

NYS

NYS Plus Mathematics Learning Standards

Number and Quantity
The Complex Number System ~~(CN)~~

	Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018	Additional Information/Notes
Cluster B. Represent complex numbers and their operations on the complex plane.	w5 72(over)IT			

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Number and Quantity
The Complex Number System ~~(CN)~~

		Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018	Additional Information/Notes
Cluster	C. Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations.	N-CN.C.8+	Extend polynomial identities to the complex numbers. For example, rewrite $x^2 + 4$ as $(x + 2i)(x - 2i)$.	NO CHANGE.	
		N-CN.C.9+			

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Number and Quantity
Vector and Matrix Quantities (N/M)

	Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018 9	Additional Information/Notes
Cluster B. Perform operations on vectors.				

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Number and Quantity
Vector and Matrix Quantities (N/M)

		Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018	Additional Information/Notes
Cluster	B. Perform operations on vectors.	N-VM.B.5+	Multiply a vector by a scalar.	Multiply a vector by a scalar analytically and geometrically.	Used clear and concise language
		N-VM.B.5a+	Represent scalar multiplication graphically by scaling vectors and possibly reversing their direction; perform scalar multiplication componentwise, e.g., as $c(x, y) = (cx, cy)$.	REMOVE STANDARD	By adding analytically and geometrically in previous standard N-VM.B.5+
		N-VM.B.5b+	Compute the magnitude of a scalar multiple cv using $\ cv\ = c v$. Compute the direction of cv knowing along v (for $c > 0$) or against v (for $c < 0$).	REMOVE STANDARD	By adding analytically and geometrically in previous standard N-VM.B.5+

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**Number and Quantity
Vector and Matrix Quantities (N/VM)**

	Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018	Additional Information/Notes
Cluster C. Perform operations on matrices and use matrices in applications.	N-VM.C.6+	Use matrices to represent and manipulate data, e.g., to represent payoffs or incidence relationships in a network.	Use matrices to represent and model real world situations. For example networks	"Data" is too vague and gaming implies gambling.
	N-VM.C.7+	Multiply matrices by scalars to produce new matrices, e.g., as when all of the payoffs in a game are doubled.	Multiply matrices by scalars.	Used clear and concise language.
	N-VM.C.8+	Add, subtract, and multiply matrices of appropriate dimensions.	Add, subtract, and multiply matrices.	Used clear and concise language.
	N-VM.C.9+	Understand that, unlike multiplication of numbers, matrix multiplication for square matrices is not a commutative operation, but still satisfies the associative and distributive properties.	Determine if matrices are a group under addition and multiplication.	Had been formally named as a concept (2005 AN1 standards) Use concise, mathematical language where appropriate.
	N-VM.C.10+	Understand that the zero and identity matrices play a role in matrix addition and multiplication similar to the role of 0 and 1 in the real numbers. The determinant of a square matrix is nonzero if and only if the matrix has a multiplicative inverse.	REMOVE STANDARD	Standard is redundant with rewording of NVM.C.9+
	N-VM.C.11+	Multiply a vector (regarded as a matrix with one column) by a matrix of suitable dimensions to produce another vector. Work with matrices as transformations of vectors.	Use matrices to perform linear transformations in the plane. For example multiplying a vector by 2x2 matrix.	Used clear and concise language.
	N-VM.C.12+	Work with 2×2 matrices as transformations of the plane, and interpret the absolute value of the determinant in terms of area.	Calculate and interpret the determinant of a matrix. For example: calculating area	Used clear and concise language.

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Algebra

Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions (A-APR)

		Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018	Additional Information/Notes
Cluster	D. Rewrite rational expressions.	A-APR.D.7+	Understand that rational expressions form a system analogous to the rational numbers, closed under addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division by a nonzero rational expression; add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational expressions.	NO CHANGE.	

NYSP Plus Mathematics Learning Standards

Algebra

Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities (REI)

Standard
Code

Current Standard

Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018

Additional Information/Notes

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Functions
Building Functions (BF)

		Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018	Additional Information/Notes
Cluster	A. Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities.	F-BF.A.1c+	Compose functions. For example, if $T(y)$ is the temperature in the atmosphere as a function of height, and $h(t)$ is the height of a weather balloon as a function of time, then $T(h(t))$ is the temperature at the location of the weather balloon as a function of time.	NO CHANGE.	

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Functions
Building Functions (BF)

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Cluster	F-BF.B.3*	ADDITION		
		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		
B. Build new functions from existing functions.				

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Functions

Trigonometric Functions (FF)

		Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018	Additional Information/Notes
Cluster	A. Extend the domain of trigonometric functions using the unit circle.	F-TF.A.3+	Use special triangles to determine geometrically the values of sine, cosine, and tangent, and use the unit circle to express the values of sine, cosine, and tangent of $\pi - x$ in terms of their values for x , where x is any real number.	Move standard to Geometry (limited to degrees and quadrants 1 and 2 on the unit circle). The rest of the standard is removed.	Since we are including the Laws of Sines and Cosines in Geometry to include all triangles (instead of limited to right triangles), we need to address using trigonometric ratios of obtuse angles. It's also a logical introduction of the unit circle, which is built upon in Algebra II in F.TF.2. The angles are specified here to restrict angle measurement to degrees, and to focus on the special triangles for the introduction of the unit circle.
		F-TF.A.4+	Use the unit circle to explain symmetry (odd and		

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NYS

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Geometry

Similarity, Right Triangles and Trigonometry-~~(SR)~~

Standard
Code

Current Standard

[REDACTED]

Additional Information/Notes

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Geometry

Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations (GGPE)

	Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018	Additional Information/Notes
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Cluster

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Geometry

Geometric Measurement and Dimension (GMD)

Standard Code	Current Standard	Revised Standard Recommendation for 2018
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