



Correlation of

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to

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Algebra 2 (A2) (2022)

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A2.N.2.1 Use matrices to organize and represent data. Identify the order (dimension) of a matrix.	pages 700-701 (Examples 1 and 2) page 709 (problems 5 to 18) page 760 (problems 1 to 6)
A2.N.2.2 Use addition, subtraction, and scalar multiplication of matrices to solve problems.	pages 714-716 page 724 (problems 9 to 30) page 761 (problems 35 to 46) page 764 (problems 4(a), 4(b), and 4(c)) page 844 (problems 11, 13, and 14)

Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra (A)

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A2.A.1 Represent and solve mathematical and real-world problems using nonlinear equations, systems of linear equations, and systems of linear inequalities; interpret the solutions in the original context.	
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A2.A.1.9 Solve systems of linear inequalities in two variables, with a maximum of three inequalities; graph and interpret the solutions on a coordinate plane. Graphing calculators or other appropriate technology may be used.	page 672 (Examples 4) pages 674-675 page 676 (Examples 9) page 677 (problems 31 to 38) page 678 (problems 67) page 693 (problems 73 to 76) page 695 (problem 15)
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A2.A.2.4 Recognize that a quadratic function has different equivalent representations $[f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k, and f(x) = a(x - p)(x - q)].$ Identify and use the mathematical model that is most appropriate to solve problems.	page 242 page 245
A2.A.2.5 Rewrite algebraic expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.	page 22-23 (Example 15, 16, and 17) page 25 (problems 69 to 72)
A2.A.3 Represent and solve mathematical and real-vector sequences and series.	world problems involving arithmetic and geometric
A2.A.3.1 Recognize that arithmetic sequences are linear using equations, tables, graphs, and verbal descriptions. Using the pattern, find the next term.	pages 780-782 page 788 (problems 79 to 82) page 786 (problems 31 to 44) page 788 (problems 81 and 82) page 845 (problem 29)
A2.A.3.2 Recognize that geometric sequences are exponential using equations, tables, graphs, and verbal descriptions. Given the formula $f(x) = a(r)^x$, find the next term and define the meaning of <i>a</i> and <i>r</i> within the context of the problem.	pages 789-791 page 795 (problems 13 to 44) page 841 (problems 43 to 50) page 845 (problem 30)
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A2.A.3.4 Solve problems that can be modeled using finite geometric sequences and series given the n^{th} terms and sum formulas. Graphing calculators or other appropriate technology may be used.	page 792 page 794 page 796 (problems 53 to 66, 84 and 85) page 797 (problems 86 to 88) page 841 (problems 51 to 58) page 841 (problem 64)

Functions	(F)
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A2.F.1 Understand functions as descriptions of covariation (how related quantities vary together).	
A2.F.1.1 Use algebraic, interval, and set notations to specify the domain and range of various types of functions, and evaluate a function at a given point in its domain.	page 41page 146page 176 (evaluate a function)page 178 (domain of a function)page 187 (domain and range of a function)
A2.F.1.2 Identify the parent forms of exponential, radical (square root and cube root only), quadratic, and logarithmic functions. Predict the effects of transformations [$f(x + c)$, $f(x) + c$, $f(cx)$, and $cf(x)$] algebraically and graphically.	page 205-209 (transformations of functions) page 252
A2.F.1.3 Graph a quadratic function. Identify the domain, range, x- and y-intercepts, maximum or minimum value, axis of symmetry, and vertex using various methods and tools that may include a graphing calculator or appropriate technology.	page 242-247
A2.F.1.4 Graph exponential and logarithmic functions. Identify the domain, range, asymptotes, and x- and y- intercepts using various methods and tools that may include calculators or other appropriate technology. Recognize exponential decay and growth graphically and algebraically.	page 361-364 (graphs of exponential functions) page 366 (exponential growth) page 367 (exponential decay) page 373 - 376 (graphs of logarithmic functions)
A2.F.1.5 Analyze the graph of a polynomial function by identifying the domain, range, intercepts, zeros, relative maxima, relative minima, and intervals of increase and decrease.	page 251-257page 73 (intercepts of a graph)page 189 (zeros of a function)page 190 (increasing and decreasing intervals)page 191 (relative minima and relative maxima)
A2.F.1.6 Graph a rational function and identify the domain (including holes), range, x- and y-intercepts, vertical and horizontal asymptotes, using various methods and tools that may include a graphing calculator or other appropriate technology (excluding slant or oblique asymptotes).	page 318-320 page 310-314
A2.F.1.7 Graph a radical function (square root and cube root only). Identify the domain, range, and x- and y-intercepts using various methods and tools that may include a graphing calculator or other appropriate technology.	page 200 (graph of square root function)
A2.F.1.8 Graph piecewise functions with no more than three branches (linear, quadratic, or exponential). Analyze the function by identifying the domain, range, intercepts, and intervals for which it is increasing,	page 201-202 (piecewise defined functions) page 176 (piecewise functions)

decreasing, and constant using various methods and tools (e.g., graphing calculator, other appropriate technology).	
A2.F.1.9 Recognize whether a discrete or continuous graphical representation is appropriate to create a graph based upon a mathematical model.	This standard is not addressed in this text.
A2.F.2 Analyze functions through algebraic combination	ations, compositions, and inverses if they exist.
A2.F.2.1 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide functions using function notation and recognize domain restrictions.	page 214-215
A2.F.2.2 Combine functions by composition and recognize that $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$, the inverse function of $f(x)$, if and only if $f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) = x$.	page 216-218 page 222 (Inverse functions)
A2.F.2.3 Find and graph the inverse of a function, if it exists, in mathematical models. Know that the domain of a function <i>f</i> is the range of the inverse function f^{-1} and the range of the function <i>f</i> is the domain of the inverse function f^{-1} .	page 222-224 page 226-227
A2.F.2.4 Apply the inverse relationship between exponential and logarithmic functions to convert from one form to another.	page 388 page 371 page 375
Data & Probability (D)	
A2.D.1 Display, describe, and compare data. For linear and nonlinear relationships, make predictions and assess the reliability of those predictions.	
A2.D.1.1 Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to create a normal distribution (bell-shaped curve).	This standard is not addressed in this text.
A2.D.1.2 Collect data and use scatter plots to analyze patterns and describe linear, exponential, or quadratic relationships between two variables.	This standard is not addressed in this text.
A2.D.1.3 Make predictions based upon the regression equation (linear, exponential, or quadratic), and use the correlation coefficient to assess the reliability of those predictions using graphing technology.	This standard is not addressed in this text.
A2.D.2 Analyze statistical thinking to draw inference	s, make predictions, and justify conclusions.
A2.D.2.1 Evaluate reports by making inferences, justifying conclusions, and determining appropriateness of data collection methods. Show how graphs and data can be distorted to support different	This standard is not addressed in this text.

points of view.

This standard is not addressed in this text.

A2.D.2.3 Differentiate between correlation and	This standard is not addressed in this text.
causation when describing the relationship between	
two variables.	