

**A Correlation of**  
**Precalculus**  
**7<sup>th</sup> Edition, ©2022**  
**Blitzer**



To the  
**Utah Core Standards for**  
**Mathematics 2016**  
**High School, Precalculus**

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High School, Precalculus**

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Utah Core Standards for Mathematics Precalculus	Precalculus 7 <sup>th</sup> Edition, ©2022
<b>Mathematical Practices</b>	
1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 5-6, 9, 13, 21, 24-25, 33, 36-38, 40, 48, 50, 52, 58-59, 61-64, 74, 77, 79, 93-94, 99, 101-105, 111-113, 115, 118, 120, 130, 132, 134, 151, 153-155, 158, 166, 175, 184-186, 188, 191-193, 203, 205, 207, 224, 232-234, 237-238, 247-248, 250, 256, 263, 265, 274, 277, 283, 286, 312, 314, 316, 323, 325-326, 338, 340, 344, 346, 356, 362, 369-370, 374, 376-377, 385-386, 389-390, 394, 412-413, 455, 473, 482, 485, 496, 501, 505, 525-526, 528-529, 533, 544, 556-557, 559, 569, 572, 588, 591, 593, 619, 625-713, 724-725, 729, 739, 772, 776, 783, 786-787, 792, 817-818, 820, 823, 833, 837, 847-849, 852-853, 859, 869, 894-897, 904, 923, 936, 939, 947, 953, 955-956, 970, 984-985, 991-992, 1000, 1003, 1008, 1016-1017, 1055, 1076-1080, 1105, 1115
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 19-20, 125-126, 141, 161-162, 181, 201, 217, 228, 244-245, 260, 271-272, 281-282, 367-368, 381-382, 404-405, 418, 428, 453, 468, 478-479, 493, 511, 538, 635-636, 646-647, 669, 680, 692, 700, 716, 735, 744, 756, 768, 781, 796, 806, 877-878, 885-886, 907, 916, 932, 946, 959-960, 982, 997, 1012, 1024, 1034, 1045, 1064, 1075, 1090, 1099-1100
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 19-20, 32, 47, 57, 69, 87, 109, 125-126, 141, 161-162, 181, 201, 217, 228, 244-245, 260, 271-272, 281-282, 295-296, 318, 335, 336, 354, 367-368, 381-382, 404-405, 418, 428, 453, 468, 478-479, 493, 511, 538, 554, 568, 581, 603-604, 617, 635-636, 646-647, 669, 680, 692, 700, 716, 735, 744, 756, 768, 781, 796, 806, 835, 843-844, 854, 864, 877-878, 885-886, 907, 916, 932, 946, 959-960, 982, 997, 1012, 1024, 1034, 1045, 1064, 1075, 1090, 1099-1100, 1107-1108, 1119, 1134-1135
4. Model with mathematics.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 5, 11, 59, 71, 90, 131, 169, 206, 231, 235, 264, 266, 340, 469-470, 475, 483, 532, 550, 571, 574-576, 626, 637, 663, 677, 683, 686, 737, 747, 778, 790, 803, 823, 839, 908, 912, 921, 926, 928, 948, 970, 984

