

YEAR 13 – MATHEMATICS (Week 9)

Subject	Mathematics
Class/ Section	Year 13 – Batch A, B and C
Week	25th October to 28th October 2020
Work send to students by	Group email / Google classroom / Zoom
Total number of lessons per week	3
Units	Pure Mathematics – Year 2 Chapter 6 – Trigonometric Functions Chapter 7 – Trigonometry and Modelling
Lesson 1 – Live Zoom lesson	6.4 – Trigonometric Identities 6.5 – Inverse trigonometric functions <u>Learning objective</u> – To prove and use $\sec^2 x \equiv 1 + \tan^2 x$ and $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \equiv 1 + \cot^2 x$ To understand and use inverse trigonometric function and their domain and ranges. <u>Intended Learning Outcomes</u> --Students will be able to use the identity $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \equiv 1$ to prove the following identities. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• $1 + \tan^2 x \equiv \sec^2 x$• $1 + \cot^2 x \equiv \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ You can use the unit circle definitions of sin and cos to prove the identity $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \equiv 1$. --Students will be able to understand that the inverse function of $\sin x$ is called $\arcsin x$. The domain of $y = \arcsin x$ is $-1 \leq x \leq 1$. The range of $y = \arcsin x$ is $-\pi/2 \leq \arcsin x \leq \pi/2$ or $-90^\circ \leq \arcsin x \leq 90^\circ$ To complete the questions assigned from the Textbook (pdf) in their notebook. Students will be put in break out rooms during Zoom lesson to encourage collaborative learning.
Tasks	
Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Power point presentation2. Pure Mathematics Year 23. https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/4. https://www.drfrstmaths.com/5. https://www.examsolutions.net/

<p>Lessons 2 –Live Zoom lesson</p> Tasks <p>Resources</p>	<p>7. Trigonometry and Modelling</p> <p>7.1 - Addition formula 7.2 – Using the angle addition formulae</p> <p><u>Learning objective</u> – To prove and use the addition formulae.</p> <p><u>Intended Learning Outcomes</u> --Students will be able to understand the addition formulae of sine, cosine and tangent. $\sin(A + B) \equiv \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$, $\sin(A-B) \equiv \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$, $\cos(A + B) \equiv \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$, $\cos(A - B) \equiv \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$, $\tan(A + B) \equiv (\tan A + \tan B) / (1 - \tan A \tan B)$, $\tan(A - B) \equiv (\tan A - \tan B) / (1 + \tan A \tan B)$. The addition formula can be used to find exact values of trigonometric functions of different angles.</p> <p>To complete the questions assigned from the Textbook (pdf) in their notebook. Students will be put in break out rooms during Zoom lesson to encourage collaborative learning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power point presentation 2. Pure Mathematics Year 2 3. https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/ 4. https://www.drfrostmaths.com/ 5. https://www.examsolutions.net/
<p>Lesson 3–Live Zoom lesson</p> Tasks <p>Resources</p>	<p>7.3 – Double angle formulae.</p> <p><u>Learning objective</u> – To understand and use the double angle formula.</p> <p><u>Intended Learning Outcomes</u> --Students will be able to use the addition formula to derive the following double angle formula. $\sin 2A \equiv 2 \sin A \cos A$ $\cos 2A \equiv \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A \equiv 2\cos^2 A - 1 \equiv 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$ $\tan 2A \equiv (2 \tan A) / (1 - \tan^2 A)$</p> <p>To complete the questions assigned from the Textbook (pdf) in their notebook. Students will be put in break out rooms during Zoom lesson to encourage collaborative learning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power point presentation 2. Pure Mathematics Year 2 3. https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/ 4. https://www.drfrostmaths.com/ 5. https://www.examsolutions.net/