

Pure Maths Consolidation Notes

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Contents

I Book 1	3
3 Inequalities	4
3.1 Basics	4
3.2 Set Notation	4
3.3 Quadratics	4
5 Coordinate Geometry	6
5.1 Characteristics of Lines	6
5.1.1 Gradient	6
5.1.2 Y-Intercept	7
5.1.3 Lines between points	7
5.2 Solving Line Equations	8
6 Circles	9
6.1 Intersections between lines and circles	9
8 Binomial Expansion	10
9 Trig Ratios	11
10 Trig Functions	12
12 Differentiation	13
13 Integration	14
14 Logs & Exponents	15
II Other Bits	16
1 Transforming & Sketching Graphs	17
1.1 Graph Appearances	17
1.1.1 Transformations	17
1.1.2 Combining Transformations	18
1.1.3 Graph Shapes	19
1.2 Solving Using Graphs	20
2 Polynomial Division, Factor Theorem & Cubics	22
2.1 Polynomial Division	22
2.2 Factor Theorem	23
III Book 2	25
1 Algebraic Methods	26

2	Functions & Graphs	27
6	Trig Functions	28
7	Trig Modelling	29
8	Parametric Equations	30
9	Differentiation	31
11	Integration	32

Part I

Book 1

Chapter 3

Inequalities

3.1 Basics

Very similar to solving a normal equation with one caveat - every time you multiply by -1, you need to flip the sign.

Example 3.1.1 $5 - 3x \geq 21$

$$\begin{aligned}5 - 3x &\geq 21 \\-3x &\geq 16 \\3x &\leq -16 \\x &\leq -\frac{16}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Example 3.1.2 $17 + x \leq 32 + 3x \leq 21 + x$

$$\begin{aligned}17 + x &\leq 32 + 3x \leq 21 + x \\17 &\leq 32 + 2x \leq 21 \\-15 &\leq 2x \leq -11 \\-\frac{15}{2} &\leq x \leq -\frac{11}{2}\end{aligned}$$

3.2 Set Notation

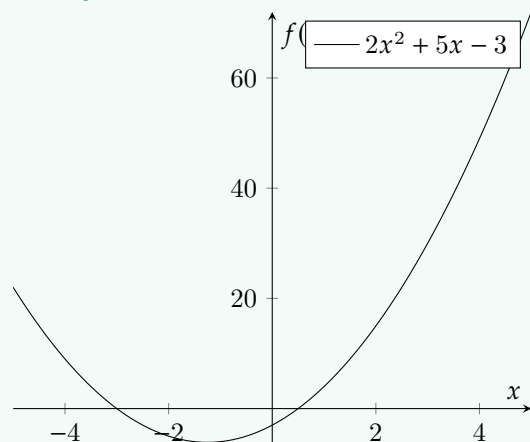
Whilst we can use \leq and the other signs, we can also use set notation, which makes some easier, and is especially useful for quadratics.

$$\begin{array}{llll}x > 4 & \rightarrow & \{x : x < 4\} & \equiv & x \in (4, \text{inf}) \\-15 \leq x \leq -11 & \rightarrow & \{x : -15 \leq x \leq -11\} & \equiv & x \in [-15, -11]\end{array}$$

3.3 Quadratics

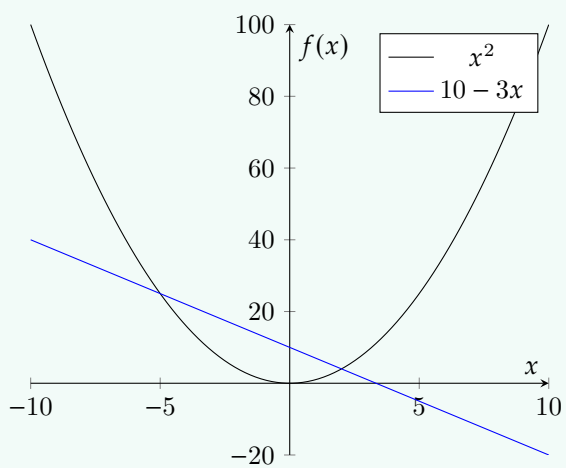
The difficulty comes with quadratics which have multiple x-solutions. We need to draw a graph, and then check which way around which we should give our answer - a single set, or a union of 2.

