Algebra I | West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics (2023) Correlation to *Eureka Math²® (2027)*

Eureka Math² is a research-proven math curriculum that empowers teachers to center instructional techniques on student success. Teachers can foster more "aha!" learning moments by providing the support needed for all learners to build a more confident math mindset.

This *Eureka Math²* edition builds on a strong foundation of effective instruction. It provides teachers with guidance on delivering rigorous instruction that honors student choice and encourages confident problem-solving.

Eureka Math² carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment from kindergarten through high school. This kind of sequencing has proven to be essential in students' mastery of math.

Teachability

Eureka Math² employs streamlined materials that allow teachers to plan more efficiently and focus their energy on delivering high-quality instruction that meets the individual needs of their students. Differentiation suggestions, slide decks, digital interactives, and multiple forms of assessment are just a few of the resources built into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² incorporates Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. UDL, Differentiation, and Multilingual Learner supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book.

The curriculum also carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using clear sentences, the *Eureka Math²* teacher–writers have created one of the most readable mathematics curricula on the market. The curriculum's readability and accessibility help all students see themselves as mathematical thinkers and doers who are fully capable of owning their mathematics learning.

Math Confidence

Eureka Math² fosters a classroom culture of learning by encouraging student-led discourse and cognitive engagement that results in confident learners. By leveraging consistent models, routines, and progressions, teachers can remove barriers and allow all students an avenue to success. Within the digital platform, each grade includes wordless videos and digital interactives that spark students' curiosity and help them make conceptual connections. Using the *Learn* books, students wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which helps them develop a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Mathematical Habits of Mind	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MHM.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical habits of mind. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MHM.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical habits of mind. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MHM.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical habits of mind. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MHM.4 Model with mathematics.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical habits of mind. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MHM.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical habits of mind. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MHM.6 Attend to precision.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical habits of mind. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MHM.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical habits of mind. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MHM.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical habits of mind. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

Expressions and Equations

Interpret the structure of expressions and equations in terms of the context they model.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.1 Interpret linear, exponential, and quadratic expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.	A1 M5 Lesson 8: Exponential Functions A1 M5 Lesson 16: Exponential Growth A1 M5 Lesson 17: Exponential Decay A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations A1 M5 Lesson 23: Modeling the Temperature of Objects Cooling Over Time
M.A1HS.1.a Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.	A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion
M.A1HS.1.b Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity.	A1 M5 Lesson 8: Exponential Functions A1 M5 Lesson 16: Exponential Growth A1 M5 Lesson 17: Exponential Decay A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations A1 M5 Lesson 23: Modeling the Temperature of Objects Cooling Over Time
M.A1HS.1.c Interpret the parameters in a linear function or exponential function of the form $f(x) = a*b^x$ in terms of a context.	A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations A1 M5 Lesson 19: Analyzing Exponential Growth A1 M5 Lesson 23: Modeling the Temperature of Objects Cooling Over Time A1 M5 Lesson 24: Modeling an Invasive Species Population

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.2 Use the structure of quadratic and exponential expressions to identify ways to rewrite them.	A1 M1 Lesson 1: The Growing Pattern of Ducks A1 M1 Lesson 2: The Commutative, Associative, and Distributive Properties A1 M1 Lesson 3: Polynomial Expressions A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 5: Solving Equations That Contain Factored Expressions A1 M4 Lesson 6: Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring: Identities and Guess and Check A1 M4 Lesson 7: Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring: Splitting the Linear Term A1 M4 Lesson 8: A Summary of Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring A1 M4 Lesson 9: Creating and Solving Quadratic Equations in One Variable A1 M4 Lesson 10: Zeros of Functions A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Quadratic Equations by Completing the Square A1 M4 Lesson 15: Deriving the Quadratic Formula A1 M5 Lesson 11: Graphing Exponential Functions A1 M5 Lesson 12: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Greater Than 1) A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations

