

## Overview of YEAR 13 AUTUMN 1

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
1	<p>1.02j Be able to manipulate polynomials algebraically.</p> <p><i>Includes expanding brackets, collecting like terms, factorising, simple algebraic division and use of the factor theorem.</i></p> <p><i>Learners should be familiar with the terms “quadratic”, “cubic” and “parabola”.</i></p> <p><i>Learners should be familiar with the factor theorem as:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <math>f(a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - a)</math> is a factor of <math>f(x)</math>;</li> <li>2. <math>f\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (ax - b)</math> is a factor of <math>f(x)</math>.</li> </ol> <p><i>They should be able to use the factor theorem to find a linear factor of a polynomial normally of degree <math>\leq 3</math>. They may also be required to find factors of a polynomial, using any valid method, e.g. by inspection.</i></p>		<p>CHAPTER 5 RATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND PARTIAL FRACTIONS Page 93</p> <p>SECTION 1 REVIEW OF FACTOR THEOREM Page 93</p> <p>EXERCISE 5A Page 95</p>

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
2	<p>1.02k Be able to simplify rational expressions.</p> <p><i>Includes factorising and cancelling, and algebraic division by linear expressions.</i></p> <p><i>e.g. Rational expressions may be of the form <math>\frac{x^3-x-2}{2x+1}</math> or <math>\frac{(x^2-x-6)(x^2+4x+3)}{(x^2-9)(x+3)}</math>.</i></p> <p><i>Learners should be able to divide a polynomial of degree <math>\geq 2</math> by a linear polynomial of the form <math>(ax - b)</math>, identify the quotient and remainder and solve equations of degree <math>\leq 4</math>.</i></p> <p><i>The use of the factor theorem and algebraic division may be required.</i></p>		<p>SECTION 2 SIMPLIFYING RATIONAL EXPRESSIONS Page 96</p> <p>EXERCISE 5B Page 97-99</p>

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
3	<p>1.02y Be able to decompose rational functions into partial fractions (denominators not more complicated than squared linear terms and with no more than 3 terms, numerators constant or linear).</p> <p><i>i.e. The denominator is no more</i></p>		<p>SECTION 3 PARTIAL FRACTIONS WITH DISTINCT FACTORS Page 99</p> <p>EXERCISE 5C Page 101</p>

	<p><i>complicated than <math>(ax + b)(c + d)^2</math> or <math>(ax + b)(c + d)(ex + f)</math> and the numerator is either a constant or linear term.</i></p> <p><i>Learners should be able to use partial fractions with the binomial expansion to find the power series for an algebraic fraction or as part of solving an integration problem.</i></p>		
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<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
4	<p>1.02y Be able to decompose rational functions into partial fractions (denominators not more complicated than squared linear terms and with no more than 3 terms, numerators constant or linear).</p> <p><i>i.e. The denominator is no more complicated than <math>(ax + b)(c + d)^2</math> or <math>(ax + b)(c + d)(ex + f)</math> and the numerator is either a constant or linear term.</i></p> <p><i>Learners should be able to use partial fractions with the binomial expansion to find the power series for an algebraic fraction or as part of solving an integration problem.</i></p>		<p>SECTION 4 PARTIAL FRACTIONS WITH A REPEATED FACTORS Page 102</p> <p>EXERCISE 5D Page 103</p>

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Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
5			MIXED PRACTICE 5 Page 105-106

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
6	<p>1.04a Understand and be able to use the binomial expansion of <math>(a + bx)^n</math> for positive integer <math>n</math> and the notations <math>n!</math> and <math>{}^n C_r</math>, <math>{}_n C_r</math> or <math>\binom{n}{r}</math>, with <math>{}^n C_0 = {}^n C_n = 1</math>.</p> <p>e.g. Find the coefficient of the <math>x^3</math> term in the expansion of <math>(2 - 3x)^7</math>.</p> <p><i>Learners should be able to calculate binomial coefficients. They should also know the relationship of the binomial coefficients to Pascal's triangle and their use in a binomial expansion.</i></p> <p><i>They should also know that <math>0! = 1</math>.</i></p>		<p>CHAPTER 6 GENERAL BINOMIAL EXPANSION Page 107</p> <p>SECTION 1 GENERAL BINOMIAL EXPANSION Page 107</p> <p>EXERCISE 6A Page 111-112</p>

