

## Higher Course Plan

**Applications**    **Calculus and Relationships**    **Expressions and Functions**

Topic	Duration
<p><b>1: The Straight Line</b></p> <p>Find the gradient of a line</p> <p>Collinearity</p> <p>Know the features of gradients of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• parallel lines</li> <li>• perpendicular lines</li> </ul> <p>Know the equation of a straight line of the form <math>y = mx + c</math></p> <p>Know an equation of a straight line of the form <math>ax + by + c = 0</math></p> <p>Know the equation of a straight line of the form <math>y - b = m(x - a)</math></p> <p>Find the distance between two points using the distance formula</p> <p>Recognise the term locus</p> <p>Find the equations of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• medians</li> <li>• altitudes</li> <li>• perpendicular bisector</li> </ul> <p>Know the concurrency properties (in triangles) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• medians</li> <li>• altitudes</li> <li>• perpendicular bisectors</li> </ul>	<p><b>June</b></p> <p><b>9 periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gradient – revision and <math>m = \tan \theta</math> (Ex 1A)</li> <li>2. Collinearity (Ex 1B)</li> <li>3. Perpendicular lines; <math>y = mx + c</math>; <math>Ax + By + C = 0</math> (Ex 1D, 1E, 1F)</li> <li>4. <math>y - b = m(x - a)</math> (Ex 1G)</li> <li>5. “ “ ( “ )</li> <li>6. Perpendicular bisectors (Ex 1I)</li> <li>7. Altitude of a triangle (Ex 1K)</li> <li>8. Medians of a triangle (Ex 1M)</li> <li>9. Mixed questions (Ex 1O)</li> </ol>

<p><b>2: Sets and Functions</b></p> <p>Set notation          Know the meaning of the terms: domain and range of a function</p> <p>Functions and mappings          Composite functions          Inverse of a function          Graphs of inverses          Exponential and log functions</p>	<p><b>6 periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Functions, domains and ranges (Ex 2B)</li> <li>2. Composition of functions (Ex 2C)</li> <li>3. Inverse of functions; Graphs of inverses (Ex 2D, WS)</li> <li>4. Introduction to logarithms (Ex 2H)</li> <li>5. Mixed questions (Ex 2I)</li> <li>6. “ ” ( “ )</li> </ol>
<p><b>SUMMER HOLIDAYS</b></p>	
<p><b>3: Recurrence Relations</b></p> <p>Know the meanings of the terms: sequence, nth term, limit as <math>n</math> tends to infinity</p> <p>Using recurrence relations to solve problems</p> <p>More complex recurrence relations</p> <p>Linear recurrence relations</p> <p>Know the condition for the limit of a sequence</p> <p>Find and interpret the limit of a sequence from a recurrence relation</p> <p>Define and interpret a recurrence relation of the form <math>U_{n+1} = aU_n + b</math></p> <p>Solving recurrence relations to find <math>a</math> and <math>b</math>.</p> <p>Solving linked recurrence relations</p> <p>Special sequences</p>	<p><b>5 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction (Ex 5B, 5D)</li> <li>2. Linear recurrence relations in context (Ex 5C)</li> <li>3. Limit of sequences defined by R. R.s (Ex 5H)</li> <li>4. Forming R. R.s given 3 terms (Ex 5I)</li> <li>5. Mixed questions (Ex 5L)</li> </ol>
<p><b>5: Graphs of Functions</b></p> <p>Given the graph of <math>f(x)</math>, draw graphs of related functions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>y = f(x) + a</math></li> </ul>	<p><b>9 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Standard graphs and <math>y = f(x) + a</math> (Ex 3A, Ex 3C)</li> </ol>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>y = f(x + a)</math></li> <li>• <math>y = -f(x)</math></li> <li>• <math>y = f(-x)</math></li> <li>• <math>y = kf(x)</math></li> <li>• <math>y = f(kx)</math></li> </ul> <p>And combinations of the above functions Know the general features of the graphs of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>f : x \rightarrow a^x</math> and <math>f : x \rightarrow \log_a x</math></li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <math>y = kf(x)</math> including <math>y = -f(x)</math> (Ex 3G, 3K)</li> <li>3. <math>y = f(x + a)</math> (Ex 3E)</li> <li>4. <math>y = f(kx)</math> including <math>y = f(-x)</math> (Ex 3M, 3I)</li> <li>5. Combining transformations and Summary (Ex 3P)</li> <li>6. Graphs relating to Exponentials and Logs (Ex 3N, 3O)</li> </ol>
<p><b>6: Trigonometry Graphs and Equations</b> Amplitude and period Graphs of <math>f : x \rightarrow \sin(ax + b)</math> and <math>f : x \rightarrow \cos(ax + b)</math> Radians Using exact values (in degrees and radians) Solving problems using exact values Solving Trig equations graphically and algebraically Solving compound angle equations</p>	<p><b>6 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trig. graphs (Ex 4A, 4B)</li> <li>2. Radian measure (Ex 4C)</li> <li>3. Exact Values (Ex 4D, 4E)</li> <li>4. Trig equations (Ex 4H, 4I)</li> <li>5. “</li> <li>6. “</li> </ol>
<p><b>6: Differentiation</b> Know that <math>f'(x)</math> is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rate of change of <math>f</math> at <math>x</math></li> <li>• gradient of the tangent to the curve at <math>x</math></li> </ul> <p>Know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <math>f(x) = x^n</math> then <math>f'(x) = nx^{n-1}</math></li> <li>• If <math>f(x) = g(x) + h(x)</math> then <math>f'(x) = g'(x) + h'(x)</math></li> </ul>	<p><b>13 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discuss Differentiation by first principles</li> <li>2. Differentiating <math>x^n</math> (Ex 6D)</li> <li>3. Finding gradient at a point (Ex 6E)</li> <li>4. Differentiating <math>kx^n</math> and applications (Ex 6F, 6G, 6H)</li> <li>5. “</li> <li>6. Leibnitz notation and equation of tangent (6J)</li> <li>7. “</li> </ol>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <math>f(x) = ax^n</math> then <math>f'(x) = nax^{n-1}</math></li> </ul> <p>Applications of derivatives</p> <p>Know how to use Leibniz notation to differentiate <math>\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)</math></p> <p>Differentiation of <math>\sin x</math> and <math>\cos x</math></p> <p>Equation of the tangent to a curve <math>y = f(x)</math> at <math>x = a</math></p> <p>Increasing and decreasing functions</p> <p>Stationary points and graph sketching</p> <p>Closed intervals</p> <p>Graphs of derived functions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing and decreasing functions (Ex 6L)</li> <li>Stationary points and their nature (Ex 6M)</li> <li>Curve Sketching (Ex 6N)</li> <li>Closed Intervals (Ex 6O)</li> <li>Graph of derived function (Ex 6P)</li> <li>Differentiation of <math>\sin x</math> and <math>\cos x</math> (Ex 14B)</li> </ol>
<b>Assessment: A</b>	
<b>OCTOBER HOLIDAYS</b>	
<p><b>7: Polynomials</b></p> <p>Evaluating functions using the nested form</p> <p>Synthetic Division by <math>(x - a)</math></p> <p>Remainder theorem</p> <p>Factor theorem</p> <p>Finding a polynomial's coefficients</p> <p>Solving polynomial equations</p> <p>Functions from graphs</p> <p>Curve sketching</p> <p>Approximate roots / Iteration</p>	<p><b>10 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction and synthetic division (Ex 7A, 7B)</li> <li>Remainder Theorem (Ex 7C)</li> <li>Factor Theorem (Ex 7E)</li> <li>Finding coefficients of polynomial (Ex 7F)</li> <li>Solving polynomial equations (Ex 7G)</li> <li>“ “ “ ( “ )</li> <li>Finding equ of polynomial curve with given roots (Ex 7H)</li> <li>Sketching polynomial curves (Ex 7I)</li> <li>“ “ “ ( “ )</li> </ol> <p><i>Note: Behaviour for large pos/neg x not required</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iteration (Ex 7J)</li> </ol>