Expressions and Equations

Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.3 Explain the connections between expressions with rational exponents and expressions with radicals using properties of exponents. Extend from application of properties of exponents for expressions with integer exponents.	A1 M5 Lesson 9: Unit Fraction Exponents A1 M5 Lesson 10: Rational Exponents
M.A1HS.4 Rewrite expressions involving radicals, including simplifying, and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.	A1 M5 Lesson 9: Unit Fraction Exponents A1 M5 Lesson 10: Rational Exponents

Expressions and Equations

Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.5 Choose and produce an equivalent form of linear, exponential, and quadratic expressions to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression through connections to a graphical representation of the function.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.5.a Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.	A1 M4 Lesson 1: Falling Objects A1 M4 Lesson 2: Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 10: Zeros of Functions A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 22: A Summary of Graphing Quadratic Functions
M.A1HS.5.b Complete the square in a quadratic expression, when $a = 1$ only, to reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines.	A1 M4 Lesson 1: Falling Objects A1 M4 Lesson 2: Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 21: Completing the Square to Graph Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 22: A Summary of Graphing Quadratic Functions
M.A1HS.5.c Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions in exponential functions. For example, the expression 1.15^t can be rewritten as $(1.15^{1/12})^{12t} \approx 1.012^{12t}$ to reveal the approximate equivalent monthly interest rate if the annual rate is 15%.	A1 M5 Lesson 11: Graphing Exponential Functions A1 M5 Lesson 12: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Greater Than 1) A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations

Expressions and Equations

Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.6 Recognize that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. Focus on linear or quadratic terms.	A1 M1 Lesson 3: Polynomial Expressions A1 M1 Lesson 4: Adding and Subtracting Polynomial Expressions A1 M1 Lesson 5: Multiplying Polynomial Expressions A1 M1 Lesson 6: Polynomial Identities

Expressions and Equations

Create equations that describe numbers or relationships.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.7 Create equations and inequalities in one variable, representing linear and exponential relationships, and use them to solve problems. In the case of exponential equations, limit to situations with integer inputs.	A1 M1 Lesson 7: Printing Presses A1 M1 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Equations in One Variable A1 M1 Lesson 13: Solving Linear Inequalities in One Variable A1 M1 Lesson 14: Solution Sets of Compound Statements A1 M1 Lesson 15: Solving and Graphing Compound Inequalities A1 M1 Lesson 16: Solving Absolute Value Equations A1 M1 Lesson 17: Absolute Value Inequalities A1 M1 Lesson 18: Applying Absolute Value A1 M4 Lesson 9: Creating and Solving Quadratic Equations in One Variable

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.8 Create equations in two or more variables, representing linear and exponential relationships between quantities. In the case of exponential equations, limit to situations with integer inputs.	A1 M2 Lesson 1: Solution Sets of Linear Equations in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 2: Graphing Linear Equations in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 3: Creating Linear Equations in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 6: Applications of Linear Equations and Inequalities A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts A1 M4 Lesson 25: Maximizing Area A1 M4 Lesson 26: Modeling Data with Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 27: Search and Rescue Helicopter
M.A1HS.9 Represent constraints by linear equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context.	A1 M1 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Equations in One Variable A1 M1 Lesson 14: Solution Sets of Compound Statements A1 M1 Lesson 15: Solving and Graphing Compound Inequalities A1 M2 Lesson 1: Solution Sets of Linear Equations in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 6: Applications of Linear Equations and Inequalities A1 M6 Lesson 5: Solar System Models A1 M6 Lesson 6: Designing a Fundraiser

