PA Core Standards For Mathematics

## Curriculum Framework

Algebra 2

| Grade | Big Idea | Essential Questions | Concepts | Competencies | Standard | Eligible Content | Vocabulary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALG 2 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Numerical quantities, calculations, and measurements can be estimated or analyzed by using appropriate strategies and tools. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> What does it mean to estimate or analyze numerical quantities? <br> What makes a tool and/or strategy appropriate for a given task? | Complex <br> Number <br> System | Represent and/or use imaginary numbers in equivalent forms. <br> Simplify/evaluate expressions involving imaginary numbers. <br> Perform arithmetic operations and apply to complex numbers. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CC.2.1.HS.F. } 6 \\ & \text { CC.2.1.HS.F. } 7 \end{aligned}$ | A2.1.1.1.1 <br> A2.1.1.1.2 <br> A2.1.1.2.1 <br> A2.1.1.2.2 | Asymptote <br> Binomial <br> Combination <br> Common Logarithm <br> Complex Number <br> System <br> Compound Events <br> Dependent/Independe <br> nt Events <br> Dilation <br> Exponential <br> Exponential Decay <br> Exponential Function <br> Exponential Growth <br> Expression <br> Extrema <br> Geometric Sequence <br> Imaginary Number <br> Increasing/Decreasing <br> Intervals <br> Intercept <br> Inverse of a Function <br> Logarithm <br> Natural Logarithm <br> Negative Exponents <br> Observational Study <br> Outcomes <br> Perfect Square <br> Trinomial <br> Permutation <br> Polynomial <br> Polynomial Identity <br> Probability <br> Quadratic Formula <br> Quadratic Function <br> Radical Functions <br> Rational Functions <br> Reflection |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Regression Models <br> Root Functions <br> Sample Survey <br> Scatterplot <br> Standard Deviation <br> Statistical Experiment <br> Transformation <br> Translations <br> Trinomial <br> Unit Circle |
| ALG 2 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Numerical quantities, calculations, and measurements can be estimated or analyzed by using appropriate strategies and tools. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> What makes a tool and/or strategy appropriate for a given task? | Polynomial and Rational Expressions | Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials. <br> Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials. <br> Rewrite rational expressions. <br> Simplify/factor expressions involving polynomials. | CC.2.1.HS.F. 1 <br> CC.2.1.HS.D. 1 <br> CC.2.1.HS.D. 2 <br> CC.2.1.HS.D. 3 <br> CC.2.1.HS.D. 4 <br> CC.2.1.HS.D. 5 <br> CC.2.1.HS.D. 6 | A2.1.2.1.2 <br> A2.1.3.1.2 <br> A2.1.2.2.1 <br> A2.1.2.2.2 |  |
| ALG 2 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? | Equations and Inequalities | Create and/or solve equations (including literal, polynomial, rational, radical, exponential, and logarithmic) both algebraically and graphically. <br> Use and/or explain reasoning while solving equations, and justify the solution method. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CC.2.1.HS.F. } 1 \\ & \text { CC.2.1.HS.D. } 1 \\ & \text { CC.2.1.HS.D. } 2 \end{aligned}$ | A2.1.2.1.3 <br> A2.1.2.1.4 <br> A2.1.2.2.2 <br> A2.1.3.1.1 <br> A2.1.3.1.3 <br> A2.1.3.1.4 <br> A2.1.3.2.1 <br> A2.1.3.2.2 <br> A2.2.2.1.2 |  |

