

## YEAR 12 – MATHEMATICS (Week 27)

<b>Subject</b>	Mathematics (Pure Math & Stats)
<b>Class/ Section</b>	Year 12 – Batch 1, 2 and 3
<b>Week</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> February – 4 <sup>th</sup> March 2021
<b>Work send to students by</b>	Group email / Google classroom / Zoom
<b>Total number of lessons per week</b>	6
<b>Units</b>	<p><b>PURE MATH- Ch12(Differentiation)</b>  <b>12.9 ( Stationary points)</b>  <b>12.10(Sketching gradient functions)</b>  <b>12.11 (Modelling with differentiation)</b></p> <p><b>STATISTICS – Book 2 – Ch 1 &amp; 2</b></p>
<b>Lessons 1 –Live Zoom lesson</b>	<p><b>PURE MATH- Ch12(Differentiation)</b>  <b>12.9 ( Stationary points)</b></p> <p><b><u>Learning objective</u></b> : Use the derivative to find stationary points of functions and determine their nature.</p> <p><b><u>Intended Learning Outcomes</u></b> - Students will be able determine whether a stationary point is a local maximum, a local minimum or a point of inflection by looking the gradient of the curve on either side.</p>
<b>Tasks</b>	<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>
<b>Resources</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power point presentation</li> <li>2. Pure Mathematics Year 1 / AS</li> <li>3. <a href="https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/">https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/</a></li> <li>4. <a href="https://www.drfrstmaths.com/">https://www.drfrstmaths.com/</a></li> <li>5. <a href="https://www.examsolutions.net/">https://www.examsolutions.net/</a></li> </ol>



<p><b>Tasks</b></p> <p><b>Resource</b></p>	<p><math>H_0 : \rho = 0, H_1 : \rho &lt; 0</math> .</p> <p>If you want to use whether the population PMCC, <math>\rho</math>, is not equal to zero you need to use a two-tailed test: For a two-tailed test use: <math>H_0 : \rho = 0, H_1 : \rho \neq 0</math></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"> <li>1. Power point presentation</li> <li>2. Statistics and Mechanics Year 2</li> <li>3. <a href="https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/">https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/</a></li> <li>4. <a href="https://www.drfrostmaths.com/">https://www.drfrostmaths.com/</a></li> <li>5. <a href="https://www.examsolutions.net/a-levelmaths/edexcel/edexcel-a-level-maths-past-papers/">https://www.examsolutions.net/a-levelmaths/edexcel/edexcel-a-level-maths-past-papers/</a></li> </ol>
<p><b>Lessons 5 –Live Zoom lesson</b></p> <p><b>Tasks</b></p> <p><b>Resource</b></p>	<p>Book 2 Chapter 2: 2.1 – Set Notation</p> <p><b><u>Learning objective</u></b> – To understand set notation in probability.</p> <p><b><u>Intended Learning Outcomes</u></b></p> <p>--Students will be able to use set notation to describe events within a sample space. This can help you abbreviate probability statements. The event A and B can be written as <math>A \cap B</math>. The ‘<math>\cap</math>’ symbol is the symbol for intersection. The symbol <math>\varepsilon</math> is used to represent the whole sample space. The intersection of A and B is written as <math>A \cap B</math>. If A and B are independent, <math>P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)</math>. The events A or B can be written as <math>A \cup B</math>. The ‘<math>\cup</math>’ symbol is the symbol of union. The union of A and B is written as <math>A \cup B</math>. If A and B are mutually exclusive then, <math>P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)</math>. The event not A can be written as <math>A'</math>. This is also called the complement of A. <math>P(A') = 1 - P(A)</math>. Events A and <math>A'</math> are always mutually exclusive.</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"> <li>1. Power point presentation</li> <li>2. Statistics and Mechanics Year 2</li> <li>3. <a href="https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/">https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/</a></li> <li>4. <a href="https://www.drfrostmaths.com/">https://www.drfrostmaths.com/</a></li> <li>5. <a href="https://www.examsolutions.net/a-levelmaths/edexcel/edexcel-a-level-maths-past-papers/">https://www.examsolutions.net/a-levelmaths/edexcel/edexcel-a-level-maths-past-papers/</a></li> </ol>
<p><b>Lessons 6 –Live Zoom lesson</b></p>	<p>Book 2 Chapter 2: 2.2 – Conditional Probability</p> <p><b><u>Learning objective</u></b> – To understand conditional probability.</p> <p><b><u>Intended Learning Outcomes</u></b></p> <p>--Students will be able to understand that probability of an event can</p>

<p><b>Tasks</b></p> <p><b>Resource</b></p>	<p>change depending on the outcome of a previous event. Situations like this can be modelled using conditional probability. The probability that B occurs given that A has already occurred is written as <math>P(B A)</math>. Similarly, <math>P(B A')</math> describes the probability of B occurring given that A has not occurred. For independent events, <math>P(A B) = P(A B') = P(A)</math>, and <math>P(B A) = P(B A') = P(B)</math>. We can solve some problems involving conditional probability by considering a restricted sample space of the outcomes where one event has already occurred.</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"><li>1. Power point presentation</li><li>2. Statistics and Mechanics Year 2</li><li>3. <a href="https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/">https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/</a></li><li>4. <a href="https://www.drfrostmaths.com/">https://www.drfrostmaths.com/</a></li><li>5. <a href="https://www.examsolutions.net/a-levelmaths/edexcel/edexcel-a-level-maths-past-papers/">https://www.examsolutions.net/a-levelmaths/edexcel/edexcel-a-level-maths-past-papers/</a></li></ol>
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