



# DESC Mathematics KS4 Higher Year 11

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## OVERVIEW & REVISION GUIDE

### Unit 1

## Unit 1 Overview

### 1.1 Decimals and Estimation

#### 1.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Converting between fractions, decimals and percentages  
**Dr Frost Code: E31**

Adding and subtracting decimals  
**Dr Frost Code: E20**

Using a calculator effectively  
**Dr Frost Code: 104**

Rounding to a given number of decimal places  
**Dr Frost Code: K39a**

Rounding to significant figures  
**Dr Frost Code: E122**

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
1.1a Product Rule for Counting*					
1.1b Converting Recurring Decimals to Fractions*					
1.1c Multiply and Divide Decimals*					
1.1d Related Calculations					
1.1e Estimate Calculations by Rounding*					
1.1f Truncate a Number					
1.1g Error Intervals*					
1.1h Calculating with Bounds*					

### 1.2 Angles

#### 1.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Angles on a Straight Line, Around a Point and Vertically Opposite Angles **E66, E67**

Angles in a Triangle Sum to 180  
**E68**

Angles in a Quadrilateral Sum to 360  
**K153a**

Draw and Measure Angles Using a Protractor  
**K63b, K63d**

Use Angle Notation to Describe an Angle  
**K151a**

Solving Equations Including Unknowns on Both Sides **K182a**

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
1.2a Solve Problems Involving Angles in Triangles and Quadrilateral					
1.2b Angles in Parallel Lines*					
1.2c Angles in Polygons*					
1.2d Form and Solve Equations with Angle Facts*					
1.2f Draw and Measure Bearings					
1.2g Calculate Bearings Using Angle Facts					

\* Commonly assessed topics






















# 1.3 Averages & The Range

## 1.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Calculate the mean, median, mode and range from a list of data **K58a, K128a, K128b, K128c**

Interpret ungrouped and grouped frequency tables **K131a, K131b, K131c, K131d**

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
1.3a Combined Means*					
1.3b Find the Mean, Median, Mode and Range from Ungrouped Frequency Tables*					
1.3c Estimate the Mean and Find the Interval Containing the Median and Mode in Grouped Frequency Tables*					
1.3d Calculate Quartiles and Inter-Quartile Range from Listed Data					
1.3e Draw and Interpret Box Plots*					
1.3f Compare Two Sets of Data					
1.3g Draw and Interpret Cumulative Frequency Graphs*					

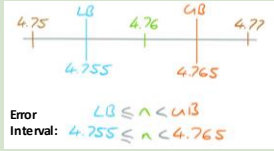
## Unit 1 Revision Checklist

I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 1 Overview to secure my gaps	
I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.	
I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.	
I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 1 from the memorise sheet.	
<p><b>Important Note:</b></p> <p>The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set <b>all</b> tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cautious targets grades 4-6</li> <li>• Confident targets grades 7+</li> </ul> <p>If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing <b>both</b> the cautious and confident tasks.</p>	

# Unit 1 Memorise Sheet

## Error Intervals:

A number,  $n$ , is rounded to 4.76 correct to 2 decimal places.



The inequality signs always go this way

## Calculating With Bounds:

Addition	Subtraction
$UB = UB + UB$	$UB = UB - LB$
$LB = LB + LB$	$LB = LB - UB$
Multiplication	Division
$UB = UB \times UB$	$UB = \frac{UB}{LB}$
$LB = LB \times LB$	$LB = \frac{LB}{UB}$

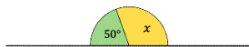
## Basic Angle Facts:

Angles around a point add up to  $360^\circ$



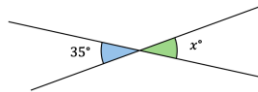
$$x + 150 = 360$$

Angles on a straight line add up to  $180^\circ$



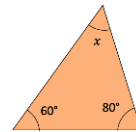
$$x + 50 = 180$$

Vertically opposite angles are equal.



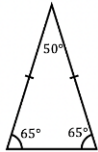
$$x = 35$$

Angles in a triangle add up to  $180^\circ$

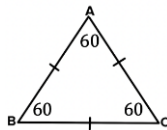


$$x + 60 + 80 = 180$$

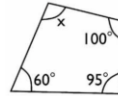
Base Angles in an Isosceles Triangle are Equal



Angles in an Equilateral Triangle Are All Equal

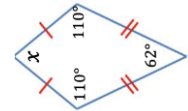


Angles in a quadrilateral add up to  $360^\circ$



$$x + 100 + 95 + 60 = 360$$

A Kite Has One Line of Symmetry and One Pair of Equal, Opposite Angles



## Angles in Parallel Lines



Alternate angles are equal

Co-Interior angles add up to  $180^\circ$

Corresponding angles are equal

## Angles in Polygons

For ANY Polygon:

$$\text{Sum of the Interior Angles} = (n - 2) \times 180$$

Where  $n$  is the number of sides.

For REGULAR Polygons Only:

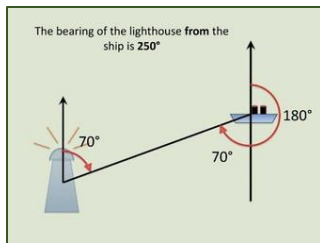
$$\text{One Exterior Angle} = \frac{360}{n}$$

$$\text{One Interior Angle} = \frac{(n-2) \times 180}{n}$$

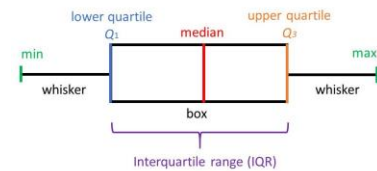
## Bearings:

- Measured from North
- Anti-Clockwise
- Given as 3 figures.

The bearing of the ship from the lighthouse is  $070^\circ$



## Box Plots – Key Points:



- $IQR = UQ - LQ$
- IQR represents the middle 50% of data
- 25% of the data is below the LQ
- 25% of the data is above the UQ

## Comparing Data Sets:

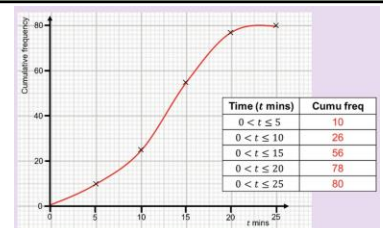
When comparing two sets of data, you must always compare:

- The **medians** and explain this comparison **in context**. E.g. The median for boys (164cm) was higher than for girls (157cm). On average, boys were taller than girls.
- The **range** or **IQR** and explain this comparison **in context**. E.g. The IQR for girls (23cm) was lower than for boys (39cm). This means that the girls' heights were more **consistent**.