Example 3.3.1 $2x^2 + 5x - 3 < 0$



$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 5x - 3 &< 0 \\ (2x - 1)(x + 3) &< 0 \\ -3 &< x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \left\{ x : -3 < x < \frac{1}{2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Example 3.3.2 $x^2 > 10 - 3x$



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 3x - 10 &> 0 \\ (x + 5)(x - 2) &> 0 \\ \{x : x < -5\} \cup \{x : x > 2\} \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 5

Coordinate Geometry

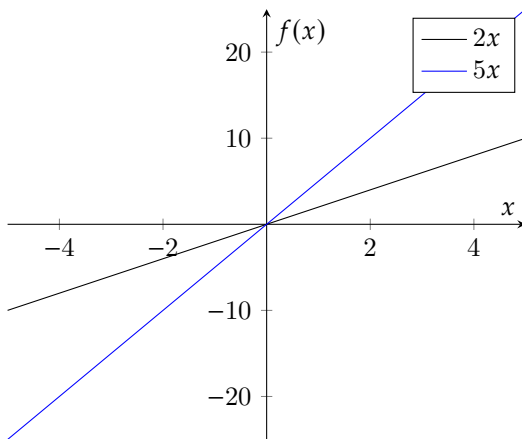
A line is a function which is straight, and they have operations that can be performed on them. If the function is not of first order, then they can have multiple gradients. All lines follow $y = mx + c$, where m is the gradient, and c is the y-intercept.

5.1 Characteristics of Lines

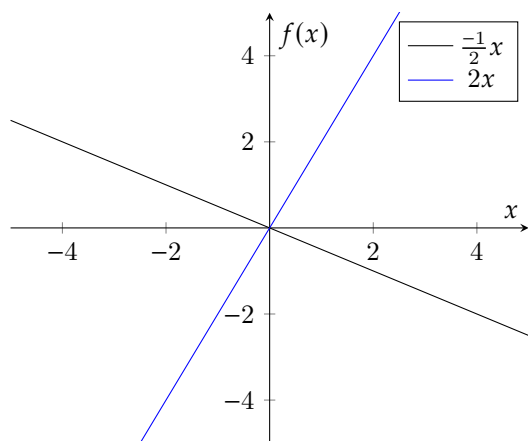
5.1.1 Gradient

Definition 5.1.1: Gradient

The gradient of a line represents how shallow or deep it is.

**Definition 5.1.2: Perpendicular Lines**

One line is perpendicular to another if $m_a = \frac{-1}{m_b}$, ie they meet at 90°



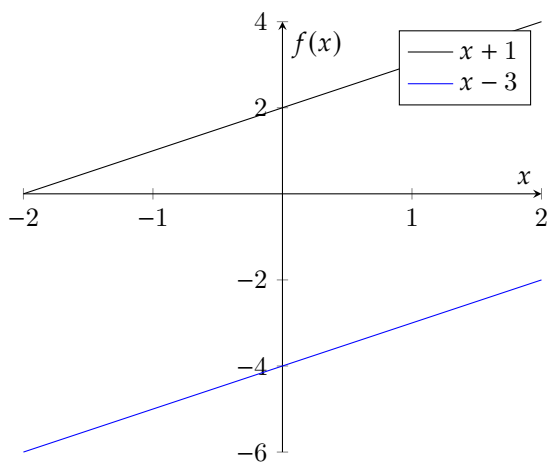
5.1.2 Y-Intercept

Definition 5.1.3: Y Intercept

The Y-Intercept is where the line intersects the y-axis.

Definition 5.1.4: Parallel Lines

One line is parallel to another if the gradients are identical, but the y-intercepts are different



5.1.3 Lines between points

Definition 5.1.5: Midpoint

The midpoint of a line is the average between 2 points.

Question 1: Midpoint between 2 points

Example 5.1.1 Between (1, 4) and (5, 1)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{1+5}{2}, \frac{4+1}{2} \right) \\ &= (3, 2.5) \end{aligned}$$

Definition 5.1.6: Distance

To find the distance between 2 points, use Pythagoras.

Question 2: Distance between 2 points

Example 5.1.2 Between (1, 4) and (5, 1)

$$\begin{aligned} c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 \\ c &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(5-1)^2 + (4-1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

5.2 Solving Line Equations

Mainly just a question of plugging in formulas and knowing the above. One other useful thing is this:

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

This equation can be used to construct a line at (x_1, y_1) given gradient m . This can also be used to find the y intercept.

