**Math 8 Standards**

(Listed in the order they appear throughout the school year)

Standard Clusters: Format:

NS = Number Systems (Grade level. Standard Cluster. Standard Number)

EE = Expressions and Equations 8.EE.1 is 8th grade, Expressions and Equations, Standard 1.

F = Functions

SP = Statistics and Probability

G = Geometry

A.REI = Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities

**(7.EE.1)** Solve real-world and mathematical problems from a variety of cultural contexts, including those of Montana American Indians, involving the four operations with rational numbers. [Computations with rational numbers extend the rules for manipulating fractions to complex fractions] (7.NS.3)

apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.

**(6.EE.2)** 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 = ½.

**(6.EE.7)** Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form x + p = q and px = q for cases in which p, q, and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.

**(8.EE.7b)** Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms.

**(8.EE.7a)** Solve linear equations in one variable. o Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions. Show which of these possibilities is the case by successively transforming the given equation into simpler forms, until an equivalent equation of the form x = a, a = a, or a = b results (where a and b are different numbers).

**(HS.A-REI.3)** Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.

**(8.F.4)** 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.5)** 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.1)** 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. [Function notation is not required in Grade 8.]

**(8.F.2)** 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.

**(8.F.3)** 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.EE.5)** 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.6)** Use similar triangles to explain why the slope m is the same between any two distinct points on a non-vertical line in the coordinate plane; derive the equation y = mx for a line through the origin and the equation y = mx + b for a line intercepting the vertical axis at b.

**(HS.A-REI.12)** Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a 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.

**(8.EE.8a)** Understand that solutions to a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of intersection of their graphs, because points of intersection satisfy both equations simultaneously.

**(8.EE.8b)** Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection. For example, 3x + 2y = 5 and 3x + 2y = 6 have no solution because 3x + 2y cannot simultaneously be 5 and 6.

**(8.EE.8)** Solve real-world and mathematical problems from a variety of cultural contexts, including those of Montana American Indians, leading to two linear equations in two variables. For example, given coordinates for two pairs of points, determine whether the line through the first pair of points intersects the line through the second pair.

**(8.NS.1)** Understand informally that every number has a decimal expansion; for rational numbers show that the decimal expansion repeats eventually, and convert a decimal expansion which repeats eventually into a rational number.

**(8.SP.1)** 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.2)** Know that straight lines are widely used to model relationships between two quantitative variables. For scatter plots that suggest a linear association, informally fit a straight line, and informally assess the model fit by judging the closeness of the data points to the line.

**(8.SP.3)** Use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, interpreting the slope and intercept. For example, in a linear model for a biology experiment, interpret a slope of 1.5 cm/hr as meaning that an additional hour of sunlight each day is associated with an additional 1.5 cm in mature plant height.

**(8.SP.4)** Understand that patterns of association can also be seen in bivariate categorical data by displaying frequencies and relative frequencies in a two-way table. Construct and interpret a two-way table summarizing data including data from Montana American Montana Mathematics Content Standards.

**(6.SP.4)** Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.

**(8.G.5)** Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles. For example, arrange three copies of the same triangle so that the sum of the three angles appears to form a line, and give an argument in terms of transversals why this is so.

**(8.EE.2)** 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.NS.2)** Use rational approximations of irrational numbers to compare the size of irrational numbers, locate them approximately on a number line diagram, and estimate the value of expressions (e.g., π2 ). For example, by truncating the decimal expansion of √2, show that √2 is between 1 and 2, then between 1.4 and 1.5, and explain how to continue on to get better approximations.

**(8.G.6)** Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.

**(8.G.7)** Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions. For example, determine the unknown height of a Plains Indian tipi when given the side length and radius.

**(8.G.8)** Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.

Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations from a variety of cultural contexts, including those of Montana American Indians: o Lines are taken to lines, and line segments to line segments of the same length.

**(8.G.1)** Angles are taken to angles of the same measure. Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines.

**(8.G.2)** Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, and translations. Given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them.

**(8.G.3)** Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures from a variety of cultural contexts, including those of Montana American Indians, using coordinates.

**(8.G.4)** Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, translations, and dilations; given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the similarity between them.

**(8.EE.1)** Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions. For example, 32 × 3–5 = 3–3 = 1/33 = 1/27.

**(8.EE.3)** Use numbers expressed in the form of a single digit times a whole-number power of 10 to estimate very large or very small quantities, and to express how many times as much one is than the other. For example, estimate the population of the United States as 3 times 108 and the population of the world as 7 times 109, and determine that the world population is more than 20 times larger.

**(8.EE.4)** 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.G.9)** Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.