REMEMBER: Smaller range/IQR means more consistent!

## Cumulative Frequency Graphs:

- The cumulative frequency column is a **running total** of the frequencies.
  - To plot the points
- Plot the smallest possible value on the x-axis
  - Use the **end points** of the class intervals and plot **with the cumulative frequency**.





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# DESC Mathematics KS4

## OVERVIEW & REVISION GUIDE

### Unit 2

## Unit 2 Overview

### 2.1 Manipulating Expressions

#### 2.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
2.1a Expand the Product of Two Brackets*					
2.1b Expand the Product of Triple Brackets*					
2.1c Factorise Quadratics of the Form $x^2 + bx + c$ *					
2.1d Factorise Quadratics of the Form $ax^2 + bx + c$ by Splitting the Middle Term*					
2.1e Factorise Expressions Using Difference of Two Squares*					
2.1f Factorise Harder Expressions Requiring a Combination of Techniques or Factorising Out a Bracket					

### 2.2 Fractions

#### 2.2 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
2.2a Calculate the Reciprocal of a Fraction, Integer, Mixed Number or Decimal					
2.2b Add and Subtract Mixed Numbers*					
2.2c Multiply Mixed Numbers*					
2.2d Divide Mixed Numbers*					
2.2e Calculate a Fraction of an Amount, Including a Fraction of a Fraction*					
2.2f Given a Fraction of a Quantity, Find the Original Value					
2.2g Solve Problems Involving Fractions					












\* Commonly assessed topics

## 2.3 Pythagoras and Trigonometry

### 2.3 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Pythagoras' Theorem <b>K228a, K228b</b>	Use Trigonometry to Find Missing Sides in Right-Angled Triangles <b>E241</b>	Use Trigonometry to Find Missing Angles in Right-Angled Triangles <b>E242</b>	Area of 2D Shapes <b>K71a, K73a, K74a, K146a, K144a</b>
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Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
2.3a Apply Pythagoras' Theorem to Solve Problems Involving Right-Angled Triangles*					
2.3a Apply Trigonometry to Solve Problems Involving Right-Angled Triangles*					
2.3b Work With Bearings and Angles of Elevation and Depression in Right-Angled Triangles					
2.3c Use Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry in 3D*					

## 2.4 Solving Linear Equations

### 2.4 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Solving 2-Step Equations <b>K181c</b>	Solving Equations With Unknowns on Both Sides <b>K182a</b>	Solving Equations With Unknowns on Both Sides Including Brackets <b>K182b</b>
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Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
2.4a Solve Equations Involving Fractions*					
2.4b Forming and Solving Linear Equations*					

## Unit 2 Revision Checklist

Unit 2 Revision Checklist	
I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 2 Overview to secure my gaps	
I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.	
I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.	
I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 2 from the memorise sheet.	
<b>Important Note:</b>	
The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set <b>all</b> tasks.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cautious targets grades 4-6</li> <li>Confident targets grades 7+</li> </ul>	
If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing <b>both</b> the cautious and confident tasks.	

# Unit 2 Memorise Sheet

## Expanding Triple Brackets:

1. Expand and simplify the first two brackets
2. Multiply the answer by the third bracket

Expand and simplify  $(x + 3)(x + 2)(x + 4)$

Multiply the first 2 brackets:  $(x + 3)(x + 2) = x^2 + 5x + 6$   
 Multiply this expression by  $(x + 4) = (x^2 + 5x + 6)(x + 4)$   
 $= x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x + 4x^2 + 20x + 24$   
 $= x^3 + 9x^2 + 26x + 24$

## DOTS (Difference of Two Squares):

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$$

Examples:

$$9x^2 - 4$$

$$= (3x)^2 - 2^2$$

$$= (3x + 2)(3x - 2)$$

$$3x^2 - 75$$

$$= 3(x^2 - 25)$$

$$= 3(x^2 - 5^2)$$

$$= 3(x + 5)(x - 5)$$

## Calculating with Mixed Numbers:

1. Convert all mixed numbers to improper fractions first
2. Complete the calculation
3. Convert answer back to a mixed number

**Adding and subtracting / mixed numbers.**

1. Convert mixed numbers to fractions

$$3\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{3}{5} = \frac{13}{4} - \frac{8}{5} =$$

2. Find the LCM and subtract

$$\frac{65}{20} - \frac{32}{20} = \frac{33}{20} = 1\frac{13}{20}$$

3. Convert back to a mixed number

## Multiplying Mixed Numbers

multiply and simplify

$$2\frac{1}{3} \cdot 5\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{27}{5}$$

convert mixed numbers to fractions

$$\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{27}{5} = \frac{7 \cdot 27}{3 \cdot 5} = \frac{63}{5}$$

convert back to a mixed number

$$12\frac{3}{5}$$

## Dividing Mixed Numbers

1. Convert all mixed numbers to improper fractions.

$$2\frac{1}{3} \div 3\frac{2}{5} = \frac{7}{3} \div \frac{17}{5}$$

2. Change  $\div$  to  $\times$
3. Flip the divisor.
4. Multiply.
5. Simplify.

$$= \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{5}{17}$$

$$= \frac{35}{51}$$

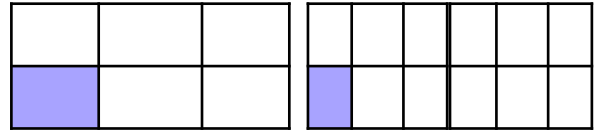
## Fraction of an Amount:

1. Divide by the denominator
2. Multiply by the numerator

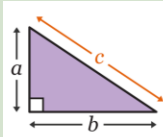
examples

$\frac{1}{3}$ of 33 $= 33 \div 3$ $= 11$	$\frac{1}{4}$ of £6 $= £6 \div 4$ $= £1.50$	$\frac{2}{5}$ of 45 $= (45 \div 5) \times 2$ $= 9 \times 2$ $= 18$	$\frac{3}{10}$ of 52 $= (52 \div 10) \times 3$ $= 5.2 \times 3$ $= 15.6$	$\frac{2}{5}$ of 6 $= (6 \div 5) \times 2$ $= 1.2 \times 2$ $= 2.4$
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**Fraction of a Fraction:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$