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
7	<p>1.04a Understand and be able to use the binomial expansion of <math>(a + bx)^n</math> for positive integer <math>n</math> and the notations <math>n!</math> and <math>{}^nC_r</math>, <math>{}_nC_r</math> or <math>\binom{n}{r}</math>, with <math>{}^nC_0 = {}^nC_n = 1</math>.</p> <p>e.g. Find the coefficient of the <math>x^3</math> term in the expansion of <math>(2 - 3x)^7</math>.</p> <p><i>Learners should be able to calculate binomial coefficients. They should also know the relationship of the binomial coefficients to Pascal's triangle and their use in a binomial expansion.</i></p> <p><i>They should also know that <math>0! = 1</math>.</i></p>		<p>SECTION 2 BINOMIAL EXPANSIONS OF COMPOUND EXPRESSIONS Page 112</p> <p>EXERCISE 6B Page 114-115</p>

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
8	<p>1.04a Understand and be able to use the binomial expansion of <math>(a + bx)^n</math> for positive integer <math>n</math> and the notations <math>n!</math> and <math>{}^nC_r</math>, <math>{}_nC_r</math> or <math>\binom{n}{r}</math>, with <math>{}^nC_0 = {}^nC_n = 1</math>.</p> <p>e.g. Find the coefficient of the <math>x^3</math> term in the expansion of <math>(2 - 3x)^7</math>.</p>		MIXED PRACTICE 6 Page 116-117

	<p><i>Learners should be able to calculate binomial coefficients. They should also know the relationship of the binomial coefficients to Pascal's triangle and their use in a binomial expansion.</i></p> <p><i>They should also know that <math>0! = 1</math>.</i></p>		
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<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
9	<p>1.05a Understand and be able to use the definitions of sine, cosine and tangent for all arguments.</p>		<p>SECTION 1 INTRODUCING RADIAN MEASURE Page 128</p> <p>EXERCISE 7A Page 133-134</p>
	<p>1.05f Understand and be able to use the sine, cosine and tangent functions, their graphs, symmetries and periodicities.</p> <p><i>Includes knowing and being able to use exact values of <math>\sin \theta</math> and <math>\cos \theta</math> for <math>\theta = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ</math> and multiples thereof and exact values of <math>\tan \theta</math> for <math>\theta = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ</math> and multiples thereof.</i></p>		

	1.05g Know and be able to use exact values of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ for $\theta = 0, \frac{1}{6}\pi, \frac{1}{4}\pi, \frac{1}{3}\pi, \frac{1}{2}\pi, \pi$ and multiples thereof, and exact values of $\tan \theta$ for $\theta = 0, \frac{1}{6}\pi, \frac{1}{4}\pi, \frac{1}{3}\pi, \pi$ and multiples thereof.		
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Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
10	1.05h Understand and be able to use the definitions of secant ( $\sec \theta$ ), cosecant ( $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$ ) and cotangent ( $\cot \theta$ ) and of $\arcsin \theta$ , $\arccos \theta$ and $\arctan \theta$ and their relationships to $\sin \theta$ , $\cos \theta$ and $\tan \theta$ respectively.		SECTION 2 INVERSE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS AND SOLVING TRIGONOMETRIC EQUATIONS Page 134  EXERCISE 7B Page 138-139
	1.05i Understand the graphs of the functions given in 1.05h, their ranges and domains.  <i>In particular, learners should know that the principal values of the inverse trigonometric relations may be denoted by <math>\arcsin \theta</math> or <math>\sin^{-1} \theta</math>, <math>\arccos \theta</math> or <math>\cos^{-1} \theta</math>, <math>\arctan \theta</math> or <math>\tan^{-1} \theta</math> and relate their graphs (for the appropriate domain) to the graphs of <math>\sin \theta</math>, <math>\cos \theta</math> and <math>\tan \theta</math>.</i>		

