

NUMBERS AND ALGEBRA

- Number sets N, Z, Q, R i C
 - understand number sets N, Z, Q, R and C (natural numbers, integers, rational numbers, real numbers and complex numbers)
 - compare numbers
 - understand and use intervals and interval notation
 - write down subsets of real numbers as intervals and represent them on a number line
 - use standard and trigonometric form of complex numbers
- Elementary operations
 - add, subtract, multiply and divide
 - determine the rounded numbers and the absolute value of the numbers
 - use a calculator
- Percentage and ratios
 - understand and use percentages
 - understand and use ratios
- Algebraic expression and algebraic fractions
 - calculate with powers and roots
 - add, subtract and multiply algebraic expressions
 - use identities for square and cub of binomial, for difference of squares and cubes and for sum of
 - add, subtract, multiply and divide algebraic fractions
 - isolating a one variable by another from algebraic equation
 - understand and apply binominal theorem
- Units of measurements
 - use fundamental measures (units of length, , area, volume, mass, time and money)
 - Convert unit of measurement
 - Use unit of measurement in geometry and word problems
- Mathematical modeling
 - apply mathematical models related to algebraic expressions and calculations to solve problems in everyday life

FUNCTIONS

- Functions – definition of a function
 - use functions define algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions
 - add, subtract, multiply, divide and compose functionsž
- Linear and quadratic functions, absolute value functions, second root function, polynomial and rational functions, exponential and logarithmic functions, trigonometric functions
 - determine the domain of a function

- find the image of a function
- calculate function values
- draw/sketch/construct the graph of a function
- sketch the table of a function
- interpret the graph of a function
- calculate zeros of the function
- find the point of intersection between function graph and x/y-axis
- determine the function which corresponds to the given graph
- determine intervals on which the function increases/decreases
- interpret the graph of the function
- determine if a function is even or odd
- Quadratic functions
- determine coefficients and discriminate
- find the local minimum/maximum and the vertex of parabola
- Polynomial and rational functions
- draw the graph of polynomials (of degree 1, 2 and 3)
- draw the graph of rational function (with polynomials of degree 1 or 2 in numerator and denominator)
- Exponential and logarithmic functions
- draw the graph of composition of linear and exponential or logarithmic functions
- apply exponential and logarithmic basic identities
- Trigonometric functions
- define trigonometric functions on the unit circle
- determine the fundamental period of a function and apply properties of periodic function to trigonometric functions
- use basic trigonometric identities
- apply trigonometric formulas for angle sum
- apply product-to-sum and sum-to-product trigonometric identities
- recognize and graph trigonometric functions of the form
 - $f(x) = A \sin(Bx + C) + D$
 - $f(x) = A \cos(Bx + C) + D$
- Sequences
 - recognize the given sequences
 - recognize the arithmetic sequences
 - determine the nth term and the term sum of arithmetic sequence
 - recognize the geometric sequences
 - determine the nth term and the term sum of geometric sequence
- Derivation of functions
 - find derivation of the constant function, polynomial functions and trigonometric functions
 - find the derivation of the sum, difference, product, quotient and composition of functions
 - determine the tangent line at a point of the graph of the differential function
 - use the differential calculus to analyze functions
 - apply mathematical models related to algebraic expressions and calculations to solve problems in everyday life

- Mathematical modeling
 - apply mathematical models related to functions to solve problems in everyday life

EQUATIONS AND INEQUATIONS

- Linear equations and inequations
 - solve linear equations and inequations
- Quadratic equations and inequations
 - solve quadratic equations and inequations
 - use Vieta's formulas
- Absolute value equations and inequations, root equations and inequations
 - solve absolute value equations and inequations
 - solve root equations and inequations
- Simple polynomials and rational equations and inequations
 - solve equations/ inequations by factoring
 - solve equations/ inequations by substitution; for instance biquadratic equation
- Exponential and logarithmic equations and inequations
 - solve exponential equations/ inequations with same base
 - solve equations/ inequations using definition of logarithm
 - solve equations/ inequations by logarithm both sides of equation/inequation
 - solve equations/inequations using basic properties of logarithms and exponents
 - solve equations/inequations which can be reduced to quadratic equation/inequation by substitution
- Trigonometric equations
 - find general and particular solution of trigonometric equation using definition of trigonometric functions
 - find general and particular solution of trigonometric equation using trigonometric identities
- Systems of equations and inequations
 - solve systems of equations or inequations algebraically and graphically
 - explain graphical solutions of system of equations or inequations
- Mathematical modeling
 - use mathematical models related to equations or inequations to solve problems in everyday life

BASIC GEOMETRY

- Geometry basics in planimetry
 - measure angles
 - classify triangles
 - use notions of congruent and similar triangles

- determine congruent triangles
- determine similar triangles
- calculate the scale (homotetic) factor
- apply Pythagorean theorem
- use properties of parallelograms, trapezoids and regular polygons
- determine and use parts of circle and disc (center, radius, arc, sector, central and inscribed angle, chord and tangent)
- use the Inscribed angle theorem and Thales theorem
- calculate the area and the circumference of circle
- Interrelation among geometric objects in three-dimensional space
 - determine the relationship between lines and planes in 3D space
 - determine the intersection of a line and plane in 3D space
 - determine the orthogonal projection of a point and a line segment onto a plane
 - determine the angle between two lines and between a line and a plane
- Geometry basics in stereometry (prisms, pyramids, cylinders, cones, sphere)
 - recognize and name of these solids
 - determine parts of these solids (base, apex, height – altitude, lateral faces)
 - find the surface area and the volume of these solids

TRIGONOMETRY

- Trigonometry for right-angle triangles; Trigonometry for scalene triangles
 - use the definition of sine, cosine and tangent in a right-angled triangle
 - use the law of sine and the law of cosine
 - apply trigonometry in planimetry and stereometry (solid geometry)

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY

- Coordinate system on a line and on a plane
 - read and plot coordinates in the coordinate system
 - calculate the distance between two given points
 - find the coordinates of the midpoint of a line segment
- Vectors
 - understand vector operations
 - use coordinate vector
 - find the length of a vector
 - find the angle between two vectors
- Equations of a line
 - use explicit and implicit equation of a line
 - find the equation of the line given by a point and a slope
 - find the equation of the line given by two points
 - find the angle between two lines
 - use the condition for parallel and perpendicular lines

- calculate the distance from a point to a line
- Second-order curves
 - determine the equation of a circle in standard form
 - determine the equation of an ellipse in standard form
 - determine the equation of a hyperbola in standard form and find the equation of asymptotes
 - determine the equation of a parabola in standard form
 - find the interrelation between a second-order curve and a line
 - determine the equation of a tangent line to a curve
 - apply the condition for a line to be tangent to the second-order curve
- Mathematical modeling
 - use mathematical models related to geometry to solve problems in everyday life