## Pythagoras' Theorem:



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

c is always the hypotenuse

## Trigonometry (SOHCAHTOA)

**SOHCAHTOA**

Hypotenuse

Opposite

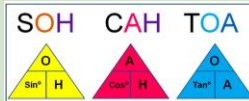
Adjacent

$\theta$

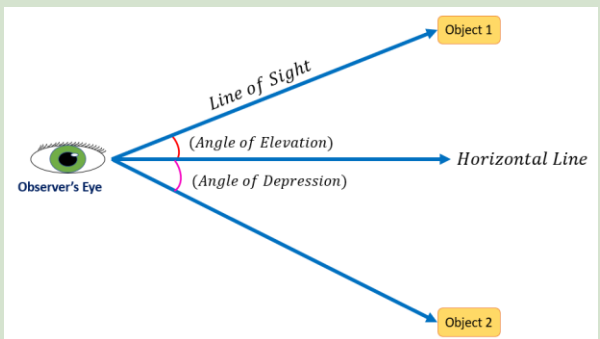
SOH  $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$

CAH  $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$

TOA  $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}$



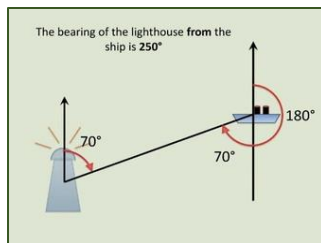
## Angles of Elevation and Depression:



## Bearings:

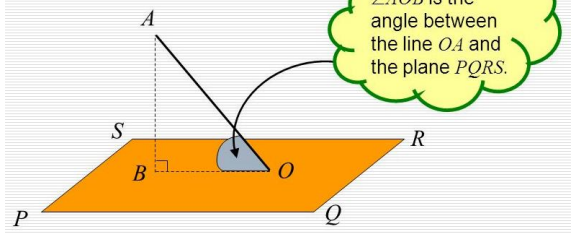
- Measured from North
- Anti-Clockwise
- Given as 3 figures.

The bearing of the ship from the lighthouse is 070°



## Identifying the Angle Between the Line and the Plane:

Imagine OA is dropped to the floor. The angle it falls is the angle between the line OA and the plane PQRS





### Unit 3 Overview

#### 3.1 Number System

**3.1 Pre-requisite knowledge**

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Identify Squares, Cubes and Roots <b>K16b, K16c, K17a</b>	Order of Operations (BIDMAS) <b>E103</b>	Identify Prime Numbers <b>K37a</b>	List Factors and Multiples of a Number <b>K33a, K33c</b>	Find the HCF and LCM of Two Numbers by Listing <b>K115a, K115b</b>
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Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
3.1a Represent a Number as a Product of Its Prime Factors*					
3.1b Find the HCF and LCM of Two or More Numbers Using Venn Diagrams*					
3.1c Use the Basic Index Laws for Multiplication, Division, Power to a Power and Power of Zero*					
3.1d Fractional and Negative Indices*					
3.1e Changing the Base With Indices					
3.1f Working in Standard Form*					
3.1g Multiply and Divide Surds*					
3.1h Simplify, Add and Subtract Surds*					
3.1i Expand Brackets Involving Surds*					
3.1j Rationalise Simple Denominators*					
3.1k Rationalise Harder Denominators					

#### 3.2 Sequences

**3.2 Pre-requisite knowledge**

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Continue a Sequence <b>E85</b>	Identify the Term-to-Term Rule of a Sequence <b>K85a</b>	Substitute into an Expression <b>K79c, K79d</b>	Solve a Linear Equation <b>K181c, K182a</b>
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Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
3.2a Generating Sequences Using the Nth Term					
3.2b Recognise and Continue Special Sequences					
3.2c Nth Term of an Arithmetic Sequence*					
3.2d Nth Term of a Quadratic Sequence*					
3.2e Apply Skills to Patterns and Real-Life Contexts					

\* Commonly assessed topics
























## 3.3 Percentages

### 3.3 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Find a Percentage of an Amount Without a Calculator **K108c**

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
3.1a Increase and Decrease an Amount by a Percentage Without a Calculator*					
3.1b Use Multipliers to Find, Increase and Decrease by a Percentage Using a Calculator*					
3.1c Express Quantities as a Percentage and Calculate a Percentage Change*					
3.1d Reverse Percentages*	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <small>Non-Calc</small>   </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <small>Calc</small>   </div> </div>				
3.1e Calculate with Compound Interest and Depreciation*					
3.1f Repeat Percentage Change Problems*					
3.1g Analyse Mixed Percentage Problems to Identify and Apply the Correct Skill*					

## Unit 3 Revision Checklist

I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 3 Overview to secure my gaps	
I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.	
I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.	
I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 3 from the memorise sheet.	
<p><b>Important Note:</b></p> <p>The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set <b>all</b> tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cautious targets grades 4-6</li> <li>• Confident targets grades 7+</li> </ul> <p>If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing <b>both</b> the cautious and confident tasks.</p>	



# Unit 3 Memorise Sheet

## HCF and LCM from Venns:

The remaining factors of 36 go in here.

The remaining factors of 120 go in here.

$2^2$  and 3 are common factors of both numbers.

$HCF = 2^2 \times 3 = 12$

$LCM = 2 \times 2^2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 360$

## Index Laws

- $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$
- $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$
- $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$
- $(ab)^n = a^n b^n$
- $a^1 = a$
- $a^0 = 1$
- $a^{\frac{1}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a}$
- $a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$
- $a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$

INDEX NOTATION:

THIS IS THE BASE

$a^n$

THIS IS THE INDEX (ALSO CALLED THE POWER OR EXPONENT)

## Standard Form:

**Basic Structure**

$1 \leq a < 10 \leftarrow a \times 10^b$  Whole number

$2.83 \times 10^6 = 2830000$   
Positive power of 10 = Large number

$3.14 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000314$   
Negative power of 10 = Small decimal number

**Add/Subtract Standard form**

Take numbers out of Standard form.  
Add/Subtract values.  
Convert answer back to Standard form.

