<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade-Level Standard</th>
<th>DLM Essential Element</th>
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| M.8.F.1 Understand that a function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output. The graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and the corresponding output; **M.8.F.2** Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions); **M.8.F.3** Interpret the equation \( y = mx + b \) as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear | M.EE.8.F.1-3 Given a function table containing at least 2 complete ordered pairs, identify a missing number that completes another ordered pair (limited to linear functions) | **Initial Precursor:**  
- Arrange objects in pairs  
- Order objects  

**Distal Precursor:**  
- Recognize growing patterns  
- Recognize shrinking patterns  

**Proximal Precursor:**  
- Extend a symbolic pattern by applying the rule  
- Explain coordinate pairs (ordered pairs)  

**Target:**  
- Generate ordered pairs from 2 distinct numerical patterns  

**Successor:**  
- Recognize covariation  
- Recognize correspondence (function)  

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A diagram showing the relationship of nodes in the mini-map appears below.

*Key to map codes in upper right corner of node boxes:*  
- **IP** Initial Precursor  
- **SP** Supporting  
- **DP** Distal Precursor  
- **S** Successor  
- **PP** Proximal Precursor  
- **UN** Untested  
- **T** Target
M.EE.8.F.1-3 Given a function table containing at least 2 complete ordered pairs, identify a missing number that completes another ordered pair (limited to linear functions)