

Cambridge Advanced Subsidiary Level Notes
9709 Mathematics

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1 Pure Mathematics 3 (for Paper 3)

1.1 Algebra

Understand the meaning of $|x|$, sketch the graph of $y = |ax+b|$ and use relations such as $|a| = |b| \Leftrightarrow a^2 = b^2$ and $|x - a| < b \Leftrightarrow a - b < x < a + b$ when solving equations and inequalities

Solutions of Equations

The modulus of a number is its magnitude, disregarding its sign, the modulus of x is $|x|$ and hence, $|-a| = a$. The modulus of a number is also called its *absolute value*, defined formally below:

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

For $|x| = k$, it is true that $x = \pm k$. This applies for any expression, including, but not limited to:

$$|ax + b| = k \Rightarrow ax + b = \pm k$$

$$|ax + b| = cx + d \Rightarrow ax + b = \pm(cx + d)$$

It can be proven that, $|ax + b| = |cx + d| \Rightarrow ax + b = \pm(cx + d)$

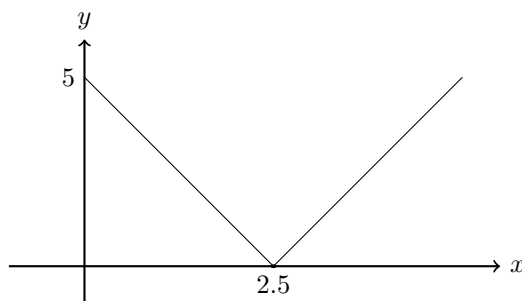
Graphs

The graph $y = |f(x)|$, where $f(x) = ax + b$, (linear), has the following characteristics:

$$y = |b|, \quad \text{for } x = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad \text{for } y = 0$$

For example, the graph of $y = |2x - 5|$:



Note that these graphs can be subject to transformations discussed in Section 1.2.

Solutions of Inequalities

Equations of the form $|cx - a| < b$, can be solved algebraically using the fact that:

$$\begin{aligned} &|cx - a| < b \\ \implies &-b < cx - a < b \\ \implies &(a - b)/c < x < (a + b)/c \end{aligned}$$

Graphically, the graphs of the expressions on either side may be drawn, and the ranges for which the condition of the given question stands can be deduced intuitively.

Inequalities where there are modulus functions on both sides of the inequality symbol may be solved using $|a| = |b| \Rightarrow a^2 = b^2$, where the $=$ symbol can be replaced with any inequality symbol. The more general method to solve such inequalities is to draw out the graphs of the two functions, and to find the range for which the inequality stands.

Divide a polynomial, of degree not exceeding 4, by a linear or quadratic polynomial, and identify the quotient and remainder (which may be zero)

A polynomial is an expression of the form

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x^1 + a_0$$

where x is a variable; n is a non-negative integer; the coefficients $a_n \dots a_0$ are constants, of which $a_n \neq 0$, called the *leading coefficient* and a_0 is the *constant term*. The highest power of x in a polynomial is called its *degree*.

Long division

The division of the polynomial $2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 5$ by $x + 2$ is shown as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 - x \\ \underline{2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 5} \\ -2x^3 - 4x^2 \\ \underline{-x^2 - 2x} \\ \underline{x^2 + 2x} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

The above shows that the quotient of this division is $2x^2 - x$ and the remainder is 5.

Use the factor theorem and the remainder theorem
