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## Algebra I | Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards (2023 Emended 2025) Correlation to *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>®

When the original *Eureka Math*<sup>®</sup> curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K–5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds<sup>®</sup> teacher–writers have created *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>®, a groundbreaking new curriculum that helps teachers deliver exponentially better math instruction while still providing students with the same deep understanding of and fluency in math. *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment—a principle tested and proven to be essential in students’ mastery of math—from kindergarten through high school.

While this innovative new curriculum includes all the trademark *Eureka Math* aha moments that have been delighting students and teachers for years, it also boasts these exciting new features:

### Teachability

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> 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 right into the teacher materials.

### Accessibility

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> incorporates Universal Design for Learning principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. Student supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book. Further, the curriculum carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using simple, clear sentences, the *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> 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.

### Digital Engagement

The digital elements of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> add to students’ engagement with the math. The curriculum provides teachers with downloadable slides for each lesson. In addition, each grade level includes wordless videos that spark students’ interest and curiosity. Students at all levels work through mathematical explorations that help lead to their own mathematical discoveries and provide opportunities for students to wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which contributes to the development of a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>MP.1</b> Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.2</b> Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.3</b> Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.4</b> Model with mathematics.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.5</b> Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.6</b> Attend to precision.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.7</b> Look for and make use of structure.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.8</b> Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>

## The Real Number System

Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>N.RN.1</b> Explain how the meaning of the definition of rational exponents follows from extending the properties of integer exponents to those values, allowing for a notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents.	A1 M5 Lesson 9: Unit Fraction Exponents A1 M5 Lesson 10: Rational Exponents
<b>N.RN.2</b> Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.	A1 M5 Lesson 9: Unit Fraction Exponents A1 M5 Lesson 10: Rational Exponents

## Quantities

Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>N.Q.1</b> Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multistep problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.	A1 M6 Lesson 5: Solar System Models

## Seeing Structure in Expressions

Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>A.SSE.3</b></p> <p>Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p><b>A.SSE.3A</b></p> <p>Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.</p>	<p>A1 M4 Lesson 10: Zeros of Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 22: A Summary of Graphing Quadratic Functions</p>

## Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions

Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>A.APR.1</b></p> <p>Understand 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.</p>	<p>A1 M1 Lesson 3: Polynomial Expressions</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 4: Adding and Subtracting Polynomial Expressions</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 5: Multiplying Polynomial Expressions</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 6: Polynomial Identities</p>

## Creating Equations

Create equations that describe numbers or relationships.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>A.CED.1</b></p> <p>Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. Include equations arising from linear and quadratic functions, and simple rational and exponential functions.</p>	<p>A1 M1 Lesson 7: Printing Presses</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Equations in One Variable</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 13: Solving Linear Inequalities in One Variable</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 15: Solving and Graphing Compound Inequalities</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 9: Creating and Solving Quadratic Equations in One Variable</p>
<p><b>A.CED.2</b></p> <p>Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.</p>	<p>A1 M2 Lesson 1: Solution Sets of Linear Equations in Two Variables</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 2: Graphing Linear Equations in Two Variables</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 3: Creating Linear Equations in Two Variables</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 6: Applications of Linear Equations and Inequalities</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 25: Maximizing Area</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 26: Modeling Data with Quadratic Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 27: Search and Rescue Helicopter</p>
<p><b>A.CED.3</b></p> <p>Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context.</p>	<p>A1 M1 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Equations in One Variable</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 14: Solution Sets of Compound Statements</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 15: Solving and Graphing Compound Inequalities</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 1: Solution Sets of Linear Equations in Two Variables</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 6: Applications of Linear Equations and Inequalities</p> <p>A1 M6 Lesson 5: Solar System Models</p>

## Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities

Solve equations and inequalities in one variable.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>A.REI.3</b></p> <p>Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.</p>	<p>A1 M1 Lesson 7: Printing Presses</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 8: Solution Sets for Equations and Inequalities in One Variable</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 9: Solving Linear Equations in One Variable</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 10: Some Potential Dangers When Solving Equations</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Equations in One Variable</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 13: Solving Linear Inequalities in One Variable</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 15: Solving and Graphing Compound Inequalities</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 16: Solving Absolute Value Equations</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 17: Solving Absolute Value Inequalities</p>
<p><b>A.REI.4</b></p> <p>Solve quadratic equations in one variable.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>

