Note Dec. 17th to the Dec. 21st - ALG II

Standard for the week (**bold** → emphasized; ≡ → important on regents)

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSG.GPE.A.2

≡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, and logarithmic functions.*

≡ Sketch graphs of functions given verbal description, interpret key features of graphs and tables (F-IF.B.4) [I]

= Calculate and interpret average rate of change of a function over an interval (F-IF.B.6) [I]

= Graph and show features of graphs (F-IF.C.7)

= Graph cube root, exponential, log (show intercepts, end behavior), ((F-IF.C.7e)

− **Compare properties of two functions represented in different ways (F-IFF.C.9) [I]**

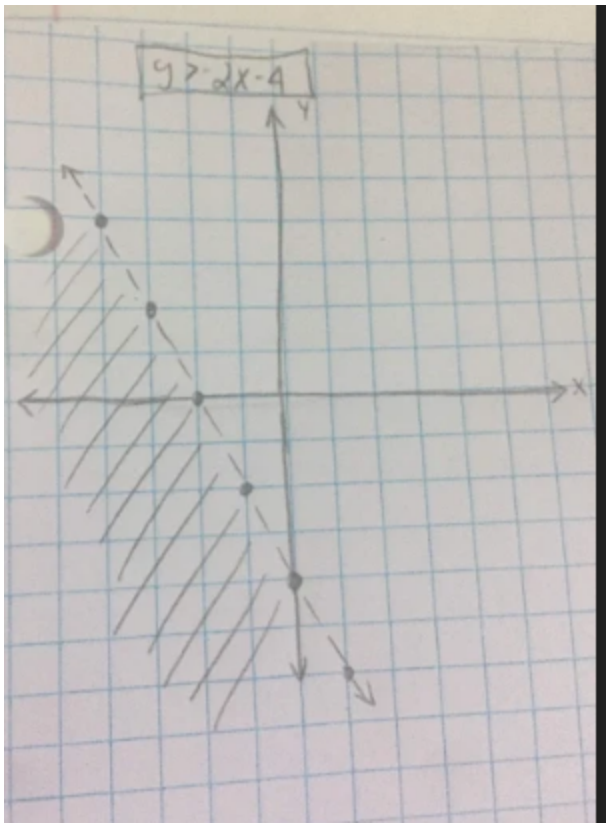
Rational and Radical Equations

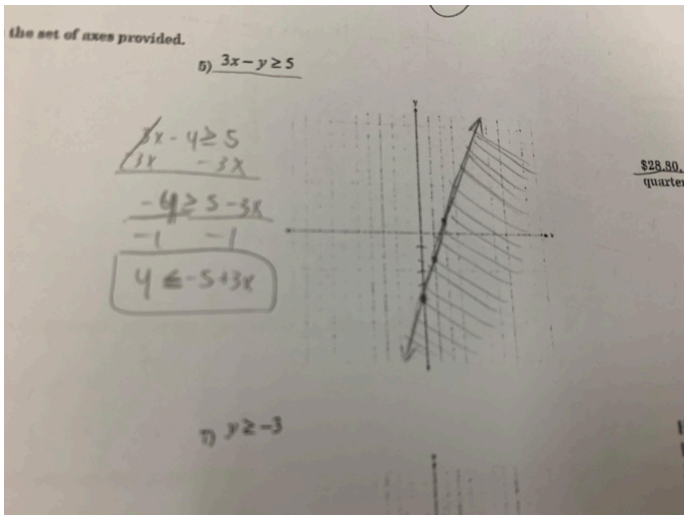
≡ Justify steps in solving radical and rational equations

≡ Solve rational and radical equations, identify extraneous roots

Students are grouped by test scores Randomization used to increase equity
Monday: More graphs growth decay compound interest
E is the base of growth that happens continuously

Tuesday: e





[41 - Linear Inequalities]

WEdnesday

to start exponents next week