



Golden Eagle Charter School
Algebra II Learning Targets

1. Students solve equations and inequalities involving absolute value.
2. Students solve systems of linear equations and inequalities (in two or three variables) by substitution, with graphs, or with matrices.
3. Students are adept at operations on polynomials, including long division, the difference of squares, perfect square trinomials, and the sum and difference of two cubes.
4. Students demonstrate knowledge of how real and complex numbers are related both arithmetically and graphically. In particular, they can plot complex numbers as points in the plane.
5. Students add, subtract, multiply, divide, reduce, and evaluate rational expressions with monomial and polynomial denominators and simplify complicated rational expressions, including those with negative exponents in the denominator.
6. Students solve and graph quadratic equations by factoring, completing the square, or using the quadratic formula. Students apply these techniques in solving word problems. They also solve quadratic equations in the complex number system.
7. Students demonstrate and explain the effect that changing a coefficient has on the graph of quadratic functions; that is, students can determine how the graph of a parabola changes as a , b , and c vary in the equation $y = a(x-b)^2 + c$.
8. Students graph quadratic functions and determine the maxima, minima, and zeros of the function.
9. Students prove simple laws of logarithms, use the definition of logarithms to translate between logarithms in any base and understand the inverse relationship between exponents and logarithms.
10. Students know the laws of fractional exponents, understand exponential functions, and use these functions in problems involving exponential growth and decay.
11. Students determine whether a specific algebraic statement involving rational expressions, radical expressions, or logarithmic or exponential functions is sometimes true, always true, or never true.
12. Students demonstrate and explain how the geometry of the graph of a conic section (e.g., asymptotes, foci, eccentricity) depends on the coefficients of the quadratic equation representing it.
13. Given a quadratic equation of the form $ax^2 + by^2 + cx + dy + e = 0$, students can use the method for completing the square to put the equation into standard form and can recognize whether the graph of the equation is a circle, ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola. Students can then graph the equation.
14. Students use fundamental counting principles to compute combinations and permutations.
15. Students use combinations and permutations to compute probabilities.
16. Students know the binomial theorem and use it to expand binomial expressions that are raised to positive integer powers.
17. Students apply the method of mathematical induction to prove general statements about the positive integers.
18. Students find the general term and the sums of arithmetic series and of both finite and infinite geometric series.
19. Students solve problems involving functional concepts, such as composition, defining the inverse function and performing arithmetic operations on functions.
20. Students solve problems involving functional concepts, such as composition, defining the inverse function, performing arithmetic operations on functions.