Expressions and Equations

Solve equations and inequalities in one variable.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.10 Solve linear equations including equations with coefficients represented by letters, simple exponential equations that rely on application of the laws of exponents, and compound linear inequalities in one variable.	A1 M1 Lesson 7: Printing Presses A1 M1 Lesson 8: Solution Sets for Equations and Inequalities in One Variable A1 M1 Lesson 9: Solving Linear Equations in One Variable A1 M1 Lesson 10: Some Potential Dangers When Solving Equations A1 M1 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Equations in One Variable A1 M1 Lesson 13: Solving Linear Inequalities in One Variable A1 M1 Lesson 14: Solution Sets of Compound Statements A1 M1 Lesson 15: Solving and Graphing Compound Inequalities A1 M1 Lesson 16: Solving Absolute Value Equations A1 M1 Lesson 17: Solving Absolute Value Inequalities A1 M1 Lesson 18: Applying Absolute Value A1 M5 Lesson 11: Graphing Exponential Functions A1 M5 Lesson 12: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Greater Than 1) A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.11 Solve quadratic equations in one variable by inspection (e.g., for $x^2 = 49$), taking square roots, factoring, completing the square when $a = 1$ only, and the quadratic formula, as appropriate for the initial form of the equation.	A1 M4 Lesson 5: Solving Equations That Contain Factored Expressions A1 M4 Lesson 6: Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring: Identities and Guess and Check A1 M4 Lesson 7: Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring: Splitting the Linear Term A1 M4 Lesson 8: A Summary of Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring A1 M4 Lesson 9: Creating and Solving Quadratic Equations in One Variable A1 M4 Lesson 13: Using Square Roots to Solve Quadratic Equations A1 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Quadratic Equations by Completing the Square A1 M4 Lesson 15: Deriving the Quadratic Formula A1 M4 Lesson 16: Solving Quadratic Equations A1 M4 Lesson 18: The Quadratic Formula and Zeros of a Function
M.A1HS.11.a Recognize the concept of complex solutions when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions.	A1 M4 Lesson 5: Solving Equations That Contain Factored Expressions A1 M4 Lesson 6: Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring: Identities and Guess and Check A1 M4 Lesson 7: Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring: Splitting the Linear Term A1 M4 Lesson 8: A Summary of Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring A1 M4 Lesson 9: Creating and Solving Quadratic Equations in One Variable A1 M4 Lesson 13: Using Square Roots to Solve Quadratic Equations A1 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Quadratic Equations by Completing the Square A1 M4 Lesson 15: Deriving the Quadratic Formula A1 M4 Lesson 16: Solving Quadratic Equations A1 M4 Lesson 18: The Quadratic Formula and Zeros of a Function

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.11.b Use the method of completing the square to transform any quadratic equation in x into an equation of the form $(x - p)^2 = q$. Derive the quadratic formula from this method of completing the square.	A1 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Quadratic Equations by Completing the Square A1 M4 Lesson 15: Deriving the Quadratic Formula

Expressions and Equations

Solve systems of equations.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.12 Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*
M.A1HS.12.a Understand that solutions to a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of intersection of their graphs, because points of intersection satisfy both equations simultaneously.	8 M5 Lesson 1: Solving Problems with Equations and Their Graphs 8 M5 Lesson 2: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations 8 M5 Lesson 3: Identifying Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 4: More Than One Solution 8 M5 Lesson 5: Estimating Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 7: The Substitution Method 8 M5 Lesson 10: Choosing a Solution Method 8 M5 Lesson 14: Back to the Coordinate Plane

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.12.b Solve simple cases by inspection (e.g., $3x + 2y = 5$ and $3x + 2y = 6$ have no solution because $3x + 2y$ cannot simultaneously be 5 and 6).	8 M5 Lesson 1: Solving Problems with Equations and Their Graphs 8 M5 Lesson 3: Identifying Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 4: More Than One Solution 8 M5 Lesson 5: Estimating Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 6: Solving Systems of Linear Equations Without Graphing 8 M5 Lesson 7: The Substitution Method 8 M5 Lesson 8: Using Tape Diagrams to Solve Systems of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 9: Rewriting Equations to Solve a System of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 10: Choosing a Solution Method 8 M5 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems 8 M5 Lesson 12: Solving Historical Problems with Systems of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 13: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems 8 M5 Lesson 14: Back to the Coordinate Plane
M.A1HS.12.c Solve real-word and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables (e.g., given coordinates for two pairs of points, determine whether the line through the first pair of points intersects the line through the second pair).	8 M5 Lesson 1: Solving Problems with Equations and Their Graphs 8 M5 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems 8 M5 Lesson 12: Solving Historical Problems with Systems of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 13: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems 8 M5 Lesson 14: Back to the Coordinate Plane