<p><b>8: Quadratic Functions</b>  Graphs of quadric functions  Sketching of quadric functions  Reminder – completing the square (from NAT 5)  Solving quadric equations and in-equations  The quadratic formula  Using the discriminant  Tangency</p>	<p><b>8 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sketching quadratic graphs (Ex 8C)</li> <li>2. Completing the square reminder from NAT 5 (Ex 8D)</li> <li>3. Interpreting completed square form (Ex 8D)</li> <li>4. Deriving the quadratic formula <i>May be omitted for lower sets or if time is tight</i></li> <li>5. Solving quadratic inequations (Ex 8F)</li> <li>6. Discriminant and the nature of roots (Ex 8H) <i>Note: Rational/irrational roots are not in the textbook but are required!</i></li> <li>7. Finding coefficients given the nature of roots (Ex 8I)</li> <li>8. Discriminant and tangency (Ex 8J)</li> </ol>
<p><b>9: Integration</b>  Know that if  <math>f(x) = F'(x)</math> then <math>\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C</math>  Understand the definite integral, limits of integration  Indefinite integrals  Rules of integration  Definite integrals  Area under a curve (approximate and exact using integration)  Area between two curves  Differential equations</p>	<p><b>9 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction and Integrating <math>x^n</math> (Ex 9G)</li> <li>2. Integrating sums and differences of <math>kx^n</math> (Ex 9H, Ex 9I)</li> <li>3. “</li> <li>4. Fundamental theorem of calculus (Ex 9L)</li> <li>5. “</li> <li>6. Area between curve and <math>x</math>-axis (Ex 9N)</li> <li>7. Area between two curves (Ex 9P)</li> <li>8. Differential equations (Ex 9Q)</li> </ol>
<p><b>10: Optimization</b>  Optimization : maximum and minimum</p>	<p><b>2 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Optimisation (Ex 6Q, 6R)</li> <li>10. “</li> </ol>

**Assessment: B 1**

**11: The Circle**

Revise – distance between two points (straight line topic)  
 Equation of a circle – centred on the origin and centre ( a , b )  
 Expanded form of the equation of a circle (the general equation of a circle)  
 Intersection of a line and a circle  
 Tangents to circles  
 Finding tangent equations

