MAFS.912.A-REI.2.4	Solve quadratic equations in one variable.
	a. Use the method of completing the square to transform any
	quadratic equation in x into an equation of the form $(x - p)^2 = q$ that
	has the same solutions. Derive the guadratic formula from this
	form.
	b. 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 $a + hi$ for real numbers a and h
Item Types	Editing Task Choice – May require choosing steps in a derivation of the
item rypes	auadratic formula
	quadratic formula.
	Equation Editor May require creating a value or an expression
	Equation Eultor – May require creating a value of an expression.
	CPID May require dragging and dranning taxt to complete the derivation
	GRID – Way require dragging and drop toxt to complete the derivation
	of the quadratic formula, or to drag and drop text to complete steps for
	solving a quadratic equation.
	Het Text May require rearranging equations
	Hot Text – May require real ranging equations.
	Matching Item- May require matching quadratic equations with the type of
	solution (complex or real)
	solution (complex of real).
	Multiple Choice – May require selecting a value or an expression from a list.
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	Multiselect – May require selecting multiple values.
	Open Response – May require writing an explanation of a step in a solution.
Clarifications	Students will rewrite a quadratic equation in vertex form by completing the
	square.
	Students will use the vertex form of a quadratic equation to complete steps
	in the derivation of the quadratic formula.
	Students will solve a simple quadratic equation by inspection or by taking
	square roots.
	Students will solve a quadratic equation by choosing an appropriate method
	(i.e., completing the square, the quadratic formula, or factoring).
	Students will validate why taking the square root of both sides when solving
	a quadratic equation will yield two solutions.
	Students will recognize that the quadratic formula can be used to find
	complex solutions.

Assessment Limits	In items that require the student to transform a quadratic equation to vertex form, the coefficient of the linear term must be an even factor of the coefficient of the quadratic term.
	In items that require the student to solve a simple quadratic equation by inspection or by taking square roots, equations should be in the form $ax^2 = c$ or $ax^2 + d = c$ , where $a$ , $c$ , and $d$ are rational numbers and where $c$ is not an integer that is a perfect square and $c - d$ is not an integer that is a perfect square.
	In items that allow the student to choose the method for solving a quadratic equation, equations should be in the form $ax^2 + bx + c = d$ , where a, b, c, and d are integers.
	Items may require the student to recognize that a solution is nonreal but should not require the student to find a nonreal solution.
Stimulus Attributes	The formula must be given in the item for items that can only be solved using the quadratic formula.
	Items should be set in a mathematical context.
	Items may use function notation.
Response Attributes	Items may require the student to complete a missing step in the derivation of the quadratic formula.
	Items may require the student to recognize equivalent solutions to the quadratic equation.
	Responses with square roots should require the student to rewrite the square root so that the radicand has no square factors.
Calculator	Neutral

## Algebra 1 EOC Item Specifications Florida Standards Assessments