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.13 Understand and demonstrate ways to manipulate a system of two equations in two variables while preserving its solution set.	A1 M2 Lesson 9: A New Way to Solve Systems
M.A1HS.14 Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables. Include examples of solution sets with no solutions, an infinite number of solutions, and one solution.	A1 M2 Lesson 7: Low-Flow Showerhead A1 M2 Lesson 8: Systems of Linear Equations in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 9: A New Way to Solve Systems A1 M2 Lesson 10: The Elimination Method A1 M2 Lesson 11: Applications of Systems of Equations
M.A1HS.15 Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables graphically.	A1 M4 Lesson 24: Another Look at Systems of Equations

Expressions and Equations

Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.16 Recognize that the graph of a linear or exponential equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane.	A1 M2 Lesson 1: Solution Sets of Linear Equations in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 2: Graphing Linear Equations in Two Variables
M.A1HS.17 Explain why the x-coordinates of the points where the graphs of the linear and/or exponential 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).	A1 M3 Lesson 11: Using Graphs to Solve Equations A1 M3 Lesson 16: The Absolute Value Function A1 M4 Lesson 24: Another Look at Systems of Equations A1 M5 Lesson 13: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Between 0 and 1) A1 M5 Lesson 20: Comparing Growth of Functions
M.A1HS.18 Graph the solutions of a linear inequality in two variables as a half-plane and graph the solution set to a system of linear inequalities in two variables as the intersection of the corresponding half-planes.	A1 M2 Lesson 4: Solution Sets of Linear Inequalities in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 5: Graphing Linear Inequalities in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 12: Solution Sets of Systems of Linear Inequalities A1 M2 Lesson 13: Graphing Solution Sets of Systems of Linear Inequalities A1 M2 Lesson 14: Applications of Systems of Linear Inequalities A1 M6 Lesson 6: Designing a Fundraiser

Functions

Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.19 Use multiple representations of linear and exponential functions to recognize 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. Develop function notation utilizing the definition of a function to represent situations both algebraically and graphically.	A1 M3 Lesson 1: The Definition of a Function A1 M3 Lesson 2: Representing, Naming, and Evaluating Functions A1 M3 Lesson 3: The Graph of a Function A1 M3 Lesson 4: The Graph of the Equation $y = f(x)$ A1 M3 Lesson 5: Using Pseudocode to Compare Graphs of Functions and Graphs of Equations A1 M3 Lesson 6: Representations of Functions
M.A1HS.20 Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.	A1 M3 Lesson 1: The Definition of a Function A1 M3 Lesson 2: Representing, Naming, and Evaluating Functions A1 M3 Lesson 6: Representations of Functions A1 M3 Lesson 17: Step Functions A1 M5 Lesson 1: Exploring Patterns A1 M5 Lesson 2: The Recursive Challenge A1 M5 Lesson 3: Recursive Formulas for Sequences A1 M5 Lesson 4: Explicit Formulas for Sequences A1 M5 Lesson 7: Sierpinski Triangle

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.21 Recognize arithmetic and geometric sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers (e.g., the Fibonacci sequence is defined recursively by $f(0) = f(1) = 1$, $f(n + 1) = f(n) + f(n - 1)$ for $n \geq 1$).	A1 M5 Lesson 1: Exploring Patterns A1 M5 Lesson 2: The Recursive Challenge A1 M5 Lesson 3: Recursive Formulas for Sequences A1 M5 Lesson 4: Explicit Formulas for Sequences A1 M5 Lesson 5: Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences A1 M5 Lesson 6: Representations of Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences

Functions

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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.22 For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. Relate the domain of a function to its linear, exponential, and quadratic graphs and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes.	A1 M3 Lesson 8: Exploring Key Features of a Function and Its Graph A1 M3 Lesson 9: Identifying Key Features of a Function and Its Graph A1 M3 Lesson 10: Representing Functions from Verbal Descriptions A1 M3 Lesson 12: Comparing Functions A1 M3 Lesson 13: Mars Curiosity Rover A1 M3 Lesson 14: Modeling Elevation as a Function of Time A1 M4 Lesson 1: Falling Objects A1 M4 Lesson 2: Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 21: Completing the Square to Graph Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts A1 M4 Lesson 25: Maximizing Area

