A Mathematics Student's Lament

Nicholas Arvanitellis 1 , Jacob Bos 2 , and Marcel Reverter-Rambaldi 3

^{1,2,3}Australian National University ³The University of Queensland

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Contents

1	Intr	oduction	2
2	The	HSC	3
3	The	SACE	4
	3.1	Stage 1	4
		3.1.1 Essential Mathematics	4
		3.1.2 General Mathematics	4
		3.1.3 Mathematics	4
	3.2	Stage 2	5
		3.2.1 Essential Mathematics	5
		3.2.2 General Mathematics	5
		3.2.3 Mathematical Methods	5
		3.2.4 Specialist Mathematics	6
4	The	\mathbf{QCE}	7
5	Wh	at's Missing?	8
6	$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{n}$	Alternative	9
	6.1	Stage 1 - Year 11	10
		6.1.1 Essential Mathematics	10
		6.1.2 Statistical Methods	10
		6.1.3 Calculus Methods	10
		6.1.4 Linear Algebra Methods	10
		6.1.5 Introduction to analytic problem solving	10
	6.2	Stage 2 - Year 12	10
		6.2.1 Essential Mathematics	10
		6.2.2 Life Mathematics	
		6.2.3 Analytical Methods	
		6.2.4 Numerical Methods	11

Introduction

Chapter 2
The HSC

The SACE

3.1 Stage 1

3.1.1 Essential Mathematics

According to the SACE subject outline, Stage 1 Essential Mathematics covers the following topics.

1	Calculations, time, and ratio
2	Earning and spending
3	Geometry
4	Data in context
5	Measurement
6	Investing
7	Open topic

3.1.2 General Mathematics

According to the SACE subject outline, Stage 1 General Mathematics covers the following topics.

1	Investing and borrowing
2	Measurement
3	Statistical investigation
4	Applications of trigonometry
5	Linear and exponential functions and their graphs
6	Matrices and networks
7	Open topic

3.1.3 Mathematics

According to the SACE subject outline, Stage 1 Mathematics covers the following topics.

1	Functions and Graphs
2	Polynomials
3	Trigonometry
4	Counting and Statistics
5	Growth and Decay
6	Introduction to Differential Calculus
7	Arithmetic and geometric series and sequences
8	Geometry
9	Vectors in the plane
10	Further Trigonometry

3.2 Stage 2

3.2.1 Essential Mathematics

According to the SACE subject outline, Stage 2 Essential Mathematics covers the following topics.

1	Scales, plans, and models
2	Measurement
3	Business applications
4	Statistics
5	Investments and loans
6	Open topic

3.2.2 General Mathematics

According to the SACE subject outline, Stage 2 General Mathematics covers the following topics.

1	Modelling with linear relationships
2	Modelling with matrices
3	Statistical models
4	Financial models
5	Discrete models
6	Open topic

3.2.3 Mathematical Methods

According to the SACE subject outline, Stage 2 Mathematical Methods covers the following topics.

1	Further differentiation and applications
2	Discrete random variables
3	Integral calculus
4	Logarithmic functions
5	Continuous random variables
6	Sampling and confidence intervals

3.2.4 Specialist Mathematics

According to the SACE subject outline, Stage 2 Mathematical Methods covers the following topics.

1	Mathematical induction
2	Complex numbers
3	Functions and sketching graphs
4	Vectors in three dimensions
5	Integration techniques and applications
6	Rates of change and differential equations

Chapter 4
The QCE

What's Missing?