$(3.23 \times 10^4) + (8.2 \times 10^3)$   
= 32300 + 8200  
= 40500  
=  $4.05 \times 10^4$

**Multiply/Divide Standard form**

Separate the numbers and powers of 10.  
Multiply/Divide numbers.  
Apply laws of indices to power of 10s  
Give answer in Standard form

$(4.6 \times 10^4) \times (3 \times 10^3)$   
 $4.6 \times 3 \times (10^4 \times 10^3)$   
 $13.8 \times 10^7$  ✗  
 $1.38 \times 10^8$  ✓

$(1.56 \times 10^{-9}) \div (7.5 \times 10^{-7})$   
 $1.56 \div 7.5 \times (10^{-9} \div 10^{-7})$   
 $0.208 \times 10^{-2}$  ✗  
 $2.08 \times 10^{-2}$  ✓

## Surd Laws and Rationalising Surds:

$a\sqrt{c} + b\sqrt{c} = (a+b)\sqrt{c}$

$\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$

$\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a^2} = a$

$a\sqrt{b} \times c\sqrt{d} = ac\sqrt{bd}$

$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$

$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b} \cdot \sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{b}$

$\frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{a \cdot \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b} \cdot \sqrt{b}} = \frac{a\sqrt{b}}{b}$

## Special Sequences and Types of Sequences:

**ARITHMETIC SEQUENCE**  
-6, 1, 8, 15, 22  
+7 +7 +7 +7

**GEOMETRIC SEQUENCE**  
2, 4, 8, 16, 32  
x2 x2 x2 x2

**Triangular Numbers**  
1, 3, 6, 10

**Fibonacci Sequence**  
0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, ...  
Each number is the sum of the previous two numbers.

**Quadratic Sequences**  
 $an^2 + bn + c$

The Sequence: 4, 7, 12, 19, 28  
First difference: 3, 5, 7, 9  
Second difference: 2, 2, 2, 2

**ARITHMETIC SEQUENCES**  
n: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...  
t(n): 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, ... common difference = +4  
300th term: -1  
nth term formula:  $t(n) = -1 + 4n$

## Percentage Multipliers:

Calculate 87% of 300

Convert the percentage to a decimal: 0.87

Multiply by the amount:  $0.87 \times 300 = 261$

Percentage Multiplier Method

Increase £42 by 3%

$\frac{100\% \text{ of } 42}{3\% \text{ of } 42} +$   
 $\frac{42 \times 1.03}{103\% \text{ of } 42} = 43.26$

Decrease £42 by 3%

$\frac{100\% \text{ of } 42}{3\% \text{ of } 42} -$   
 $\frac{42 \times 0.97}{97\% \text{ of } 42} = 40.74$

## Percentage Change:

$$\text{Percentage Change} = \frac{\text{Change in Value}}{\text{Original Value}} \times 100$$

## Compound Interest and Depreciation:

### COMPOUND INTEREST:

$$A = P \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

where :

- A = total amount after n years
- P = principal or original value
- r = rate of interest per annum
- n = number of years the money is invested



Unit 4 Overview

4.1 Area and Volume 1

4.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Find the Perimeter of 2D Shapes K69a, K72b	Area of Rectangles, Triangles and Parallelograms K71a, K73a, K74a	Area and Circumference of a Circle K143a, K144a	Find the Area of a Trapezium K146a		
Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
4.1a Form and Solve Equations Involving Area and Perimeter*					
4.1b Find the Area and Perimeter of Compound Shapes*		Circles			
4.1c Area and Perimeter of a Sector*					
4.1d Nets of 3D Shapes					
4.1e Plans and Elevations					
4.1f Volume of Prisms*					

4.2 Linear Graphs

4.2 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Use the links below to secure your skills:

Plot and Read Coordinates in All Four Quadrants E75	Substitute Into an Expression K79c, K79d	Pythagoras' Theorem K228a, K228b	Change the Subject of a Formula E186		
Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
4.2a Solve Problems Involving Coordinates					
4.2b Find the Midpoint of Two Coordinates	Midpoint  Ratios				
4.2c Find the Length of a Line Segment					
4.2d Recognise and Draw Horizontal, Vertical and Simple Diagonal Lines					
4.2e Use the Equation of a Line*					
4.2f Draw a Linear Graph Using an xy Table*					
4.2g Find the Equation of a Straight Line from a Graph*					
4.2h Find the Equation of a Straight Line Between Two Points*					
4.2i Equations of Parallel Lines*					
4.2j Equations of Perpendicular Lines*					

\* Commonly assessed topics

## Unit 4 Revision Checklist

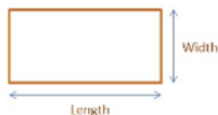
I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 4 Overview to secure my gaps	
I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.	
I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.	
I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 4 from the memorise sheet.	
<p><b>Important Note:</b></p> <p>The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set <b>all</b> tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cautious targets grades 4-6</li> <li>• Confident targets grades 7+</li> </ul> <p>If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing <b>both</b> the cautious and confident tasks.</p>	

## Unit 4 Memorise Sheet

### Area of Rectangles, Triangles, Parallelograms and Trapezia:

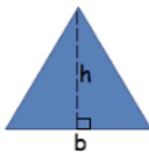
#### Rectangle

$$Area = l \times w$$



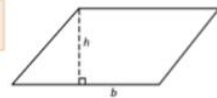
#### Triangle

$$Area = \frac{b \times h}{2}$$



#### Parallelogram

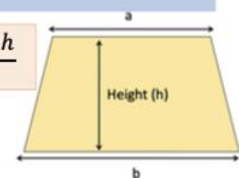
$$Area = b \times h$$



#### Trapezium

$$Area = \frac{(a + b) \times h}{2}$$

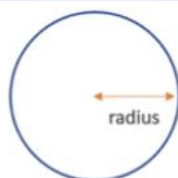
- Add the parallel sides together
- Multiply by the height
- Half the answer



### Area and Circumference of a Circle:

#### Circle

$$Area = \pi r^2$$



$$Circumference = 2\pi r \text{ or } \pi d$$

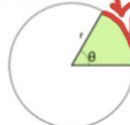
### Area and Perimeter of a Sector:

