

HATCH MATHEMATICS

Tutorial Examples Mathematics

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview

I wanted to write some brief notes to capture the key points covered in some of our weekly tutorials. Becoming a good mathematician is possible only by applying our recently acquired mathematical knowledge. For this reason these notes include some exercises to provide the reader a chance to build some skill in applying these new mathematical facts.

In all cases getting mathematics wrong is a part of this learning process; we expect and need to fail to efficiently learn. The only thing that separates folks whom consider themselves capable in mathematics, is the level of persistence in the presence of this inevitable and expected failure.

We should therefore always expect to get a little bit stuck; but try, try and try again!

1.2 Fractions

The value of a fraction is unaltered if the *numerator* and *denominator* are multiplied or divided by the same amount. It is important that we understand the basic operations of fractions, since not only are these operations used when we are performing simplifications of numeric only examples but these also constitute the same basic operations required when tackling symbolic or algebraic manipulation.

1.2.1 Addition and Subtraction

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = \frac{x \times b + y \times a}{a \times b} = \frac{xb + ya}{ab} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} = \frac{x \times b - y \times a}{a \times b} = \frac{xb - ya}{ab} \quad (1.2)$$

1.2.2 Multiplication and Division

$$\frac{x}{a} \times \frac{y}{b} = \frac{x \times y}{a \times b} = \frac{xy}{ab} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\frac{x}{a} \div \frac{y}{b} = \frac{x}{a} \times \frac{b}{y} = \frac{x \times b}{a \times y} = \frac{xb}{ay} \quad (1.4)$$

1.2.3 Exercise fractions

Simplify ...

$$3\frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{3} \quad (1.5)$$

$$3\frac{1}{7} - \frac{2}{3} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{3} \quad (1.7)$$

$$\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{7}{3} \quad (1.8)$$

$$\frac{4x}{y} \times \frac{x}{6y} \quad (1.9)$$

$$2st \times \frac{3t}{s^2} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\frac{4\pi r^2}{3} \div 2\pi r \quad (1.11)$$

$$\frac{4uv}{3} \div \frac{u}{2v} \quad (1.12)$$

$$\frac{\pi x^3}{3} \div 8\pi x \quad (1.13)$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{2y} \times \frac{y}{y-2} \quad (1.14)$$

1.3 Surds and Indices

When we express a number as the product of two equal factors, that factor is called the *square root* of the number, for example $4 = 2 \times 2$ thus the square root of 4 is 2. This is written as $2 = \sqrt{4}$. Now -2 is also a square root of 4, as $4 = -2 \times -2$. We can write that $\pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2$.

1.3.1 Simplifying Surds

Consider $\sqrt{18}$ since one of the factors of 18 is 9 and 9 has an exact square root,

$$\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \times 2} = \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{2} \quad (1.15)$$

However since $\sqrt{9} = 3$ therefore $3 \times \sqrt{2}$ or $3\sqrt{2}$. Thus $3\sqrt{2}$ is the simplest possible form for the surd $\sqrt{18}$. Similarly

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \quad (1.16)$$

Rationalising a Surd denominator

In the example $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ the square root in the denominator can be removed if we multiply it by another $\sqrt{3}$. Thus we can apply as below:

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad (1.17)$$

1.3.2 Exercise surds and indices

Simplify ...

$$\frac{\sqrt{80}}{\sqrt{16}} \quad (1.18)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{80}}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \quad (1.19)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{80}}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \right) \quad (1.20)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{80}}{3} + 2\frac{1}{6} \right) \quad (1.21)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{100}}{20} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \quad (1.22)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{150}}{8} + 7\frac{1}{16} \right) \quad (1.23)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \quad (1.24)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \quad (1.25)$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (1.26)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} \quad (1.27)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{27}} \quad (1.28)$$

1.4 Base and Index

In an expression such as 3^4 the *base* is 3 and the 4 is called the *power* or *index*, working with indices involves using some properties which apply to any base, we express these rules in terms of a general base a , which stands for any number.

