



Priority Standards

Math Priority Standards – College Algebra

Below is a table of the priority standards.

Priority Standards	Description
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.3b	Solve equations in one variable and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise. A.REI.3b. (+) Solve exponential and logarithmic equations.
A.REI.7	(+) Represent a system of linear equations as a single matrix equation and solve (incorporating technology) for matrices of dimension 3×3 or greater.
A.APR.7	(+) Add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational expressions.
A.CED.1	(all) Apply and extend previous understanding to create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. ★ -KSDE Flipbooks*
A.CED.3	(all) 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. <i>For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.</i> ★ -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.4	(all) For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of expressions, graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a description of the relationship. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity. ★

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F.IF.7f	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.7f. (+) Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.
F.IF.9	(all) Compare properties of two functions using a variety of representations (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). <i>For example, a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly.</i> - KSDE Flipbooks*
F.TF.3	(+) Use special triangles to determine geometrically the values of sine, cosine, tangent for $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{\pi}{4}$, and $\frac{\pi}{6}$, 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.
N.CN.10	(+) Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra ; show that it is true for quadratic polynomials.

**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.*