

DECISION 1 SCHEME OF WORK

Topic	Objectives	Notes	Resources	ICT	Formal Homework
Linear programming (7 lessons)	<p>Formulation of problems as linear programs.</p> <p>Graphical solution of two variable problems using ruler and vertex methods.</p> <p>Consideration of problems where solutions must have integer values.</p> <p>The use and meaning of slack variables.</p>	Problems will be restricted to those with a maximum of three variables and three constraints, in addition to non-negativity conditions.			Review Ex 2 Qu 11, 14, 17
Algorithms (3 lessons)	<p>The general ideas of algorithms. (Using Simplex as an example of an algorithm)</p> <p>Implementation of an algorithm given by a flow chart or text.</p> <p>Candidates should be familiar with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. bin packing ii. bubble sort iii. quick sort iv. binary search 	<p>The order of algorithm is not expected.</p> <p>When using the quick sort algorithm, the pivot should be chosen as the 'number' at the mid-point of the list.</p>	<p>Bubble Sort Quick Sort</p>	<p>Bubble Sort spreadsheet</p>	Review Ex 1 Qu 1, 4, 7
Review and Test (2 lessons)					

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Algorithms on graphs. (4 lessons) (See chapter 2 for background to graphs)	The minimum spanning tree (minimum connector) problem. Prim's and Kruskal's (Greedy) algorithm. Dijkstra's algorithm for finding the shortest path. Planar and non-planar graphs. Planarity algorithm for graphs with a Hamiltonian cycle.	Matrix representation of Prim's algorithm is expected. Candidates will be expected to draw a network from a given matrix and also to write down the matrix associated with a network. Candidates should now that K_5 and $K_{3,3}$ are non-planar. Kuratowski's theorem is not required			Review Ex 1 Qu 8, 10, 11
Matchings (3 lessons) (See chapter 2 for background to graphs)	Use of bipartite graphs for modelling matchings. Complete matchings and maximal matchings. Algorithm for obtaining a maximum matching	Candidates will be required to use the maximum matching algorithm to improve a matching by finding alternating paths. No consideration of assignment is required.			Review Ex 3 Qu 1, 7
The route inspection problem. (3 lessons)	Algorithm for finding the shortest route around a network, travelling along every edge at least once and ending at the start vertex. The network will have up to four odd nodes.	Also known as the 'Chinese postman' problem. Candidates will be expected to consider all possible pairings of odd nodes. The application of Floyd's algorithm to the odd nodes is not required.			Review Ex 2 Qu 3 Ex 3D Qu 2
Review and Test (2 lessons)					

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Critical Path Analysis (7 lessons)	Modelling of a project by an activity network, including the use of dummies. Algorithm for finding the critical path. Earliest and latest event times. Earliest and latest start and finish times for activities. Total float. Gantt (cascade) charts. Scheduling	A precedence table will be given. Activity on edge will be used.			Review Ex 2 Qu 6, 9, 10
Review and Test (2 lessons)					

C4 (EDEXCEL)

Topic	Objectives	ICT Resources including Bring on the Maths (BOTM) Match Up Maths (MUM)	GlosMaths Resources	Assessment	Success For All and other resources
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C4 Mindmap

Algebra and Functions	Prior Knowledge: © Simplification of rational expressions including factorising and cancelling (C3)				
	Rational functions. Partial fractions (denominators not more complicated than repeated linear terms).	*BOTM* Identifying partial fractions Finding partial fractions Improper partial fractions The mixed bag		On Target True, Never, Sometimes; Teacher Notes Mathsnet Exam Questions	NRich Complex Partial Fractions (first part of this problem)

Things to make you go hmmmmm.....

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Coordinate Geometry	<p>Prior Knowledge:</p> <p>☺ Plot graphs of linear, quadratic, cubic functions, the reciprocal function $y = 1/x$, $x \neq 0$, the exponential function $y = k^x$ for integer values of x and simple positive values of k, the trigonometrical functions, using a spreadsheet of graph plotter as well as pencil and paper; recognise the characteristic shapes of all these functions (C1)</p> <p>☺ Solution of simultaneous equations. Analytical solution by substitution (C1)</p>				
	Cartesian and parametric equations of curves and conversion between the two forms.	<p>*BOTM*</p> <p>Cartesian or parametric Points on parametrics Parametric pictures</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">On Target</p> <p style="text-align: center;">True, Never, Sometimes; Teacher Notes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mathsnet Exam Questions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A14 EXPLORING EQUATIONS IN PARAMETRIC FORM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RISP 27</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RISP 29</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NRich Folium of Descartes</p>
<p>Things to make you go hmmtttttt.....</p>					

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Sequences and Series	Prior Knowledge: ☺ Binomial expansion of $(1+x)^n$ for a positive integer n (C2) ☺ The notations $n!$ and $\binom{n}{r}$ (C2) ☺ Multiplying fractions and integers				
	Binomial series for any rational n .	*BOTM* Valid expansions Rational powers Binomial with a twist Partial binomials		On Target True, Never, Sometimes: Teacher Notes Mathsnet Exam Questions	RISP 19 RISP 22 NRich Discrete Trends
Things to make you go hmmmmm.....					