#### Area of a Sector



$$Area = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$$

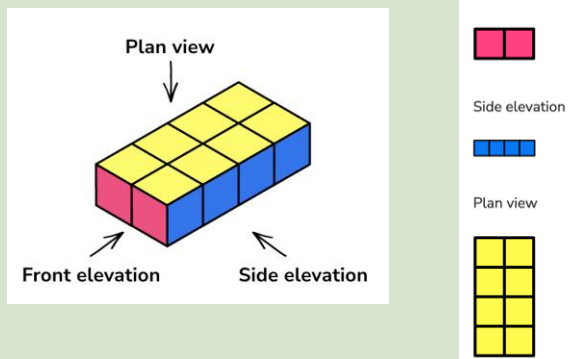
#### Arc Length



$$Arc Length = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi d$$

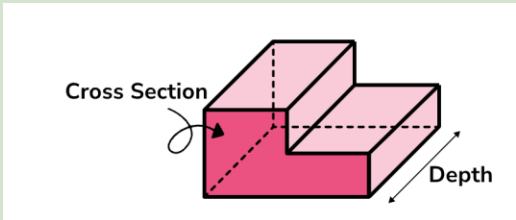
# Unit 4 Memorise Sheet Continued

## Plans and Elevations:



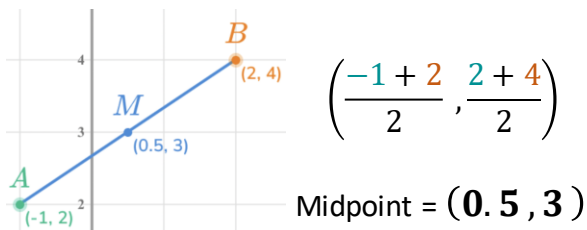
## Volume of a Prism

$$\text{Volume of Prism} = \text{Area of Cross Section} \times \text{Depth}$$



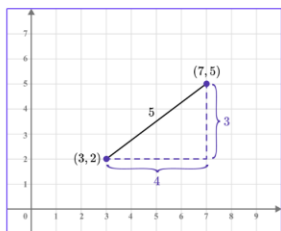
## Midpoint of Two Coordinates:

$$\text{midpoint} = \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$



## Length of a Line Segment:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{(7-3)^2 + (5-2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + 9} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

You are just using Pythagoras!

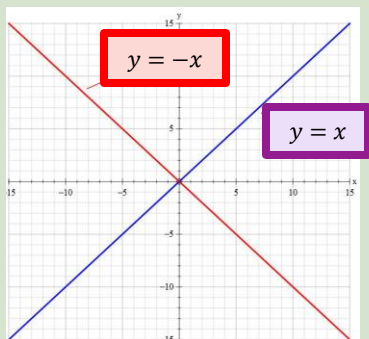
## Horizontal, Vertical and Simple Diagonal Lines:

### Equation of a Horizontal Line

$$y = a$$

### Equation of a Vertical Line

$$x = b$$



## Equation of a Straight Line:

$$y = mx + c$$

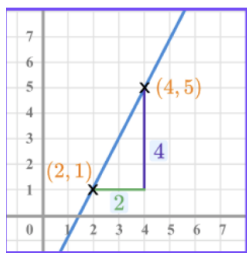
gradient (under m)      y-intercept (under c)

## Gradient of a Line:

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Example

$$m = \frac{5 - 1}{4 - 2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$



## Parallel and Perpendicular Lines:

Parallel lines have the same gradient

Perpendicular lines:

- The gradient of one is the **negative reciprocal** of the other
- The gradients multiply to make **-1**

$$m_1 = -\frac{1}{m_2}$$

$$m_1 \times m_2 = -1$$



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# DESC Mathematics KS4

## OVERVIEW & REVISION GUIDE

### Unit 5

## Unit 5 Overview

### 5.1 Ratio and Proportion 1

#### 5.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Use Ratio Notation K105e	Simplify Ratios and Find Equivalent Ratios K105a	Find a Percentage of an Amount K108c	Find a Fraction of an Amount K101b	Convert Between Units of Measure K62a-f		
Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?	
5.1a Convert between ratios, fractions, percentages and linear functions*						
5.1b Solve Problems By Scaling Ratios						
5.1c Combine Ratios*						
5.1d Share Into a Ratio*						
5.1e Subdivide Ratios						
5.1f Form and Solve Linear Equations Given Two Equivalent Ratios						
5.1g Solve Problems Involving a Change in Value from One Ratio to Another Using Algebra						
5.1h Map Scales and Scale Diagrams						
5.1i Use Direct Proportion to Solve Problems Involving Best Buys and Exchange Rates*						
5.1j Recipes						
5.1k Worded Inverse Proportion*						

### 5.2 Simultaneous Equations

#### 5.2 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Substitute Into Expressions K79c, K79d	Drawing Linear Graphs K188				
Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
5.2a Solve Two Linear Simultaneous Equations by Elimination*					
5.2b Form and Solve Linear Simultaneous Equations from Context*					
5.2c Solve Linear Simultaneous Equations Graphically*					

\* Commonly assessed topics

## 5.3 Quadratic Equations






















### 5.3 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Expanding Double Brackets **K179d**

Factorise Quadratic Expressions by Splitting the Middle Term **K195c**

Find the Area of 2D Shapes **K71a, K73a, K74a, K146a, K144a**

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
5.3a Solve Quadratic Equations by Factorising*					
5.3b Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Quadratic Formula*					
5.3c Form and Solve Quadratic Equations from a Range of Mathematics Contexts*					
5.3d Complete the Square for Quadratic Expressions of the Form $x^2+bx+c$ *					
5.3e Find the Turning Point of a Quadratic Function by Completing the Square *					
5.3f Sketch Quadratic Graphs					
5.3g Solve Non-Linear Simultaneous Equations*					

## Unit 5 Revision Checklist

I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 5 Overview to secure my gaps

I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....

I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.

I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....

I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.

I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 5 from the memorise sheet.

### Important Note:

The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set **all** tasks.

- Cautious targets grades 4-6
- Confident targets grades 7+

If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing **both** the cautious and confident tasks.

# Unit 5 Memorise Sheet

## Simultaneous Equations (Same Sign Subtract):

Use the elimination method to solve the given simultaneous equations

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + y = 20 \quad (\times 5) \\ * 4x + 5y = 37 \quad (*) \\ \hline 25x + 5y = 100 \\ - 4x + 5y = 37 \\ \hline 21x = 63 \\ (\div 21) \\ \hline x = 3 \quad (\div 21) \end{array}$$

substitute  $x = 3$   
into  
 $5x + y = 20$   
 $5(3) + y = 20$   
 $15 + y = 20$   
 $y = 5 \quad (-15)$

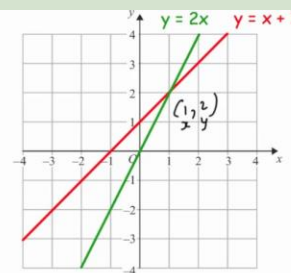
$\therefore x = 3, y = 5$

## Solving Simultaneous Equations Graphically:

Use the graphs drawn to solve the simultaneous equations

$$\begin{array}{l} y = 2x \\ y = x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ and } y = 2$$



## Quadratic Formula

Hint: When a question asks you to Solve.. And states **leave your answer to 2 decimal places or 3 sig fig** you must use the quadratic formula to solve it.

