College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS)	Serie de Preparación para el GED : Matemáticas (Digital)
NF.C Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering. Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as 1/2. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. (4.NF.2)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.C Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples. Find the greatest common factor of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100 and the least common multiple of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12. Use the distributive property to express a sum of two whole numbers 1–100 with a common factor as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor. For example, express 36 + 8 as 4 (9 + 2). (6.NS.4)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Propiedades de los números y formas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. Understand a rational number as a point on the number line. Extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to represent points on the line and in the plane with negative number coordinates. (6.NS.6)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. Recognize opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the number line; recognize that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself, e.g., –(–3) = 3, and that 0 is its own opposite. (6.NS.6a)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. Understand signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate plane; recognize that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across one or both axes. (6.NS.6b)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. Find and position integers and other rational numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram; find and position pairs of integers and other rational numbers on a coordinate plane. (6.NS.6c)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers. (6.NS.7)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram. For example, interpret –3 > –7 as a statement that –3 is located to the right of –7 on a number line oriented from left to right. (6.NS.7a)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts. For example, write –3º C > –7º C to express the fact that –3º C is warmer than –7º C. (6.NS.7b)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas

College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS)	Serie de Preparación para el GED : Matemáticas (Digital)
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. Understand the absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line; interpret absolute value as magnitude for a positive or negative quantity in a real-world situation. For example, for an account balance of −30 dollars, write |−30| = 30 to describe the size of the debt in dollars. (6.NS.7c)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order. For example, recognize that an account balance less than −30 dollars represents a debt greater than 30 dollars. (6.NS.7d)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Apply and extend previous understandings of addition and subtraction to add and subtract rational numbers; represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram. (7.NS.1)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. For example, if a check is written for the same amount as a deposit, made to the same checking account, the result is a zero increase or decrease in the account balance. (7.NS.1a)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Understand $p + q$ as the number located a distance |q| from p, in the positive or negative direction depending on whether q is positive or negative. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Interpret sums of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts. (7.NS.1b)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Understand subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive inverse, $p − q = p + (−q)$. Show that the distance between two rational numbers on the number line is the absolute value of their difference, and apply this principle in real-world contexts. (7.NS.1c)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers. (7.NS.1d)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Números Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers. (7.NS.2)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Propiedades de los números y formas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Understand that multiplication is extended from fractions to rational numbers by requiring that operations continue to satisfy the properties of operations, particularly the distributive property, leading to products such as $(−1)(−1) = 1$ and the rules for multiplying signed numbers. Interpret products of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts. (7.NS.2a)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Propiedades de los números y formas

College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS)	Serie de Preparación para el GED : Matemáticas (Digital)
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Understand that integers can be divided, provided that the divisor is not zero, and every quotient of integers (with non-zero divisor) is a rational number. If p and q are integers, then –(p/q) = (–p)/q = p/(–q). Interpret quotients of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts. (7.NS.2b)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Propiedades de los números y formas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers. (7.NS.2c)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Propiedades de los números y formas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Convert a rational number to a decimal using long division; know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or eventually repeats. (7.NS.2d)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Operaciones matemáticas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Propiedades de los números y formas
NS.D Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers. (7.NS.3)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Math Word Problems Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Exponentes y raíces
NS.D Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems. Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations. (6.RP.3)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Razones y porcentajes Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones
NS.D Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems. Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units. For example, if a person walks 1/2 mile in each 1/4 hour, compute the unit rate as the complex fraction 1/2/1/4 miles per hour, equivalently 2 miles per hour. (7.RP.1)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Razones y porcentajes Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones
NS.D Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems. Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin. (7.RP.2a)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Diagramas y fráficas
NS.D Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems. Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error. (7.RP.3) [Also see 7.G.1 and G.MG.2]	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Math Word Problems Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Razones y porcentajes Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Ratios and Proportions
MD.B Represent and interpret data. Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step "how many more" and "how many less" problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs. For example, draw a bar graph in which each square in the bar graph might represent 5 pets. (3.MD.3)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Diagramas y fráficas

