

**MATHEMATICS**

**YEAR 12**



**MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT**

**Central School- Port Vila (2020)**

### Table of Contents

[Table of Contents 1](#_Toc36040642)

[INSTRUCTIONS 2](#_Toc36040643)

[MATHEMATICS WITH CALCULUS - SCHEME OF WORK 3](#_Toc36040644)

[STRAND 1.0 ALGEBRA 7](#_Toc36040645)

[SUB-STRAND 1.1 & 1.2: ALGEBRA BASIC SKILLS, POLYNOMIALS AND NON-LINEAR EQUATIONS 7](#_Toc36040646)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 1 7](#_Toc36040647)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 2: 12](#_Toc36040648)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 3: 15](#_Toc36040649)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 4: FACTORISATION 21](#_Toc36040650)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 5: Remainder and factor theorem 27](#_Toc36040651)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 6: Indices and Logarithms 32](#_Toc36040652)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 7: [PARTIAL FRACTIONS] 37](#_Toc36040653)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 8: [MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION] 47](#_Toc36040654)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 9: BINOMIAL THEOREM 49](#_Toc36040655)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 10: SURDS 52](#_Toc36040656)

[SUB-STRAND 1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS 57](#_Toc36040657)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 1: 57](#_Toc36040658)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 2: COMPLEX NUMBERS, ARGAND DIAGRAM 61](#_Toc36040659)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 3: 64](#_Toc36040660)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 4: ROOTS OF COMPLEX NUMBERS 72](#_Toc36040661)

[LESSON ACTIVITY 5: DE MOIVRE’S THEOREM AND COMPLEX ROOTS 79](#_Toc36040662)

# INSTRUCTIONS

This package contains:

1. **A scheme of work or Overview**
2. **Lesson activities**
3. **Solutions at the end each lesson activity**

*Please read the instructions carefully before you start.*

 Follow this order to work on daily lesson activities.

**Step 1: Read the scheme of work carefully and identify daily activities**

**Step 2: Read and understand the lesson activity and take note of the specific learning outcomes of each lesson.**

**Step 3: Redo all the examples provided for better understanding.**

**Step 4: Do the assigned activities in your exercise book. Show the working out.**

**Step 5: Check your answer with the solutions provided** (*Work on the question before checking your answer with the provided solutions*).

**Repeat steps 1 to 5 for each lesson activity.**

Please note:

* Spend at least 1 hour to 1 hour and a half on the lesson activity each day.
* Write answers in your books and NOT on the handouts
* Show your all your working outs
* Complete daily activities before moving to the next day’s load.
* Be up to date with your work.
* Be responsible for your own work and manage your time wisely!
* Be an independent learner

*Also note that the skill levels are in red.*

L1 – skill level 1

L2 – skill level 2

L3 – skill level 3

L4 – skill level 4

**Contact your teacher if you have any questions or need clarifications.**

|  |
| --- |
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| --- |
| MATHEMATICS WITH CALCULUS - SCHEME OF WORK |
| **Week/ Term** | **Days**  | **Strand and sub strand** | **Specific learning outcomes (SLO)**  | **Activities** |
| W9 – T1(13/03 – 3/04) | Monday  | 1. ALGEBRA

1.1 Basic algebra skills | Cal1.1.2.3 | **Lesson activity 7 (p.36) PARTIAL FRACTIONS*** Read notes and study examples (p.36-41)
* Redo examples
* Do activity 7A. a-c (p.41)
 |
| Tuesday | Cal1.1.3.1 | * Study type 2 (p.42)
* Redo example
* Do 7B (p.43) a, d
 |
| Wednesday  | * Study type 3(p.43)
* Redo example E
* Do activity 7C. a, b (p.44)
 |
| Thursday | * Study type 4 (p.45)
* Redo example1
* Do 7D.a,b,c (p.46)
 |
| Friday | Cal1.1.2.7 Cal1.1.3.3  | **Lesson activity 8 MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION*** Read and study p.47-48
* Redo example A for better understanding
* Do 8A. a, b
 |
| W10 – Term 1(6/04-10/04) | Monday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.1.1.1 3 Cal1.1.2.4 Cal1.1.3.2  | **Lesson activity 9: BINOMIAL THEOREM*** Read and study p.49-50
* Redo examples A and B for better understanding
* Do 9A. Q 1.a, Q2 and Q3.c (p.51)
 |
| Tuesday | 1.0 ALGEBRA |  | Work on your IA (You will be informed later.) |
| Wednesday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA |  |
| Thursday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA |  |
| Friday  | Good Friday (Public Holiday) |
| W11 – Term 1(13/04 – 17/04) | Monday | Easter Monday (Public Holiday) |
| Tuesday | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.1.1.2 Cal1.2.3.3  | **Lesson activity 3 (p.15)*** Ready and study p.15-19
* Study examples
* Do activity 3A. 1.a, b; 2
 |
| Wednesday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.2.3.1  | * Do Q3. a, b (p.20)
 |
| Thursday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.1.1.5 Cal1.1.1.6 Cal1.1.1.7 Cal1.1.1.14  | **Lesson activity 4: FACTORISATION*** Read and study p.21-25
* Redo examples given for better understanding
 |
| Friday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.1.2.5 Cal1.2.4.1  | * Do activity 4A, Q1.a, b, Q2.a, c (p.25)
 |
| W12 – Term 1(20/04 - 24/04) | Monday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal 1.2.2.6 Cal 1.2.4.2  | * Do Q3. a,b (p.25)
* Do Q4. a, b (p.26)
 |
| Tuesday | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.1.1.1 1 Cal1.1.1.1 2 Cal1.1.2.2  | **Lesson activity 5: REMAINDER AND FATOR THEOREM*** Read and study p.27-28
* Redo examples for better understanding
* Do 5A. 1.a, and 2 (p.28)
 |
| Wednesday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.2.2.5 Cal1.2.3.7  | * Read “the remainder theorem”
* Redo example
* Do activity 5B. Q1, Q4 (p.29)
 |
| Thursday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.2.4.3  | * Read and study “the factor theorem” (p.30)
* Redo example A (p.30) and example B (p.31)
* Do activity 5C. Q1a,b ; Q2 ; Q3 (p.32)
 |
| Friday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.1.1.7 Cal1.1.1.8 Cal1.1.1.9 Cal1.1.1.10 Cal1.2.2.3 Cal1.2.3.4 Cal1.2.3.2 Cal1.2.4.2 Cal1.2.1.3 Cal1.2.1.4 Cal1.2.2.2  | **Lesson activity 6: INDICES AND LOGARITHMS*** Read and study p33- 36
* Redo examples A, B, C to better understand the concepts
 |
| W13 – Term 1(27/04 – 1/05) | Monday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | * Do activity 7A, Q1.a, c. d (p.36)
 |
| Tuesday | 1.0 ALGEBRA | * Do Q2.a,b, g, h (p.36-37)
 |
| Wednesday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.1.1.18 Cal1.1.2.6 Cal1.1.1.16 Cal1.1.2.9 Cal1.1.2.4  | **Lesson activity 10 SURDS*** Read and study example A, B p.52
* Do activity 10A, Q1. a-d
* Read and study “sums and differences of surds”
* Do activity 10B, Q1.a, b (p.53)
* Ready and study “multiplying surds”

