

BEMIDJI AREA SCHOOLS
Outcomes in Mathematics – Algebra IB

Strand	Standard	No.	Benchmark
Algebra	Represent real-world and mathematical situations using equations and inequalities involving linear expressions. Solve equations and inequalities symbolically and graphically. Interpret solutions in the original context.	8.2.4.9	Use the relationship between square roots and squares of a number to solve problems. <i>For example:</i> If $\pi x^2 = 5$, then $ x = \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}}$, or equivalently, $x = \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}}$ or $x = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}}$. If x is understood as the radius of a circle in this example, then the negative solution should be discarded and $x = \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}}$.
Geometry & Measurement	Solve problems involving right triangles using the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.	8.3.1.1	Use the Pythagorean Theorem to solve problems involving right triangles. <i>For example:</i> Determine the perimeter of a right triangle, given the lengths of two of its sides. <i>Another example:</i> Show that a triangle with side lengths 4, 5 and 6 is not a right triangle.
		8.3.1.2	Determine the distance between two points on a horizontal or vertical line in a coordinate system. Use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between any two points in a coordinate system.
		8.3.1.3	Informally justify the Pythagorean Theorem by using measurements, diagrams and computer software.
Algebra	Understand the concept of function, and identify important features of functions and other relations using symbolic and graphical methods.	9.2.1.4	Obtain information and draw conclusions from graphs of functions and other relations. <i>For example:</i> If a graph shows the relationship between the elapsed flight time of a golf ball at a given moment and its height at that same moment, identify the time interval during which the ball is at least 100 feet above the ground.
		9.2.1.5	Identify the vertex, line of symmetry and intercepts of the parabola corresponding to a quadratic function, using symbolic and graphical methods, when the function is expressed in the form $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, in the form $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$, or in factored form.
		9.2.1.6	Identify intercepts, zeros, maxima, minima and intervals of increase and decrease from the graph of a function.
	Recognize linear, quadratic, exponential and other common functions in real-world and mathematical situations; represent these functions with tables, verbal descriptions, symbols and graphs; solve problems involving these functions, and explain results in the original context.	9.2.2.1	Represent and solve problems in various contexts using linear and quadratic functions. <i>For example:</i> Write a function that represents the area of a rectangular garden that can be surrounded with 32 feet of fencing, and use the function to determine the possible dimensions of such a garden if the area must be at least 50 square feet.
		9.2.2.2	Represent and solve problems in various contexts using exponential functions, such as investment growth, depreciation and population growth.
		9.2.2.3	Sketch graphs of linear, quadratic and exponential functions, and translate between graphs, tables and symbolic representations. Know how to use graphing technology to graph these functions.

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Algebra	Recognize linear, quadratic, exponential and other common functions in real-world and mathematical situations; represent these functions with tables, verbal descriptions, symbols and graphs; solve problems involving these functions, and explain results in the original context.	9.2.2.6	Sketch the graphs of common non-linear functions such as $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$, $f(x)= x $, $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$, $f(x)=x^3$, and translations of these functions, such as $f(x)=\sqrt{x-2}+4$. Know how to use graphing technology to graph these functions.
		9.2.3.1	Evaluate polynomial and rational expressions and expressions containing radicals and absolute values at specified points in their domains.
	Generate equivalent algebraic expressions involving polynomials and radicals; use algebraic properties to evaluate expressions.	9.2.3.2	Add, subtract and multiply polynomials; divide a polynomial by a polynomial of equal or lower degree.
		9.2.3.3	Factor common monomial factors from polynomials, factor quadratic polynomials, and factor the difference of two squares. <i>For example: $9x^6 - x^4 = (3x^3 - x^2)(3x^3 + x^2)$.</i>
		9.2.3.4	Add, subtract, multiply, divide and simplify algebraic fractions. <i>For example: $\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{x}{1+x}$ is equivalent to $\frac{1+2x-x^2}{1-x^2}$.</i>

