ALGEBRA II REGENTS NEXT GENERATION LEARNING STANDARDS

Sections refer to the *Algebra II Course Workbook with Regents Questions* (2025-2026).
Next Generation Standards new to Algebra II are underlined.

Standard	***Description***	***Sections***
N.RN	**The Real Number System**	
Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents.		
N.RN.1	Explore how the meaning of rational exponents follows from extending the properties of integer exponents.	6.6
N.RN.2	Convert between radical expressions and expressions with rational exponents using the properties of exponents. *Note*: All radical expressions involving variables assume the variables are representing positive numbers. Includes expressions with variable factors, such as $\sqrt[3]{27x^5y^3}$, being equivalent to $(27x^5y^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ which equals $3x^{\frac{5}{3}}y$.	6.6
N.CN	**The Complex Number System**	
Perform arithmetic operations with complex numbers.		
N.CN.1	Know there is a complex number i such that $i^2 = -1$, and every complex number has the form $a + bi$ with a and b real.	3.1
N.CN.2	Use the relation $i^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers. *Note*: asks include simplifying powers of i.	3.2

A.SSE	**Seeing Structures in Expressions**	
Interpret the structure of expressions.		
A.SSE.2	Recognize and use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. a) $81x^4 - 16y^4$ is equivalent to $(9x^2)^2 - (4y^2)^2$ or $(9x^2 - 4y^2)(9x^2 + 4y^2)$ or $(3x + 2y)(3x - 2y)(9x^2 + 4y^2)$ b) $\frac{x^2+4}{x^2+3}$ is equivalent to $\frac{(x^2+3)+1}{x^2+3} = \frac{x^2+3}{x^2+3} + \left(\frac{1}{x^2+3}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2+3}$ c) $3x^3 - 5x^2 - 48x + 80$ is equivalent to $3x(x^2 - 16) - 5(x^2 - 16)$, which when factored completely is $(3x - 5)(x + 4)(x - 4)$ *Notes*: Includes factoring by grouping and factoring the sum and difference of cubes. Tasks are limited to polynomial, rational, or exponential expressions. Quadratic expressions include leading coefficients other than 1.	1.1, 2.1, 5.5, 7.2, 7.5, 8.2, 8.6
Write expressions in equivalent forms to reveal their characteristics.		
A.SSE.3	Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression. a) <u>Factor quadratic expressions including leading coefficients other than 1 to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.</u> c) Use the properties of exponents to rewrite exponential expressions. *Note*: Tasks include rewriting exponential expressions with rational coefficients in the exponent.	2.1, 5.5, 8.2, 8.6

A.APR	**Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions**	
Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials.		
A.APR.2	Apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a, the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.	5.4
A.APR.3	Identify zeros of polynomial functions when suitable factorizations are available.	5.6
Rewrite rational expressions.		
A.APR.6	Rewrite rational expressions in different forms: Write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$.	5.2, 5.3

A.CED	**Creating Equations**	
Create equations that describe numbers or relationships.		
A.CED.1	Create equations and inequalities in one variable to represent a real-world context. *Note*: This is strictly the development of the model (equation/inequality). Tasks include linear, quadratic, rational, and exponential functions.	2.2, 7.7, 8.5, 8.7, 10.1 – 10.3

A.REI	**Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities**	
Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning.		
A.REI.1	b) Explain each step when solving rational or radical equations as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.	6.3, 7.6
A.REI.2	Solve rational and radical equations in one variable, identify extraneous solutions, and explain how they arise. *Note*: Radical equations may include but are not limited to those of the form $x^{\frac{3}{5}} = 8$ and $3x^{\frac{3}{4}} + 5 = 86$.	6.3, 6.6, 7.6
Solve equations and inequalities in one variable.		
A.REI.4	Solve quadratic equations in one variable. Solutions may include simplifying radicals. b) Solve quadratic equations by: i) inspection, ii) taking square roots, iii) factoring, iv) completing the square, v) the quadratic formula, and vi) graphing. Write complex solutions in $a + bi$ form. Notes: i) An example for inspection would be $x^2 = -81$, where a student should know that the solutions would include $\pm 9i$. iv) An example where students need to factor out a leading coefficient while completing the square would be $4x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0$.	2.2, 2.3, 3.3
Solve systems of equations.		
A.REI.7	b) Solve a system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically. e.g., Find the points of intersection between the line $y = -3x$ and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 3$. *Note*: Conics are limited to parabolas and circles.	4.2, 5.11

Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.		
A.REI.11	Given the equations $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$: i) recognize that each x-coordinate of the intersection(s) is the solution to the equation $f(x) = g(x)$; ii) find the solutions approximately using technology to graph the functions or make tables of values; iii) find the solution of $f(x) < g(x)$ or $f(x) \leq g(x)$ graphically; and iv) interpret the solution in context. *Note*: Tasks include cases where $f(x)$ and/or $g(x)$ are linear, polynomial, absolute value, square root, cube root, trigonometric, exponential, and logarithmic functions.	12.5, 12.6

F.IF	**Interpreting Functions**	
Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.		
F.IF.3	Recognize that a sequence is a function whose domain is a subset of the integers. *Note*: In Algebra II, sequences will be defined/written recursively and explicitly in subscript notation.	13.1 – 13.3
Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context.		
F.IF.4	For a function that models a relationship between two quantities: i) interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities; and ii) sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. *Notes*: Algebra II key features include: intercepts, zeros; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maxima and minima; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity. Tasks may involve real-world context and may include polynomial, square root, cube root, exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric functions.	2.3, 5.8, 5.9, 6.4, 7.8, 8.3, 9.2, 11.8 – 1.10, 12.1
F.IF.6	Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function over a specified interval. *Notes*: Functions may be presented by function notation, a table of values, or graphically. Algebra II tasks have a real-world context and may involve polynomial, square root, cube root, exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric functions.	12.4

Analyze functions using different representations.		
F.IF.7	Graph functions and show key features of the graph by hand and using technology when appropriate. c) Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. e) Graph cube root, exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior; and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude. *Note*: Trigonometric functions include $\sin(x)$, $\cos(x)$ and $\tan(x)$.	5.9, 6.4, 7.8, 8.3, 9.2, 11.8, 1.10
F.IF.8	Write a function in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function. b) Use the properties of exponents to interpret exponential functions, and classify them as representing exponential growth or decay. *Note*: Tasks also include real world problems that involve compounding growth/decay ($A = P\left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{n}\right)\right)^{nt}$) and continuous compounding growth/decay ($A = Pe^{rt}$).	8.5, 8.7, 10.1, 10.2
F.IF.9	Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). *Note*: Tasks may involve polynomial, square root, cube root, exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric functions.	12.1

F.BF	Building Functions	
Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities.		
F.BF.1	Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities. a) Determine a function from context. Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context. b) Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations. e.g., Build a function that models the temperature of a cooling body by adding a constant function to a decaying exponential, and relate these functions to the model. *Note*: Tasks may involve linear functions, quadratic functions, and exponential functions.	5.1, 5.10, 7.7, 8.5, 8.7, 10.1, 10.2
F.BF.2	Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms. *Note*: In Algebra II, sequences will be defined/written recursively and explicitly in subscript notation.	13.1 – 13.3
Build new functions from existing functions.		
F.BF.3	b) Using $f(x)+k$, $kf(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x+k)$: i) identify the effect on the graph when replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x)+k$, $kf(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x+k)$ for specific values of k (both positive and negative); ii) find the value of k given the graphs; iii) write a new function using the value of k; and iv) use technology to experiment with cases and explore the effects on the graph. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs. Note: Algebra II tasks may involve polynomial, square root, cube root, exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric functions.	2.4, 5.10, 11.9, 12.2
F.BF.4	Find inverse functions. a) Find the inverse of a one-to-one function both algebraically and graphically.	12.3
F.BF.5	a) <u>Understand inverse relationships between exponents and logarithms algebraically and graphically.</u>	9.1, 9.4, 12.3
F.BF.6	<u>Represent and evaluate the sum of a finite arithmetic or finite geometric series, using summation (sigma) notation.</u>	13.4 – 13.6
F.BF.7	<u>Explore the derivation of the formulas for finite arithmetic and finite geometric series. Use the formulas to solve problems.</u>	13.5, 13.6

F.LE	**Linear, Quadratic and Exponential Models**	
Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems.		
F.LE.2	Construct a linear or exponential function symbolically given: i) a graph; ii) a description of the relationship; iii) two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).	8.4
F.LE.4	Use logarithms to solve exponential equations, such as $ab^{ct} = d$ (where a, b, c, and d are real numbers and $b > 0$) and evaluate the logarithm using technology.	9.4, 9.5
Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model.		
F.LE.5	Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context. *Note*: Algebra II tasks have a real-world context and exponential functions are not limited to integer domains.	*throughout*