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5. Use appropriate tools strategically.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 7, 26, 28, 42-43, 161, 168, 170, 212-213, 251, 276, 278, 284, 287-290, 330-331, 343, 364, 376, 389, 393-394, 406, 408, 410-411, 413, 415, 446, 476, 480, 483-484, 487, 500, 502, 524, 589, 594, 596, 599, 637, 659, 673, 694, 704-706, 709, 749-750, 758, 763, 819, 840, 851, 868, 873, 900, 903, 919-920, 924, 935, 940-941, 952, 971, 988, 1001-1002, 1004-1005, 1019, 1022, 1027, 1030, 1039-1040, 1056-1057, 1060, 1071, 1081, 1102-1103, 1112, 1116
6. Attend to precision.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 18-19, 31, 46-47, 139-141, 280-281, 318, 333-335, 352-353, 366-367, 380-381, 402-404, 416-417, 427, 451-452, 467, 478, 491-492, 507-510, 537-538, 553, 566, 602, 615-616, 634-635, 645-646, 679-680, 691, 699, 715-716, 733-735, 742-744, 755, 767, 781, 794-796, 805, 981, 996, 1010-1011, 1033-1034, 1044
7. Look for and make use of structure.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 5, 11, 59, 71, 90, 131, 169, 206, 231, 235, 264, 266, 340, 469-470, 475, 483, 532, 550, 571, 574-576, 626, 637, 663, 677, 683, 686, 737, 747, 778, 790, 803, 823, 839, 908, 912, 921, 926, 928, 948, 970, 984
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 19, 31, 47, 56, 67, 68-69, 86-87, 109, 125, 141, 161, 168, 181, 201, 216, 228, 244, 260, 272, 281, 295, 318, 335, 353, 367, 381, 404, 417, 428, 452-453, 468, 478, 492-493, 510, 538, 553-554, 566-567, 581, 602-603, 616, 635, 646, 669, 680, 691, 699, 716, 735, 744, 755-756, 767-768, 781, 796, 806, 835, 843, 854, 864, 877, 885, 907, 916, 931, 945-946, 959, 981, 997, 1011, 1023, 1034, 1044, 1064, 1075, 1090, 1099, 1107, 1119, 1134

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<b>Number and Quantity—</b>	
<b>Vector and Matrix Quantities (N.VM)</b>	
<b>Standard N.VM.1</b> Recognize vector quantities as having both magnitude and direction. Represent vector quantities by directed line segments, and use appropriate symbols for vectors and their magnitudes (e.g., $v$ , $ v $ , $\ v\ $ , $v$ ).	<b>SE/TE:</b> 782-792, 793-796, 797-804, 805-806, 1200
<b>Standard N.VM.2</b> Find the components of a vector by subtracting the coordinates of an initial point from the coordinates of a terminal point. .	<b>SE/TE:</b> 782-783, 787-788, 793-796
<b>Standard N.VM.3</b> Solve problems involving velocity and other quantities that can be represented by vectors.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 791-792, 793-796, 800-804, 805-806
<b>Standard N.VM. 4</b> Add and subtract vectors.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 784-792, 793-796
<b>a.</b> Add vectors end to end, component-wise, and by the parallelogram rule. Understand that the magnitude of a sum of two vectors is typically not the sum of the magnitudes.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 784-792, 793-796
<b>b.</b> Given two vectors in magnitude and direction form, determine the magnitude and direction of their sum.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 784-787, 789-792
<b>c.</b> Understand vector subtraction $v - w$ as $v + (-w)$ , where $-w$ is the additive inverse of $w$ , with the same magnitude as $w$ and pointing in the opposite direction. Represent vector subtraction graphically by connecting the tips in the appropriate order, and perform vector subtraction component-wise.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 785-792, 793-796
<b>Standard N.VM.5</b> Multiply a vector by a scalar.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 784-792, 793-796, 1200
<b>a.</b> Represent scalar multiplication graphically by scaling vectors and possibly reversing their direction; perform scalar multiplication component-wise, e.g., as $c(v_x, v_y) = (cv_x, cv_y)$ .	<b>SE/TE:</b> 784-792, 793-796, 1200

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<b>b.</b> Compute the magnitude of a scalar multiple $cv$ using $\ cv\  =  c v$ . Compute the direction of $cv$ knowing that when $ c v \neq 0$ , the direction of $cv$ is either along $v$ (for $c > 0$ ) or against $vs$ (for $c < 0$ ).	<b>SE/TE:</b> 784-792, 793-796
<b>Standard N.VM.6</b> Use matrices to represent and manipulate data, e.g., to represent pay-offs or incidence relationships in a network.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 894-903, 904-907, 908-913, 914-916, 917-928, 929-932, 933-943
<b>Standard N.VM.7</b> Multiply matrices by scalars to produce new matrices, e.g., as when all of the payoffs in a game are doubled.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 920-922, 927-928, 929-932, 936-937
<b>Standard N.VM.8</b> Add, subtract, and multiply matrices of appropriate dimensions.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 918-928, 929-932, 933-937, 940-943, 944-946
<b>Standard N.VM.9</b> Understand that, unlike multiplication of numbers, matrix multiplication for square matrices is not a commutative operation, but still satisfies the associative and distributive properties.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 922-926, 929-932
<b>Standard N.VM.10</b> 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.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 919, 932, 933-943, 944-946, 947-957, 958-959
<b>Standard N.VM.11</b> 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.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 930, 932, 959
<b>Standard N.VM.12</b> Work with $2 \times 2$ matrices as transformations of the plane, and interpret the absolute value of the determinant in terms of area.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 928, 930-932, 959
<b>Standard N.VM.13</b> Solve systems of linear equations up to three variables using matrix row reduction.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 894-903, 904-907, 908-913, 914-916, 948-957, 958-959