Chapter 6

Circles

Circles all follow a formula: $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$. (a, b) is the centre of the circle, and r is the radius. Questions might ask you to describe a circle given a formula - just rearrange till you can get to the formula. When rearranging from the formula, be careful to preserve all solutions, as y is squared so you need to preserve negative values of y .

6.1 Intersections between lines and circles

Substitute into the circle equation. Make sure to check the discriminant or graph to check how many solutions exist.

Question 3: Intersection between $y = 2x + 1$ and $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 64$

$$\begin{aligned}(x - 3)^2 + (2x + 1 + 1)^2 &= 64 \\ x^2 - 6x + 9 + 4x^2 + 8x + 4 &= 64 \\ 5x^2 + 2x - 51 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$2^2 - 4 * 5 * -51 > 0 \therefore 2 \text{ Intersections}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(5x + 17)(x - 3) &= 0 \\ x &= 3, -3.4 \\ y &= 2x + 1 \\ y &= 7, -5.7\end{aligned}$$

$$= (3, 7)(-3.4, -5.8)$$

Chapter 8

Binomial Expansion

Chapter 9

Trig Ratios

Chapter 10

Trig Functions

Chapter 12

Differentiation

Chapter 13

Integration

Chapter 14

Logs & Exponents

Definition 14.0.1: Logarithms

$$a^x = y \therefore \log_a y = x$$

Exponential Fact	Logarithm Fact
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$10^3 = 1000$	$\log_{10} 1000 = 3$
---------------	----------------------

$5^4 = 625$	$\log_5 625 = 4$
-------------	------------------

$36^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6$	$\log_{36} 6 = \frac{1}{2}$
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$2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$	$\log_2 \frac{1}{8} = -3$
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Part II

Other Bits

Chapter 1

Transforming & Sketching Graphs

1.1 Graph Appearances

1.1.1 Transformations

Definition 1.1.1: Translation

- The graph of $f(x - a)$ is the graph of $f(x)$ translated right by a units.
- The graph of $f(x) + b$ is the graph of $f(x)$ translated upwards by b units.