Do activity 10C, Q1.a,b and Q2.a,b  |
| Thursday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | * Read and study “Rationalising surds” and “Conjugate surds” (p.54- 55)
* Do activity 10D, Q1.a,b; Q2, Q4.a,c,e
 |
| Friday  | Labour day (Public Holiday) |
| W1 – Term 2(18/05 – 22/05) | Monday  | 1.0 ALGEBRA | Cal1.2.2.4 Cal1.2.3.6  | * Read and study “Solving equations involving surds” (p.56)
* Do activity 10E, Q1.a,b; Q2.a,b
 |
| Tuesday | 1.0ALGEBRA**1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS** | Cal1.3.1.1 Cal1.3.2.1  | **Lesson activity 1 COMPLEX NUMBERS*** Read and study p. 57-59
* Redo examples for better understanding
* Do activity 1A, Q1.a, b (p. 59)
* Do Q2.a,b (p.59)
 |
| Wednesday  | 1.0ALGEBRA**1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS** | Cal1.3.2.2 Cal1.3.3.1 Cal1.3.4.1  | Lesson activity 2: CPMPLEX NUMBERS, ARGAND DIAGRAM* Read and study p.61- 62
* Redo examples for better understanding
* Do activity 2A- Q1.a,b (p.63)
* Do Q2.a
 |
| Thursday  | 1.0ALGEBRA**1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS** | Cal1.3.1.2 Cal1.3.1.3 Cal1.3.2.2  | **Lesson activity 3 (p.64)*** read and study p. 64-66)
* redo examples for better understand
* do activity 3A, Q1.a,b (p.67)
* Do Q2.a (p.67)
 |
| Friday  | 1.0ALGEBRA**1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS** | * Read and study “**MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION OF A COMPLEX NUMBER IN POLAR FORM.” (p. 67)**
* Redo examples for better understanding
 |
| Week 2(25/05 – 29/05) | Monday  | 1.0ALGEBRA**1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS** | * Read and study “De Moivre’s theorem” (p.68-70)
* Do activity 3B, Q1.a, b (p.70)
 |
| Tuesday | 1.0ALGEBRA**1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS** | * Do Q2.a,b (p.70)
* Do Q3.a,b (p.70)
 |
| Wednesday |  | Cal1.3.2.4Cal1.3.3.2Cal1.3.3.3 | **Lesson activity 4: Roots of complex numbers*** read and study p.72- 75
* redo the examples for better understanding
* do activity 4A. 1.a, b(p.75)
 |
| Thursday  | **1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS** |  | * Do Q2.a,b (p.76)
* Do Q5 (p.76)
 |
| Friday  | **1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS** |  | * Read and study “the conjugate root theorem” (p.76)
* Redo examples
* Do activity 4A. Q1; Q3.a;Q 4.a (p.75)
 |
| Week 3(1/06 – 5/ 06) | Monday  |  | Cal1.3.4.2 | **Lesson activity 5: DE MOIVRE’S THEOREM AND COMPLEX ROOTS*** Read and study
 |

# STRAND 1.0 ALGEBRA

## SUB-STRAND 1.1 & 1.2: ALGEBRA BASIC SKILLS, POLYNOMIALS AND NON-LINEAR EQUATIONS

###

### LESSON ACTIVITY 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHIEVED** |
| 1.1 | 1 | simplify linear equations eliminating fractional terms | 1 | Cal1.1.1.1 |  |
| 1.2 | 7 | solve linear equations | 1 | Cal1.2.1.2 |  |
| 1.2 | 14 | solve rational equations | 3 | Cal 1.2.3.6 |  |
| 1.2 | 2 | form equations based on contextual problems. | 2 | Cal1.2.2.1 |  |
| 1.1 | 3 | Solve linear inequations | 1 | Cal1.1.1.3 |  |

##### LINEAR EQUATION.

 A ***linear equation*** in is one that can be expressed in the form **,** where can represent any real number, .

 When an equation has **fractional expressions** in it, e.g: the usual first step is to find a common denominator and multiply each term by this number to remove the fraction.

Example 1: Solve the equation

Answer:

  *[Subtract 8 from both sides]*

  *[Divide both sides by -3]*

Example 2: Solve the equation

Answer: The common denominator (**CD)** is

 [*Multiplying by CD, 30)*

 *[Cancelling denominators]*

 *[Expanding]*

 *[Simplifying]*

 *[Divide by -43]*

**ACTIVITY 1A: Linear Equations**

Solve each of these equations:

1. L1 6. L1

2 L1 7. L1

3. L1 8. L1

4. L1 9. L1

5. L1 10. L1

11. Find the values of x in the following rational equations:

(a) L2 (c) L2

(b) L3 (d) Find x if L3

##### WORD PROBLEMS

Problem given in words **(word problem)** need to be changed to mathematical equations to be solved. This process is called **mathematical modelling**.

Example 1: Shanes is taller than Jason by 2.4 cm. Jason is taller than Ian by 1.3 cm. the three heights total 452 cm. what are their heights? Solve the problem by letting Ian’s height be

Answer: Let Ian’s height be ***h***

Jason’s height is**,**

Shane’s height is

 Since their combined height is 452 cm

 Thus **Ian** is **149 cm** tall; **Jason’s** height is and

 **Shane’s** height is**.**

###### ACTIVITY 1B: Solving word problems.

1. For each of the following, **form a mathematical equation** and **solve** the problem using appropriate method. All L2
2. Notebooks cost $1 more than pens. Sandra purchases five pens and six notebooks. Her total expenditure is $32.40. How much does each pen cost?
3. One girl has four times as much money as her friend. She gives her friend $12.00 and as a result they now have the same amount of money. How much did each have originally?
4. My son is 31 years younger than I am. In one year’s time my son’s age will be one quarter of my current age. How old am I?
5. The perimeter of a room is 50 cm. The length exceeds the width by 3.5 m. Find the length of the room.
6. Tina and Jane purchase raffle tickets and agree to share the prize money in the ratio of how much each paid. They win $117.00 and Jane who put in $2.00, gets $26.00. What was Tina’s share of the cost of raffle tickets?
7. Shanes is taller than Jason by 2.4 cm. Jason is taller than Ian by 1.3 cm. the three heights total 452 cm. what are their heights? Solve the problem by letting

i) Jason’s height be

ii) Shane’s height be

##### INEQUATIONS

**Inequations** are mathematical sentences which use **inequality symbols** () instead of equal signs as in an equation.

A linear inequation in is one that can be expressed in the form**,** where can represent any real number and the symbol can be replaced by other inequalities.

Solving a linear inequation means finding the values which make the linear inequation true. The technique is similar to that of solving an equation except that the ***inequality sign*** is ***reversed*** when ***multiplying*** or ***dividing*** by a ***negative*** number.

Example A: Solve where is a real number.

Answer

 *[Simplifying]*

 *[divide by -2 and reversing inequality]*

##### ACTIVITY 1C: Solving Inequations.

Solve these inequations. Check your answers with other students and with your teacher.

1. L1

2. L1

1. L1

4. L1

5. L1

6. L1

7. L1

8. L1

9. L1

10. L1

*Ans:*

### LESSON ACTIVITY 2:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.2 | 1 | **Determine** the variables in a contextual problem. | 1 | Cal1.2.1.1 |  |
| 1.1 | 4 | **Rearrange** a formula to obtain the correct subject. | 1 | Cal1.1.1.4 |  |

#### MATHEMATICAL MODELLING

* **Mathematical modelling** involves expressing a relationship as a formula in which mathematical symbols and letters are used to represent variables.

Example A: Three quantities used in accounting are assets (A), proprietorship (P), and Liabilities (L). The relationship between these quantities is that assets are equal to the sum of proprietorship and liabilities. In mathematics form, the relationship can be expressed**:**

##### CHANGING THE SUBJECT OF A FORMULA.

The **subject** of a formula is a variable which appears alone on one side of the equal sign. The subject is expressed in terms of the other variables. Changing the subject of a formula means rearranging the formula (using inverse operations) so that another variable becomes the subject.

Example B: Make the subject of .

To make the subject of the formula, the given formula is to be rearranged using inverse operations such that becomes the subject, i.e. is on its own on one side of the equation.

 Answer:

**NB**: Sometimes the variable to be made subject appears more than once in the formula. You will need to collect terms in this variable on one side and then factorise.

Example C: Make T the subject of

 Answer:

 [Multiplying both sides by T]

 [Swapping sides]

 [collecting terms in T on one side]

 [factorising]

##### USING A FORMULAE

Formulae need to be used accurately. Using formulae often means **substituting** numbers for some of the variables and solving the equation to **find the value of an unknown variable.**

Example D: The volume of a cone is one third of the product of its height

 and the area of its base.

1. Express this relationship in mathematical form
2. Find the volume when and
3. Find the radius of the base when the volume is

 and the height is 5.230 cm.