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

## Complete the Square:

$$y = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + c - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$y = x^2 + 6x + 4$$

$$y = (x + 3)^2 + 4 - 3^2$$

$$y = (x + 3)^2 - 5$$

## Turning Point:



For a quadratic  $y = (x + a)^2 + b$

The stationary point is found at  $(-a, b)$

$$\text{For } y = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$y = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$

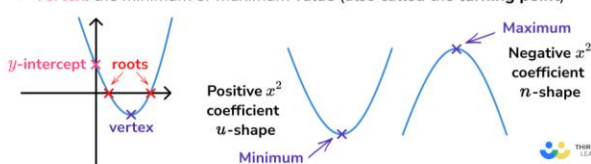
Stationary point at  $(2, -1)$



## Sketching Quadratic Graphs:

A sketch of a quadratic graph shows the key points of a quadratic function:

- **Roots:** the values of the  $x$ -coordinates where the function crosses the  $x$ -axis
- **$y$ -intercept:** where the function crosses the  $y$ -axis
- **Vertex:** the minimum or maximum value (also called the **turning point**)







## Unit 6 Overview

### 6.1 Probability

#### 6.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
6.1a Calculate the Probability of Mutually Exclusive Events*					
6.1b Relative Frequency and Expected Outcomes					
6.1c Use Sample Space Diagrams to Calculate Probabilities					
6.1d Draw and Use Two-Way Tables to Calculate Probabilities					
6.1e Draw and Use Frequency Trees to Calculate Probabilities					
6.1f Probability Trees for Independent Events*					
6.1g Probability Trees for Dependent Events*					
6.1h Calculate the Probability of Successive Events					

### 6.2 Units of Measure

#### 6.2 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
6.2a Convert Between Units of Area and Volume*					
6.2b Calculate with Speed/Distance/Time Without a Calculator*					
6.2c Calculate with Speed/Distance/Time With a Calculator*					
6.2d Calculate with Density/Mass/Volume*					
6.2e Calculate with Pressure/Force/Area					
6.2f Solve Multi-Stage Problems with Speed and Density*					

## 6.3 Area and Volume 2

### 6.3 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Area of 2D Shapes **K71a, K73a, K74a, K146a, K144a**

Volume of Prisms Including Cylinders **K163a, K164a**

Substituting into Expressions **K79c, K79d**

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
6.3a Calculate the Volume of Spheres, Cones and Pyramids*					
6.3b Calculate the Volume of Compound Shapes*					
6.3c Calculate the Surface Area of a Prism*					
6.3d Calculate the Surface area of Spheres, Cones and Pyramids*					
6.3e Solve Problems Involving Volume and Surface Area*					

## Unit 6 Revision Checklist

I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 6 Overview to secure my gaps	
I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.	
I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.	
I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 6 from the memorise sheet.	
<p><b>Important Note:</b></p> <p>The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set <b>all</b> tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cautious targets grades 4-6</li> <li>Confident targets grades 7+</li> </ul> <p>If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing <b>both</b> the cautious and confident tasks.</p>	

# Unit 6 Memorise Sheet

## Theoretical Probability:

$$\text{Theoretical Probability} = \frac{\text{Number of favorable (desired) outcomes}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}}$$

## Relative Frequency and Expected Outcomes:

### Expected Frequency

- Expected Frequency:

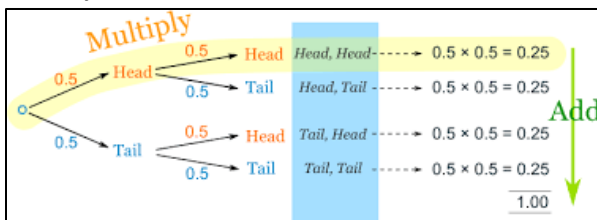
$$\text{Probability OR Relative Frequency} \times \text{No. of Trials}$$

- Example:

A dice is rolled 300 times, how many times would expect to land on the number 3?

$$\bullet \frac{1}{6} \times 300 = 50$$

## Probability Trees:



### ...with replacement:

The item is returned before another is chosen. The probability of each event on each trial is fixed.

### ...without replacement:

The item is not returned.  
 • Total decreases by 1 each time.  
 • Number of items of this type decreases by 1.

Note that if the question doesn't specify which, e.g. "You pick two sweets from a bag", then PRESUME WITHOUT REPLACEMENT.

## Compound Measures

### Compound measures

Speed  

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$



Density  

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$



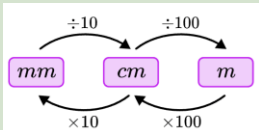
Pressure  

$$\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$$

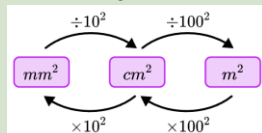


## Converting Units of Area and Volume

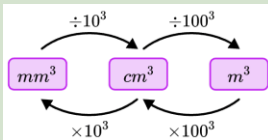
### Converting Units of Length



### Converting Units of Area

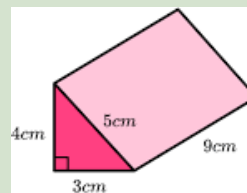


### Converting Units of Volume



## Surface Area of Prisms:

Find the area of each surface and add the areas together



Face	Area
Front	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 6$
Back	6
Bottom	$3 \times 9 = 27$
Left side	$4 \times 9 = 36$
Right side	$5 \times 9 = 45$

$$\text{Total surface area} = 6 + 6 + 27 + 36 + 45 = 120\text{cm}^2$$

## Volume of a Pyramid

### Volume of a Pyramid

Volume of a pyramid is the volume of a three dimensional pyramid.