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.22.a Key features of linear and exponential graphs include: intercepts; and intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative.	A1 M3 Lesson 8: Exploring Key Features of a Function and Its Graph A1 M3 Lesson 9: Identifying Key Features of a Function and Its Graph A1 M3 Lesson 10: Representing Functions from Verbal Descriptions A1 M3 Lesson 12: Comparing Functions A1 M3 Lesson 13: Mars Curiosity Rover A1 M3 Lesson 14: Modeling Elevation as a Function of Time A1 M4 Lesson 1: Falling Objects A1 M4 Lesson 2: Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 21: Completing the Square to Graph Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts A1 M4 Lesson 25: Maximizing Area
M.A1HS.22.b Key features of quadratic graphs include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximum or minimum; symmetry; and end behavior.	A1 M3 Lesson 8: Exploring Key Features of a Function and Its Graph A1 M3 Lesson 9: Identifying Key Features of a Function and Its Graph A1 M3 Lesson 10: Representing Functions from Verbal Descriptions A1 M3 Lesson 12: Comparing Functions A1 M3 Lesson 13: Mars Curiosity Rover A1 M3 Lesson 14: Modeling Elevation as a Function of Time A1 M4 Lesson 1: Falling Objects A1 M4 Lesson 2: Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.22.b *continued*	A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 21: Completing the Square to Graph Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts A1 M4 Lesson 25: Maximizing Area

Functions

Analyze functions using different representations.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.23 Graph linear, exponential, and quadratic functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*
M.A1HS.23.a For linear functions, focus on intercepts.	A1 M3 Lesson 4: The Graph of the Equation $y = f(x)$ A1 M3 Lesson 5: Using Pseudocode to Compare Graphs of Functions and Graphs of Equations A1 M3 Lesson 6: Representations of Functions A1 M4 Lesson 4: Graphs of Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 19: Transforming the Graphs of Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts A1 M4 Lesson 24: Another Look at Systems of Equations

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.23.b For exponential functions, focus on intercepts and end behavior.	A1 M5 Lesson 11: Graphing Exponential Functions A1 M5 Lesson 12: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Greater Than 1) A1 M5 Lesson 13: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Between 0 and 1)
M.A1HS.23.c For quadratic functions, focus on intercepts, maxima, minima, end behavior, and the relationship between coefficients and roots to represent in factored form.	A1 M3 Lesson 4: The Graph of the Equation $y = f(x)$ A1 M3 Lesson 5: Using Pseudocode to Compare Graphs of Functions and Graphs of Equations A1 M3 Lesson 6: Representations of Functions A1 M4 Lesson 4: Graphs of Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 19: Transforming the Graphs of Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts A1 M4 Lesson 24: Another Look at Systems of Equations
M.A1HS.24 Compare properties of two linear, exponential, or quadratic functions each represented in a different way, such as algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or from verbal descriptions.	A1 M3 Lesson 12: Comparing Functions A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 21: Completing the Square to Graph Quadratic Functions
M.A1HS.25 Write a function defined by a linear, exponential, or quadratic expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.25.a Use the process of factoring and completing the square for $a = 1$ only in a quadratic function to show zeros, extreme values, symmetry of the graph, the relationship between coefficients and roots represented in factored form and interpret these in terms of a context.	A1 M4 Lesson 10: Zeros of Functions A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form A1 M4 Lesson 21: Completing the Square to Graph Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 22: A Summary of Graphing Quadratic Functions
M.A1HS.25.b Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions in exponential functions.	A1 M5 Lesson 11: Graphing Exponential Functions A1 M5 Lesson 12: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Greater Than 1) A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations

Functions

Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.26 Write linear, exponential, and quadratic functions that describe a relationship between two quantities.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.26.a Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context.	A1 M3 Lesson 18: Piecewise Linear Functions in Context A1 M4 Lesson 1: Falling Objects A1 M4 Lesson 2: Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts A1 M4 Lesson 25: Maximizing Area A1 M4 Lesson 26: Modeling Data with Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 27: Search and Rescue Helicopter A1 M5 Lesson 1: Exploring Patterns A1 M5 Lesson 2: The Recursive Challenge A1 M5 Lesson 3: Recursive Formulas for Sequences A1 M5 Lesson 4: Explicit Formulas for Sequences A1 M5 Lesson 5: Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences A1 M5 Lesson 6: Representations of Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences A1 M5 Lesson 7: Sierpinski Triangle A1 M5 Lesson 8: Exponential Functions A1 M5 Lesson 15: Calculating Interest A1 M6 Lesson 4: The Deal A1 M6 Lesson 7: World Record Doughnut
M.A1HS.26.b Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations.	A1 M6 Lesson 4: The Deal A1 M6 Lesson 7: World Record Doughnut

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.27 Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences to model situations, given a graph, a description of a relationship or given input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).	A1 M5 Lesson 20: Comparing Growth of Functions

Functions

Build new functions from existing functions.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.28 Identify the effect on the graphs of linear and exponential functions, $f(x)$, with $f(x) + k$, and the graphs of quadratic functions, $g(x)$, with $g(x) + k$, $kg(x)$, $g(kx)$, and $g(x + k)$ 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.	A1 M3 Lesson 19: Exploring Transformations of the Graphs of Functions A1 M3 Lesson 20: Building New Functions—Translations A1 M3 Lesson 21: Building New Functions—Reflections A1 M3 Lesson 22: Building New Functions—Vertical Scaling A1 M3 Lesson 23: Building New Functions—Horizontal Scaling A1 M3 Lesson 24: A Summary of Transforming the Graph of a Function A1 M4 Lesson 20: Art with Transformations A1 M5 Lesson 12: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Greater Than 1) A1 M5 Lesson 13: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Between 0 and 1) A1 M5 Lesson 14: Writing Equations for Exponential Functions from Tables or Graphs A1 M5 Lesson 23: Modeling the Temperature of Objects Cooling Over Time

Functions

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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.29 Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions, with exponential functions, and with quadratic functions.	A1 M4 Lesson 1: Falling Objects A1 M4 Lesson 2: Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form A1 M5 Lesson 15: Calculating Interest A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations A1 M5 Lesson 21: World Population Prediction A1 M5 Lesson 22: A Closer Look at Populations A1 M5 Lesson 24: Modeling an Invasive Species Population A1 M6 Lesson 1: Analyzing Paint Splatters A1 M6 Lesson 2: Using Residual Plots to Select Models for Data A1 M6 Lesson 3: Populations of US Cities
M.A1HS.29.a Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals; exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.	A1 M5 Lesson 19: Analyzing Exponential Growth

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.29.b Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.	A1 M5 Lesson 15: Calculating Interest A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations A1 M5 Lesson 21: World Population Prediction A1 M5 Lesson 22: A Closer Look at Populations A1 M5 Lesson 24: Modeling an Invasive Species Population
M.A1HS.29.c Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another.	A1 M5 Lesson 15: Calculating Interest A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations A1 M5 Lesson 21: World Population Prediction A1 M5 Lesson 22: A Closer Look at Populations A1 M5 Lesson 24: Modeling an Invasive Species Population
M.A1HS.29.d Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly or quadratically. Extend the comparison of linear and exponential growth to quadratic growth.	A1 M5 Lesson 20: Comparing Growth of Functions