Answer:

1. Let the volume of the cone be the radius of the base be R, and the height be H. The base area is *[formula for the area of a circle]*

 Volume is

1. *[In this example, is taken to be 3.142]*

 **R = 3.40 cm** (2dp)

##### ACTIVITY 2A: Writing Formulae, Changing the subject of the formulae & Using Formulae.

1. A rectangle has a length L metres and width W centimetres. Write an expression for: L1
2. The area in
3. The area in
4. The perimeter in mm
5. Make M the subject of the following formulae: L1
6. d)

1. b) e)

1. c) f)
2. The formula for the area of the walls of a room is where is the height of the room, is the length, and the width. Calculate the
3. area if L1
4. area if L1
5. height if the area is the length is and the width is L!
6. width if the area is the height is and the length is L1
7. Find the length if the area is the height is and the width is L1
8. An aircraft flies between Rotuma and Funafuti which are about 100 km apart. The plane flies in such a way that it is always 50 km closer to Rotuma than to Funafuti, which is approximately north of Rotuma. Choosing an appropriate coordinate system find the equation that describes the path of the plane. L3

### LESSON ACTIVITY 3:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.1 | 2 | Solve two linear equations simultaneously.(eliminations & substitution) | 1 | Cal1.1.1.2 |  |
| 1.2 | 8 | Solve simultaneous equations | 3 | Cal1.2.3.3 |  |
| 1.2 | 3 | Solve by translating word problems into mathematical expressions. | 3 | Cal1.2.3.1 |  |

#### SIMULTANEOUS LINEAR EQUATIONS.

**Simultaneous equations** are two or more equations which are true at the same time**. Solving a pair of simultaneous equations** means finding values for the unknown which **satisfy both** equations (make both equations true when the values are substituted).

##### Method 1: SOLVING SIMULTANOUS LINEAR EQUATIONS BY SUBSTITUTION.

Substitution method is when one unknown is made the subject of its equation, so that it is expressed terms of the other unknown. This expression is then substituted in the other equation.

Example A: solve .........(1)

 .........(2)

 Answer:

1. Make the subject of the second equation (to avoid fractions)
2. Substitute for into the first equation

1. Now solve the equation (ii).

1. Substitute this value of in the equation in (i).

Therefore the solution of and is and .

##### Method 2: SOLVING SIMULTANOUS LINEAR EQUATIONS BY ELIMINATION AND BACK SUBSTITUTION.

This involves adding together (or subtracting) the equations to eliminate an unknown. Sometimes one (or both) of the equations must be multiplied by a constant before the equations are added or subtracted, so that one unknown has (or opposite) coefficient in both equations.

**Example B:**

Solve the equations simultaneously: and

 Answer**:** The equations are numbered for easy identification.

 … (1)

 … (2)

To eliminate y, (1) is multiplied by 2 and (2) is multiplied by 3. When the resulting equations are subtracted, the 6y in each equation cancels.

1. … (3)
2. … (4)

 *[Subtracting (4) from (3)]*

The value of y is found by substituting the value into either one of the original equations (1) or (2), thus:

 … (1)

The solution for the equations and is and

*[An alternative method of solution would be the elimination of to find. Try this method to see that the same solution is arrived at]*

**Note**: *Equations should be simplified (denominators removed and like terms gathered) before any elimination occurs. If solutions involve fractions, it may be preferable to carry out two eliminations, one for each of the unknowns.*

**Example C**: Solve the simultaneous equations

 and

Answer:

 [Cross multiplication]

 … (1)

And ... (2)

 … (2)

It is best to remove fractions when solving equations. is now eliminated, thus:

 … (1)

 … (3)

Subtract (3) - (1)

To find , substitute into (1) or (2):

 … (1)

The solution for the simultaneous equations and

Is: and

**Activity:** *Substitute these values back into one of the equations to test whether they make the equation(s) true.*

**Note:** Some non- linear simultaneous equations can be solved in a similar way to linear simultaneous equations.

**Example D**: Solve the simultaneous equations and

 Answer: … (1)

 … (2)

 Multiply (1) by 2 and add (to be able to eliminate )

 ( 1) 2 … (3)

 … (2)

 [adding (3) and (2) to eliminate ]

 [dividing by 7]

 Substituting into (1) gives:

 [Simplifying]

 [rearranging]

So the solutions to the simultaneous equations are and

#### SOLVING SIMULTANEOUS LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR EQUATIONS.

To solve a linear equation and a quadratic equation simultaneously, substitute an expression for one of the variables of the linear equation into quadratic equation.

 **Example E:**

 Solve and simultaeously.

 **Answer**: substitute for (the subject of the linear equation) in

 [then solve for]

 or

 or

When (4,5) *[substitute into*

When (-3, -3)

The solution also means that the line meets or cuts the parabolic graph of the quadratic equation at two points (4,5) and ( -3, -3)

##### WORDED PROBLEMS.

To form simultaneous equations from a word problem, it is important to define the variables clearly. Two equations can then be formed from the information given and solved simultaneously to evaluate the variables. The final answer should be given as a sentence that directly answers the question asked in the word problem.

Example F:

Noni and Selda together earn $132 an hour. Noni earns 20% more than Selda. What is their hourly earning?

Answer: Since hourly earnings are required, let Noni earn dollars per hour and Selda earn dollars per hour.

 … (1) [together they earn $132 per hour]

 … (2) [Noni earns 120% of Selda’s rate]

 [substituting for N in (1)]

 [substituting in (1)]

Therefore, **Selda** earns **$60** per hour and **Noni** earns **$72** per hour.

##### ACTIVITY 3A:

**Solving Simultaneous Linear equations, non-linear equations & worded problems.**

1. Find the solution(s) for each of the following pairs of simultaneous linear equations using the methods of elimination and substitution.
2. and L1
3. and L1
4. and L1
5. and L1
6. Solve the following pairs of simultaneous equations (using the same methods as for simultaneous linear equations)
7. and L3
8. and L3
9. and L3
10. and L3
11. Write the simultaneous equations for each of the following problems and then solve the equations. All L3
12. The sum of two numbers is 138 and the difference is 12. Find the two numbers.
13. A pupil spends one third less time on her Maths homework than she does on her English Homework. The total time spent on both subjects is hours. How much time does she spend on each subject?
14. A room contains 96 people. A man leaves and is replaced by a woman, leaving three times as many women as men in the room. How many men and women were there originally?

*Ans: activity 3A*

1. *a) x=3, y=2; b) A=7/2, B=2; c) x=17/23, y=36/23; d) x=8, y=42*
2. *a) x=2/11, y=1/2*
3. *x=63, y=75*

### LESSON ACTIVITY 4: FACTORISATION

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHIEVED** |
| 1.1 | 5 | Factorise quadratic equations | 1 | Cal1.1.1.5 |  |
| 1.1 | 6 | Solve quadratic equations by factorising | 1 | Cal1.1.1.6 |  |
| 1.1 | 7 | Solve quadratic equations by quadratic formula. | 1 | Cal1.1.1.7 |  |
| 1.1 | 20 | Complete the square of reducible quadratics of the form , where a = 1 | 1 | Cal1.1.1.14 |  |
| 1.1 | 21 | Complete the square of reducible quadratics of the form , where a>1 | 2 | Cal1.1.2.5 |  |
| 1.2 | 4 | Solve contextual problems by translating word problems into mathematical expressions. | 4 | Cal1.2.4.1 |  |
| 1.2 | 17 | Solve hyperbolic equations  | 2 | Cal 1.2.2.6 |  |
| 1.2 | 6 | Analyse the existence of solutions in the context of the situation | 4 | Cal 1.2.4.2 |  |

#### QUADRATICS FACTORISATIONS.

A quadratic function of is one that can be written in the form The number and are called **coefficients** and can also be called the **constant term**. Note that

* **Quadratics where the coefficient of is 1**

When the coefficient of x is one, the quadratic simplifies to Such expressions are factorised by finding two numbers which ***multiply together to give and add together to give b***

 Example A:

 Factorise

 Answer:

[ so you need to find two numbers that will multiply to give ‘-15’ and when you add gives ‘-2’; the two numbers are and ]

[Note that the two numbers in the brackets (-5, 3) have a sum of ‘-2’ and a product of ‘-15’]

* **Quadratics Where the Coefficient of is greater than 1**

There are two cases:

1. **The quadratics has a common factor.**

 The common factor is taken out first and the remaining quadratics can be factorised

 Example B: Factorise

 Answer:

1. **The quadratics has no common factor.**

 Example C: Factorise

 ***Step 1***: Multiply the coefficient of (4) and the constant term (-15) together.

 ***Step 2***: Now look for the pair of factors of -60 whose sum is equal to the coefficient of (which is 7).

The number is and. Using these two numbers, the middle term is expressed as a sum of two terms.

 [the term in the brackets must be the same

 or common,for factorisation in the next step.]

* **The Difference of Two Squares**

Any expression that can be written generally as can be factorised and written using the formula

Example D: Factorise

 Answer:

Example E: Factorise

 Answer:

#### SOLVING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS.

A quadratic equation is an equation which is written in the form

* **Solving Quadratics by Factorising.**

In some cases quadratic equations can be solved by factorising. This relies on the fact that if the product of two factors is zero, then one or other of the factor must be zero.