To calculate the volume of a pyramid, we use the formula:

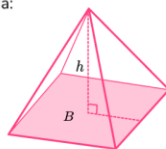
$$V = \frac{1}{3} Bh$$

Where:

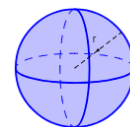
V represents the volume of the pyramid,

B represents the area of the base of the pyramid,

h represents the perpendicular height of the pyramid.



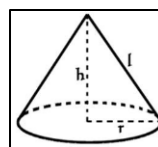
## Volume and Surface Area Formulae Given in the Exam:



Volume of Sphere

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

Surface Area of a sphere =  $4\pi r^2$



$$\text{Volume of a cone} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{Area of curved surface} = \pi r l$$



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# DESC Mathematics KS4

## OVERVIEW & REVISION GUIDE

### Unit 7

## Unit 7 Overview

### 7.1 Sets and Venn Diagrams

#### 7.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Calculate Basic Probabilities **K55a**

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
7.1a Draw and Interpret Venn Diagrams*					
7.1b Set Notation*					

### 7.2 Inequalities and Formulae

#### 7.2 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:






















Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
Solve linear equations including unknowns on both sides <b>K182a</b>	Draw linear graphs <b>K188</b>	Find the equation of a line from a graph <b>K191b</b>	Solve quadratic equations by factorising <b>E265</b>	Sketch quadratic graphs <b>K205</b>	
7.2a Inequalities on a Number Line					
7.2b Solve Linear Inequalities*					
7.2c Form Linear Inequalities from Context					
7.2d Graphical Inequalities					
7.2e Solve Quadratic Inequalities*					
7.2f Change the Subject of a Simple Formula*					
7.2g Change the Subject of a Formula Where the Subject Appears More Than Once*					

\* Commonly assessed topics






















## 7.3 Non-Linear Graphs

### 7.3 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
7.3a Equation of Circle					
7.3b Draw Non-Linear Graphs Using an x-y Table*					
7.3c Match Graphs to Their Equations*					
7.3d Find Approximate Solutions to an Equation from a Graph*					
7.3e Complete the Square for Quadratics of the Form $ax^2 + bx + c$					
7.3f Sketch Quadratic Functions Using the Turning Point					
7.3g Equation of a Tangent to a Circle*					

## 7.4 Transformations

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
7.4a Perform and Describe Translations*					
7.4b Perform and Describe Reflections*					
7.4c Perform and Describe Rotations*					
7.4d Enlargements with Positive Scale Factors*					
7.4e Enlargements with Negative Scale Factors*					
7.4f Perform Combinations of Transformations*					
7.4g Identify Points of Invariance					

# Unit 7 Revision Checklist

I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 7 Overview to secure my gaps	
I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.	
I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.	
I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 7 from the memorise sheet.	
<p><b>Important Note:</b></p> <p>The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set <b>all</b> tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cautious targets grades 4-6</li> <li>Confident targets grades 7+</li> </ul> <p>If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing <b>both</b> the cautious and confident tasks.</p>	

## Unit 7 Memorise Sheet

### Set Notation and Venn Diagram Regions:

Set Notation	Description
$\xi$	The universal set
$A$	Set A
$A'$	Not Set A (the complement of Set A)
$B$	Set B
$B'$	Not Set B (the complement of Set B)
$A \cap B$	A and B (A intersection B)
$(A \cap B)'$	Not A and B (the complement of A intersection B)
$A \cup B$	A or B (A union B)
$(A \cup B)'$	Not A or B (the complement of A union B)



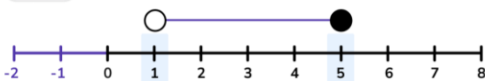
$A \cap B$	<p>'A and B'</p> <p>The intersection of A and B. The elements in both sets A and B.</p>	
$A \cup B$	<p>'A or B'</p> <p>The union of A or B. Any element in set A or set B.</p>	
$A'$	<p>'Not A'</p> <p>The complement of A. Any element not in A.</p>	

### Inequalities on a Numberline:

$>$  means greater than  
 $<$  means less than  
 $\geq$  means greater than or equal to  
 $\leq$  means less than or equal to

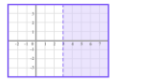
An open circle  $\circ$  shows that the value is not included - i.e.  
 A closed circle  $\bullet$  shows that the value is included - i.e.

✍ Example  $1 < x \leq 5$

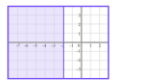


### Graphical Inequalities:

$x > 3$   
 We use a dashed line for  $x = 3$  and can shade the region required to the right of the line.



$x \leq -2$   
 We use a solid line for  $x = -2$  and can shade the region required to the left of the line.



$-2 < x \leq 3$   
 We can use a dashed line for  $x = -2$  and a solid line for  $x = 3$ . We can shade the region required in between the lines.



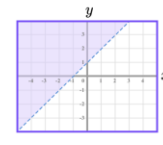
$y \leq 4 - x$

We need  $y$  to be less than  $4 - x$  so  $y$  needs to be small. The region required is under the line.



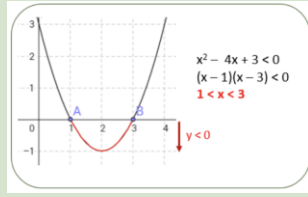
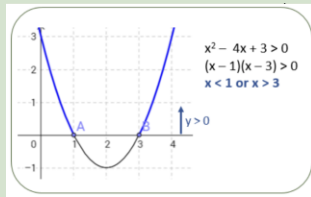
$y > x + 1$

We need  $y$  to be greater than  $x + 1$  so  $y$  should be large. The region required is above the line.



# Unit 7 Memorise Sheet Continued

## Quadratic Inequality Sketches:



## Equation of a Circle:

For a circle with centre (0,0) and radius  $r$ , the equation is:

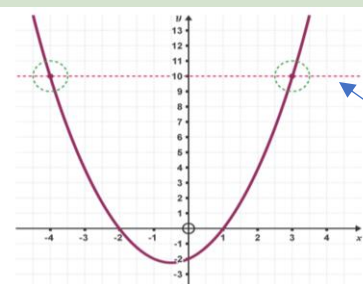
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

## Non-Linear Graphs (Matching Graphs to Equations):

You just need to KNOW these general shapes!