1.4.1 Rule 1

Because a^3 means $a \times a \times a$ and a^2 means $a \times a$ it follows that

$$a^3 \times a^2 = (a \times a \times a) \times (a \times a) = a^5 \quad (1.29)$$

More generally ...

$$a^p \times a^q = a^{p+q} \quad (1.30)$$

1.4.2 Rule 2

Dealing with division

$$a^7 \div a^4 = \frac{\cancel{a} \times \cancel{a} \times \cancel{a} \times \cancel{a} \times a \times a \times a}{\cancel{a} \times \cancel{a} \times \cancel{a} \times \cancel{a}} = a^3 \quad (1.31)$$

this can be also be read as $a^7 \div a^4 = a^{7-4}$ or more generally ...

$$a^p \div a^q = a^{p-q} \quad (1.32)$$

Thus from rule 2 say:

$$a^3 \div a^5 = a^{3-5} = a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \quad (1.33)$$

This tells us that a^{-2} means $\frac{1}{a^2}$ which more generally

$$a^{-p} = \frac{1}{a^p} \quad (1.34)$$

This a^{-p} means the reciprocal of a^p .

Finally for rule 2 any base to the power zero is equal to 1. In fact any number at all raised to the power zero is always 1.

$$a^0 = 1 \quad (1.35)$$

1.4.3 Rule 3

$$(a^2)^3 = (a \times a)^3 \quad (1.36)$$

$$(a \times a)^3 = (a \times a) \times (a \times a) \times (a \times a) = a^6 \quad (1.37)$$

More generally ...

$$(a^p)^q = a^{p \times q} \quad (1.38)$$

Not that this is different to rule 2, since in rule 3 case we have $(a^p)^q$ where (a^p) is raised to the power of q relative to previous rule 2 case where $a^p \times a^q$.

1.4.4 Rule 4

This rule explains the meaning of a fractional index

$$a^{\frac{1}{2}} \times a^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = a^1 = a \quad (1.39)$$

Thus

$$a = a^{\frac{1}{2}} \times a^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (1.40)$$

Therefore $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ means \sqrt{a} the positive square root of a

$$a = a^{\frac{1}{2}} \times a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a} = a^1 = a \quad (1.41)$$

More generally ...

$$a^{\frac{p}{q}} = (a^p)^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad (1.42)$$

or

$$a^{\frac{p}{q}} = (a^{\frac{1}{q}})^p \quad (1.43)$$

1.4.5 Exercise base and index

Simplify ...

$$\frac{2^3 \times 2^7}{4^3} \quad (1.44)$$

$$(x^2)^7 \times x^{-3} \quad (1.45)$$

$$(x^2)^7 \times x^{-3} \quad (1.46)$$

1.5 Venn Diagrams and Sets

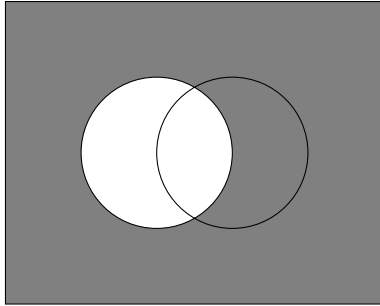
A Venn Diagram is a pictorial representation of the relationships between sets.

$\overline{A} \cap B$ - The intersection \cap represents the overlap or overlay between two sets. It is often useful to consider these two sets separately and then try and mentally overlap these two separate diagrams.

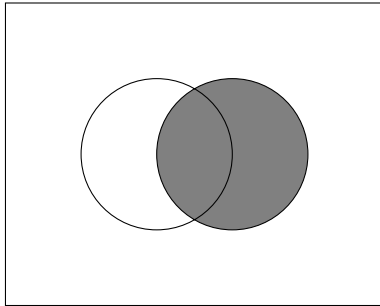
1.5.1 $\overline{A} \cap B$

In the example below $\overline{A} \cap B$ is split into two separate diagrams \overline{A} and B before we finally complete the overlap of \cap for $\overline{A} \cap B$. Many students get confused thinking that the "overlap in the middle" represents \cap . This is not the case; we need to first construct both sides of the expression; in this case \overline{A} and B before we attempt to visualise where these two separate sets overlap. As you can see from the third diagram below; this third set is more than the "bit in the middle" between the two sets.

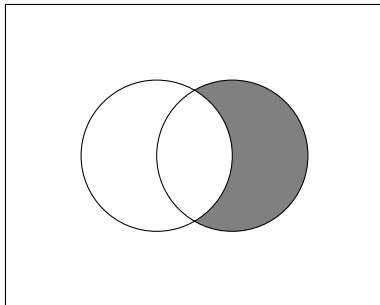
\overline{A}



B



$\overline{A} \cap B$



Union \cup

The union of \cup between two sets is simply another way of saying that we need to add the the the two separate sets together. In the middle example shown in figure 1.1 we can see $A \cup B$ as everything in A added or \cup or Union with everything in B . Whilst this example is trivial; in any case where we have a \cup we just need to think about shading the region from both sides of the union.