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11			SECTION 3 MODELLING WITH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS Page 139  EXERCISE 7C Page 144-146

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
12	<p>1.05d Be able to work with radian measure, including use for arc length and area of sector.</p> <p><i>Learners should know the formulae <math>s = r\theta</math> and <math>A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta</math>.</i></p> <p><i>Learners should be able to use the relationship between degrees and radians.</i></p>		SECTION 4 ARCS AND SECTORS Page 147  EXERCISE 7D Page 149-151



Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
13			SECTION 5 TRIANGLES AND CIRCLES Page 151  EXERCISE 7E Page 154-155

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
14	<p>1.05e Understand and be able to use the standard small angle approximations of sine, cosine and tangent:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <math>\sin \theta \approx \theta</math>,</li> <li>2. <math>\cos \theta \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2</math>,</li> <li>3. <math>\tan \theta \approx \theta</math>,</li> </ol> <p>where <math>\theta</math> is in radians.  <i>e.g. Find an approximate expression for <math>\frac{\sin 3\theta}{1+\cos \theta}</math> if <math>\theta</math> is small enough to neglect terms in <math>\theta^3</math> or above.</i></p>		SECTION 6 SMALL ANGLE APPROXIMATIONS Page 155  EXERCISE 7F Page 158-159

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
15			MIXED PRACTICE 7 Page 161-163

<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
16	<p>1.05I Understand and be able to use double angle formulae and the formulae for <math>\sin(A \pm B)</math>, <math>\cos(A \pm B)</math> and <math>\tan(A \pm B)</math>.</p> <p><i>Learners may be required to use the formulae to prove trigonometric identities, simplify expressions, evaluate expressions exactly, solve trigonometric equations or find derivatives and integrals.</i></p>		<p>CHAPTER 8 FURTHER TRIGONOMETRY Page 164</p> <p>SECTION 1 COMPOUND ANGLE IDENTITIES Page 165</p> <p>EXERCISE 8A Page 167</p>

<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
17	<p>1.05I Understand and be able to use double angle formulae and the formulae for <math>\sin(A \pm B)</math>, <math>\cos(A \pm B)</math> and <math>\tan(A \pm B)</math>.</p> <p><i>Learners may be required to use the formulae to prove trigonometric identities, simplify expressions, evaluate expressions exactly, solve trigonometric equations or find derivatives and integrals.</i></p>		<p>SECTION 2 DOUBLE ANGLE FORMULAE Page 168</p> <p>EXERCISE 8B Page 172-173</p>

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
18	<p>1.05n Understand and be able to use expressions for <math>a\cos \theta + b\sin \theta</math> in the equivalent forms of <math>R\cos(\theta \pm \alpha)</math> or <math>R\sin(\theta \pm \alpha)</math>.</p> <p><i>In particular, learners should be able to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. sketch graphs of <math>a\cos \theta + b\sin \theta</math>,</li> <li>2. determine features of the graphs including minimum or maximum points and</li> <li>3. solve equations of the form <math>a\cos \theta + b\sin \theta = c</math></li> </ol>		<p>SECTION 3 EXPRESSIONS OF THE FORM '<math>a\sin x + b\cos x</math>' Page 173</p> <p>EXERCISE 8C Page 177-178</p>

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
19	<p>1.05h Understand and be able to use the definitions of secant (<math>\sec \theta</math>), cosecant (<math>\operatorname{cosec} \theta</math>) and cotangent (<math>\cot \theta</math>) and of <math>\arcsin \theta</math>, <math>\arccos \theta</math> and <math>\arctan \theta</math> and their relationships to <math>\sin \theta</math>, <math>\cos \theta</math> and <math>\tan \theta</math> respectively.</p>		<p>SECTION 4 RECIPROCAL TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS Page 178</p> <p>EXERCISE 8D Page 180-181</p>
	<p>1.05i Understand the graphs of the functions given in 1.05h, their ranges and domains.</p>		