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<b>Complex Number Systems (N.CN)</b>	
<b>Standard N.CN.3</b> Find the conjugate of a complex number; use conjugates to find moduli and quotients of complex numbers.	For related content, please see: <b>SE/TE:</b> 311-315, 317-318, 769-776, 779-781, 1199
<b>Standard N.CN.4</b> Represent complex numbers on the complex plane in rectangular and polar form (including real and imaginary numbers), and explain why the rectangular and polar forms of a given complex number represent the same number.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 770-776, 779-781, 1199
<b>Standard N.CN.5</b> Represent addition, subtraction, multiplication, and conjugation of complex numbers geometrically on the complex plane; use properties of this representation for computation. <i>For example, <math>(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^3 = 8</math>, because <math>(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)</math> has modulus 2 and argument <math>120^\circ</math>.</i>	<b>SE/TE:</b> 770-776, 779-781, 1199
<b>Standard N.CN.6</b> Calculate the distance between numbers in the complex plane as the modulus of the difference, and the midpoint of a segment as the average of the numbers at its endpoints.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 771-772, 779-781
<b>Standard N.CN.10</b> Multiply complex numbers in polar form and use DeMoivre's Theorem to find roots of complex numbers.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 773-778, 779-781, 1199
<b>Algebra</b>	
<b>Reasoning With Equations And Inequalities (A.REI)</b>	
<b>Standard A.REI.8</b> Represent a system of linear equations as a single matrix equation in a vector variable.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 894-903, 904-907, 908-913, 914-916
<b>Standard A.REI.9</b> Find the inverse of a matrix, if it exists, and use it to solve systems of linear equations (using technology for matrices of dimension $3 \times 3$ or greater).	<b>SE/TE:</b> 934-943, 944-946, 948-950, 954-957, 958-959

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<b>Functions</b>	
<b>Interpreting Functions (F.IF)</b>	
<b>Standard F.IF.7</b> Graph functions expressed symbolically, and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 164-176, 177-181, 182-195, 196-201, 202-213, 214-217, 218-226, 227-228, 231-242, 243-245, 284, 287-290, 291-296, 337-349, 350-354, 384-399, 400-405, 411-415, 416-418, 440-449, 450-453, 454-464, 465-468, 583-600, 601-603, 612-613
<b>d.</b> Graph rational functions, identifying zeros, asymptotes, and point discontinuities when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 384-399, 400-405, 411-413, 416-418, 419, 423-426, 427-429, 1171-1172
<b>f.</b> Define a curve parametrically and draw its graph.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 1025-1026, 1029-1031, 1033-1034
<b>Standard F.IF.10</b> Use sigma notation to represent the sum of a finite arithmetic or geometric series.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 1059-1061, 1062-1065, 1071, 1073, 1081, 1087
<b>Standard F.IF.11</b> Represent series algebraically, graphically, and numerically.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 1058-1061, 1062-1065, 1070-1072, 1073-1075, 1080-1087, 1088-1091
<b>Building Functions (F.BF)</b>	
<b>Standard F.BF.1</b> Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 163-176, 177-181, 182-195, 196-201, 202-213, 214-217, 231, 233, 235, 237-238, 289, 384-399, 400-405, 411-415, 416-418, 419, 423-426, 427-429, 440-449, 450-453, 454-464, 465-468, 469-477, 477-479, 480, 483-484, 487-489, 491-494, 495-506, 507-510, 542-543, 548-549, 571-573, 583-600, 601-603, 612-613
<b>c.</b> Compose functions. <i>For example, if <math>T(y)</math> is the temperature in the atmosphere as a function of height, and <math>h(t)</math> is the height of a weather balloon as a function of time, then <math>T(h(t))</math> is the temperature at the location of the weather balloon as a function of time.</i>	<b>SE/TE:</b> 246-257, 258-260, 261-263, 269, 628-632
<b>Standard F.BF.4</b> Find inverse functions.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 261-268, 269-271, 454-455, 618-632, 633-635
<b>b.</b> Verify by composition that one function is the inverse of another.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 261, 263-264, 268, 269-271