 Example F: Solve the quadratic equation

 Answer: [re-arrange the equation so it is equal to zero]

 or

* **Solving Quadratics by using Quadratic Formula.**

Sometimes a quadratic equation has a solution, yet cannot be factorised readily. In these case the quadratic formula is used.

The solution to the general quadratic equation,

The solutions of an equation are often called the **roots** of the equation.

Example G: Find the solutions to the equation correct to 2 decimal places.

 Answer: gives

 (2dp)

* **Quadratics in Completed Square Form**

Any quadratics can be expresses in the form of a perfect square plus or minus a constant, using a process called **completing the square.** This process of completing the square is explained in the following examples:

Example H: Express in the completed square form

 Answer: Using the rule:

 Arrange the quadratic in perfect square form.

**Note**: If the coefficient of is not 1, use the coefficient of as a common factor as follows.

Example I: Express in the form

 Answer:

 [completing the square]

 [ expanding]

* **Solving Quadratic Equation using Completing the Square.**

Another method used to solve quadratic equations which cannot be factorised is completing the square. Firstly transfer the constant term to the RHS then divide through by the coefficient of .

Example J: Solve

 Answer:

* **Word Problems [ Applications of Quadratics equations]**

Example K: The length of a small room is 3 m more than its width. The room has an area of Find the width of the room.

 Answer: Let the width of the room be w

 the length is

 [

 Use quadratic formula:

Therefore, the width is 7.12 m - reject -10.12 because it is impossible to have a negative length.

ACTIVITY 4A**:**  Factorising/ solving Quadratics equations and Applications

1. Factorise these quadratic expressions. L1
2. Solve these quadratic equations by factorising. L1
3. Solve these quadratic equations using quadratic formula. Give answers correct to 2dp. L1
4. Solve these quadratics equations by completing the square. L2
5. Rewrite each of the following in the form L2
6. b)
7. Rewrite each of the following in the form L2
8. b)
9. A factory has daily overhead costs of $2000 while each item produced costs $100. What is the cost of producing 1000 items? L2
10. The difference between two positive numbers is 3. The difference between their reciprocals is . What are the two numbers? L3
11. Tara has a rectangular lawn that is 11 m long and 8 m wide. The lawn is to be surrounded by the path. The width of the path on each side of the lawn is the same. The total area of the lawn and the path is . What are the dimensions of the path? L3
12. Show that has no real solution L3
13. Show whether each of these quadratic equations has unequal real solutions, a repeated solution, or no real solution: (L3)
14. b) c)
15. Since the beginning of the month a reservoir has been losing water at a constant rate. On the 10th of the month the water in the reservoir is 300 million gallons, and on the 18th only 262 million gallons. How much water is in the reservoir on the 14th of the month? L4 *[Mizrahi & Sullivan “Mathematics: An applied Approach”]*

*Ans: Activity 4A*

1. *a) 3(x+2)(x-4); b) (7x-2)(x-3); d) (6*
2. *a) x=4,x=-9; b) x=4,x= 7/2; c) x=3/2, x=-3/2*
3. *a) x=0.37,x= -5.38; b) x=-0.22, x=-6.79; c) x=12.31, x=0.69*
4. *a)*

### LESSON ACTIVITY 5: Remainder and factor theorem

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.1 | 15 | Divide a polynomial by  | 1 | Cal1.1.1.11 |  |
| 1.1 | 16 | Find the remainder to a function for where is not a factor. | 1 | Cal1.1.1.12 |  |
| 1.1 | 8 | Factorise a cubic function using factor theorem. | 2 | Cal1.1.2.2 |  |
| 1.2 | 18 | Use Remainder and Factor theorems involving straightforward substitution method and long division. | 2 | Cal1.2.2.5 |  |
| 1.2 | 19 | Use Remainder and Factor theorems to completely factories a polynomial of degree 3. | 3 | Cal1.2.3.7 |  |
| 1.2 | 20 | Use Remainder and Factor theorems to find unknowns in a polynomial. | 4 | Cal1.2.4.3 |  |

#### POLYNOMIALS

Any polynomial can be expressed in the form:

The number and are called **coefficients.**

The **degree** of the polynomial is the highest power of present.

* **Synthetic Division**

A method similar to long division algorithm is used to express this fraction in quotient plus remainder form.

Example A: Write in Quotient plus Remainder form.

 Answer: 

 112 [**remainder]**

 Solution:

##### ACTIVITY 5A:

1. Write each of the following in quotient plus remainder form. L1
2. b)
3. Determine and such that

 L2

* **The Remainder Theorem.**

The remainder theorem states: when a polynomial is divided by a *linear* factor the remainder is Similarly, division by results in a remainder of

The result can be extended so that in general, division of by yields a remainder of

EXAMPLE A: Calculate the remainder when is divided by

Answer: For division by we evaluate

##### ACTIVITY 5B:

1. What is the remainder when is divided by L1
2. What is the remainder when is divided by L1
3. What is the remainder when is divided by L1
4. Determine the value of b if the remainder is 17 when the polynomial

 is divided by L2

1. What is the value of ‘m’ if division of by (x + 2) yields a remainder of 9? L2
2. What conclusion can be made if, when a polynomial is divided by

the remainder is zero? L1

#### THE FACTOR THEOREM

The factor theorem is used to factorise polynomials. The factor theorem in its simplest form, states that will be a factor of any polynomial if and only if This implies that:

* is a factor of means that
* is a factor of means that
* is a factor of means that

The converse is true that if p(a) = 0 then (x - a) is a factor of p(x)

Example A: Find the factors of

Answer:

This expression is a cubic and therefore has three roots. Each root is a factor of 10 – the constant term that results when the cubic is expanded.

Possible numbers to use [substitute into p(x)] in the factor theorem process are . These numbers are factors of 10.

We have found two factors:

The final factor can be obtained by inspection:

Equate the constant term:

 Therefore, the third factor is

 The full factorising is

**NOTE**: Long division and factor theorem can be used together to factorise or solve a cubic equation. One factor of the cubic is found by trial and error using factor theorem and long division yields a quadratic expression which can be factorised (if possible). If the quadratic equation does not factorise it can be solved using the quadratic formula.

Example B: Solve

 Answer: Let

 [substitute values of]

 Long division will give the other factor:

  [

 - ()

 0 + 0

 Thus

 Factorising the quadratic gives

 Solutions are:

##### ACTIVITY 5C:

1. a) Show that is a factor of L1
2. Hence solve L2
3. Fully factorise L2
4. If is a factor of determine the possible values of . L3
5. Determine the remaining factor and the value of and if and are both factor of L3
6. Solve L4

Ans:

### LESSON ACTIVITY 6: Indices and Logarithms

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHIEVED** |
| 1.1 | 9 | Apply laws of indices to simplify exponential expressions. | 1 | Cal1.1.1.7 |  |
| 1.1 | 10 | Solve straightforward exponential equations. | 1 | Cal1.1.1.8 |  |
| 1.1 | 11 | Apply laws of logarithms to simplify logarithmic expression | 1 | Cal1.1.1.9 |  |
| 1.1 | 12 | Solve straight forward logarithmic equations. | 1 | Cal1.1.1.10 |  |
| 1.2 | 12 | Solve logarithmic equations involving single logs, and addition and subtraction of logs | 2 | Cal1.2.2.3 |  |
| 1.2 | 13 | Solve logarithmic equations involving logs rules on powers and coefficients | 3 | Cal1.2.3.4 |  |
| 1.2 | 5 | Analyse the existence of solutions in the context of a simple situation.  | 3 | Cal1.2.3.2 |  |
| 1.2 | 6 | Analyse the existence of solutions in the context of the complex situation.  | 4 | Cal1.2.4.2 |  |
| 1.2 | 9 | Solve exponential equations involving negative powers with positive exponents | 1 | Cal1.2.1.3 |  |
| 1.2 | 10 | Solve exponential equations including application of laws of indices | 1 | Cal1.2.1.4 |  |
| 1.2 | 11 | Solve exponential equations involving same base but different powers | 2 | Cal1.2.2.2 |  |

#### INDICES

Indices involves expression of the form where is the **base** and is the **powe**r or **index** or **exponent**. Some important properties of indices are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 Example A: Simplify

Answer:

* **Solving Exponential Equations with the Same Base**

Exponential equation which can be written as the same base, the power or index can be equated to solve to find the unknown variable.

