**STAGE 2 SPECIALIST MATHEMATICS**

**PROGRAM 1**

This program is for a cohort of students studying Stage 2 Specialist Mathematics. Specialist Mathematics is designed to be studied together with Stage 2 Mathematical Methods.

Technology is incorporated into aspects of all topics as appropriate.

**Topic 1 – Induction (1 Week)**

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| **Term****week** | **Subtopic** | **Concepts and Content** | **Assessment Task** |
| 1-1 | 1.1Proof by Mathematical Induction | Understanding inductive proof with the initial statement and inductive step. (Revision of concept from Stage 1 Mathematics). | **SAT 1 – Induction (1.1)**No calculatorFor the 7 task LAP, this assessment would be removed. |

**Topic 2 – Complex Numbers (8 weeks)**

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| **Term****Week** | **Subtopic** | **Concepts and Content** | **Assessment Task** |
| 1-2 | 2.1Cartesian and Polar Forms | Review of complex numbers* Cartesian form.
* Real and Imaginary parts.

Arithmetic of complex numbersDescribe sets of points in the complex plane* Circular regions
* Rays from the origin

Convert from Cartesian form to polar form* Algebraic approach
* Calculator approach

Properties of complex numbers*
*
*

Multiplication by * Dilation by *r*
* Rotation by θ
 |  |
| 1-3 | Multiplication by continued.Examples involving Stage 1 Geometry: eg. Look at rhombus properties to find  from .Use the Principle of Mathematical Induction to prove*
* .

Prove and use De Moivre’s TheoremConsider previous proofs where all θ are equal and special case of  all equal. |  |
| 1-4 |  | De Moivre’s theorem problemsNegative powers and fractional powers.Problem solving using polar form and De Moivre’s theorem. |  |
| 1-5 | 2.2The Complex (Argand) Plane | Addition of complex numbers – vector addition on complex planeMultiplication of complex numbers (polar form) *

Multiplying by  and noting the rotation.Distance between points in the complex plane* Geometrically
* Triangle Inequality for the sum of the lengths of complex numbers e.g.
* Consider also the situation of more than three sides. The possibility for another PMI proof.

Geometrical interpretation of equations and inequalities.* Circles, lines, rays, regions
 |  |
| 1-6 | Cartesian equations formed for some cases.Polar graphs* Geometry software
* Graphics calculators
 |  |
| 1-7 | 2.3Roots of Complex Numbers | Solving  with c complex.Consider * nth roots of unity on the Argand Plane

Sum of roots by vectors – construction of n-gon. |
| 1-8 | 2.4Factorisation of Polynomials | Review of multiplying polynomials.Long division or synthetic division.Equating coefficients when one factor given to lead to factorisation of polynomial.Roots, zeros, factors.Prove and apply Factor and Remainder Theorems.Verifying zeros.Factorising real cubics and quartics using complex roots and their conjugates. |  |
| 1-9 | Zeros and shape of curves.Special examples using De Moivre’s Theorem.Factorisation of Revision | **SAT 2 – Complex Numbers (2.1-2.4)**Part 1: No calculatorPart 2: Calculator permittedFor the 7 task LAP, this assessment would also include some questions to assess Topic 1. |

**Topic 3 – Functions and Sketching Graphs (3 weeks)**

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| Termweek | **Subtopic** | **Concepts and Content** | **Assessment Task** |
| 1-10 | 3.1Composition of Functions | Consider composite functions and the requirements on domain and range relationships.Finding compositions.Check appropriate domains |  |
| 1-11 | 3-2One-to-one Functions | Determine if a function is one-to-one.* only when

Horizontal line test.Inverse  of a one-to-one function.* Unique value of domain corresponding to each element of range.

Determine the inverse of a one-to-one function.Relationship between a function and the graph of its inverse.Investigate symmetry about * Software or graphics calculator approach.

Note relationship between exponential and log functions (see also Mathematical Methods). |  |
| 2-1 | 3.3Sketching Graphs | Absolute value function notation and propertiesComposite functions with absolute value  and Reciprocal functions  where is linear, quadratic or trigonometric.Graphs of rational functions* Numerator and denominator both up to degree 2 with real zeros.
* Asymptotic behavior via graphics calculator or other technology.
 | **SAT 3 – Functions and Graphs (2.1-2.4)**Part 1: No calculatorPart 2: Calculator permitted |

**Topic 5 – Integration Techniques and Applications (6 weeks)**

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| **Term****week** | **Subtopic** | **Concepts and Content** | **Assessment Task** |
| 2-2 | 5.1Integration Techniques | Integration of trigonometric and composite functions* Use of trigonometric identities
* Substitution method
* Establish and use , for
 |  |
| 2-3 | Find and use the inverse trigonometric functions* Restricted domain to obtain one-to-one functions.

