NYS P-12 CCLS	NYS Next Generation Learning Standard
8.SP.4 Understand that patterns of association can also seen in bivariate categorical data by displaying frequen and relative frequencies in a two-way table. Construct and interpret a two-way table summarizing data on two categorical variables collected f	

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A-REI.4b 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.~~ PARCC: Tasks do not require students to write solutions for quadratic equations that have roots with nonzero imaginary parts. However, tasks can require the student to recognize cases in which a quadratic equation has no real solutions.	AI-A.REI.4b Solve quadratic equations by: i) inspection, ii) taking square roots, iii) factoring, iv) completing the square, v) the quadratic formula, and vi) graphing. Recognize when the process yields no real solutions. (Shared standard with Algebra II) <u>Notes</u> • Solutions may include simplifying radicals or writing solutions in simplest radical form. • An example for inspection would be $x^2 = 49$, where a student should know that the solutions would include 7 and -7. • When utilizing the quadratic formula, there are no coefficient limits. • The discriminant is a sufficient way to recognize when the process yields no real solutions.

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