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<p><b>A.REI.4B</b></p> <p>Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for <math>x^2 = 49</math>), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as <math>a + bi</math> for real numbers <math>a</math> and <math>b</math>.</p>	<p>A1 M4 Lesson 5: Solving Equations That Contain Factored Expressions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 6: Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring: Identities and Guess and Check</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 7: Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring: Splitting the Linear Term</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 8: A Summary of Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 9: Creating and Solving Quadratic Equations in One Variable</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 13: Using Square Roots to Solve Quadratic Equations</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Quadratic Equations by Completing the Square</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 15: Deriving the Quadratic Formula</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 16: Solving Quadratic Equations</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 18: The Quadratic Formula and Zeros of a Function</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address complex solutions.</i></p>
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**Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities**

**Solve systems of equations.**

**Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>A.REI.6</b></p> <p>Estimate solutions graphically and determine algebraic solutions to linear systems, focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.</p>	<p>A1 M2 Lesson 7: Low-Flow Showerhead</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 8: Systems of Linear Equations in Two Variables</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 9: A New Way to Solve Systems</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 10: The Elimination Method</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 11: Applications of Systems of Equations</p>
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<p><b>A.REI.7</b></p> <p>Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically.</p>	<p>A1 M4 Lesson 24: Another Look at Systems of Equations</p>
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**Interpreting Functions**

**Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.**

**Wyoming Mathematics Content  
and Performance Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>F.IF.1</b></p> <p>Understand 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. If <math>f</math> is a function and <math>x</math> is an element of its domain, then <math>f(x)</math> denotes the output of <math>f</math> corresponding to the input <math>x</math>. The graph of <math>f</math> is the graph of the equation <math>y = f(x)</math>.</p>	<p>A1 M3 Topic A: Functions and Their Graphs</p>
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**Wyoming Mathematics Content  
and Performance Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>F.IF.2</b></p> <p>Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.</p>	<p>A1 M3 Lesson 1: The Definition of a Function</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 2: Representing, Naming, and Evaluating Functions</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 6: Representations of Functions</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 16: Step Functions</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 1: Exploring Patterns</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 2: The Recursive Challenge</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 3: Recursive Formulas for Sequences</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 4: Explicit Formulas for Sequences</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 7: Sierpinski Triangle</p>
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## Interpreting Functions

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

### Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>F.IF.4</b></p> <p>For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.</p>	<p>A1 M3 Lesson 7: Exploring Key Features of a Function and Its Graph</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 8: Identifying Key Features of a Function and Its Graph</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 9: Representing Functions from Verbal Descriptions</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 11: Comparing Functions</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 12: Mars Curiosity Rover</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 13: Modeling Elevation as a Function of Time</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 1: Falling Objects</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 2: Projectile Motion</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 3: Analyzing Functions That Model Projectile Motion</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 21: Completing the Square to Graph Quadratic Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 25: Maximizing Area</p>
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## Interpreting Functions

Analyze functions using different representations.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>F.IF.7</b></p> <p>Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p><b>F.IF.7A</b></p> <p>Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.</p>	<p>A1 M3 Lesson 4: The Graph of the Equation <math>y = f(x)</math></p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 5: Using Pseudocode to Compare Graphs of Functions and Graphs of Equations</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 6: Representations of Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 4: Graphs of Quadratic Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 11: Graphing Quadratic Functions from Factored Form</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 19: Transforming the Graphs of Quadratic Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts</p>
<p><b>F.IF.7B</b></p> <p>Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions.</p>	<p><i>A1 M3 Topic C: Piecewise-Defined Linear Functions</i></p> <p><i>A1 M3 Lesson 19: Building New Functions—Translations</i></p> <p><i>A1 M3 Lesson 23: A Summary of Transforming the Graph of a Function</i></p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address graphing cube root functions.</i></p>