Example B: Solve

Answer:

* **Solving Exponential Equations with the Different Base**

Exponential equations with a different base and cannot be written as a same base and having unknown in the exponent(s) can be solve using logarithms.

Example C: Solve

 Answer: Take on both sides

 (4dp)

**Note**: In more complicated equations where appears more than once, collect like terms and simplify as necessary.

Example D: Solve

 Answer: Take on both sides

 (4sf)

#### LOGARITHMS

* **Formal definition of Logarithm.**

Where is the **base**, is called the **logarithm** and is the **number.**

 Example A: Solve

 Answer: By the identity above, the equation becomes

 (4sf)

* **Properties of Logarithms.**

Example B: Simplify

 Answer:

Example C: Solve

 Answer:

##### ACTIVITY 7A:

1. Simplify the following:
2. L1
3. L1
4. L1
5. L1
6. Solve the following for :
7. L1
8. L2
9. L2
10. If and find an expression for in terms of . L2
11. L2
12. L2
13. L2

1. L2
2. L3
3. A newborn giraffe is 1.8 metres tall. A formula that gives the height metres of the giraffe over the first five years is where is the time in years since the giraffe was born. How long does it take for the giraffe to reach a height of 2.7 metres? L3

A student learns to type words per minute after days of practice. The relationship between and is given by: . How many days does it take the student to learn to type at 100 words per minute? L3

1. The total annual water consumption per person W(y) in the Pacific Islands is estimated to be where ‘y ‘ is the year and W(y) is the total consumption in gallons in that year .
2. What was the total annual water consumption in the year 2000? L2
3. What will the total water consumption be in 2020? L3

 [*Mizrahi & Sullivan “Mathematics: An Applied Approach*”]

### LESSON ACTIVITY 7: [PARTIAL FRACTIONS]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.1 | 13 | Express a single algebraic fraction as a sum of partial fractions where denominators are linear or repeated linear. | 2 | Cal1.1.2.3 |  |
| 1.1 | 14 | Express a single algebraic fraction as a sum of its partial fractions where denominators of fractions include a non-linear function or an irreducible quadratic function | 3 | Cal1.1.3.1 |  |

#### PARTIAL FRACTIONS

The decomposition of a fractional algebraic expression is the process that involves expressing a rational algebraic expression as a sum of its parts, i.e, the sum of two partial fractions.

Decomposition

Composition

***Example A:***

Before attempting problems, ensure that the fraction is **bottom heavy**, i.e. the degree of the numerator is less than the degree of the denominator.

**Note**: 1. If the fraction is not bottom heavy, **do a long division first.**

 2. Be sure the **denominator is factorized.**

#### TYPE 1: DENOMINATOR WITH ONLY LINEAR FACTORS

For the case of linear factors, we use the fact that corresponding to each linear factor occurring once in the denominator, that there will be a partial fraction of the form, where is a constant to be determined.

Example B***:*** Express  as a sum of partial fractions.

 

 Now multiply with the common denominator; to clear out the fractions

 ………………… equation 1

There are two methods to use: **Substitution method** and **Coefficient method**.

#### SUBSTITUTION METHOD

Equating the two factors in the denominator to equal zero and solving gives the values of =-2 and x = 1. Substitute the values of into equation 1 to find the constants A and B.

 

 For 

 Therefore 

#### EQUATING COEFFICIENTS METHOD

We can equate coefficients:

 

 *expand RHS*

  *re-arranging and collecting like terms* *factorizing*

Equating to the coefficients of the expression 

For coefficient of :  ……… equation 1

For constant terms: ………equation 2

We have two simultaneous equations to solve and that’s:

 + 





Substitute into and solve for;

 

 Therefore 

Example C***:***  Express as a sum of partial fractions.

**Note**: The fraction is not bottom heavy so do a long division and factorize the denominator after dividing.



 - 

 





Multiplying both sides of the equation by the common denominator to clear out the fractions gives:



Using the substitution method, let  0 and 2.

For : 

 

 

 

 

For  

 

 

 

 

For  

 

 

 

 

Hence, 

 

##### ACTIVITY 7A

Express each of the following as a sum of partial fractions

1.  L2 d)  L2
2.  L2 e)  L2
3.  L2 f)  L2

*Ans: Activity 7A*

#### TYPE 2: DENOMINATOR WITH REPEATED LINEAR FACTORS

For the case of repeated linear factor, we use the fact that corresponding to each linear factor that occurs times, in the denominator, there will be partial fractions.  where ,, ….are constants to be determined.

***Example D:***

 Express as a sum of partial fractions

Single linear factor Repeated linear factor

For this type we do the following: 

*Note: Each power of the factor(x+2) has a separate function.*

Multiply both sides of the equation by the common denominator gives:

……………. Equation 1

Using substitution method let the values of  and -3.

For  

 

 

For  

 

 

Since the is no other value to make a factor in equation 1 zero, we can choose some other values of . Let  (since it is an identity). Use the value of C = 2 and A = 1 that’s been calculated.















Therefore 

##### ACTIVITY 7B

L2

L3

L2

Express each of the following as sum of partial fractions

1.  L2 d) 
2.  L2 e) 
3.  L3 f) 

*Ans:*

#### TYPE 3: DENOMINATOR WITH QUADRATIC FACTOR

For the case of quadratic factors, we use the fact that corresponding to each irreducible (cannot be further factored) quadratic factor of the form that occurs once in the denominator, there is a partial fraction of the form  where and are constants to be determined.

**Example E*:***  Express  as s sum of partial fractions.

Answer:

Multiplying both sides of the equation with the common denominator gives:



Using equating coefficient method:

 expanding brackets

 collecting like-terms and factorizing

Equating the coefficients of:

 ………………. **equation 1**

 ………….........**equation 2**

Constant term:  ……………..**equation 3**

Make B the subject in **equation 2**:  then substitute it into **equation 1**.



……………….**equation 4**

Solve **equation 3** and **4** simultaneously.

 - 





Substitute into **equation 4** to find





Substitute into **equation 2** to find 





Therefore 

Try using substitution method to see if you will get the same answer!

##### ACTIVITY 7C

Express each of the following as sum of partial fractions

1. 

L3

L3

L3

L3

L3

L3

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5.

*Ans:*

#### TYPE 4: DENOMINATOR WITH REPEATED QUADRATIC FACTORS

For the case of repeated quadratic factors, we use the fact that corresponding to each irreducible quadratic factor that occurs times in the denominator there will be partial fractions.

 

where , , …, , , … are constants to be determined.

Example 1: Express  as a sum of partial fractions.

We write similar fractions as for repeated linear factors except we put terms like in each numerator as shown below:

 

We proceed as before and use equating the coefficient method:



 expanding

 rearranging

 collecting like-terms and factorizing

Now equating coefficients of powers of gives us:

 For 

 For 

 For 

 substituting for *A*



For constants terms 

 substituting for *B*



Hence 

##### ACTIVITY 7D

Express the following as sums of partial fraction

  

L3

L3

L2

L2

L3







*Ans:*

### LESSON ACTIVITY 8: [MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.1 | 23 | Prove a given mathematical statement is true by using the method of mathematical induction. | 2 | Cal1.1.2.7 |  |
| 1.1 | 24 | **prove** a given mathematical statement is true by using the method of mathematical induction, whereby the variable “n” in the statement to be proved is a power (the laws of indices are applied. | 3 | Cal1.1.3.3 |  |

#### MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION

Induction is the process of generalizing from a repeated pattern from the past. It works on mathematical sentences involving a natural number n. we summarise these sentences in one statement, S(n).

**The Two Induction Steps:**

Any proof by induction usually requires two separate steps;

1. S(1) must be shown to be true. This gives a starting point for the chain.
2. Assuming that S(n) is true ( induction hypothesis), we need to show that must also be true.

If both (1) and (2) above hold, then the statement must hold for any natural number n.

EXAMPLE A:
Use mathematical induction to prove that **** for all positive integers n.

ANSWER**:**

* Let the statement S (n) :****
* STEP 1: We first show that p (1) is true.

Left Side = 1 Right Side = 
* Both sides of the statement are equal hence S (1) is true.
* STEP 2: We now assume that p (k) is true
****

Show that S(k + 1) is true by adding (k + 1) to left hand side and replace with on right hand side of the of the above statement .

LHS RHS
**** [by induction hypothesis]
LHS: = [simplify]

 = 

 = ****

 **LHS = RHS**

Hence is true; so by the principle of mathematical induction, is true for all n.

##### ACTIVITY 8A

Use mathematical induction to prove the following for all positive integers n.