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Data Analysis & Probability	Display and analyze data; use various measures associated with data to draw conclusions, identify trends and describe relationships.	9.4.1.1	Describe a data set using data displays, such as box-and-whisker plots; describe and compare data sets using summary statistics, including measures of center, location and spread. Measures of center and location include mean, median, quartile and percentile. Measures of spread include standard deviation, range and inter-quartile range. Know how to use calculators, spreadsheets or other technology to display data and calculate summary statistics.
		9.4.1.2	Analyze the effects on summary statistics of changes in data sets. <i>For example:</i> Understand how inserting or deleting a data point may affect the mean and standard deviation. <i>Another example:</i> Understand how the median and interquartile range are affected when the entire data set is transformed by adding a constant to each data value or multiplying each data value by a constant.
		9.4.1.4	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution (bell-shaped curve) and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. <i>For example:</i> After performing several measurements of some attribute of an irregular physical object, it is appropriate to fit the data to a normal distribution and draw conclusions about measurement error. <i>Another example:</i> When data involving two very different populations is combined, the resulting histogram may show two distinct peaks, and fitting the data to a normal distribution is not appropriate.
	9.4.2.1	Evaluate reports based on data published in the media by identifying the source of the data, the design of the study, and the way the data are analyzed and displayed. Show how graphs and data can be distorted to support different points of view. Know how to use spreadsheet tables and graphs or graphing technology to recognize and analyze distortions in data displays. <i>For example:</i> Shifting data on the vertical axis can make relative changes appear deceptively large.	
Explain the uses of data and statistical thinking to draw inferences, make predictions and justify conclusions.	9.4.2.2	Identify and explain misleading uses of data; recognize when arguments based on data confuse correlation and causation.	
	9.4.2.3	Explain the impact of sampling methods, bias and the phrasing of questions asked during data collection.	

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Data Analysis & Probability	Calculate probabilities and apply probability concepts to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	9.4.3.1	Select and apply counting procedures, such as the multiplication and addition principles and tree diagrams, to determine the size of a sample space (the number of possible outcomes) and to calculate probabilities. <i>For example:</i> If one girl and one boy are picked at random from a class with 20 girls and 15 boys, there are $20 \times 15 = 300$ different possibilities, so the probability that a particular girl is chosen together with a particular boy is $\frac{1}{300}$.
		9.4.3.2	Calculate experimental probabilities by performing simulations or experiments involving a probability model and using relative frequencies of outcomes.
		9.4.3.3	Understand that the Law of Large Numbers expresses a relationship between the probabilities in a probability model and the experimental probabilities found by performing simulations or experiments involving the model.
		9.4.3.4	Use random numbers generated by a calculator or a spreadsheet, or taken from a table, to perform probability simulations and to introduce fairness into decision making. <i>For example:</i> If a group of students needs to fairly select one of its members to lead a discussion, they can use a random number to determine the selection.
		9.4.3.5	Apply probability concepts such as intersections, unions and complements of events, and conditional probability and independence, to calculate probabilities and solve problems. <i>For example:</i> The probability of tossing at least one head when flipping a fair coin three times can be calculated by looking at the complement of this event (flipping three tails in a row).
		9.4.3.6	Describe the concepts of intersections, unions and complements using Venn diagrams. Understand the relationships between these concepts and the words AND, OR, NOT, as used in computerized searches and spreadsheets.
		9.4.3.7	Understand and use simple probability formulas involving intersections, unions and complements of events. <i>For example:</i> If the probability of an event is p , then the probability of the complement of an event is $1 - p$; the probability of the intersection of two independent events is the product of their probabilities. <i>Another example:</i> The probability of the union of two events equals the sum of the probabilities of the two individual events minus the probability of the intersection of the events.
		9.4.3.8	Apply probability concepts to real-world situations to make informed decisions. <i>For example:</i> Explain why a hockey coach might decide near the end of the game to pull the goalie to add another forward position player if the team is behind. <i>Another example:</i> Consider the role that probabilities play in health care decisions, such as deciding between having eye surgery and wearing glasses.

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Data Analysis & Probability	Calculate probabilities and apply probability concepts to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	9.4.3.9	Use the relationship between conditional probabilities and relative frequencies in contingency tables. <i>For example:</i> A table that displays percentages relating gender (male or female) and handedness (right-handed or left-handed) can be used to determine the conditional probability of being left-handed, given that the gender is male.