.SSE.3a. (9/10) Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. ★ - KSDE Flipbooks *
A.APR.1	(9/10) Add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. - KSDE Flipbooks *
A.CED.2	(all) Apply and extend previous understanding to create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales. ★ - KSDE Flipbooks *
A.REI.2	(all) Apply and extend previous understanding to solve equations, inequalities, and compound inequalities in one variable, including literal equations and inequalities. - KSDE Flipbooks *
A.REI.3a	Solve equations in one variable and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise. A.REI.3a. (9/10/11) Solve rational, absolute value and square root equations. (9/10) Limited to simple equations such as, $2\sqrt{x-3} + 8 = 16$, $\frac{x+3}{2x-1} = 5$, $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$. - KSDE Flipbooks *
A.REI.5a	Solve quadratic equations and inequalities A.REI.5a. (9/10) Solve quadratic equations by inspection (<i>e.g. for</i> $x^2 = 49$), taking square roots, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives no real solutions. - KSDE Flipbooks*
A.REI.6abc	(9/10) Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations. A.REI.6a. (9/10) Understand that solutions to a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of intersection of their graphs, because points of intersection satisfy both equations simultaneously.

Priority Standards	Description
	• A.REI.6b. (9/10) Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection. <i>For example, $3x + 2y = 5$ and $3x + 2y = 6$ have no solution because $3x + 2y$ cannot simultaneously be 5 and 6.</i> • A.REI.6c. (9/10) Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables. <i>For example, given coordinates for two pairs of points, determine whether the line through the first pair of points intersects the line through the second pair.</i> -KSDE Flipbooks*
A.REI.10	(9/10) 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. - KSDE Flipbooks *
F.IF.1	(all) 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 $y = f(x)$. - KSDE Flipbooks *
F.IF.2	(all) Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context. -KSDE Flipbooks *
F.IF.7a	Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases. ★ • F.IF.7a. (9/10) Graph linear, quadratic and absolute value functions and show intercepts, maxima, minima and end behavior. ★ • KSDE Flipbooks*
S.ID.1	(9/10) Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range , standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. - KSDE Flipbooks *

**Kansas Department of Education has created 'Flipbooks' for current standards that detail each standard, including examples and resources to support in understanding the depth of the standard.*