MAFS.912.A-REI.4.11	Explain why the x-coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$ intersect are the solutions of the equation $f(x) = g(x)$; find the solutions approximately (e.g., using technology to graph the functions, make tables of values, or find successive approximations). Include cases where $f(x)$ and/or $g(x)$ are linear, polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, and logarithmic functions.
Also assesses	
MAFS.912.A-REI.4.10	Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).
Item Types	Equation Editor – May require creating a value, an equation, or an expression.
	GRID – May require identifying points where $f(x) = g(x)$.
	Hot Text – May require dragging labels to a graph or dragging and dropping numbers and symbols to complete a solution.
	Matching Item – May require choosing ordered pairs that are solutions of a function.
	Multiple Choice – May require selecting a value or an expression from a list.
	Multiselect – May require selecting multiple values.
	Open Response – May require creating a written response.
	Table Item – May require completing missing cells in a table.
Clarifications	Students will find a solution or an approximate solution for $f(x) = g(x)$ using a graph.
	Students will find a solution or an approximate solution for $f(x) = g(x)$ using a table of values.
	Students will find a solution or an approximate solution for $f(x) = g(x)$ using successive approximations that give the solution to a given place value.
	Students will justify why the intersection of two functions is a solution to $f(x) = g(x)$.
	Students will verify if a set of ordered pairs is a solution of a function.
Assessment Limits	In items where a function is represented by an equation, the function may be an exponential function with no more than one translation, a linear function, or a quadratic function.

	In items where a function is represented by a graph or table, the
	function may be any continuous function.
Stimulus Attributes	Items may be set in a mathematical or real-world context.
	Items may use function notation.
	Items must designate the place value accuracy necessary for approximate solutions.
Response Attributes	Items may require the student to complete a missing step in an algebraic justification of the solution of $f(x) = g(x)$.
	Items may require the student to explain the role of the <i>x</i> -coordinate and the <i>y</i> -coordinate in the intersection of $f(x) = g(x)$.
	Items may require the student to explain a process.
	Items may require the student to record successive approximations used to find the solution of $f(x) = g(x)$.
Calculator	Neutral

Sample Item			Item Type		
bumpie			Equation Editor		
Cora is	using suc	cessive a	approximations to estimate a positive solution to $f(x) = g(x)$, where $f(x) = x^2 + 13$ and		
g(x) = 3x + 14. The table shows her results for different input values of x.					
x	f(x)	g(x)]		
0	13	14			
1	14	17			
2	17	20			
3	22	23			
4	29	26			
3.5	25.25	24.5			
Lise Cora's process to find the positive solution, to the pearest tenth, of $f(x) = q(x)$					
Use cold s process to find the positive solution, to the heatest tenth, of $r(x) = g(x)$.					
$(\bullet, \bullet, \bullet, \bullet, \bullet) \otimes$					
4 5 6					