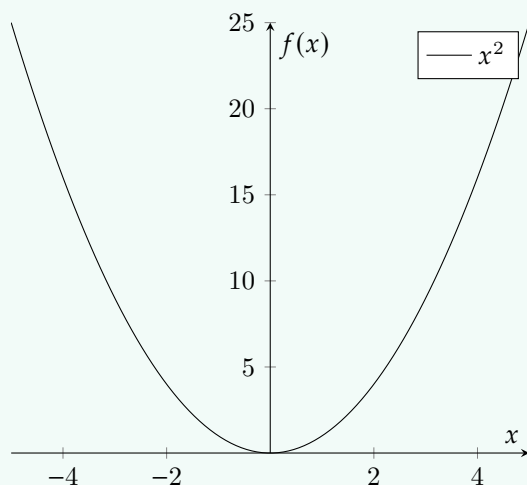
Definition 1.1.2: Scaling

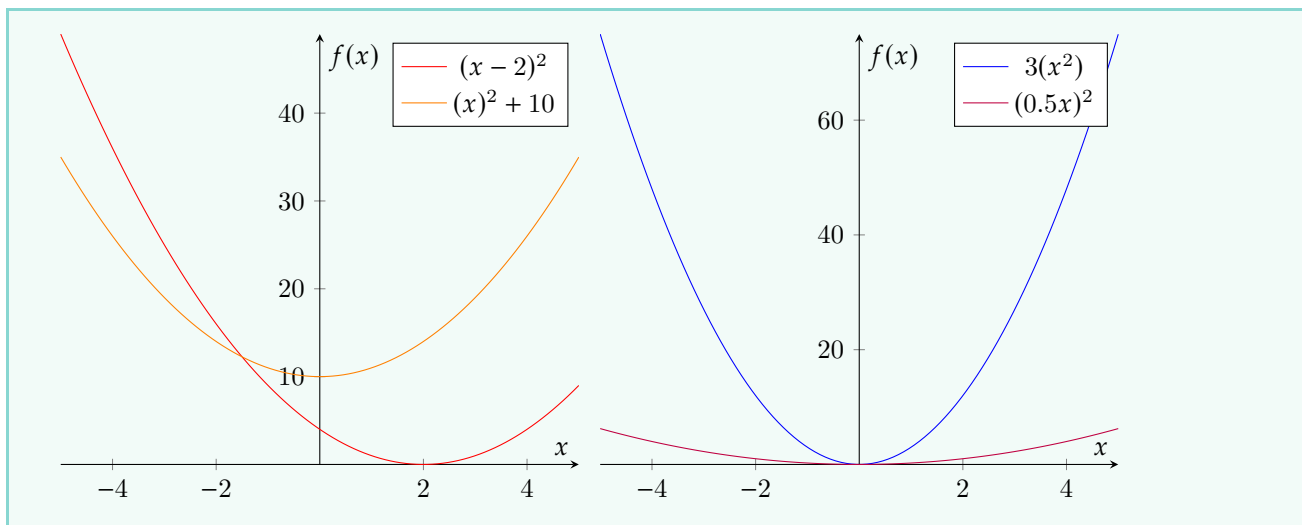
Note

Never say shrink: always say stretch by a factor e where $|e| < 1$

- The graph of $cf(x)$ is the graph of $f(x)$ stretched vertically by a factor of c .
- The graph of $f(dx)$ is the graph of $f(x)$ stretched horizontally by a factor of d^{-1} .

Example 1.1.1 Basic Graph Transformations





1.1.2 Combining Transformations

Question 4: Combining Transformations

$$y = f(-2x)$$

This is obtained from $f(x)$ by doing the following:

1. Flip horizontally.
2. Stretch horizontally by a factor of 0.5.

Question 5: Combining Transformations

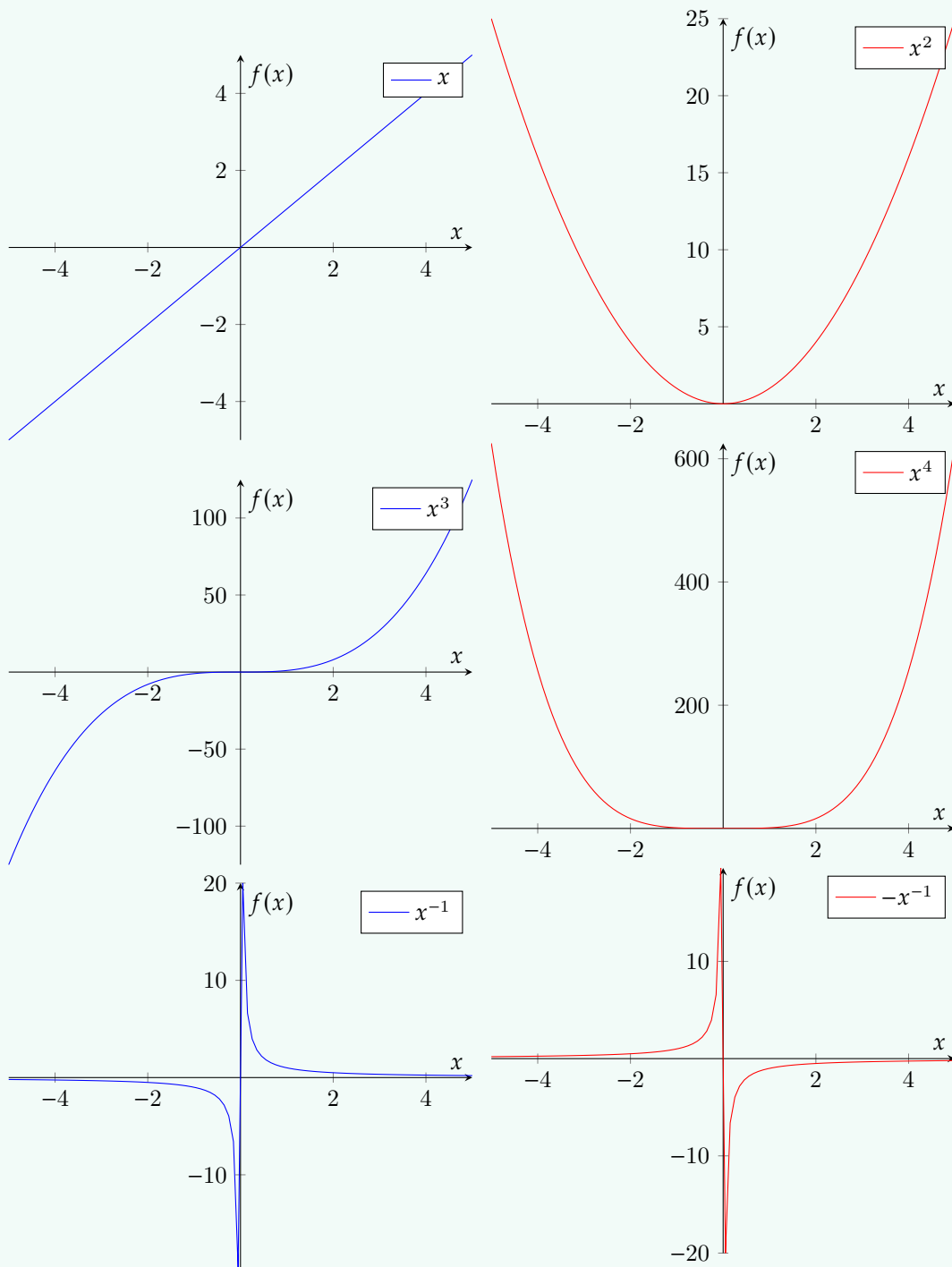
$$y = cf\left(\frac{1}{a} * (x - b)\right) + d$$