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<b>c.</b> Read values of an inverse function from a graph or a table, given that the function has an inverse.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 261-263, 266, 268, 269-271, 454-455, 618-632, 633-635
<b>d.</b> Produce an invertible function from a non-invertible function by restricting the domain.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 268, 269-271, 454-455, 618-624, 626-627, 629-632
<b>Standard F.BF.5</b> Understand the inverse relationship between exponents and logarithms and use this relationship to solve problems involving logarithms and exponents.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 454-464, 465-468, 469-477, 477-479, 480-489, 490-494
<b>Trigonometric Functions (F.TF)</b>	
<b>Standard F.TF.4</b> Use the unit circle to explain symmetry (odd and even) and periodicity of trigonometric functions.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 548-549, 553-554, 583-584
<b>Standard F.TF.6</b> Understand that restricting a trigonometric function to a domain on which it is always increasing or always decreasing allows its inverse to be constructed.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 618-624, 626-627, 629-632
<b>Standard F.TF.7</b> Use inverse functions to solve trigonometric equations that arise in modeling contexts; evaluate the solutions using technology, and interpret them in terms of the context.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 638-640, 644-646, 727-729, 738-739, 792, 799-800
<b>Standard F.TF.9</b> Prove the addition and subtraction formulas for sine, cosine, and tangent, and use them to solve problems.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 670-677, 678-680
<b>GEOMETRY</b>	
<b>Geometric Measurement and Dimension (G.GMD)</b>	
<b>Standard G.GMD.2</b> Give an informal argument using Cavalieri's principle for the formulas for the volume of a sphere and other solid figures.	For related content, please see: <b>SE/TE:</b> R171-R172, 1156-1166, 1167-1169
<b>Expressing Geometric Properties With Equations (G.GPE)</b>	
<b>Standard G.GPE.2</b> Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and a directrix.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 998-1008, 1009-1012, 1021-1022, 1023-1024, 1035-1042, 1043-1044

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<b>Standard G.GPE.3</b> Derive the equations of ellipses and hyperbolas given the foci, using the fact that the sum or difference of distances from the foci is constant.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 968-979, 980-982, 983-994, 995-997, 1014, 1016, 1019, 1023-1024, 1035-1042, 1043-1044, 1201-1202
<b>STATISTICS</b>	
<b>Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability (S.CP)</b>	
<b>Standard S.CP.2</b> Understand that two events $A$ and $B$ are independent if the probability of $A$ and $B$ occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 1131, 1132-1135
<b>Standard S.CP.3</b> Understand the conditional probability of $A$ given $B$ as $P(A \text{ and } B)/P(B)$ , and interpret independence of $A$ and $B$ as saying that the conditional probability of $B$ given $A$ is the same as the probability of $B$ .	For related content, please see: <b>SE/TE:</b> 1131, 1132-1135
<b>Standard S.CP.7</b> 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.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 1126-1130, 1132-1135
<b>Standard S.CP.8</b> Apply the general Multiplication Rule in a uniform probability model, $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A)P(B A) = P(B)P(A B)$ , and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 1130-1131, 1132-1135
<b>Standard S.CP.9</b> Use permutations and combinations to compute probabilities of compound events and solve problems.	<b>SE/TE:</b> 1109-1119, 1125-1126, 1132-1135

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