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|  | situations. <br> Numerical quantities, calculations, and measurements can be estimated or analyzed by using appropriate strategies and tools. | How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> What makes a tool and/or strategy appropriate for a given task? |  | Determine how a change in one variable relates to a change in a second variable. <br> Use exponents, roots, and/or absolute values to represent equivalent forms or to solve problems. |  | A2.2.2.1.3 |  |
| ALG 2 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? | Equations and Inequalities | Create and/or solve equations (including literal, polynomial, rational, radical, exponential, and logarithmic) both algebraically and graphically. <br> Use exponents, roots, and/or absolute values to represent equivalent forms or to solve problems. <br> Use and/or explain reasoning while solving equations, and justify the solution method. <br> Determine how a change in one variable relates to a change in a second variable. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CC.2.2.HS.D. } 7 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.HS.D. } 8 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.HS.D. } 9 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.HS.D. } 10 \end{aligned}$ | A2.1.2.1.3 <br> A2.1.2.1.4 <br> A2.1.2.2.2 <br> A2.1.3.1.1 <br> A2.1.3.1.3 <br> A2.1.3.1.4 <br> A2.1.3.2.1 <br> A2.1.3.2.2 <br> A2.2.2.1.2 <br> A2.2.2.1.3 |  |
| ALG 2 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? | Functions | Use the concept and notation of function to interpret and apply them in terms of their context. <br> Using the unit circle, extend the domain of trigonometric functions to all real numbers. <br> Interpret functions in terms of the situations they model. | CC.2.2.HS.C. 1 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 2 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 3 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 4 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 5 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 6 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 7 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 8 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 9 | A2.2.1.1.3 <br> A2.2.1.1.4 <br> A2.2.2.1.1 <br> A2.2.2.1.2 <br> A2.2.2.1.3 <br> A2.2.2.1.4 <br> A2.2.2.2.1 |  |

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|  | Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and used to make inferences. | How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? <br> How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between quantities? <br> How does the type of data influence the choice of display? <br> How can probability and data analysis be used to make predictions? |  | Use trigonometric functions to model periodic phenomena. <br> Prove the Pythagorean identity and use it to calculate trigonometric ratios. <br> Create and/or analyze functions using multiple representations (graph, table, and equation). <br> Create a function and/or sequence that model a relationship between two quantities. <br> Create new functions from existing functions (transformations and/or inverses of functions). <br> Construct and compare linear, quadratic, exponential, and logarithmic models to solve problems. |  |  |  |
| ALG 2 | Numerical quantities, calculations, and measurements can be estimated or analyzed by using appropriate strategies and tools. <br> Measurement attributes can be quantified, and estimated using customary | What makes a tool and/or strategy appropriate for a given task? <br> In what ways are the mathematical attributes of objects or processes measured, calculated and/or interpreted? <br> How precise do measurements | Data | Analyze a set of data for a pattern, and represent the pattern with an algebraic rule and/or a graph. <br> Summarize, represent, and interpret single-variable data (including standard deviation) and two-variable data. | CC.2.3.HS.B. 1 CC.2.4.HS.B. 2 CC.2.4.HS.B. 3 CC.2.4.HS.B. 4 CC.2.4.HS.B. 5 CC.2.4.HS.B. 6 CC.2.4.HS.B. 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A2.2.1.1.1 } \\ & \text { A2.2.1.1.2 } \\ & \text { A2.2.3.1.1 } \\ & \text { A2.2.3.1.2 } \end{aligned}$ |  |

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|  | and non-customary units of measure. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and used to make inferences. | and calculations need to be? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? <br> How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between quantities? <br> How does the type of data influence the choice of display? <br> How can probability and data analysis be used to make predictions? |  | Analyze and/or interpret data on a scatter plot and/or use it to make predictions (e.g., regression). <br> Recognize and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments. <br> Make inferences and justify conclusions based on sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies. <br> Use the concepts of independence and conditional probability to interpret data. |  |  |  |
| ALG 2 | Numerical quantities, calculations, and measurements can be estimated or analyzed by using appropriate strategies and tools. <br> Measurement attributes can be quantified, and estimated using customary and non-customary units of measure. | What makes a tool and/or strategy appropriate for a given task? <br> In what ways are the mathematical attributes of objects or processes measured, calculated and/or interpreted? <br> How precise do measurements and calculations need to be? | Probability | Apply the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events. <br> Calculate probability and/or odds. <br> Use combinations, permutations, and the fundamental counting principle to solve problems involving probability. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CC.2.4.HS.F. } 3 \\ & \text { CC.2.4.HS.F. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { A2.2.3.2.1 } \\ & \text { A2.2.3.2.2 } \\ & \text { A2.2.3.2.3 } \end{aligned}$ |  |

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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Mathematical relations <br> and functions can be <br> modeled through multiple <br> representations and <br> analyzed to raise and <br> answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and <br> used to make inferences. | How can data be organized and <br> represented to provide insight <br> into the relationship between <br> quantities? | How does the type of data <br> influence the choice of display? <br> How can probability and data <br> analysis be used to make <br> predictions? |  |  |  |