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<p><b>F.IF.7E</b></p> <p>Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior.</p>	<p>A1 M5 Lesson 11: Graphing Exponential Functions</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 12: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Greater Than 1)</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 13: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Between 0 and 1)</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address graphing logarithmic and trigonometric functions.</i></p>
<p><b>F.IF.9</b></p> <p>Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).</p>	<p>A1 M3 Lesson 11: Comparing Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 12: Using Symmetry to Graph Quadratic Functions from Standard Form</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 21: Completing the Square to Graph Quadratic Functions</p>

## Building Functions

Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>F.BF.1</b></p> <p>Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.</p>	<p>A1 M6 Lesson 5: Solar System Models</p>
<p><b>F.BF.1A</b></p> <p>Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context.</p>	<p>A1 M3 Lesson 17: Piecewise Linear Functions in Context</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 25: Maximizing Area</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 26: Modeling Data with Quadratic Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 27: Search and Rescue Helicopter</p> <p>A1 M5 Topic A: Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 8: Exponential Functions</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 15: Calculating Interest</p> <p>A1 M6 Topic B: Developing Models for Contexts</p>

## Building Functions

Build new functions from existing functions.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>F.BF.3</b></p> <p>Identify the effect on the graph of replacing <math>f(x)</math> by <math>f(x) + k</math>, <math>kf(x)</math>, <math>f(kx)</math>, and <math>f(k + x)</math> for specific values of <math>k</math> (both positive and negative); find the value of <math>k</math> given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them.</p>	<p>A1 M3 Topic D: Transformations of Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 20: Art with Transformations</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 12: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Greater Than 1)</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 13: Using Transformations to Graph Exponential Functions (Bases Between 0 and 1)</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 14: Writing Equations for Exponential Functions from Tables or Graphs</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 23: Modeling the Temperature of Objects Cooling Over Time</p>

## Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models

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

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>F.LE.1</b></p> <p>Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions.</p>	<p>A1 M5 Lesson 15: Calculating Interest</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 18: Modeling Populations</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 21: World Population Prediction</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 22: A Closer Look at Populations</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 24: Modeling an Invasive Species Population</p> <p>A1 M6 Topic A: Modeling Bivariate Quantitative Data</p>

**Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>F.LE.1A</b></p> <p>Verify that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.</p>	<p>A1 M5 Lesson 19: Analyzing Exponential Growth</p>
<p><b>F.LE.2</b></p> <p>Construct linear and exponential functions using a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).</p>	<p>A1 M5 Lesson 8: Exponential Functions</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 14: Writing Equations for Exponential Functions from Tables or Graphs</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 16: Exponential Growth</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 17: Exponential Decay</p> <p>A1 M5 Topic D: Comparing Linear and Exponential Models</p> <p>A1 M6 Topic B: Developing Models for Contexts</p>

**Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data**

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

**Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>S.ID.2</b></p> <p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.</p>	<p>A1 M1 Topic D: Univariate Data</p>
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## Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data

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

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>S.ID.6</b></p> <p>Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.</p>	<p>A1 M2 Lesson 15: Relationships Between Quantitative Variables</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 21: Analyzing Bivariate Quantitative Data</p>
<p><b>S.ID.6A</b></p> <p>Use a function to describe data trends to solve problems in the context of the data. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, quadratic, and exponential models.</p>	<p>A1 M2 Lesson 16: Using Lines to Model Bivariate Quantitative Data</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 17: Modeling Relationships with a Line</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 23: Creating Equations of Quadratic Functions to Model Contexts</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 26: Modeling Data with Quadratic Functions</p> <p>A1 M4 Lesson 27: Search and Rescue Helicopter</p> <p>A1 M6 Topic A: Modeling Bivariate Quantitative Data</p>

## Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data

Interpret linear models.

Wyoming Mathematics Content and Performance Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>S.ID.7</b></p> <p>Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.</p>	<p>A1 M2 Lesson 16: Using Lines to Model Bivariate Quantitative Data</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 21: Analyzing Bivariate Quantitative Data</p>
<p><b>S.ID.9</b></p> <p>Distinguish between correlation and causation.</p>	<p>A1 M2 Lesson 20: Interpreting Correlation</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 21: Analyzing Bivariate Quantitative Data</p>