1. ****

L2

L2

L2

1. 
2. ****

### LESSON ACTIVITY 9: BINOMIAL THEOREM

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.1 | 17 | Expand and simplify expressions of the form for n = 3 or 4 using the Binomial Theorem. | 1 | Cal1.1.1.13 |  |
| 1.1 | 18 | Find specific terms and/or their coefficients in any expansion using Binomial Theorem, where n = 3 or 4. | 2 | Cal1.1.2.4 |  |
| 1.1 | 19 | Find the coefficients or constant term, or the term “independent of x” in expansions where n is greater than 4, using the Binomial theorem. | 3 | Cal1.1.3.2 |  |

#### THE BINOMIAL THEOREM

The binomial theorem provides a method for expanding brackets without having to use repeated multiplication.



* The binomial coefficients, are the numbers in the relevant row of Pascal’s Triangle
* The power of decreases by one and the power of  increases by one as we move from left to right.
* The total power (power of + power of) is always equal to  for each term.

***Example A:*** Expand using binomial theorem.

 Answer: 

 =

 = 

#### THE GENERAL TERM IN BINOMIAL EXPANSION

We define the **general term** in the expansion of to be:

.

This enables us to find a specific term in an expansion without having to actually expand.

The term in the expansion of  is referred to as the **constant term**.

 ***Example B:***

Find the general term in the expansion of 

Answer: 

***Example C:***

Determine the term of in the expansion of 

Answer: 

 

 

***Example D:***

Find the constant term in the expansion of 

Answer: first we write down a formula for the general term:

 



 

The constant term is *x*0 [the power of *x* must be equal to zero]



 

So the constant term:







##### ACTIVITY 9A:

1. Use Binomial Theorem to expand and simplify:
2. L1
3. L1
4. L2
5. Determine the third term in the expansion L2
6. Find the constant term in the expansion of L2
7. Find the coefficient of in L2

*Ans:*

*1. a)*

### LESSON ACTIVITY 10: SURDS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.1 | 25 | Simplify sums, differences and products of surds. | 1 | Cal1.1.1.18 |  |
| 1.1 | 26 | Simplify quotients of surds (including rationalizing) | 2 | Cal1.1.2.6 |  |
| 1.1 | 27 | use and manipulate simple surds  | 1 | Cal1.1.1.16 |  |
| 1.1 | 28 | Use and manipulate surds and other irrational numbers. | 2 | Cal1.1.2.9 |  |
| 1.1 | 22 | Solve straightforward surd equations and check solutions | 2 | Cal1.1.2.4 |  |
| 1.2 | 15 | solve surd equations, including simplifying surds, expanding surds and writing surds in simplest forms | 2 | Cal1.2.2.4 |  |
| 1.2 | 16 | solve surd equations, including rationalizing the denominator | 3 | Cal1.2.3.6 |  |

#### RATIONAL AND IRRATIONAL NUMBERS

The set of rational numbers can be defined as , includes all fractions so that any division has an answer.

The set of all real numbers , is all the numbers on the number lines including irrational numbers such as roots and which cannot be written as fractions.

#### SIMPLIFYING SURDS

Some of these surds can be simplified if the number under the root sign is a multiple of a perfect square. Recall that perfect squares are numbers such as 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, etc. When simplifying surds, the aim is to eventually write the surd with the lowest possible whole number under the surd sign. The method involves writing the number under the surd as a product of a perfect square and another number.

**Example A:** Simplify

Answer: (writing 72 as a multiple of 36, the largest factor that is a perfect square)

**Example B**: Simplify

 Answer: =

##### ACTIVITY 10A

1. Simplify the following surds expression:
2. L1
3. L1
4. L1
5. L1

#### SUMS AND DIFFERENCES OF SURDS

Surds with the same number under the root sign behave in the same way as *like terms* in algebra. They can be added and subtracted.

**Example C:** Simplify

 Answer:

Example D: Simplify

 Answer:

 No further simplification is possible.

##### ACTIVITY 10B:

1. Simplify these surds expressions:
2. L1
3. L1
4. L1

#### MULTIPLYING SURDS

When multiplying surds, simply multiply the numbers under the root signs.

Two rules that are useful when working with surds are:

**Example E**: Simplify

 Answer:

**Note**: Expressions where there are surd terms inside several pairs of brackets can be expanded in the same way as algebraic expressions.

**Example F:** Simplify

Answer: [simplify surds first]

 =

##### ACTIVITY 10C:

1. Multiply these surds expressions and simplify:
2. L1
3. L1
4. Expand and simplify these expressions:
5. L2
6. L2

#### RATIONALISING SURDS

When dealing with surd expressions, the convention is that we give answers with whole numbers in the denominator (bottom line).

This process is called **rationalising the denominator**.

**Example G:** Write as a fraction with a rational denominator.

Answer: Multiply top and bottom by . This is essentially the same as multiplying by 1, which does not change the value of the fraction. We multiply by because gives 5, which removes the surd form in the denominator, thus:

#### CONJUGATE SURDS

The type of problem above – where there is a surd term only in the denominator – can be extended to ones where there is a mixture of a number and a surd in the denominator. We still follow the convention of simplifying so that any surd terms are removed from the denominator of fractions. This process involves working with **conjugate** surds.

 If is a surd then its conjugate surd is**.** Similarly, if is a surd then its conjugate is

In examples where fractions have to be simplified and there are surds expressions in the *denominator*, the first major step is to multiply top and bottom by the conjugate of the denominator.

**Example G:** Simplify

 **Answer:**  Conjugate of is so multiply top and bottom by the same.

##### ACTIVITY 10D:

1. Write these expression with rational denominators:
2. L1
3. L1
4. Write with a rational denominator. L2
5. Rewrite in the form where a and b are rational numbers. L2

4. Rationalize the denominator: L2

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

#### SOLVING EQUATIONS INVOLVING SURDS

To solve equations involving surds (irrational numbers expressed as square roots, cube roots, etc.), these expression must be raised to appropriate (inverse) power. Always check solutions after squaring so that any ‘false solutions’ can be rejected (substitute answers into the original equation)

**Example A**: Solve

Answer:

Check solutions: [equal, correct]

 [not equal, incorrect]

 **Therefore the only solution is**

##### ACTIVITY 10E

1. Solve the following equations:
2. L2

1. L2
2. L2 d) L2
3. Solve the following equations for in terms of :
4. L2 (c) p(x – 2) = 3 L2
5. L2
6. Solve the equation for in terms of L3

## SUB-STRAND 1.3 COMPLEX NUMBERS

### LESSON ACTIVITY 1:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.3 | 1 | Simplify sums, differences and products of complex numbers expressed in rectangular form. | 1 | Cal1.3.1.1 |  |
| 1.3 | 2 | Simplify quotients of complex numbers expressed in rectangular form. | 2 | Cal1.3.2.1 |  |

#### COMPLEX NUMBERS

There are no real solutions to some polynomial equations, (since all real numbers therfore for this reason, a new number is defined:

 Or

We set up a system of new numbers that enable us to ‘solve’ all algebraic equations, especially those quadratic equations with a discriminant () less than 0.

We represent the set of complex numbers by the letter

The letter is used to represent an arbitrary complex number.

Any complex number, *,* can be written as:

* We call *x* the **real** part of *z*, and write *x* = Re(*z*).
* We call *y* the **imaginary** part of *z*, and write *y* = Im(*z*).

#### ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF COMPLEX NUMBERS

 To add (or subtract) complex numbers, add (or subtract) real parts and add (or subtract) imaginary parts.

**Example A:** if and find:

Answer: a)

1.

#### MULTIPLYING COMPLEX NUMBERS

Multiplying complex numbers, expand brackets in usual way, remembering that

EXAMPLE B: Expand and simplify

 Answer:

* **Powers of**

Any complex number, no matter how many times it multiplied by itself, always gives another complex number. This is because any power of simplifies to . Powers of can be simplified by treating any power of that is a multiple of 4 as having the value 1.

**Example C:** Simplify

Answer:

 []

* **Complex Conjugates**

The conjugates of complex number is used in division. If is a complex number then its conjugate i is defined by:

The product of a complex number and its conjugate is always real.

 **Example D: E**valuate the conjugate of

 Answer:

The geometric relationship between and can be found using the Argand diagram.

 iy

It is clear that is the image of under the reflection in the real axis.