**8 Periods**

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Distance formula and equ of circle, centre O | (Ex 12B, 12D)    |
| 2. Equation of circle, centre (a, b), radius r  | (Ex 12F)         |
| 3. General equation of a circle                 | (Ex 12H)         |
| 4. “  |                  |
| 5. Intersection of line and circle              | (Ex 12J)         |
| 6. “  |                  |
| 7. Tangent to a circle                          | (Ex 12K, Ex 12L) |
| 8. “  |                  |

**12: Addition Formulae**

Compound angles

- $\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$
- $\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$

Trig identities

- $\sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A$
- $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$
- $\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1$
- $\cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A$

Applications of addition formulae

Trig equations

Formulae for  $\cos^2 x$  and  $\sin^2 x$

**6 Periods**

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Addition formulae                      | (Ex 11B, 11C, 11D) |
| 2. “                                      |                    |
| 3. “                                      |                    |
| 4. Trig identities                        | (Ex 11E, 11F)      |
| 5. Double angle formulae                  | (Ex 11G)           |
| 6. Trig equations involving double angles | (Ex 11H)           |

**CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS**

**Assessment: B 2**

<p><b>13: Vectors</b></p> <p>Revise – scalars and vectors, components, magnitude, equal vectors, addition and subtractions, multiplication by a scalar, position vectors and 3D coordinates (from NAT 5)</p> <p>Unit vectors Collinearity Section Formula 3D vectors Scalar Product (formula and component form) Angle between vectors Perpendicular vectors Applications Properties of the scalar product</p>	<p><b>11 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Revision of Nat 5 Vectors (Ex 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D, 13E)</li> <li>2. “</li> <li>3. Unit vectors &amp; position vectors (Ex 13F, 13G)</li> <li>4. Collinearity (Ex 13I)</li> <li>5. Vectors and ratios (NB. Section formula may not be the best approach!) (Ex 13K)</li> <li>6. 3D and basis vectors (Ex 13L, 13M)</li> <li>7. Extending rules to 3D (Ex 13N)</li> <li>8. Scalar product (both forms) (Ex 13O, 13P)</li> <li>9. Angle between vectors (Ex 13Q)</li> <li>10. Perpendicular vectors (Ex 13R)</li> <li>11. Commutative &amp; distributive laws for scalar product (Ex 13U)</li> </ol> <p>(NB Ex 13S is well worth doing but may have to be left until after the prelims)</p>
<p><b>14: Further Calculus</b></p> <p>Integration of <math>\sin x</math> and <math>\cos x</math> Derivative of <math>(x + a)^n</math> Derivative of <math>(ax + b)^n</math> Chain rule Applications Integrating <math>(ax + b)^n</math> Integrating <math>\sin(ax + b)</math> and <math>\cos(ax + b)</math></p>	<p><b>5 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrating <math>\sin x</math> and <math>\cos x</math> (Ex 14C)</li> <li>2. Chain rule (Ex 14H)</li> <li>3. Applications of chain rule (Ex 14I)</li> <li>4. Integrating <math>(ax + b)^n</math> (Ex 14J)</li> <li>5. Integrating <math>\sin(ax + b)</math> and <math>\cos(ax + b)</math> (Ex 14K)</li> </ol>
<p><b>15: Exponential and Log</b></p> <p>Indices Exponential graphs</p>	<p><b>9 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Revision of exponential &amp; log graphs (Teacher)</li> </ol>

<p>Exponential growth and decay  The exponential function  Laws of logs  Logarithmic equations  Natural logs  Formulae from experimental data  Related graphs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Exponential growth and decay (Ex 15C)</li> <li>3. Exponential/log conversion (Ex 15E)</li> <li>4. Laws of logarithms (Ex 15F)</li> <li>5. Log equations (Ex 15G)</li> <li>6. Natural logs (Ex 15H)</li> <li>7. Models of the form <math>y = kx^n</math> (Ex 15I)</li> <li>8. Models of the form <math>y = ab^x</math> (Ex 15J)</li> <li>9. Related graphs (Ex 15K)</li> </ol>
<p><b>16: The wave function</b>  Revision - waves and graphs (earlier in the course)  Adding two waves  The difference of two waves  Express <math>a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta</math> in the form <math>r\cos(\theta \pm \alpha)</math> or <math>r\sin(\theta \pm \alpha)</math>  Multiple angles  Maximum and minimum values  Solving equations  Applications</p>	<p><b>6 Periods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing in form <math>k \cos(x - \alpha)</math> (Ex 16D)</li> <li>2. Writing in forms <math>k \cos(x + \alpha)</math> and <math>k \sin(x \pm \alpha)</math> (Ex 16E)</li> <li>3. Wave function with multiple angles (Ex 16F) (Can be omitted for lower sections)</li> <li>4. Finding max and min of wave functions (Ex 16G)</li> <li>5. Solving equations involving wave functions (Ex 16H)</li> <li>6. Applications (Ex 16I)</li> </ol>
<b>Assessment: C</b>	
FEBRUARY HOLIDAYS	
EXAM PREPARATION	