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Differentiation	Prior Knowledge: ☺ Cartesian and parametric equations of curves and conversion between the two forms. ☺ $y = a^x$ and its graph (C2) ☺ Indefinite integration as the reverse of differentiation (C1) ☺ Integration of x^n (C1)				
	Differentiation of simple functions defined implicitly or parametrically.	*BOTM* Implicit functions Implicit differentiation Parametric differentiation Parametric areas Areas with a twist		On Target	NRich Squareness Folium of Descartes
	Exponential growth and decay			True, Never, Sometimes; Teacher Notes	
	Formation of simple differential equations	*BOTM* Differential equations		Mathsnet Exam Questions	RISP 28 RISP 30 NRich Integral Equation
Things to make you go hmmmmm.....					

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Integration	<p>Prior Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ Indefinite integration as the reverse of differentiation (C1) ☺ Integration of x^n (C1) ☺ Evaluation of definite integrals (C2) ☺ Interpretation of the definite integral as the area under a curve (C2) ☺ Approximation of area under a curve using the trapezium rule (C2) ☺ Differentiation of e^x, $\ln x$, $\sin x$, $\cos x$ and $\tan x$ and their sums and differences (C3) ☺ Differentiation using the product rule, the quotient rule, the chain rule (C3) ☺ The use of $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1/\frac{dx}{dy}$ (C3) ☺ Simplification of rational expressions including factorising and cancelling (C3) ☺ Partial fractions (C4) ☺ Formation of simple differential equations (C4) ☺ Solve problems involving volumes of right prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres 				
	Integration of e^x , $\frac{1}{x}$, $\sin x$, $\cos x$	<p style="color: red; margin: 0;">*BOTM*</p> Standard functions Logarithms	<p style="color: blue; text-decoration: underline;">Log cabin or beachhut?</p> <p style="color: blue; text-decoration: underline;">Maths poetry</p> <p style="color: blue; text-decoration: underline;">E Jokes</p> <p style="color: blue; text-decoration: underline;">SIC is negative</p> <p style="color: blue; text-decoration: underline;">Find your buddy</p>	<p style="color: blue; text-decoration: underline;">On Target</p>	

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	Simple cases of integration by substitution i)	BOTM Simple substitution Definite substitution Harder substitution Integrating tanx Integrating lnx Trigonometry Definite Integration Making decisions	i) <u>Where does</u> $y = \int f(x) \frac{dx}{du} du$ <u>come from?;</u> <u>Unjumble with a twist;</u> <u>Teacher Notes</u> ii) <u>Unjumble cyclic;</u> <u>Teacher Notes</u> <u>*Gotta be, could be, can't be*;</u> <u>Teacher Notes</u> <u>Fifty ways to do an integral</u>		
	and ii) integration by parts. These methods as the reverse process of the chain and product rules respectively.			<u>Standard, substitution or parts*;</u> <u>Teacher Notes</u> <u>True, Never, Sometimes;</u> <u>Teacher Notes</u>	
	Simple cases of integration using partial fractions	BOTM Harder Logarithms			
	Evaluation of volume of revolution.	BOTM Volumes Parametric volumes	<u>Deriving</u> $v = \pi \int y^2 dx$ <u>*Trio*;</u> <u>Teacher Notes</u> <u>Cone Unjumble;</u> <u>Teacher Notes</u> <u>Sphere Unjumble;</u> <u>Teacher Notes</u>	<u>Mathsnet Exam Questions</u>	<u>RISP 25</u>

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	Analytical solution of simple first order differential equations with separable variables. Numerical integration of functions.		*Differential equation buddies*: Teacher Notes		RISP 30 NRich Out in Space Mechanical Integration
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[Things to make you go hmmtttt.....](#)

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Vector equations of lines.	<p style="color: red; margin: 0;">BOTM</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Equations of lines</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Intersecting lines</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">Cartesian link</p> <p style="margin: 0;">*Unjumble*; Teacher Notes</p> <p style="margin: 0;">*Trio Vector Equation*; Teacher Notes</p> <p style="margin: 0;">*Trio Vector link with Cartesian*; Teacher Notes</p> <p style="margin: 0;">*Trio Perpendicular and Intersecting lines*; Teacher Notes</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">True, Never, Sometimes; Teacher Notes</p> <p style="margin: 0; text-align: center;">Mathsnet Exam Questions</p> <p style="margin: 0; text-align: center;">-</p>	RISP 29
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[Things to make you go hmmm](#).....