This is obtained from $f(x)$ by doing the following:

1. Shift to the right b units.
2. Stretch horizontally by a factor of a .
3. Stretch vertically by a factor of c .
4. Shift upwards by d units.

1.1.3 Graph Shapes

Example 1.1.2 Basic Power Graphs



These are all of the basic graph shapes, and can be transformed just like $y = x^2$ above.

1.2 Solving Using Graphs

Find one or more $y = \dots$ equation, plot it, find the x position of any intercepts. If only one equation, find intersections with $y = 0$.

Question 6: Solving $5 = 6x + 8$

$$5 = 6x + 8 \quad (1.1)$$

$$-3 = 6x \quad (1.2)$$

$$(1.3)$$

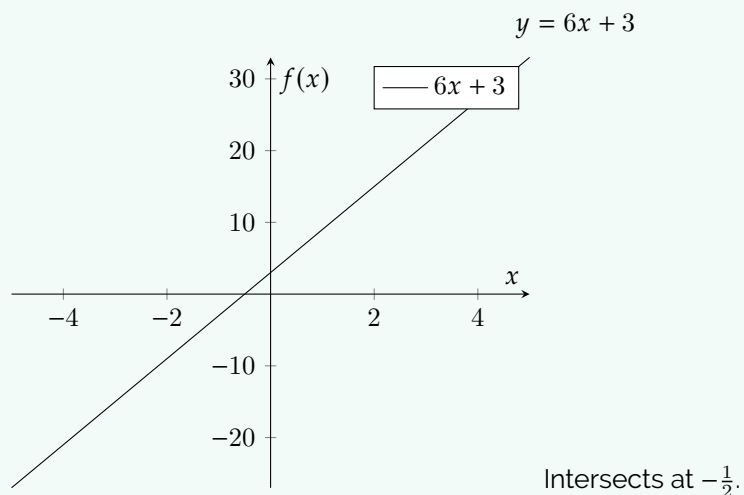
Example 1.2.1 Using Algebra

$$6x = -3 \quad (1.4)$$

$$x = \frac{6}{-3} \quad (1.5)$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (1.6)$$

Example 1.2.2 Using a Graph



Whilst this might seem less useful for basic equations, this can become much more useful for more complicated questions like below.

Question 7: Finding the intersection of $y = 3x^2 - 2x - 21$ and $y = (x - 3)(x + 3)$

Example 1.2.3 Using Algebra

1. Set equal to each other
2. Simplify
3. Check how many roots exist using the discriminant
4. Work out all roots (possibly using factor theorem which can take a while)

$$3x^2 - 2x - 21 = (x - 3)(x + 3) \quad (1.7)$$

$$3x^2 - 2x - 21 = x^2 - 9 \quad (1.8)$$

$$2x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0 \quad (1.9)$$

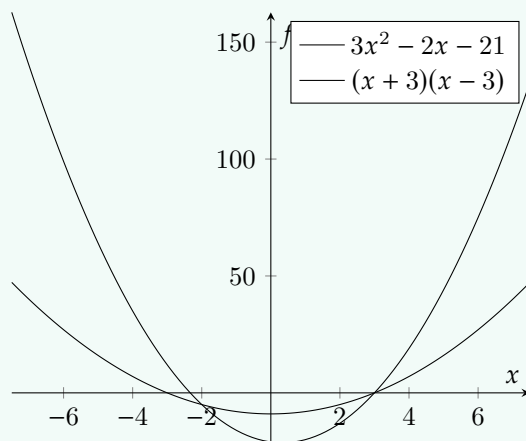
$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \quad (1.10)$$