#### DIVISION OF COMPLEX NUMBERS

When one complex number is divided by another, the result is also a complex number. To simplify a quotient of complex numbers, multiply the numerator and denominator by its conjugate of the denominator. This creates an expression with a denominator which is a real number.

**Example E:**  If and evaluate and express answer in the form

 Answer:

##### ACTIVITY 1A:

1. Simplify the following:
2. L1
3. L1
4. L2
5. L3
6. The complex numbers and are as follows:

Calculate the following:

1. L1
2. L2
3. L2
4. L2
5. L2
6. L2
7. Express in the form L2

*Ans:*

*1.a) -1; b) 6i; c) 2+6i,*

*2.a)11i; b)21-10i*

### LESSON ACTIVITY 2: COMPLEX NUMBERS, ARGAND DIAGRAM

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.3 | 6 | **Interpret, manipulate and use** graphical representations of complex numbers, using polar and rectangular form on an Argand diagram. These problems include a point on the complex plane can be written in rectangular or polar form. | 2 | Cal1.3.2.2 |  |
| 1.3 | 7 | **Interpret, manipulate and use** graphical representations of complex numbers, using polar and rectangular form on an Argand diagram. These problem include regions that are shaded on a line ( that can be linked back to its rectangular or polar form. | 3 | Cal1.3.3.1 |  |
| 1.3 | 8 | **Interpret manipulate and use** graphical representations of complex numbers, using polar and rectangular form on an Argand diagram. (These problems include a region involving a circle that can be linked back to its rectangular/polar form. E.g. ) | 4 | Cal1.3.4.1 |  |

#### THE ARGAND DIAGRAM

The complex number can be plotted as ordered pair on a complex plane known as Argand Diagram. The axes on the Agrand diagram are labelled and or Re (real) and Im (imaginary)

 

#### GEOMETRICAL PROPERTIES OF COMPLEX NUMBER.

The complex numbers can be graphed, their geometrical properties can be considered.

* **Addition of Complex Numbers.**

The parallelogram law for adding vectors is applied to the addition of and are shown below.

**Note**: vectors are drawn without arrows in the following representations.

**Example**: Find the result of adding and on the Argand diagram.

 Answer:



* **Subtraction of Complex Number.**

Subtraction is regarded as the addition of negative value. Thus

Example: Find the result of subtracting and on the Argand Digram.

Answer:



* **Multiplication of z by *i***

The example below illustrates that multiplication by rotates z about 0 through and angle of , anticlockwise.



**Example**: Suppose and is multiplied by

 Answer:

##### ACTIVITY 2A:

1. Using the parallelogram law of addition. Represent the addition and subtraction of these complex numbers on the Argand diagram.

a) L2

b) L2

c) L2

d) L2

2. Draw the position of these complex numbers on the Argand diagram:

a) L2

b) L2

c) L2

1. If , use the Argand diagram to explain the geometrical relationship between:
2. and L3 b) and L3 c) and L4

### LESSON ACTIVITY 3:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.3 | 3 | Convert between rectangular and polar form. | 1 | Cal1.3.1.2 |  |
| 1.3 | 4 | use Argand diagrams to represent complex number in the forms a + ib , rcis θThe Argand diagram is either represented as an intercept on the x-axis or y-axis. | 1 | Cal1.3.1.3 |  |
| 1.3 | 29 | use Argand diagrams to represent complex number in the forms a + ib , rcis θThe Argand diagram is plotted as a point on any of the four quadrants. Example: It has BOTH a Real and Imaginary component, i.e.  | 2 | Cal1.3.2.2 |  |

#### MODULUS OF A COMPLEX NUMBER.

The distance of from the origin is called the modulus of z, written as |z| or ‘r’

The modulus of is defined by:



**Example 1**:

Find the modulus of the complex number

 Answer:

#### ARGUMENT OF COMPLEX NUMBER

The Argument of **z** written as (arg(**z**)) is angle that makes with positive where

The convention are summarised in the following diagram.

*y*

A

B

 is **positive** when z is **above** the x-axis

 x

 When z is at the **point B,**  when z is at the **point A,**

 is **negative** when z is **below** the x-axis

 **Example: I**f, plot on Argand the diagram and determine its modulus and argument.

 Answer: is plotted as point (3,-4) as shown on the diagram.

•**z**

 , where

#### WRITING COMPLEX NUMBERS IN POLAR FORM

The complex number has been written in the form which is called **rectangular form** or **Cartesian form**. When a complex number is written in terms of its **modulus** and **argument** it is said to be in **Polar form**.



 **Using trigonometry in the figure:**

 and

Thus in polar form:

where

* **Convert Rectangular form to Polar Form**

It is usually helpful to draw a diagram when converting complex numbers from one form to another.

**Example A**: Convert the complex number  into polar form and draw the Argand diagram.

Answer: Modulus

 Argument (

 **Use calculator:**

 ***r:*** Pol ( 2 **,**  3 ) = 3.61

: RCL F = -56o

** 2 – 3*i* = 3.606 *cis* (-56.3o)**

* **Convert Polar form to Rectangular Form**

 **Example 1**: Convert into rectangular form



 Answer:

**Use Calculator: x**

Real Part: Shift Rec ( 2 **,**  60) = 1 (*Do note erase)*

Im Part: RCL F = 1.73

   ***z*** = *2cis(60o) = 1 + 1.73i*

**Example 2:**  Convert to Cartesian form and draw the Argand diagram.

 Answer:

 {*using exact values}*

****

##### ACTIVITY 3A:

1. Convert the following complex numbers to polar form and then draw them on the Argand diagram showing the argument and modulus for each.
2. L1
3. L1
4. L1
5. L1
6. L1
7. Convert the following complex numbers to rectangular form and then draw them on the Argand diagram.
8. L2
9. L2
10. L2
11. L2

#### MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION OF A COMPLEX NUMBER IN POLAR FORM.

It can be proved that if then

* **Multiplication:**

 ***Multiply*** *moduli and* ***add*** *argument*

* **Division**:

 ***Divide*** *moduli and* ***subtract*** *argument*

**Examples**: If and , then give and in polar form.

Answer:

**Example**: Divide and express answer in the rectangular ( form.

 Answer:

#### DE MOIVRE’S THEOREM.

Using the approach we learnt in the previous section for the multiplication of two complex numbers in the polar form.

If then

Similarly

In general terms, If then **De Moivre’s Theorem** states:

 ,

*where n is an integer and argument must lie within range*

**Example**: Simplify if

Answer:

 *[using De Moivre’s theorem]*

 *[subtract from the argument]*

 *[polar form]*

 *[rectangular form]*

Example: if , represent on the Argand diagram.

Answer:

 , *[since and ]*

 *[squaring both sides]*

 *[applying De Moivre’s theorem]*

 *[modulus and argument]*

 is represented on the Argand diagram Fig 1 below:



 

 Fig 1 Fig 2

 Example: Evaluate

 Answer: Firstly write the complex number in polar form:

 Let then modulus

 Argument then

 *[since is in Quadrant 2, add to , see diagram Fig 2 above]*

Hence *[ expressing in polar form]*

 *[apply De Moivre’s theorem]*

 *[subtract from the argument]*

##### ACTIVITY 3B

1. and are two complex numbers where and
2. Find expressing your answer in polar form, L1
3. Find , expressing your answer in rectangular form, L2
4. If and
5. Plot and on an Argand diagram L2
6. Find in polar form L1
7. Find in polar form. L2
8. Using De Moivre’s theorem to simplify the following and then convert to rectangular form.
9. L1
10. L1

1. L1
2. L1
3. Using De Moivre’s theorem to simplify the following and then give your in rectangular form.
4. L3
5. L3
6. By using De Moivre’s Theorem show that can be simplified to L3

### LESSON ACTIVITY 4: ROOTS OF COMPLEX NUMBERS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.3 | 9 | **find** roots over the complex number system for polynomial equations with real coefficients, including the special case of the nth roots of *a* that come from solving equations of the form zn = *a*, making links with their graphs.(The equation of the complex number has only a Real component or Imaginary component, but not both. Example: Z = 2 or Z = -i ) | 2 | Cal1.3.2.4 |  |
| 1.3 | 10 | **find** roots over the complex number system for polynomial equations with real coefficients, including the special case of the nth roots of *a* that come from solving equations of the form zn = *a*, making links with their graphs. (The equation of the complex number has both Real and Imaginary components and both components are whole numbers. Example: Z = -3 + 2i ) | 3 | Cal1.3.3.2 |  |
| 1.3 | 11 | **find** roots over the complex number system for polynomial equations with real coefficients, including the special case of the nth roots of *a* that come from solving equations of the form zn = *a*, making links with their graphs. (The equation of the complex number has both Real and Imaginary components. One of the components must include a rational/surd. Example: Z = ) | 3 | Cal1.3.3.3 |  |

#### POLYNOMIAL WITH COMPLEX FACTORS

Here are three different types of polynomials with examples of each.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Types of polynomials** | **Example** |
| 1. A polynomial over R (has real coefficients) and factored over R (with real factors) |  |
| 2. A polynomial over R (has real coefficients) and factored over C (with complex factors) |  |
| 3. A polynomial over C (has complex coefficients) and factored over C (with complex factors) |  |

#### FUNDAMENTAL THEOREM OF ALGEBRA

The **fundamental theorem of algebra** states: any polynomial of degree *n* has exactly *n* (possible repeated) roots over C (and hence *n* possible repeated factors).