An Alternative

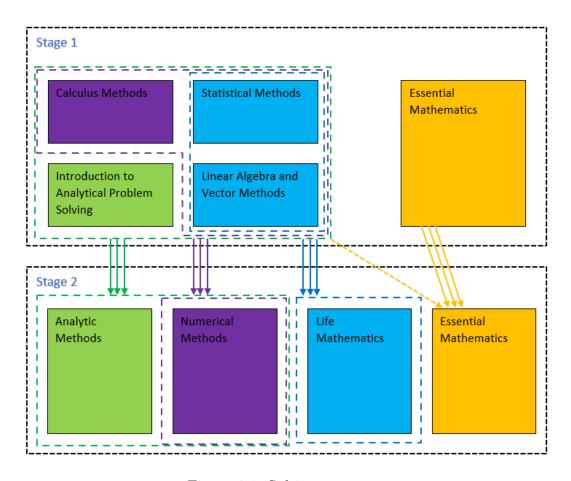


Figure 6.1: Subject structure

6.1 Stage 1 - Year 11

S1.1	The notion of probability and nPr/nCr Calculations
S1.2	Measures and Centre and Spread
S2	Continuous random variables
S3	Sampling, confidence intervals and hypothesis testing
L1	Geometric Trigonometry
L2	Vectors in the plane
L3	Matrices, networks and linear systems
C1.1	Functions and Graphs
C1.2	Polynomials
C2.1	Trigonometric functions
C2.2	Growth and Decay
C3	Introduction to Differential Calculus
A1	Geometry, Mathematical Problem Solving and Direct Proofs
A2	Sets, Elementary Set Operations and Relations
A3	Sequences, Series and Inductive Proofs
AX	The map of mathematics

Table 6.1: Main Cluster

- 6.1.1 Essential Mathematics
- 6.1.2 Statistical Methods
- 6.1.3 Calculus Methods
- 6.1.4 Linear Algebra Methods
- 6.1.5 Introduction to analytic problem solving
- 6.2 Stage 2 Year 12
- 6.2.1 Essential Mathematics
- 6.2.2 Life Mathematics
- 6.2.3 Analytical Methods

Analytical methods should serves to develop the analytical skills necessary for the mathematical, engineering and physical sciences and an appreciation of proof, logic and the fundamental structures of mathematics.

Proposed topics are:

1.1	Logic and Proofs
1.2	Introduction to algebra and real analysis
2	Functions and graphs
3	Polynomials and Complex numbers
4	Analytic Integration
5.1	Analytic solutions to differential equations
5.2	Vectors and Vector Calculus in three dimensions

Introduction to mathematics

Logic and Proofs (Including \forall , \exists , Negation, Direct, Contrapositive, Contradiction and Induction.)

Introduction to algebra and real analysis $(\varepsilon - N \text{ and } \varepsilon - \delta \text{ limit definitions, groups, permutation groups, cyclic groups.)}$

Functions and Graphs

(with links to analysis)

Polynomials and Complex Numbers

(Lead from solutions to Polynomials to Complex numbers to realizing roots of unity as a cyclic group)

Analytic integration

(Parts, Substitution and inverse trigonometric functions)

Differential equations, vectors and vector calculus

Analytic solutions to differential equations (Separable DEs, harmonic oscillators and logistic growth)

Vectors and Vector Calculus in three dimensions (Volume integrals, parametric curves, vector fields and partial differentiation)

6.2.4 Numerical Methods

Numerical methods should serves to develop the topics learned in stage with emphasis on the computational skills necessary for engineering, computer science and sciences with an appreciation of computer driven calculation.

Proposed topics are:

1.1	Introduction to computational approaches and the julia language
1.2	Revision of common differential functions
2	Further differentiation and applications
3	Integral calculus
4	Discretization of calculus models
5	Computational linear algebra
6.1	Statistics and computation
6.2	Computational problem solving

Introduction and revision

(Revise logarithmic, exponential and trigonometric functions) (Introduce for, while and recursive loops, digital boolean logic [and, or, if-then-else] introduce the motivation for using julia and appreciate the difference between scripting and repl based interface)

Further differentiation and applications

(Extend to differentiating trig, exponential and logarithmic functions as well as chain product and quotient rules)

Integral calculus

(FTOC, integrating trig, exponential and logarithmic functions)

Discretization of calculus models

(discrete differentiation, Midpoint rule, trapezoid rule, simpson's rule, simulating first order DEs like HOs)

Computational linear algebra

(Elementary rol ops, Solutions to systems of LEs with row reduction and cramer's rule, Shortest distance between planes and line problems in n dimensions, markov chains and steady states)

Further computation

Statistics and computation (Application of previously learned statistics on large datasets. Dealing with .csv files etc...)

Computational problem solving (Basic cellular automata, Monte-carlo methods, financial applications, reasoning on algorithmic complexity linear, quadratic, exponential)