Formulae that students are expected to remember and that may not be included in formulae booklets.

Integration

Function	Integral
$\cos kx$	$\frac{1}{k} \sin kx + C$
$\sin kx$	$-\frac{1}{k} \cos kx + C$
e^{kx}	$\frac{1}{k} e^{kx} + C$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x + C, x \neq 0$
$f'(x) + g'(x)$	$f(x) + g(x) + C$
$f'(g(x)) g'(x)$	$f(x) + g(x) + C$

Vectors

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = xa + yb + zc$$

C3 (EDEXCEL)

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C3 Mindmap

Algebra and Functions	<p>Prior Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ Understand equivalent fractions, simplifying a fraction by cancelling all common factors; ☺ Add and subtract fractions by writing them with a common denominator; ☺ Multiply and divide a given fraction by an integer, by a unit fraction and by a general fraction ☺ Understand that the transformation of algebraic entities obeys and generalises the well-defined rules of generalised arithmetic; ☺ Simplify simple algebraic fractions to produce linear expressions ☺ Solve equations involving simple algebraic fractions including compound expressions as numerators and/or denominators ☺ Substitute positive and negative numbers into expressions such as $3x^2 + 4$ and $2x^3$ ☺ Solve linear equations that require prior simplification of brackets, including those that have negative signs occurring anywhere in the equation, and those with a negative (or fractional) solution ☺ Manipulate algebraic expressions by collecting like terms, multiplying a single term over a bracket, taking out common factors, expand the product of two linear expressions eg $(ax \pm p)(bx \pm q)$; factorising quadratic expressions including the difference of two squares and cancelling common factors in rational expressions ☺ Plot graphs of linear, quadratic, cubic functions, the reciprocal function $y = 1/x$, $x \neq 0$, the exponential function $y = k^x$ for integer values of x and simple positive values of k, the trigonometrical functions, using a spreadsheet of graph plotter as well as pencil and paper; recognise the characteristic shapes of all these functions (C1) ☺ Knowledge of the effect of simple transformations on the graph of $y = f(x)$ as represented by $y = af(x)$, $y = f(x) + a$, $y = f(x+a)$, $y = f(ax)$(C1) 				
	<p>Simplification of rational expressions including factorising and cancelling.</p>	<p>*BOTM* Simplifying fractions Manipulating algebra</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>On Target</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>True, Never, Sometimes; Teacher Notes</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>RISP 21</u></p> <p style="text-align: center; color: magenta;">NRich <u>Problem and article – Telescoping Functions</u></p>

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	Definition of a function. Domain and range of functions.	*BOTM* Range and domain	Introduction to the history and language of functions Identifying mappings: Teacher notes A graph or not a graph; Teacher Notes When odd is even? Partners Please; Teacher Notes	* Function Summary Loop * Function True, Never, Sometimes; Teacher Notes	RISP 4
	Composition of functions.	*BOTM* Composite functions AUTOGRAPH Composite Snap	*We will, we will combine you; Teacher Notes* Composite Song		RISP 16 RISP 18
	Inverse functions and their graphs.	*BOTM Inverse functions* AUTOGRAPH Inverse Snap	Can we always reverse? Teacher Notes *Inverse loop; Teacher Notes* Why is the inverse a reflection on the line $y=x$? Student sheet		*Treasure Hunt; Teacher Notes*

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The modulus function	<p>BOTM Modulus functions Solving functions</p> <p>AUTOGRAPH Modulus</p>	<p>Intro to modulus loop: Teacher Notes</p> <p>Solving Modulus equations tutorial</p> <p>*TRIO*; Teacher Notes</p> <p>*Modulus challenge*; Teacher Notes</p>	<p>Mathsnet Exam Questions</p>	<p>NRich Slide</p>
Combinations of the transformations $y = f(x)$ as represented by $y = af(x)$, $y = f(x) + a$, $y = f(x+a)$, $y = f(ax)$.	<p>*BOTM* Transforming graphs</p>			<p>A12 EXPLORING TRIGONOMETRICAL GRAPHS</p> <p>NRich Parabolas Again</p>