Geometry

Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.30 Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use the slope criteria to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point).	8 M4 Lesson 21: Slope and Parallel Lines 8 M4 Lesson 23: Comparing Equations in Different Forms A1 M2 Lesson 3: Creating Linear Equations in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 8: Systems of Linear Equations in Two Variables A1 M2 Lesson 13: Graphing Solution Sets of Systems of Linear Inequalities Math1 M2 Lesson 6: Proving the Parallel Criterion Math1 M2 Lesson 7: Equations of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines Math1 M4 Lesson 5: Proving the Perpendicular Criterion Math1 M4 Lesson 7: Constructing Perpendicular Lines Math1 M4 Lesson 20: Proving Geometric Theorems Algebraically
M.A1HS.31 Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles.	Math1 M2 Lesson 19: The Distance Formula Math1 M2 Lesson 20: Proving Geometric Theorems Algebraically Math1 M2 Lesson 21: Using Coordinates to Determine Perimeters and Areas of Figures

Statistics and Probability

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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.32 Select applicable representations to display data on the real number line (e.g., dot plots, histograms, and box plots).	A1 M1 Lesson 19: Distributions and Their Shapes A1 M1 Lesson 20: Describing the Center of a Distribution A1 M1 Lesson 21: Using Center to Compare Data Distributions
M.A1HS.33 Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation only as a tool to describe spread and not to explicitly find standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.	A1 M1 Lesson 19: Distributions and Their Shapes A1 M1 Lesson 20: Describing the Center of a Distribution A1 M1 Lesson 21: Using Center to Compare Data Distributions A1 M1 Lesson 22: Describing Variability in a Univariate Distribution with Standard Deviation A1 M1 Lesson 23: Estimating Variability in Data Distributions A1 M1 Lesson 24: Comparing Distributions of Univariate Data
M.A1HS.34 Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).	A1 M1 Lesson 19: Distributions and Their Shapes A1 M1 Lesson 20: Describing the Center of a Distribution A1 M1 Lesson 21: Using Center to Compare Data Distributions A1 M1 Lesson 22: Describing Variability in a Univariate Distribution with Standard Deviation A1 M1 Lesson 23: Estimating Variability in Data Distributions A1 M1 Lesson 24: Comparing Distributions of Univariate Data

Statistics and Probability

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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.35 Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot and describe how the variables are related.	A1 M2 Lesson 15: Relationships Between Quantitative Variables A1 M2 Lesson 21: Analyzing Bivariate Quantitative Data
M.A1HS.35.a Fit a function to the data; 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 and exponential models.	A1 M2 Lesson 16: Using Lines to Model Bivariate Quantitative Data A1 M2 Lesson 17: Modeling Relationships with a Line A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts A1 M4 Lesson 26: Modeling Data with Quadratic Functions A1 M4 Lesson 27: Search and Rescue Helicopter A1 M6 Lesson 1: Analyzing Paint Splatters A1 M6 Lesson 2: Using Residual Plots to Select Models for Data A1 M6 Lesson 3: Populations of US Cities
M.A1HS.35.b Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals. Focus should be on situations for which linear models are appropriate.	A1 M2 Lesson 18: Calculating and Analyzing Residuals A1 M2 Lesson 19: Analyzing Residuals A1 M6 Lesson 1: Analyzing Paint Splatters A1 M6 Lesson 2: Using Residual Plots to Select Models for Data A1 M6 Lesson 3: Populations of US Cities

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.35.c Fit a linear function for scatter plots that suggest a linear association.	A1 M2 Lesson 17: Modeling Relationships with a Line A1 M2 Lesson 18: Calculating and Analyzing Residuals A1 M2 Lesson 20: Interpreting Correlation A1 M6 Lesson 1: Analyzing Paint Splatters A1 M6 Lesson 2: Using Residual Plots to Select Models for Data A1 M6 Lesson 3: Populations of US Cities

Statistics and Probability

Interpret linear models

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.A1HS.36 Interpret the rate of change and the constant term of a linear model in the context of the data. Use technology to compute and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.	A1 M2 Lesson 16: Using Lines to Model Bivariate Quantitative Data A1 M2 Lesson 17: Modeling Relationships with a Line A1 M2 Lesson 20: Interpreting Correlation A1 M2 Lesson 21: Analyzing Bivariate Quantitative Data
M.A1HS.37 Distinguish between correlation and causation.	A1 M2 Lesson 20: Interpreting Correlation A1 M2 Lesson 21: Analyzing Bivariate Quantitative Data