College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS)	Serie de Preparación para el GED : Matemáticas (Digital)
G.D Solve real-life and mathematical problems involving angle, measure, area, surface area, and volume. Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle. (7.G.4)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Propiedades y operaciones geométricas
G.D Solve real-life and mathematical problems involving angle, measure, area, surface area, and volume. Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, volume and surface area of two- and three- dimensional objects composed of triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and right prisms. (7.G.6) [Also see G.GMD.3]	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Propiedades y operaciones geométricas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Teorema de pitágoras Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Figuras sólidas
G.D Understand and apply the Teorema de pitágoras. Apply the Teorema de pitágoras to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions. (8.G.7)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Teorema de pitágoras
G.D Understand and apply the Teorema de pitágoras. Apply the Teorema de pitágoras to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system. (8.G.8)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Propiedades y operaciones geométricas
G.GMD.E Explain volume formulas and use them to solve problems. Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve problems.* (G.GMD.3) [Also see 7.G.6]	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Propiedades y operaciones geométricas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Figuras sólidas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Figuras compuestas
G.MG.E Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations. Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations (e.g., persons per square mile, BTUs per cubic foot).* (G.MG.2) [Also see 7.RP.3]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones
EE.C Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions. Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers. (6.EE.2)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Teorema de pitágoras Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Propiedades y operaciones geométricas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Figuras sólidas
EE.C Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions. Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers. For example, express the calculation "Subtract y from 5" as 5 – y. (6.EE.2a)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Figuras sólidas
EE.C Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions. Identify parts of an expression using mathematical terms (sum, term, product, factor, quotient, coefficient); view one or more parts of an expression as a single entity. For example, describe the expression 2 (8 + 7) as a product of two factors; view (8 + 7) as both a single entity and a sum of two terms. (6.EE.2b)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Figuras sólidas

College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS)	*Serie de Preparación para el GED* : Matemáticas (Digital)
EE.C Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions. Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations). For example, use the formulas $V = s3$ and $A = 6 s2$ to find the volume and surface area of a cube with sides of length s = 1/2. (6.EE.2c)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Figuras compuestas
EE.C Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities. Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understand that a variable can represent an unknown number, or, depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set. (6.EE.6)	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Interpretación y escritura de expresiones Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > El valor desconocido en expresiones polinomiales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > El valor desconocido en expresiones lineales
EE.C Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities. Write an inequality of the form x > c or x < c to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem. Recognize that inequalities of the form x > c or x < c have infinitely many solutions; represent solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams. (6.EE.8)	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Desigualdades de una variable
EE.D Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients. (7.EE.1)	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Interpretación y escritura de expresiones Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Sumar y restar expresiones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Multiplicar y factorizar expresiones lineales
EE.D Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations. Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies. For example: If a woman making $25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional 1/10 of her salary an hour, or $2.50, for a new salary of $27.50. If you want to place a towel bar 9 3/4 inches long in the center of a door that is 27 1/2 inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation. (7.EE.3)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Math Word Problems Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Exponentes y raíces
EE.D Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations. Use variables to represent quantities in a real-world or mathematical problem, and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve problems by reasoning about the quantities. (7.EE.4) [Also see A.CED.1 and A.REI.3]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Ecuaciones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Sistemas de ecuaciones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Desigualdades de una variable

College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS)	Serie de Preparación para el GED : Matemáticas (Digital)
EE.D Work with radicals and integer exponents. Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions. For example, $32 \times 3 \ (-5) = 3(-3) = (1/3)3 = 1/27$. (8.EE.1) [Also see F.IF.8b]	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Exponentes y raíces Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Más sobre los exponentes y las raíces
EE.D Work with radicals and integer exponents. Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x2 = p$ and $x3 = p$, where p is a positive rational number. Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes. Know that √2 is irrational. (8.EE.2) [Also see A.REI.2]	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Exponentes y raíces Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Más sobre los exponentes y las raíces Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Multiplicar y dividir expresiones polinomiales
EE.D Work with radicals and integer exponents. Perform operations with numbers expressed in scientific notation, including problems where both decimal and scientific notation are used. Use scientific notation and choose units of appropriate size for measurements of very large or very small quantities (e.g., use millimeters per year for seafloor spreading). Interpret scientific notation that has been generated by technology. (8.EE.4) [Also see N.Q.3]	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Exponentes y raíces Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Más sobre los exponentes y las raíces
EE.D Understand the connections between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations. Graph proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope of the graph. Compare two different proportional relationships represented in different ways. For example, compare a distance-time graph to a distance-time equation to determine which of two moving objects has greater speed. (8.EE.5) [Also see 7.RP.2b]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Graficar en un plano de coordenadas
EE.D Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations. Solve linear equations in one variable. (8.EE.7) [Also see A.REI.3]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Ecuaciones lineales
N.RN.E Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents. Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents. (N.RN.2)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Exponentes y raíces Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Multiplicar y dividir expresiones polinomiales
N.Q.E Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems. 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.* (N.Q.1)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Math Word Problems Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Exponentes y raíces Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con números racionales > Razones y porcentajes Resolución de problemas cuantitativos en geometría > Elección e interpretación de unidades
A.SSE.E Interpret the structure of expressions. Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. For example, see $x4 - y4$ as $(x2)2 - (y2)2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x2 - y2)(x2 + y2)$. (A.SSE.2) [Also see 7.EE.2]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Factorizar expresiones polinomiales