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Exponentials and Logarithms	Prior Knowledge:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ $y = a^x$ and its graph (C2) ☉ The laws of logarithms (C2) ☉ The solution of equations of the form $a^x = b$ (C2) ☉ Inverse functions and their graphs.(C3) 				
	The function e^x and its graph. (Link with 'Differentiation' section - Differentiation of $y=a^x$)	<u>*BOTM*</u> Exponential graphs <u>AUTOGRAPH</u> Differentiating $y=a^x$	Who is e? The Enigmatic number e Who's best - E or Pi ?	On Target	RISP 13
	In x as the inverse function of e^x	<u>*BOTM*</u> Solving equations I Solving equations II		True, Never, Sometimes; Teacher Notes	RISP 29
The function $\ln x$ and its graph	<u>*BOTM*</u> Natural logarithms		Mathsnet Exam Questions		
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Trigonometry	Prior Knowledge: ☺ Sine, cosine and tangent functions. Their graphs, symmetries and periodicity. (C2) ☺ The sine and cosine rules; Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$ ☺ Radian measure (C2) ☺ Knowledge and use of $\tan x = \sin x / \cos x$ and $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$. (C2) ☺ Solution of simple trigonometric equations in a given interval. (C2) ☺ Inverse functions and their graphs. (C3)				
	Knowledge of secant, cosecant and cotangent and of arcsin, arccos and arctan. Their relationships to sine, cosine and tangent. Understanding of their graphs and appropriate restricted domains.	* BOTM* Trigonometrical graphs GSP Back to the unit circle AUTOGRAPH Inverse Sine	0=1? A brief history The Trig Family Song Drawing the graph of inverse sine; Teacher Notes * Special Angles* ; Teacher Notes	On Target True, Never, Sometimes; Teacher Notes	
	Knowledge and use of $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$ $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$	BOTM Identities I MUM Trig Identities GSP Back to the unit circle	* Identity match* * Trio* ; Teacher Notes	* Treasure Hunt Identities* ; Teacher Notes	NRich t for Tan Octa Flower

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	<p>Knowledge and use of formulae for $\sin(A \pm B)$, $\cos(A \pm B)$ and $\tan(A \pm B)$;</p> <p>Knowledge and use of double angle formulae</p>	<p>*BOTM* Identities II Compound Angles</p>	<p>Proof: Teacher Notes</p> <p>Sin75° > 1</p> <p>Back to Malta!</p> <p>Unjumble proof 1 Unjumble proof 2 Unjumble proof 3 Unjumble proof 4 Teacher Notes</p>		<p>RISP 26</p> <p>RISP 29</p> <p>NRich Shape and Territory</p>
	<p>Knowledge and use of the expressions for $a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta$ in the equivalent forms of $r\cos(\theta \pm \alpha)$ or $r\sin(\theta \pm \alpha)$</p>	<p>BOTM Further Compound Angles problems</p>	<p>*Trio*: Teacher Notes</p> <p>Equation hierachy</p>	<p>*Treasure Hunt rcos/rsin*: Teacher Notes</p> <p>Mathsnet Exam Questions</p>	<p>NRich Loch Ness (Involves modulus function & differentiation)</p>

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<p>Differentiation using the product rule, the quotient rule, the chain rule.</p> <p>Differentiation of tanx</p>	<p>BOTM Tangent and cosecant Cotangent and secant Product rule Quotient Rule Chain Rule</p> <p>MUM Finding gradients using any method</p>	<p>Deriving the rules for: Product Quotient Chain</p> <p>Which method? Teacher Notes</p> <p>*Product loop*; Teacher Notes</p> <p>Quotient Treasure Hunt: Teacher Notes</p> <p>Quotient Song</p> <p>Differentiating tanx</p>	<p>Mathsnet Exam Questions</p>	<p>RISP 21</p>
<p>The use of $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1/\frac{dy}{dx}$</p> <p>Differentiation of lnx</p>	<p>*BOTM* Even further differentiation (Differentiation of $y=\ln x$)</p>	<p>*Trio*; Teacher Notes</p>	<p>NRich Exponential Trend Quick Route</p>	

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Numerical Methods	Prior Knowledge: ☺ Substitute positive and negative numbers into expressions such as $3x^2 + 4$ and $2x^3$ ☺ Sequences, including those given by a formula for the n th term and those generated by a simple relation in the form $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ (C1)				
	Location of the roots of $f(x)=0$ by considering changes of sign of $f(x)$ in an interval of x in which $f(x)$ is continuous.	*BOTM* Roots in a range		On Target	NRich Spokes
Approximate solutions of equations using simple iterative methods, including recurrence relations of the form $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$.	*BOTM* Iteration I Iteration II		Mathsnet Exam Questions True, Never, Sometimes; Teacher Notes	NRich Equation Attack Two Trees	

[Things to make you go hmmmmmm.....](#)

Formulae that students are expected to remember and that may not be included in formulae booklets.

Trigonometry

$$\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A \equiv 1$$

$$\sec^2 A \equiv 1 + \tan^2 A$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 A \equiv 1 + \cot^2 A$$

$$\sin 2A \equiv 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A \equiv \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$\tan 2A \equiv \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

Differentiation

Function	Derivative
$\sin kx$	$k \cos kx$
$\cos kx$	$-k \sin kx$
e^{kx}	ke^{kx}
$\ln x$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$f(x) + g(x)$	$f'(x) + g'(x)$
$f(x)g(x)$	$f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$
$f(g(x))$	$f'(g(x))g'(x)$