Missouri Learning Standards: Grade-Level Expectations for Mathematics (Adopted April 2016 for implementation in the 2016 – 2017 school year, assessed beginning in the 2017 – 2018 school year.)		Missouri Learning Standards: Mathematics (Adopted 2010, transitioning out, assessed through the 2016 – 2017 school year.)	
Code	**Adopted Standards**	**Code**	**Current MLS**
A1.NQ.A	**Extend and use properties of rational exponents.**		
A1.NQ.A.1	Explain how the meaning of rational exponents extends from the properties of integer exponents.	**HSN-RN.A.1**	Explain how the definition of the meaning 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. *For example, we define $5^{1/3}$ to be the cube root of 5 because we want $(5^{1/3})^3 = 5^{(1/3)3}$ to hold, so $(5^{1/3})^3$ must equal 5.*
A1.NQ.A.2	Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents. Limit to rational exponents with a numerator of 1.	**HSN-RN.A.2**	Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.
A1.NQ.B	**Use units to solve problems.**		
A1.NQ.B.3	Use units of measure as a way to understand and solve problems involving quantities. a. Identify, label and use appropriate units of measure within a problem. b. Convert units and rates. c. Use units within problems. d. Choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.	**HSN-Q.A.1**	Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.
A1.NQ.B.4	Define and use appropriate quantities for representing a given context or problem.	**HSN-Q.A.2**	Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling.
A1.NQ.B.5	Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.	**HSN-Q.A.3**	Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.
A1.SSE.A	**Interpret and use structure.**		
A1.SSE.A.1	Interpret the contextual meaning of individual terms or factors from a given problem that utilizes formulas or expressions.	**HSA-SSE.A.1**	Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context. a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients. b. Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity. *For example, interpret $P(1+r)^n$ as the product of P and a factor not depending on P.*
A1.SSE.A.2	Analyze the structure of polynomials to create equivalent expressions or equations.	**HSA-SSE.A.2**	Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. *For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.*

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A1.SSE.A.3	Choose and produce equivalent forms of a quadratic expression or equations to reveal and explain properties. a. Find the zeros of a quadratic function by rewriting it in factored form. b. Find the maximum or minimum value of a quadratic function by completing the square.	**HSA-SSE.B.3**	Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression. a. Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines. b. Complete the square in a quadratic expression to reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines. c. Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions for 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.CED.A	**Create equations that describe linear, quadratic and exponential relationships.**		
A1.CED.A.1	Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to model and/or solve problems.	**HSA-CED.A.1**	Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. *Include equations arising from linear and quadratic functions, and exponential functions*.
		HSA-REI.B.3	Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.
A1.CED.A.2	Create and graph linear, quadratic and exponential equations in two variables.	**HSA-CED.A.2**	Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.
A1.CED.A.3	Represent constraints by equations or inequalities and by systems of equations or inequalities, and interpret the data points as a solution or non-solution in a modeling context.	**HSA-CED.A.3**	Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or nonviable options in a modeling context. *For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods*.
A1.CED.A.4	Solve literal equations and formulas for a specified variable that highlights a quantity of interest.	**HSA-CED.A.4**	Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations. *For example, rearrange Ohm's law V = IR to highlight resistance R*.
A1.REI.A	**Understand solving equations as a process, and solve equations and inequalities in one variable.**		
A1.REI.A.1	Explain how each step taken when solving an equation or inequality in one variable creates an equivalent equation or inequality that has the same solution(s) as the original.	**HSA-REI.A.1**	Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.

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A1.REI.A.2	Solve problems involving quadratic equations. a. Use the method of completing the square to create an equivalent quadratic equation. b. Derive the quadratic formula. c. Analyze different methods of solving quadratic equations.	**HSA-REI.B.4**	Solve quadratic equations in one variable. a. Use the method of completing the square to transform any quadratic equation in x into an equation of the form $(x - p)^2 = q$ that has the same solutions. Derive the quadratic formula from this form. b. Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for $x^2 = 49$), 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 $a \pm bi$ for real numbers a and b.
A1.REI.B	**Solve systems of equations.**		
A1.REI.B.3	Solve a system of linear equations algebraically and/or graphically.	**HSA-REI.C.6**	Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.
A1.REI.B.4	Solve a system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation algebraically and/or graphically.	**HSA-REI.C.7**	Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically. For example, find the points of intersection between the line $y = -3x$ and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 3$.
A1.REI.B.5	Justify that the technique of linear combination produces an equivalent system of equations.	**HSA-REI.C.5**	Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions.
A1.REI.C	**Represent and solve linear and exponential equations and inequalities graphically.**		
A1.REI.C.6	Explain that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the Cartesian coordinate plane.	**HSA-REI.D.10**	Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).
		HSA-REI.D.11	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.
A1.REI.C.7	Graph the solution to a linear inequality in two variables.	**HSA-**	Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a

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A1.REI.C.8	Solve problems involving a system of linear inequalities.	**REI.D.12**	half-plane (excluding the boundary in the case of a strict inequality), and graph the solution set to a system of linear inequalities in two variables as the intersection of the corresponding half-planes.
A1.APR.A	**Perform operations on polynomials.**		
A1.APR.A.1	Add, subtract and multiply polynomials, and understand that polynomials follow the same general rules of arithmetic and are closed under these operations.	**HSA-APR.A.1**	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.
A1.APR.A.2	Divide polynomials by monomials.		
A1.IF.A	**Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.**		
A1.IF.A.1	Understand that a function from one set (domain) to another set (range) assigns to each element of the domain exactly one element of the range. a. Represent a function using function notation. b. Understand that the graph of a function labeled f is the set of all ordered pairs (x, y) that satisfy the equation $y=f(x)$.	**HSF-IF.A.1**	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 f is a function and x is an element of its domain, then $f(x)$ denotes the output of f corresponding to the input x. The graph of f is the graph of the equation $y = f(x)$.
A1.IF.A.2	Use function notation to evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.	**HSF-IF.A.2**	Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.
A1.IF.B	**Interpret linear, quadratic and exponential functions in terms of the context.**		
A1.IF.B.3	Using tables, graphs and verbal descriptions, interpret key characteristics of a function that models the relationship between two quantities.	**HSF-IF.B.4**	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.*
A1.IF.B.4	Relate the domain and range of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes.	**HSF-IF.B.5**	Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. *For example, if the function h(n) gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function.*