F.TF	**Trigonometric Functions**	
Extend the domain of trigonometric functions using the unit circle.		
F.TF.1	Understand radian measure of an angle as the length of the arc on the unit circle subtended by the angle.	11.2
F.TF.2	Apply concepts of the unit circle in the coordinate plane to calculate the values of the six trigonometric functions given angles in radian measure.	11.3 – 11.5
F.TF.4	Use the unit circle to explain symmetry (odd and even) and periodicity of trigonometric functions. Note: Focus of this standard is on $\cos(x)$, $\sin(x)$ and $\tan(x)$.	11.8
Model periodic phenomena with trigonometric functions.		
F.TF.5	Choose trigonometric functions to model periodic phenomena with specified amplitude, frequency, horizontal shift, and midline.	11.11
Prove and apply trigonometric identities.		
F.TF.8	Prove the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$. Find the value of any of the six trigonometric functions given any other trigonometric function value and when necessary find the quadrant of the angle.	11.5, 11.6

S.ID	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	
Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable.		
S.ID.4	a) Recognize whether or not a normal curve is appropriate for a given data set. b) If appropriate, determine population percentages using a graphing calculator for an appropriate normal curve.	15.3, 15.4
Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables.		
S.ID.6	Represent bivariate data on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables' values are related. *Note*: It's important to keep in mind that the data must be linked to the same "subjects", not just two unrelated quantitative variables. Do not assume that an association between two variables implies that one causes another to change. a) Fit a function to real-world data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. *Note*: Algebra II emphasis is on quadratic, exponential, and power models, including the regression capabilities of the calculator.	2.3, 8.4

S.IC	Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions	
Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments.		
S.IC.2	Determine if a value for a sample proportion or sample mean is likely to occur based on a given simulation. *Note*: For the purposes of this course, if the statistic falls within two standard deviations of the mean (95% interval centered on the population parameter), then the statistic is considered likely (plausible, usual).	15.5
Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies.		
S.IC.3	Recognize the purposes of and differences among surveys, experiments, and observational studies. Explain how randomization relates to each.	15.1
S.IC.4	Given a simulation model based on a sample proportion or mean, construct the 95% interval centered on the statistic (+/- two standard deviations) and determine if a suggested parameter is plausible.	15.6
S.IC.6	Use the tools of statistics to draw conclusions from numerical summaries. Use the language of statistics to critique claims from informational texts. For example, causation vs correlation, bias, measures of center and spread.	15.2, 15.5

S.CP	Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability	
Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data.		
S.CP.1	Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events ("or," "and," "not").	14.1, 14.2
S.CP.4	Interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and calculate conditional probabilities.	14.3
Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events in a uniform probability model.		
S.CP.7	Apply the Addition Rule, $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	14.2

CORRELATION TO STANDARDS

Sections refer to the *Algebra II Course Workbook with Regents Questions* (2025-2026).

Chapter	*Section*	*Standards*
Chapter 1.	**Irrational Expressions**	
1.1	Rationalize Binomial Denominators	A.SSE.2
Chapter 2.	**Quadratic Functions**	
2.1	Factor a Trinomial by Grouping	A.SSE.2, 3
2.2	Solve Quadratics with $a \neq 1$	A.CED.1, A.REI.4
2.3	Graphs of Quadratic Functions	A.REI.4, F.IF.4, S.ID.6
2.4	Vertex Form and Transformations	F.BF.3
Chapter 3.	**Imaginary Numbers**	
3.1	Set of Complex Numbers	N.CN.1
3.2	Operations with Complex Numbers	N.CN.2
3.3	Imaginary Roots	A.REI.4
Chapter 4.	**Circles**	
4.1	Equations of Circles	
4.2	Circle-Linear Systems	A.REI.7
Chapter 5.	**Polynomial Functions**	
5.1	Operations with Functions	F.BF.1
5.2	Long Division	A.APR.6
5.3	Synthetic Division	A.APR.6
5.4	Remainder Theorem	A.APR.2
5.5	Factor Polynomials	A.SSE.2,3
5.6	Find Roots by Factoring	A.APR.3
5.7	Root Theorems	
5.8	Properties of Polynomial Graphs	F.IF.4
5.9	Graph Polynomial Functions	F.IF.4,7
5.10	Polynomial Transformations	F.BF.1, F.BF.3
5.11	Systems of Polynomial Functions	A.REI.7
Chapter 6.	**Radicals and Rational Exponents**	
6.1	*n*th Roots	
6.2	Operations with Radicals	
6.3	Solve Equations with Radicals	A.REI.1,2
6.4	Graphs of Radical Functions	F.IF.4,7
6.5	Negative Exponents	
6.6	Rational Exponents	N.RN.1,2, A.REI.2