Find and use the derivatives of inverse trigonometric functions.* Integrate expressions of the form
 |  |
| 2-4 | Use partial fractions for integrating simple rational functions.Use integration by parts. |  |
| 2-5 | 5.2Applications of Integral Calculus | Areas between curvesVolumes of revolution* About the x axis
* About the y axis
 |  |
| 2-6 | Volumes of revolution (continued)* Graphical approach for derivation of formulae

Revision | **SAT 4 – Integration (5.1-5.2)**Calculator permitted |
| 2-7 | 5-1 and 5.2 | **INVESTIGATION** | **Investigation**Wine Glasses |

**Topic 4 – Vectors in Three Dimensions (6 weeks)**

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| **Term****week** | **Subtopic** | **Concepts and Content** | **Assessment Task** |
| 2-8 | 4.1The Algebra of Vectors in Three Dimensions | Review of vectors from Stage 1 Topic 3.* Developing to 3D
* Unit vectors

Continue algebra of vectors in 3D. |  |
| 2-9 | 4.2Vector and Cartesian Equations | Cartesian coordinates* plotting points
* equations of spheres

Equation of a line in 2D and 3D* vector equation and parametric form
* Cartesian form
* Parallel, perpendicular and skew lines
* Closest point on line to another point
* Distance between skew lines
* Angle between two lines

Path of two particles* Using vectors as functions of time, determine whether particle paths cross or meet.
 |  |
| 2-10 | Scalar (dot) product and vector (cross) product* Use coordinates of length and angle

Context: Perpendicular and parallel vectorsVector (cross) product * calculation using the determinant (2x2 and 3x3)
* geometric relevance

 is the area of a parallelogram, sides **a** and **b**.Equation of a plane* Develop using vector equations
* Intersection of a line and a plane.

Lines parallel to or coincident with planes. |  |
| 3-1 | Find the point on a given plane closest to a point in space.Equality of vectors* Seen using opposite sides of parallelogram

Coordinate systems and position vectorsTriangle InequalityConnection from Sub-topic 2.2Vector Proof* Establishing parallelism, perpendicularity, properties of intersections

If where  are not parallel, then  |  |
| 3-2 | 4.3Systems of Linear Equations | General form of system of equationsElementary techniques of elimination to solve up to 3x3 systemPossible solutions and geometric interpretation (continued).* Algebraic and geometric descriptions of
* unique solution
* no solution
* infinitely many solutions
 |  |
| 3-3 | Finding intersection of two or more planes | **SAT 5 – Vectors (4.1-4.3)**Calculator permitted |

**Topic 6 – Rates of Change and Differential Equations (7 weeks)**

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| **Term****week** | **Subtopic** | **Concepts and Content** | **Assessment Task** |
| 3-4 | 6.1Implicit Differentiation | Implicit differentiation (following on from Mathematical Methods)Finding gradients of curves in implicit form.Derivation of the derivative of the natural log function. |  |
| 3-5 | 6.2Differential Equations | Related Rates* Examples of calculating

Differential Equations* Solving
* Solving
 |  |
| 3-6 | Slope fields * For first order DEs
* Graph from slope field manually and using software or calculators
 |  |
| 3-7 | Modelling with DEs* Separable DEs examples
* Logistic
 |  |
| 3-8 | 6.3Pairs of Varying Quantities – Polynomials of Degree 1 to 3 | Curves produced by moving point Coordinate representation (parametric)Quantities of the form Vector representation with t as time*

Examples* Objects in free flight
* Bézier curves
 |  |
| 3-9 | 6.4Related Rates, Velocity and Tangents | For a moving point * **V** = instantaneous velocity
* Cartesian equation from parametric
* Velocity vector is tangent to the curve
* Speed of moving point

 * Arc length of path traced out
 |  |
| 3-10 | 6.5Trigonometric Parametrisations | Point moving with unit speed around the unit circle has position Consider * Use Arc length formula to establish circumference of a circle
 | **SAT 6 – Rates of Change and Differential Equations (6.1-6.5)**Calculator permitted |

**Revision**

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| Termweek | **Subtopic** | **Concepts and Content** | **Assessment Task** |
| Term 4 |  | Revision / Swot Vac / Exam |  |

**SUGGESTED ALLOCATION OF TIME**Topic 1: Mathematical Induction (1 week)
Topic 2: Complex Numbers (8 weeks)
Topic 3: Functions and Sketching Graphs (3 weeks)
Topic 5: Integration Techniques and Applications (6 weeks)
Topic 4: Vectors in Three Dimensions (6 weeks)
Topic 6: Rates of Change and Differential Equations (7 weeks)

**ASSESSMENT**

School-based Assessment (70%)

* Assessment Type 1: Skills and Applications Tasks (50%)
* Assessment Type 2: Mathematical Investigation (20%)

External Assessment (30%)

* Assessment Type 3: Examination (30%).