Radii: r

• Recognise that a circle is not a function

Mathematics Advanced

Functions
 □ Index Laws □ Surds □ Quadratics Equation and Complete the Square □ Define a relation as a set of ordered pairs of real numbers □ Define a function as a set of ordered pairs of real numbers, where no two pairs share an x-component □ Interval Notation □ Vertical Line Test/Horizontal Line Test □ Define Odd and Even functions □ Sum, difference, product and quotient of functions □ Composite functions (incl. Domain and Range) □ x- and y- intercepts Linear Equations Recognise y = mx + c as the slope-intercept form
Use $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ to find linear gradients
Parallel lines have the same gradient Perpendicular lines have negative reciprocal gradients ($m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$)
Quadratic Equations
Recognise features (parabolic nature, turning point, axis of symmetry, intercepts) Find vertex and intercepts using Quadratic Formula $x = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ Understand the role of the discriminant $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ Find the equation of a quadratic given sufficient information Understand that solving $f(x) = k$ corresponds to the points where $y = f(x)$ cuts $y = k$
Cubic Equations
Recognise the forms of a cubic: $y = kx^{3}$ $y = k(k - b)^{3} + c$ $y = (x - a)(x - b)(x - c)$
Polynomials
Define a real polynomial as the expression $a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-k} x^{n-k} + a_{n-k} x^n + a_{n-k} x^{n-k} + a_{n-k} x^n + a_{n-k} x^n$
Hyperbolae
Recognise that $f(x) = \frac{k}{x}$ represents an inverse proportion Identify the hyperbolic shape of inverse proportions Identify asymptotes Sketch the graph
Absolute values
Transformations of Graphs
• Given $y = f(x)$, sketch: y = -f(x) $y = f(-x)$ $y = -f(-x)$
Circles and Semicircles
• Identify key features of circles: General Forms: $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ and $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$ Centres: (a, b) or $(0, 0)$