Chapter 7.	**Rational Functions**	
7.1	Undefined Expressions	
7.2	Simplify Rational Expressions	A.SSE.2
7.3	Multiply and Divide Rational Expressions	
7.4	Add and Subtract Rational Expressions	
7.5	Simplify Complex Fractions	A.SSE.2
7.6	Solve Rational Equations	A.REI.1,2
7.7	Model Rational Expressions and Equations	A.CED.1, F.BF.1
7.8	Graphs of Rational Functions	F.IF.4,7
Chapter 8.	**Exponential Functions**	
8.1	Solve Simple Exponential Equations	
8.2	Rewrite Exponential Expressions	A.SSE.2,3
8.3	Graphs of Exponential Functions	F.IF.4,7
8.4	Exponential Regression	F.LE.2, S.ID.6
8.5	Exponential Growth or Decay	A.CED.1, F.IF.8, F.BF.1
8.6	Rate Conversion	A.SSE.2,3
8.7	Continuous Growth or Decay	A.CED.1, F.IF.8, F.BF.1
Chapter 9.	**Logarithms**	
9.1	General and Common Logarithms	F.BF.5
9.2	Graphs of Log Functions	F.IF.4,7
9.3	Properties of Logarithms	
9.4	Use Logarithms to Solve Equations	F.BF.5, F.LE.4
9.5	Natural Logarithms	F.LE.4
Chapter 10.	**Financial Applications**	
10.1	Periodic Compound Interest	A.CED.1, F.IF.8, F.BF.1
10.2	Continuous Compound Interest	A.CED.1, F.IF.8, F.BF.1
10.3	Regular Contributions	A.CED.1
10.4	Evaluate Loan Formulas	
Chapter 11.	**Trigonometric Functions**	
11.1	Trigonometric Ratios	
11.2	Radians	F.TF.1
11.3	Unit Circle	F.TF.2
11.4	Solve Simple Trigonometric Equations	F.TF.2
11.5	Circles of Any Radius	F.TF.2, F.TF.8
11.6	Pythagorean Identity	F.TF.8
11.7	Simplify Trigonometric Expressions	
11.8	Graphs of Parent Trig Functions	F.IF.4,7, F.TF.4
11.9	Trigonometric Transformations	F.IF.4, F.BF.3
11.10	Graph Trigonometric Functions	F.IF.4,7
11.11	Model Trigonometric Functions	F.TF.5

Chapter 12. Properties of Functions

12.1	Compare Functions	F.IF.4, F.IF.9
12.2	Even and Odd Functions	F.BF.3
12.3	Inverse Functions	F.BF.4,5
12.4	Average Rate of Change	F.IF.6
12.5	Solutions to Equation of Two Functions	A.REI.11
12.6	Solutions to Inequality of Two Functions	A.REI.11

Chapter 13. Sequences and Series

13.1	Arithmetic Sequences	F.IF.3, F.BF.2
13.2	Geometric Sequences	F.IF.3, F.BF.2
13.3	Recursively Defined Sequences	F.IF.3, F.BF.2
13.4	Sigma Notation	F.BF.6
13.5	Arithmetic Series	F.BF.6,7
13.6	Geometric Series	F.BF.6,7

Chapter 14. Probability

14.1	Theoretical and Empirical Probability	S.CP.1
14.2	Probability Involving And or Or	S.CP.1, S.CP.7
14.3	Two-Way Frequency Tables	S.CP.4

Chapter 15. Statistics

15.1	Data Collection	S.IC.3
15.2	Bias	S.IC.6
15.3	Normal Distribution	S.ID.4
15.4	Areas Under Normal Curves	S.ID.4
15.5	Plausible Outcomes	S.IC.2, S.IC.6
15.6	Estimate Population Parameters	S.IC.4

SUGGESTED PACING CALENDAR

Sections refer to the *Algebra II Course Workbook with Regents Questions* (2025-2026).

