

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
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M.1.	Mathematical process standards. The student uses mathematical processes to acquire and demonstrate mathematical understanding. The student is expected to:	
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M.1 (A)	Apply mathematics to problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace.	
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- Amortization
- Annuities
- Auto Insurance
- Buying and Selling Stock
- Buying Bonds
- Buying vs. Renting a Home
- Career Planning
- Credit vs. Cash
- Financial Goals
- Financing a Car
- Gross Pay vs. Net Pay
- Health Insurance
- Homeowners Insurance
- Investing in Stocks
- Leasing vs. Buying a Car
- Life Insurance
- Long Term Purchases
- Mortgages
- Mutual Funds
- Net Worth
- Other Bank Accounts
- Personal Income and Property Taxes
- Retirement Savings Options
- Savings Accounts
- Selecting a Bank
- Social Security and Medicare
- Stocks vs. Bonds
- Tax Basics
- Tax Returns
- The Financial Plan
- Using a Debit Card
- Using Credit

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M.1 (B)	Use a problem-solving model that incorporates analyzing given information, formulating a plan or strategy, determining a solution, justifying the solution, and evaluating the problem-solving process and the reasonableness of the solution.	Modeling with Periodic Functions Permutations and Combinations Right Triangles
M.1 (C)	Select tools, including real objects, manipulatives, paper and pencil, and technology as appropriate, and techniques, including mental math, estimation, and number sense as appropriate, to solve problems.	Amortization Equations of Exponential Functions Quadratic Regression Models
M.1 (D)	Communicate mathematical ideas, reasoning, and their implications using multiple representations, including symbols, diagrams, graphs, and language as appropriate.	Representing Data Scatterplots Use Exponential Functions
M.1 (E)	Create and use representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.	Direct, Inverse, and Joint Variation Organizing Data Sample Space Use Exponential Functions
M.1 (F)	Analyze mathematical relationships to connect and communicate mathematical ideas.	Changing Dimensions of 3-D Figures Effects of Changing the Dimensions of a Figure Probability
M.1 (G)	Display, explain, and justify mathematical ideas and arguments using precise mathematical language in written or oral communication.	Buying vs. Renting a Home Designing a Study Leasing vs. Buying a Car Modeling with Periodic Functions Stocks vs. Bonds

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M.2.	Mathematical modeling in personal finance. The student uses mathematical processes with graphical and numerical techniques to study patterns and analyze data related to personal finance. The student is expected to:	
M.2 (A)	Use rates and linear functions to solve problems involving personal finance and budgeting, including compensations and deductions.	Career Planning Employee Benefits Financial Goals Gross Pay vs. Net Pay Net Worth The Financial Plan
M.2 (B)	Solve problems involving personal taxes.	Personal Income and Property Taxes Social Security and Medicare Tax Basics Tax Returns
M.2 (C)	Analyze data to make decisions about banking, including options for online banking, checking accounts, overdraft protection, processing fees, and debit card/ATM fees.	Checking Accounts Other Bank Accounts Savings Accounts Selecting a Bank Using a Debit Card
M.3.	Mathematical modeling in personal finance. The student uses mathematical processes with algebraic formulas, graphs, and amortization modeling to solve problems involving credit. The student is expected to:	
M.3 (A)	Use formulas to generate tables to display series of payments for loan amortizations resulting from financed purchases.	Amortization Mortgages
M.3 (B)	Analyze personal credit options in retail purchasing and compare relative advantages and disadvantages of each option.	Credit vs. Cash Long Term Purchases Using Credit
M.3 (C)	Use technology to create amortization models to investigate home financing and compare buying a home to renting a home.	Amortization Buying vs. Renting a Home

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M.3 (D)	Use technology to create amortization models to investigate automobile financing and compare buying a vehicle to leasing a vehicle.	Financing a Car Leasing vs. Buying a Car
M.4.	Mathematical modeling in personal finance. The student uses mathematical processes with algebraic formulas, numerical techniques, and graphs to solve problems related to financial planning. The student is expected to:	
M.4 (A)	Analyze and compare coverage options and rates in insurance.	Auto Insurance Health Insurance Homeowners Insurance Life Insurance
M.4 (B)	Investigate and compare investment options, including stocks, bonds, annuities, certificates of deposit, and retirement plans.	Annuities Buying and Selling Stock Buying Bonds Investing in Stocks Mutual Funds Retirement Savings Options Stocks vs. Bonds
M.4 (C)	Analyze types of savings options involving simple and compound interest and compare relative advantages of these options.	Interest
M.5.	Mathematical modeling in science and engineering. The student applies mathematical processes with algebraic techniques to study patterns and analyze data as it applies to science. The student is expected to:	
M.5 (A)	Use proportionality and inverse variation to describe physical laws such as Hook's Law, Newton's Second Law of Motion, and Boyle's Law.	Direct, Inverse, and Joint Variation
M.5 (B)	Use exponential models available through technology to model growth and decay in areas, including radioactive decay.	Equations of Exponential Functions Use Exponential Functions
M.5 (C)	Use quadratic functions to model motion.	Quadratic Functions Quadratic Regression Models