#### COMPLEX NUMBERS AND QUADRATICS

#### SUM OF TWO SQUARES

 A new result of the **sum of two squares**. By simple multiplication, it is easy to see that:

****

Notice that this is the same as the factorisation of the difference of two squares, but with *i* inserted in each factor.

Example: Factorise both of these expressions to linear factor.

1. 
2. 

Answer: use the ‘sum of two squares’

1. =
2.  =

#### COMPLETING THE SQUARE WHEN THERE ARE COMPLEX ROOTS

* Follow the procedures for completing the squares
* Insert ***i*2** when there is a negative number under the square root.

**Example*:*** Solve the equation *x*2 + 4*x* +13 = 0 and hence find the factors using completing the square method.

 **Answer**:

 [insert ]

There are two solutions and

We can use the solutions to write the complete factorisation:

#### THE QUADRATIC FORMULA WHEN THERE ARE COMPLEX ROOTS

* For quadratic equation, use the quadratic formula 
* Insert *i*2 when the discriminant is negative.

**Example:** Solve , and hence factorise

Answer:

 

 

 

 

The two roots are and

The factors are given by: [ or

#### WRITING DOWN A POLYNOMIAL GIVEN ITS ROOTS

When we know the roots of a polynomial, we can write down its factors and then expand these to obtain the polynomial. Sometimes the polynomial has **repeated** roots. If a root is repeated twice we refer to it as having multiplicity 2; if it is repeated three times then it has multiplicity 3, and so on.

 ***Examples 1:*** Give the polynomial with roots –*i* and 2*i*.

 Answer:

***Examples 2:*** Give the polynomial with roots 1 and *i* (multiplicity 2)

 Answer:

#### USING THE FACTOR THEOREM WHEN THERE ARE COMPLEX ROOTS

 Recall that the factor theorem states:

* If a polynomial *p*(*x*)has a factor (*x* – *a*), then *p*(*a*) = 0; and
* If *p* (*a*) = 0, then (*x* – *a*) is a factor.

 ***Example:*** Show that *x* – *i*, *x* + 2*i* are both factors of *p*(*x*) = 3*x*3 – *ix*2 + 10*x* – 8*i*, and determine the other factors by inspection.

 Answer: Use factor theorem to show that is a factor by substitute

 is a factor.

To show that is a factor, substitute

 is a factor.

Thus, 3*x*3 – *ix*2 + 10*x* – 8

Equating the coefficient of term:

Equating the constant terms:

Therefore, the other factor is

##### ACTIVITY 4A:

1. Factorise these equations:

a) L2

**b) L1**

**c) L2**

**d) L2**

**2.** Solve the following complex equations giving your answer in exact form:

a) L3

b) L3

c) L3

**3.** Give the polynomial with the roots:

a) L1

b) L1

c) L1

**4.** Show that and are both factors of and determine the other factor. L2

**5.** Use Factor theorem to factorise L3

#### THE CONJUGATE ROOT THEOREM

Note the roots (1 + *i*) and (1 - *i*) are conjugate of each other. We call such roots **conjugate pairs**.

Any pair of conjugate roots gives a real polynomial



The **conjugate root theorem** then asserts that:

 The complex roots of any polynomial over the real numbers come in conjugate pairs.

OR

 If p(*x*) is a polynomial over R with a complex root, then  is also a root.

OR

If  then 

***Example***

1. Give the polynomial (a) over C, and (b) over R, with roots 2, 3*i*.

 Answer: a) *no conjugate roots- complex polynomial*

 *b)*

 *conjugate pairs of roots – real polynomial*

2. Determine the roots of 2*x*3 + 9*x*2  + 8*x* - 39, given that -3 + 2*i* is a root. Hence factorise the polynomial.

Answer: From the conjugate – root theorem: if is a root then is also a root.

 The third root will be real and correspond to a factor of the form,

 By inspection method: equate the coefficient of

 Equate the constant term:

Therefore the third factor is and the root is

The three roots are , and

The factors are:

#### SYMMETRY ROOTS

If *zn* = *a*, then all *n* roots of *z* occurs at equal intervals around the origin. That is the angle between each roots is the same and is given by  or  and will be of the same modulus. That is if we have *z*4 = *a*, we know that the four roots are 90o apart.

***Example:*** Solve the equation

Answer: modulus r = and one solution is

The four roots are 90o apart  and the other solutions occur symmetrically about the origin at angles of as shown in the diagram. Therefore the four solutions are:

 

#####  ACTIVITY 4B:

1. is one solutions of the equation, . Find the value of A and hence find the other two roots. L3

2.is one of the roots of the polynomial equation , where and are real. Find the real root in terms of or L3

3. Solve these complex equations:

a) L3

b) L3

4. Solve these equations and represent their solutions on the Argand diagram:

a) L3

b) L3

c) L3

**5.** Find all the solutions of the equation where is a positive real number. L4

### LESSON ACTIVITY 5: DE MOIVRE’S THEOREM AND COMPLEX ROOTS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUB-STRAND** | **SLO NO.** | **SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **SKILL LEVEL** | **SLO CODE** | **ACHI****EVED** |
| 1.3 | 12 | Find roots of equations of the form zn = *a* + ib, zn = r *cis* θ where n is a positive integer (includes the use of de Moivre’s theorem to solve equations and Argand diagrams to represent relationships between solutions). (This includes any roots from 9 – 11 above that are to be sketched on an Argand diagram.) | 4 | Cal1.3.4.2 |  |

#### SOLVING EQUATIONS USING DE MOIVRE’S THEOREM.

* **COMPLEX ROOTS**

 We can use De Moivre’s theorem to solve the types of equations of the form:

* , where *n* is a counting number (integers) and *a* and b are real numbers.

 These are the general steps of solving the types of equation in the form :

1. **Write *a* in polar form as *rcis*.**

**2. Write *a* more generally as *rcis*(**+2*k*π)**

**3. Apply De Moivre’s theorem to get  if working in radian, or  if**

 **working in degree.**

**4. Substitute in turn, *n* consecutive integer value for *k*. Check that this gives the complex number with arguments between –π and π (radians) or -180o and 180o.**

**Example**

Solve the equation and show the solution on the Argand diagram.

Answer: *rectangular form*

1. express in polar form: modulus (r ) = , ,

 *polar form*

2. write in general form: *general form*

3. Apply De Moivre’s theorem:

 general solution

4. Substitute three consecutive integer values of to obtain the solutions:

-

 ;

Graphing the solution on the Argand Diagram:

 

Example: Solve the equation and express your answer in rectangular form.

Answer: *rectangular form*

1. Express in polar form: modulus (r ) = ,

 *polar form*

2. Write in general form: *general form*

3. Apply De Moivre’s theorem:

 general solution

4. Substitute three consecutive integer values of to obtain the solutions:

 ;

Example: Solve over the complex numbers leaving your answer in polar form.

Answer: *polar form*

2. Write in general form: *general form*

3. Apply De Moivre’s theorem:

 General solution

4. Substitute three consecutive integer values of to obtain the solutions:

 ;

Therefore solutions are:

#####  ACTIVITY 5A

1. If, find the roots and convert to rectangular form. L2
2. Find the roots of the equation L2
3. Find the values of L3

4. Find all the solutions for the equations leaving your solutions in polar form.L3

5. If , find the four complex roots in rectangular form and then plot them on the Argand diagram. L4

6. Solve the equations by using De Moivre’s theorem. Give answers in polar form. L3

1. Find in polar form, expressing in terms of n for all solutions of the equation where n is a positive real number. L4

8. Find all the solutions of where is a complex number. L4