College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS)	Serie de Preparación para el GED : Matemáticas (Digital)
A.SSE.E Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems. Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.* (A.SSE.3) [Also see 7.EE.2]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Factorizar expresiones polinomiales
A.APR.E Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials. 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. (A.APR.1) [Note from panel: Emphasis should be on operations with polynomials.]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Sumando y restando expresiones polinomiales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Multiplicar y dividir expresiones polinomiales
A.CED.E Create equations that describe numbers or relationships. 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.* (A.CED.1) [Also see 7.EE.4, 7.EE.4a, and 7.EE.4b]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Interpretación y escritura de expresiones Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Sumar y restar expresiones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Multiplicar y factorizar expresiones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > El valor desconocido en expresiones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Sistemas de ecuaciones lineales
A.CED.E Create equations that describe numbers or relationships. Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.* (A.CED.2)	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Interpretación y escritura de expresiones Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Sumar y restar expresiones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > Multiplicar y factorizar expresiones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con expresiones > El valor desconocido en expresiones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Desigualdades de una variable Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Sistemas de ecuaciones lineales
A.REI.E Solve equations and inequalities in one variable. Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters. (A.REI.3) [Also see 7.EE.4, 7.EE.4a, 7.EE.4b, and 8.EE.7]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Ecuaciones lineales Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Desigualdades de una variable Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Valor de interés
A.REI.E Solve equations and inequalities in one variable. Solve quadratic equations in one variable. (A.REI.4)	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Resolviendo ecuaciones cuadráticas
A.REI.E Solve systems of equations. Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables. (A.REI.6) [Also see 8.EE.8b]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con ecuaciones > Sistemas de ecuaciones lineales

College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS)	Serie de Preparación para el GED : Matemáticas (Digital)
F.D Define, evaluate, and compare functions. Understand that a function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output. The graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and the corresponding output.22 (8.F.1) [Also see F.IF.1]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Comprendiendo funciones
F.D Define, evaluate, and compare functions. Interpret the equation y = mx + b as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear. For example, the function A = s2 giving the area of a square as a function of its side length is not linear because its graph contains the points (1,1), (2,4) and (3,9), which are not on a straight line. (8.F.3)	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones lineales
F.D Use functions to model relationships between quantities. Construct a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities. Determine the rate of change and initial value of the function from a description of a relationship or from two (x, y) values, including reading these from a table or from a graph. Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values. (8.F.4) [Also see F.BF.1 and F.LE.5]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Graficar en un plano de coordenadas Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Interpretación de la tasa de cambio de funciones
F.D Use functions to model relationships between quantities. Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function that has been described verbally. (8.F.5) [Also see A.REI.10 and F.IF.7]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones
F.IF.E Understand the concept of a function and use function notation. 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). (F.IF.1) [Also see 8.F.1]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones
F.IF.E Understand the concept of a function and use function notation. Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context. (F.IF.2)	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Usando notación de funciones
F.IF.E Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context. 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.* (F.IF.5)	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > El dominio y el rango en las funciones
F.IF.E Analyze functions using different representations. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.* (F.IF.7) [Also see 8.F.5]	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Ecuaciones lineales de dos variables

College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS)	Serie de Preparación para el GED : Matemáticas (Digital)
F.IF.E Analyze functions using different representations. Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). For example, given a linear function represented by a table of values and a linear function represented by an algebraic expression, determine which function has the greater rate of change. (F.IF.9)	Resolución de problemas algebraicos con gráficas y funciones > Funciones
SP.C Develop understanding of statistical variability. Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number. (6.SP.3)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Rango, moda, mediana, y media
SP.D Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. Develop a probability model and use it to find probabilities of events. Compare probabilities from a model to observed frequencies; if the agreement is not good, explain possible sources of the discrepancy. (7.SP.7)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Determinando la probabilidad
SP.D Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to determine probabilities of events. For example, if a student is selected at random from a class, find the probability that Jane will be selected and the probability that a girl will be selected. (7.SP.7a)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Determinando la probabilidad
SP.D Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs. (7.SP.8a)	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Determinando la probabilidad Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Permutaciones, combinaciones, y técnicas de conteo
SP.D Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data. Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities. Describe patterns such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association, and nonlinear association. (8.SP.1) [Also see S.ID.1]	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Diagramas y fráficas Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Rango, moda, mediana, y media
S.ID.E Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurable variable. Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). (S.ID.1) [Also see 6.SP.4 and 8.SP.1]	Resolución de problemas cuantitativos con datos y estadísticas > Diagramas y fráficas