$$(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0 \quad (1.11)$$

$$x = 3, -2 \quad (1.12)$$

Example 1.2.4 Using a Graph

1. Plot
2. Check intersections.



Intersects at $x = -2, 3$.

Chapter 2

Polynomial Division, Factor Theorem & Cubics

2.1 Polynomial Division

Any expression $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ can be expressed as $g(x) \text{ rem } r(x)$. For example, $\frac{11}{4} \equiv 2 \text{ rem } 3$.

There are 2 main methods of dividing polynomials - Long Division and Synthetic. Synthetic is usually considered easier, but a question might ask for Long Division, so learn both.

Question 8: $x^3 - 17x + 6 \div x - 3$

Example 2.1.1 Synthetic Division

Synthetic Division isn't very hard, but has steps you need to carefully follow. Firstly, copy all of the coefficients into the top row, and the negative of the divisor constant into the left column in the row below. For the first coefficient, copy it directly to the bottom. Then, for all of the others follow these steps:

1. Multiply the result from the order above by the negative of the constant, and copy it to the middle row.
2. Add that to the original and place the result in the bottom row.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 0 & -17 & 6 \\ 3 & & 3 & 9 & -24 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & -8 & -18 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^3 - 17x + 6}{x - 3} = x^2 + 3x - 8 \text{ rem } -18$$

Example 2.1.2 Long Division

Long Division involves a few main steps, which you repeat for every term of the dividend. It starts with laying out the equation in the box as you would for normal long division, and then you do the following:

1. Divide the dividend term by the divisor term an order below, and add that to the result at the top
2. Copy the dividend term a row below
3. Multiply the next dividend term by the negative of the constant in the divisor.
4. Treat what you've written down as long subtraction.
5. Copy the rest of the row down into the results bit.

Continue until you get to a lone constant, and that is the remainder

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 3x - 8 \\ x - 3 \overline{) x^3 - 17x + 6} \\ \underline{-x^3 + 3x^2} \\ 3x^2 - 17x \\ \underline{-3x^2 + 9x} \\ -8x + 6 \\ \underline{8x - 24} \\ -18 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^3 - 17x + 6}{x - 3} = x^2 + 3x - 8 \text{ rem } -18$$

2.2 Factor Theorem

The factor theorem is a method of solving cubic equations.

Definition 2.2.1: Factor Theorem

Given $f(x)$, if $f(y)$ is a solution, then $(x - y)$ is a factor of $f(x)$

To solve an equation using factor theorem, usually we need to follow a few steps:

1. Work through factors of the constant until you find one that is a factor of the whole equation.
2. Create a trial factorising function.
3. Expand the faux-factorised function, and equate coefficients.
4. Write a proper expanded function.
5. Properly factorise.

Question 9: Given one solution is an integer, solve $2x^3 + x^2 - 18x + 9$

Example 2.2.1 Solving with Factor Theorem

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 18x - 9$$

$$f(1) = 2 + 1 - 18 - 9 \neq 0$$

$$f(-1) = 2 + 1 + 18 - 9 \neq 0$$

$$f(3) = 2 * 27 + 9 - 54 - 9 = 0$$

$$f(3) = 0 \quad \therefore (x - 3) \text{ is a factor}$$

$$f(x) = (x - 3)(2x^2 + bx + 3)$$

$$= \dots - 6x^2 + bx^2 + \dots$$

$$b - 6 = 1$$

$$b = 7$$

$$f(x) = (x - 3)(2x^2 + 7x + 3)$$

$$= (x - 3)(2x + 1)(x + 3)$$

$$\therefore x = -3, \frac{1}{2}, 3$$

Part III

Book 2

Chapter 1

Algebraic Methods

Chapter 2

Functions & Graphs

Chapter 6

Trig Functions

Chapter 7

Trig Modelling

Chapter 8

Parametric Equations

Chapter 9

Differentiation

Chapter 11

Integration