Chapter	*Section*	*Regents Questions **	*Days*
Chapter 1.	**Irrational Expressions**	**0**	**1**
1.1	Rationalize Binomial Denominators	0	1
Chapter 2.	**Quadratic Functions**	**4**	**4**
2.1	Factor a Trinomial by Grouping	0	1
2.2	Solve Quadratics with $a \neq 1$	1	1
2.3	Graphs of Quadratic Functions	2	1
2.4	Vertex Form and Transformations	1	1
Chapter 3.	**Imaginary Numbers**	**38**	**9**
3.1	Set of Complex Numbers	0	1
3.2	Operations with Complex Numbers	18	4
3.3	Imaginary Roots	20	4
Chapter 4.	**Circles**	**8**	**3**
4.1	Equations of Circles	0	1
4.2	Circle-Linear Systems	8	2
Chapter 5.	**Polynomial Functions**	**116**	**29**
5.1	Operations with Functions	10	2
5.2	Long Division	7	2
5.3	Synthetic Division	11	3
5.4	Remainder Theorem	19	4
5.5	Factor Polynomials	23	5
5.6	Find Roots by Factoring	9	2
5.7	Root Theorems	0	1
5.8	Properties of Polynomial Graphs	17	4
5.9	Graph Polynomial Functions	11	3
5.10	Polynomial Transformations	3	1
5.11	Systems of Polynomial Functions	6	2
Chapter 6.	**Radicals and Rational Exponents**	**49**	**14**
6.1	*n*th Roots	0	1
6.2	Operations with Radicals	1	1
6.3	Solve Equations with Radicals	18	4
6.4	Graphs of Radical Functions	0	1
6.5	Negative Exponents	0	1
6.6	Rational Exponents	30	6

Chapter 7.	**Rational Functions**	**35**	**13**
7.1	Undefined Expressions	1	1
7.2	Simplify Rational Expressions	9	2
7.3	Multiply and Divide Rational Expressions	0	1
7.4	Add and Subtract Rational Expressions	1	1
7.5	Simplify Complex Fractions	0	1
7.6	Solve Rational Equations	17	4
7.7	Model Rational Expressions and Equations	7	2
7.8	Graphs of Rational Functions	0	1
Chapter 8.	**Exponential Functions**	**52**	**13**
8.1	Solve Simple Exponential Equations	1	1
8.2	Rewrite Exponential Expressions	3	1
8.3	Graphs of Exponential Functions	10	2
8.4	Exponential Regression	8	2
8.5	Exponential Growth or Decay	15	3
8.6	Rate Conversion	11	3
8.7	Continuous Growth or Decay	4	1
Chapter 9.	**Logarithms**	**43**	**12**
9.1	General and Common Logarithms	2	1
9.2	Graphs of Log Functions	13	3
9.3	Properties of Logarithms	0	1
9.4	Use Logarithms to Solve Equations	11	3
9.5	Natural Logarithms	17	4
Chapter 10.	**Financial Applications**	**20**	**6**
10.1	Periodic Compound Interest	5	1
10.2	Continuous Compound Interest	6	2
10.3	Regular Contributions	3	1
10.4	Evaluate Loan Formulas	6	2
Chapter 11.	**Trigonometric Functions**	**60**	**19**
11.1	Trigonometric Ratios	0	1
11.2	Radians	0	1
11.3	Unit Circle	6	2
11.4	Solve Simple Trigonometric Equations	1	1
11.5	Circles of Any Radius	8	2
11.6	Pythagorean Identity	4	1
11.7	Simplify Trigonometric Expressions	1	1
11.8	Graphs of Parent Trig Functions	1	1
11.9	Trigonometric Transformations	14	3
11.10	Graph Trigonometric Functions	6	2
11.11	Model Trigonometric Functions	19	4

Chapter 12.	**Properties of Functions**		**69**	**15**
12.1	Compare Functions	3	1	
12.2	Even and Odd Functions	6	2	
12.3	Inverse Functions	15	3	
12.4	Average Rate of Change	20	4	
12.5	Solutions to Equation of Two Functions	20	4	
12.6	Solutions to Inequality of Two Functions *[NG]*	0 *[+5]*	1	
Chapter 13.	**Sequences and Series**		**39**	**12**
13.1	Arithmetic Sequences	2	1	
13.2	Geometric Sequences	6	2	
13.3	Recursively Defined Sequences	18	4	
13.4	Sigma Notation	0	1	
13.5	Arithmetic Series	0	1	
13.6	Geometric Series	13	3	
Chapter 14.	**Probability**		**18**	**5**
14.1	Theoretical and Empirical Probability	2	1	
14.2	Probability Involving And or Or	4	1	
14.3	Two-Way Frequency Tables	12	3	
Chapter 15.	**Statistics**		**62**	**12**
15.1	Data Collection	11	3	
15.2	Bias	10	2	
15.3	Normal Distribution	6	2	
15.4	Areas Under Normal Curves	13	3	
15.5	Plausible Outcomes	16	4	
15.6	Estimate Population Parameters	6	2	
	Totals:	**613**	**171**	

* Questions appearing on Algebra II Regents exams from January 2017 to August 2024.

Days calculated as follows:

Questions	***Days***
0 – 5	1
6 – 10	2
11 – 15	3
16 – 20	4
21 – 25	5
26 – 30	6