Exercises

The following figure 1.1 show how to shade regions of Venn Diagrams for two sets: $A \cap B$, $A \cup B$, A' , $A \cap B'$, $A' \cap B$, $A \cup B'$, $A' \cup B$, $A' \cup B' = (A \cap B)'$, $A' \cap B' = (A \cup B)'$.

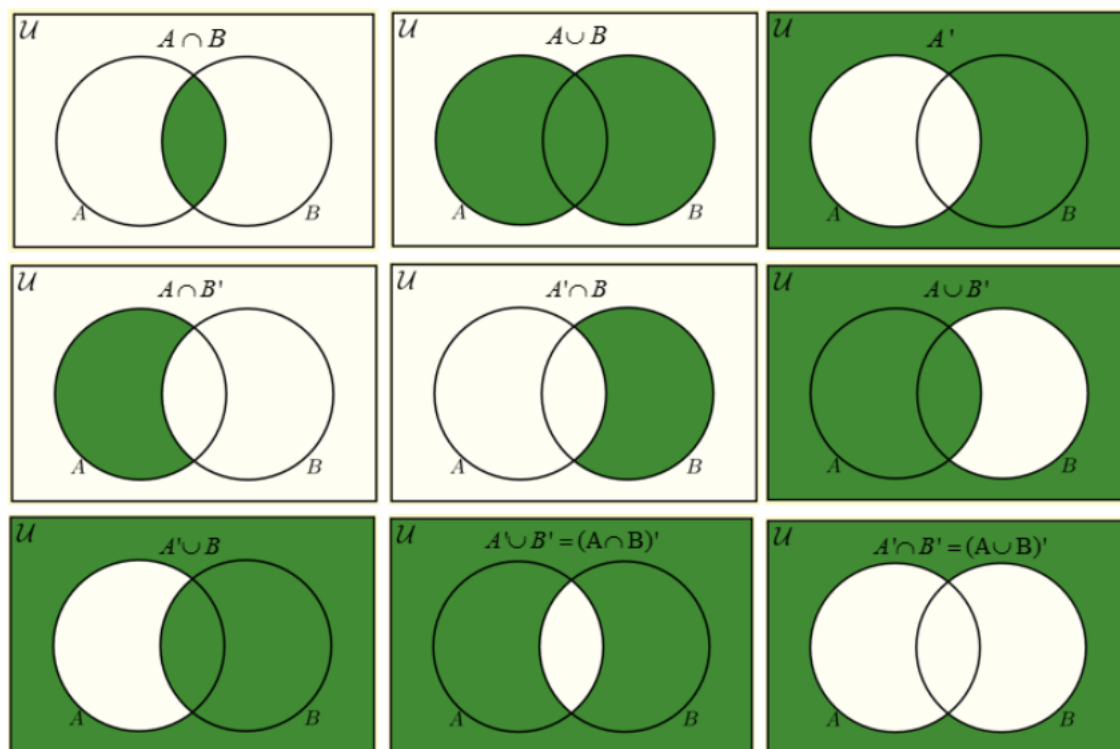


Figure 1.1: Two set examples

Figure 1.2 includes more examples of how to shade Venn Diagrams to represent the required regions of two sets and three sets where we are interested in the complement of a set.

1.5.2 Conversion of Units

Often in examinations we are given measurements in units that are not fungible with each other. We need to be able to confidently move between units of measurement and mass; with the additional understanding to move between area and volume.

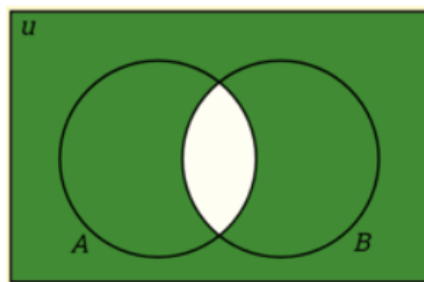
Length

We can start from the intuitive understanding from elementary maths and experience as below.

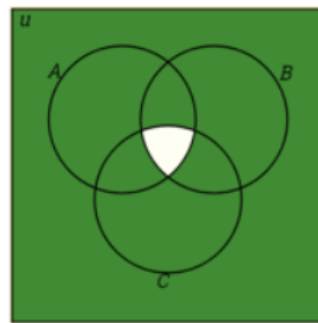
$$1mm \equiv 0.1cm \quad 100cm \equiv 1m$$

So how does knowing these help us say convert a length of $18.45mm$ into meters?

Complement of Intersection of Sets



$$(A \cap B)'$$



$$(A \cap B \cap C)'$$

Figure 1.2: Set complement \overline{A}