	<p><i>In particular, learners should know that the principal values of the inverse trigonometric relations may be denoted by <math>\arcsin \theta</math> or <math>\sin^{-1} \theta</math>, <math>\arccos \theta</math> or <math>\cos^{-1} \theta</math>, <math>\arctan \theta</math> or <math>\tan^{-1} \theta</math> and relate their graphs (for the appropriate domain) to the graphs of <math>\sin \theta</math>, <math>\cos \theta</math> and <math>\tan \theta</math>.</i></p>		
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<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
20			MIXED PRACTICE 8 Page 182-184

<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
21	1.07j Be able to differentiate $e^{kx}$ and $a^{kx}$ and related sums, differences and constant multiples.		<p>CHAPTER 9 CALCULUS OF EXPONENTIAL AND TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS Page 185</p> <p>SECTION 1 DIFFERENTIATION Page 185</p> <p>EXERCISE 9A Page 189-190</p>

	1.07k Be able to differentiate $\sin kx$ , $\cos kx$ , $\tan kx$ and related sums, differences and constant multiples.		
	1.07l Understand and be able to use the derivative of $\ln x$ .		

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
22	<p>1.08c Be able to integrate <math>e^{kx}</math>, <math>\frac{1}{x}</math>, <math>\sin kx</math>, <math>\cos kx</math> and related sums, differences and constant multiples.</p> <p><i>[Integrals of arcsin, arccos and arctan will be given if required.]</i></p> <p><i>This includes using trigonometric relations such as double-angle formulae to facilitate the integration of functions such as <math>\cos^2 x</math>.</i></p>		<p>SECTION 2 INTEGRATION Page 190</p> <p>EXERCISE 9B Page 193-195</p>

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
23			MIXED PRACTICE 9 Page 196

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Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
24	<p>1.07r Be able to differentiate using the chain rule, including problems involving connected rates of change and inverse functions.</p> <p><i>In particular, learners should be able to use the following relations:</i> <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \div \frac{dx}{dy}</math></p> <p>and <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}</math>.</p>		<p>CHAPTER 10 FURTHER DIFFERENTIATION Page 197</p> <p>SECTION 1 THE CHAIN RULE Page 198</p> <p>EXERCISE 10A Page 201-203</p>

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
25	<p>1.07q Be able to differentiate using the product rule and the quotient rule.</p>		<p>SECTION 2 THE PRODUCT RULE Page 203</p> <p>EXERCISE 10B Page 205</p>

Week	Statements	Teaching activities	Notes
26	<p>1.07q Be able to differentiate using the product rule and the quotient rule.</p>		<p>SECTION 3 THE QUOTIENT RULE Page 206</p>

			EXERCISE 10C Page 208-209
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<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
27	<p>1.07s Be able to differentiate simple functions and relations defined implicitly or parametrically for the first derivative only.</p> <p><i>They should be able to find the gradient at a point on a curve and to use this to find the equations of tangents and normals, and to solve associated problems.</i></p> <p><i>Includes differentiation of functions defined in terms of a parameter using the chain rule.</i></p>		<p>SECTION 4 IMPLICIT DIFFERENTIATION Page 209</p> <p>EXERCISE 10D Page 213-214</p>

<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
28	<p>1.07r Be able to differentiate using the chain rule, including problems involving connected rates of change and inverse functions.</p>		<p>SECTION 5 DIFFERENTIATING INVERSE FUNCTIONS Page 214</p> <p>EXERCISE 10E Page 215-216</p>

	<p><i>In particular, learners should be able to use the following relations: <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \div \frac{dx}{dy}</math> and <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}</math>.</i></p>		
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<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
29			MIXED PRACTICE 10 Page 217-218

<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
30			

<b>Week</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Teaching activities</b>	<b>Notes</b>
31			