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M.6.	Mathematical modeling in science and engineering. The student applies mathematical processes with algebra and geometry to study patterns and analyze data as it applies to architecture and engineering. The student is expected to:	
M.6 (A)	Use similarity, geometric transformations, symmetry, and perspective drawings to describe mathematical patterns and structure in architecture.	Dilations Properties of Transformations Similar Triangles Symmetries in Shapes
M.6 (B)	Use scale factors with two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects to demonstrate proportional and non-proportional changes in surface area and volume as applied to fields.	Changing Dimensions of 3-D Figures Effects of Changing the Dimensions of a Figure
M.6 (C)	Use the Pythagorean Theorem and special right-triangle relationships to calculate distances.	Quadratic Functions Trigonometric Ratios in Right Triangles
M.6 (D)	Use trigonometric ratios to calculate distances and angle measures as applied to fields.	Angle Relationships Inverse Functions Right Triangles
M.7.	Mathematical modeling in fine arts. The student uses mathematical processes with algebra and geometry to study patterns and analyze data as it applies to fine arts. The student is expected to:	
M.7 (A)	Use trigonometric ratios and functions available through technology to model periodic behavior in art and music.	Modeling with Periodic Functions
M.7 (B)	Use similarity, geometric transformations, symmetry, and perspective drawings to describe mathematical patterns and structure in art and photography.	Dilations Properties of Transformations Similar Triangles Symmetries in Shapes
M.7 (C)	Use geometric transformations, proportions, and periodic motion to describe mathematical patterns and structure in music.	Dilations Modeling with Periodic Functions Properties of Transformations

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M.7 (D)	Use scale factors with two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects to demonstrate proportional and non-proportional changes in surface area and volume as applied to fields.	Changing Dimensions of 3-D Figures Effects of Changing the Dimensions of a Figure
M.8.	Mathematical modeling in social sciences. The student applies mathematical processes to determine the number of elements in a finite sample space and compute the probability of an event. The student is expected to:	
M.8 (A)	Determine the number of ways an event may occur using combinations, permutations, and the Fundamental Counting Principle.	Permutations and Combinations Sample Space
M.8 (B)	Compare theoretical to empirical probability.	Probability
M.8 (C)	Use experiments to determine the reasonableness of a theoretical model such as binomial or geometric.	Binomial Probability
M.9.	Mathematical modeling in social sciences. The student applies mathematical processes and mathematical models to analyze data as it applies to social sciences. The student is expected to:	
M.9 (A)	Interpret information from various graphs, including line graphs, bar graphs, circle graphs, histograms, scatterplots, dot plots, stem-and-leaf plots, and box and whisker plots, to draw conclusions from the data and determine the strengths and weaknesses of conclusions.	Bar and Circle Graphs Data Distribution Misleading Graphs Organizing Data Scatterplots Variability
M.9 (B)	Analyze numerical data using measures of central tendency (mean, median, and mode) and variability (range, interquartile range or IQR, and standard deviation) in order to make inferences with normal distributions.	Data Distribution Representing Data Variability
M.9 (C)	Distinguish the purposes and differences among types of research, including surveys, experiments, and observational studies.	Designing a Study

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M.9 (D)	Use data from a sample to estimate population mean or population proportion.	
		Standard Deviation
M.9 (E)	Analyze marketing claims based on graphs and statistics from electronic and print media and justify the validity of stated or implied conclusions.	
		Misleading Graphs
		Representing Data
M.9 (F)	Use regression methods available through technology to model linear and exponential functions, interpret correlations, and make predictions.	
		Equations of Exponential Functions
M.10.	Mathematical modeling in social sciences. The student applies mathematical processes to design a study and use graphical, numerical, and analytical techniques to communicate the results of the study. The student is expected to:	
M.10 (A)	Formulate a meaningful question, determine the data needed to answer the question, gather the appropriate data, analyze the data, and draw reasonable conclusions.	
		Designing a Study
		Performance Task: Super Survey Simulator
M.10 (B)	Communicate methods used, analyses conducted, and conclusions drawn for a data-analysis project through the use of one or more of the following: a written report, a visual display, an oral report, or a multi-media presentation.	
		Performance Task: Super Survey Simulator