



Grade 9 Mathematics Standards Assessed

These standards for the PEAKS Grade 9 Mathematics assessment have been selected from the Alaska Mathematics standards for high school. These standards are those identified in a standard Algebra I course.

Sentences following [Note:] indicate elements of the high school standards that are not assessed on the PEAKS Grade 9 Mathematics assessment. Instruction in these content standards should include instructional practices to support the standards for mathematical practice.

Sentences and words following the phrase [Standard Specific:] identify standards specific to the practice of mathematical modeling. If [Standard Specific:] appears on the category, domain, or cluster for a group of standards, it applies to all standards in that group.

For the complete set of mathematics standards, and the full context of the standards, see Alaska English Language Arts and Mathematics Standards adopted in June 2012 available on [DEED Standards webpage](http://education.alaska.gov/standards) (education.alaska.gov/standards).

NUMBER AND QUANTITY STANDARDS

The Real Number System

N – RN

Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents.

- N-RN.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.

For example, we define $5^{1/3}$ to be the cube root of 5 because we want $(5^{1/3})^3 = 5(1/3)^3$ to hold, so $(5^{1/3})^3$ must equal 5.

- N-RN.2. Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.

For example: Write equivalent representations that utilize both positive and negative exponents.

Use properties of rational and irrational numbers.

- N-RN.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.

Quantities*

N – Q

Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.

- N-Q.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.2. Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling.
- N-Q.3. Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.

ALGEBRA STANDARDS

Seeing Structure in Expressions

A – SSE

Interpret the structure of expressions.

[Standard Specific:]

- A-SSE.1. Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.
 - a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.
 - b. Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity.
For example, interpret $P(1+r)^n$ as the product of P and a factor not depending on P .
- A-SSE.2. Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it.
For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.

Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems.

[Standard Specific:]

- A-SSE.3. Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.
 - a. Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.
For example, $x^2 + 4x + 3 = (x + 3)(x + 1)$.
 - b. Complete the square in a quadratic expression to reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines. *For example, $x^2 + 4x + 3 = (x + 2)^2 - 1$.*
 - c. Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions for exponential functions.
For example the expression $1.15t$ can be rewritten as $(1.15^{1/12})^{12t} \approx 1.01212t$ to reveal the approximate equivalent monthly interest rate if the annual rate is 15%.

Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions

APR

Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials.

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

Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials.

- A-APR.3. Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.
For Algebra I, include only quadratics.

[Standard Specific:]

Creating Equations and Inequalities

A – CED

Create equations and inequalities that describe numbers or relationships.

- A-CED.1. Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems.
Include equations arising from linear and quadratic functions, and simple rational and exponential functions.
- A-CED.2. Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.
- A-CED.3. Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or nonviable options in a modeling context.
For example, represent inequalities describing cost constraints in various situations.
- A-CED.4. Rearrange formulas (literal equations) to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations.
For example, rearrange Ohm’s law $V = IR$ to highlight resistance R .

Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities

A – REI

Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning.

- A-REI.1. Apply properties of mathematics to justify steps in solving equations in one variable.

Solve equations and inequalities in one variable.

- A-REI.3. Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.
- A-REI.4. Solve quadratic equations in one variable.
 - 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.

[Note:]

Derive the quadratic formula from this form.

- b. Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for $x^2 = 49$), taking square roots,

completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation.

[Note:]

- Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as $a \pm bi$ for real numbers a and b .]

Solve systems of equations.

- A-REI.5. Show 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.6. Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately, e.g., with graphs or algebraically, focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.
- A-REI.7. Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically.
For example, find the points of intersection between the line $y = -3x$ and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 3$.

Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.

- A-REI.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.11. Explain why the x -coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations $y = f(x)$ 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, make tables of values, or find successive approximations. Include cases where $f(x)$ and/or $g(x)$ are linear, polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, [Note: and logarithmic] functions.
- A-REI.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.

FUNCTIONS STANDARDS

Interpreting Functions

F – IF

Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.

- F-IF.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.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.3. Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers.
For example, the Fibonacci sequence is defined recursively by $f(0) = f(1) = 1$, $f(n + 1) = f(n) + f(n - 1)$ for $n \geq 1$.

Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context.

- F-IF.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.

[Standard Specific:]

Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.

- F-IF.5. Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes.

[Standard Specific:]

For example, if the function $h(n)$ gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then negative numbers would be an inappropriate domain for the function.

- F-IF.6. Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function (presented symbolically or as a table) over a specified interval.

[Standard Specific:]

Estimate the rate of change from a graph.

Analyze functions using different representations.

[Standard Specific:]

- F-IF.7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.
 - Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.
 - Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions.
 - Ex: Graph exponential [Note: and logarithmic] functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, [Note: and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude].
- F-IF.8. Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function.
 - 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.
 - Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential functions.
For example, identify percent rate of change in functions such as $y = (1.02)^t$, $y = (0.97)^t$, $y = (1.01)^{12t}$, $y = (1.2)^{t/10}$, and classify them as representing exponential growth or decay.
- F-IF.9. Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically, in tables, or by verbal descriptions).
For example, given a graph of one quadratic function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum.

Building Functions

F – BF

Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities.

[Standard Specific:]

- F-BF.1. Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.
 - Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context.
 - 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.

[Standard Specific:]

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

Build new functions from existing functions.

- F-BF.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.4. Find inverse functions.
 - Solve an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ for a simple function f that has an inverse and write an expression for the inverse.
For example, $f(x) = 2x^3$ for $x > 0$ or $f(x) = (x + 1)/(x - 1)$ for $x \neq 1$.

[Standard Specific:]

Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models

F – LE

Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems.

- F-LE.1. Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions.
 - Show that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.
 - Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.
 - Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another.
- F-LE.2. Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or input-output table of values.
- F-LE.3. Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly, quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.

Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model.

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

STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY STANDARDS

Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data

S – ID

Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable.

- S-ID.1. Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).
- S-ID.2. 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.
- S-ID.3. Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).
For example: Justify why median price of homes or income is used instead of the mean.

Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables.

- S-ID.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.6. Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.
 - Fit a function to the data; [Note: 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.
 - Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals.
For example: Describe solutions to problems that require interpolation and extrapolation.
 - Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.

Interpret linear models.

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