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A1.IF.B.5	Determine the average rate of change of a function over a specified interval and interpret the meaning.	**HSF-IF.B.6**	Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function (presented symbolically or as a table) over a specified interval. Estimate the rate of change from a graph.
A1.IF.B.6	Interpret the parameters of a linear or exponential function in terms of the context.	**HSF-LE.B.5**	Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context.
A1.IF.C	**Analyze linear, quadratic and exponential functions using different representations.**		
A1.IF.C.7	Graph functions expressed symbolically and identify and interpret key features of the graph.	**HSF-IF.C.7**	Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases. a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima. b. Graph piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions. e. Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.
A1.IF.C.8	Translate between different but equivalent forms of a function to reveal and explain properties of the function and interpret these in terms of a context.	**HSF-IF.C.8**	Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function. a. Use the process of factoring and completing the square in a quadratic function to show zeros, extreme values, and symmetry of the graph, and interpret these in terms of a context. b. Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential functions. For example, identify percent rate of change in functions such as $y = (1.02)^t$, $y = (0.97)^t$, $y = (1.01)12^t$, $y = (1.2)^t/10$, and classify them as representing exponential growth or decay.
A1.IF.C.9	Compare the properties of two functions given different representations.	**HSF-IF.C.9**	Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). *For example, given a graph of one quadratic function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum*.
A1.BF.A	**Build new functions from existing functions (limited to linear, quadratic and exponential).**		

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A1.BF.A.1	Analyze the effect of translations and scale changes on functions.	**HSF-BF.B.3**	Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, $k\,f(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x + k)$ 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. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them.
A1.LQE.A	**Construct and compare linear, quadratic and exponential models and solve problems.**		
A1.LQE.A.1	Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear or exponential functions. a. Determine that linear functions change by equal differences over equal intervals. b. Recognize exponential situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval.	**HSF-LE.A.1**	Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions. a. Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals. b. Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another. c. Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another.
A1.LQE.A.2	Describe, using graphs and tables, that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly or quadratically.	**HSF-LE.A.3**	Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly, quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.
A1.LQE.A.3	Construct linear, quadratic and exponential equations given graphs, verbal descriptions or tables.	**HSF-LE.A.2**	Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).
		HSF-BF.A.1	Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities. a. Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context. b. Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations. *For example, build a function that models the temperature of a cooling body by adding a constant function to a decaying exponential, and relate these functions to the model*.
A1.LQE.B	**Use arithmetic and geometric sequences.**		
A1.LQE.B.4	Write arithmetic and geometric sequences in recursive and explicit forms, and use them to model situations and translate between the two forms.	**HSF-BF.A.2**	Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms.

Missouri Learning Standards: Grade-Level Expectations for Mathematics (Adopted April 2016 for implementation in the 2016 – 2017 school year, assessed beginning in the 2017 – 2018 school year.)		Missouri Learning Standards: Mathematics (Adopted 2010, transitioning out, assessed through the 2016 – 2017 school year.)	
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A1.LQE.B.5	Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the set of integers.	**HSF-IF.A.3**	Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers. *For example, 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.LQE.B.6	Find the terms of sequences given an explicit or recursive formula.		
A1.DS.A	**Summarize, represent and interpret data.**		
A1.DS.A.1	Analyze and interpret graphical displays of data.	**HSS-ID.A.1**	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).
A1.DS.A.2	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center and spread of two or more different data sets.	**HSS-ID.A.2**	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.
A1.DS.A.3	Interpret differences in shape, center and spreads in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of outliers.	**HSS-ID.A.3**	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).
A1.DS.A.4	Summarize data in two-way frequency tables. a. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data. b. Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.	**HSS-ID.B.5**	Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.
A1.DS.A.5	Construct a scatter plot of bivariate quantitative data describing how the variables are related; determine and use a function that models the relationship. a. Construct a linear function to model bivariate data represented on a scatter plot that minimizes residuals. b. Construct an exponential function to model bivariate data represented on a scatter plot that minimizes residuals.	**HSS-ID.B.6**	Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. 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, quadratic, and exponential models. b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals. c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.
A1.DS.A.6	Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the y-intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.	**HSS-ID.C.7**	Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.
A1.DS.A.7	Determine and interpret the correlation coefficient for a linear association.	**HSS-ID.C.8**	Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.
A1.DS.A.8	Distinguish between correlation and causation.	**HSS-ID.C.9**	Distinguish between correlation and causation.
The following from the 2010 MLS have no corresponding standard in the 2016 updated Missouri Learning Standards.			

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		HSN-RN.B.3	Explain why the sum or product of two rational numbers is rational; that the sum of a rational number and an irrational number is irrational; and that the product of a nonzero rational number and an irrational number is irrational.
		HSA-REI.B.3	Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.
		HSF-BF.B.4	Find inverse functions. a. Solve an equation of the form f(x) =c for a simple function f that has an inverse and write an expression for the inverse. For example, f(x) =2 x3 or f(x) = (x+1)/(x–1) for x ≠ 1.