Linear	Quadratic	Cubic	Reciprocal	Exponential
$y = x$	$y = x^2$	$y = x^3$	$y = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = k^x$
$y = -x$	$y = -x^2$	$y = -x^3$	$y = -\frac{1}{x}$	$y = -k^x$

## Approximating Solutions from a Graph:



Using the graph  $y = x^2 + x - 2$

Solve  $x^2 + x - 2 = 10$

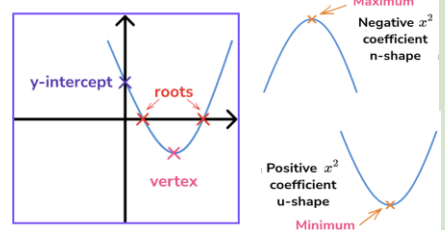
Draw the line  $y = 10$

The curve crosses the line at the points  $x = -4$  and  $x = 3$  so these are the solutions to the equation  $x^2 + x - 2 = 10$ .

## Sketching Quadratics:

The turning point of a quadratic graph is its minimum point or its maximum point. The key points of a quadratic function are:

- The roots;
- The  $y$ -intercept;
- The vertex.



## Transformations:

### Type 1: Translation

Translation is the process of moving a shape.

Translations are often described using vectors,  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ , where the top value represents the movement in  $x$  (positive means right, negative means left), and the bottom value represents the movement in  $y$  (positive means up, negative means down).

For example, the vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

means moving "3 spaces left, and 2 spaces up". Let's see an example.

### Type 2: Rotation

The next type of transformation is rotation.

To rotate a shape or describe a rotation you need these three details:

- The **centre of rotation** (co-ordinates, or the origin)
- The **direction** you're rotating (clockwise/anti-clockwise)
- The **angle of rotation** ( $90^\circ$ ,  $180^\circ$ , or  $270^\circ$ )

### Type 3: Reflection

To reflect a shape, all you need is a mirror line (e.g.  $x = 3$  or the  $y$  axis).

### Type 4: Enlargement

The next type of transformation is enlargement.

To enlarge a shape or describe an enlargement you need these two details:

- The **Scale factor** (Scale factor =  $\frac{\text{New Length}}{\text{Old Length}}$ )
- The **centre of enlargement** (co-ordinates)

Scale factors tell us how much bigger or smaller a shape will become when it is enlarged.

If the scale factor is **between 0 and 1**, the shape gets smaller.

If the scale factor is **greater than 1**, the shape gets larger.

Invariant points are points which have stayed in the same place after a transformation.

E.g.

Here is a reflection. The invariant point is labelled.







Unit 8 Overview

8.1 Ratio and Proportion 2

8.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
8.1a Algebraic Direct Proportion*					
8.1b Algebraic Inverse Proportion*					
8.1c Graphs Representing Proportional relationships					
8.1d 3-Part Proportional Relationships					

8.2 Pythagoras and Trigonometry 2

8.2 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:






















Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
8.2a Use Pythagoras and Trigonometry to Solve Problems Involving Right-Angled Triangles					
8.2b Find the Area of Any Triangle Using $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$					
8.2c Sine Rule					
8.2d Cosine Rule					
8.2e Mixed Trigonometry Problems	Combined				
	Sectors				
	Bearings				
8.2f Exact Trigonometric Values					

\* Commonly assessed topics

## 8.3 Representing and Interpreting Data

### 8.3 Representing and Interpreting Data

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

	Draw and interpret bar charts and bar-line graphs <b>K49a, K49b</b>	Calculate the mean from a grouped frequency table <b>K132b</b>	Draw and measure angles using a protractor <b>K63b, K63d</b>		
Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
8.3a Sampling Data					
8.3b Capture-Recapture					
8.3c Draw and Interpret Pie Charts		Draw  Interpret 	Draw  Interpret 		
8.3d Draw and Interpret Scatter Graphs*					
8.3e Draw and Interpret Frequency Polygons*					
8.3f Draw and Interpret Histograms*					
8.3g Averages from Histograms					

## Unit 8 Revision Checklist

I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 8 Overview to secure my gaps	
I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.	
I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.	
I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 8 from the memorise sheet.	
<b>Important Note:</b>  The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set <b>all</b> tasks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cautious targets grades 4-6</li> <li>Confident targets grades 7+</li> </ul> If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing <b>both</b> the cautious and confident tasks.	

# Unit 8 Memorise Sheet

## Direct and Inverse Proportion

Direct Proportion:

$$y \propto x \rightarrow y = kx$$

$$y \propto x^2 \rightarrow y = kx^2$$

$$y \propto \sqrt[3]{x} \rightarrow y = k\sqrt[3]{x}$$

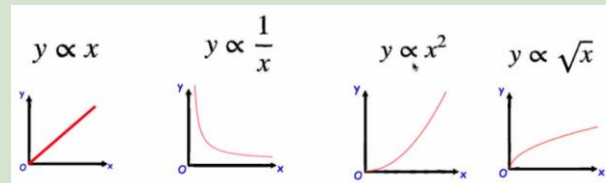
Inverse Proportion:

$$y \propto \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow y = \frac{k}{x}$$

$$y \propto \frac{1}{x^3} \rightarrow y = \frac{k}{x^3}$$

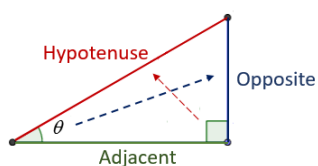
$$y \propto \sqrt{x} \rightarrow y = k\sqrt{x}$$

## Proportional Graphs



## SOHCAHTOA (Trigonometry with Right-Angled Triangles):

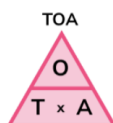
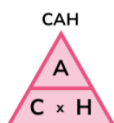
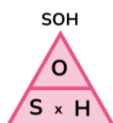
SOHCAHTOA



SOH  $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$

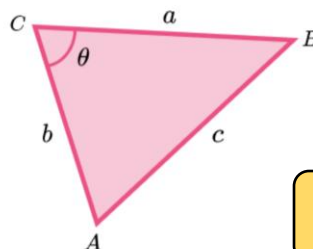
CAH  $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$

TOA  $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}$



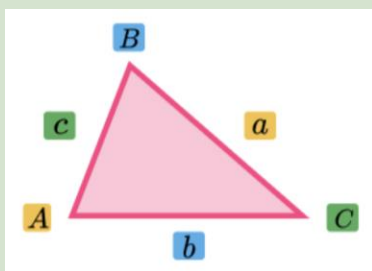
## Area of Angle Triangle:

$$\text{Area of a triangle} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$



C must be between a and b

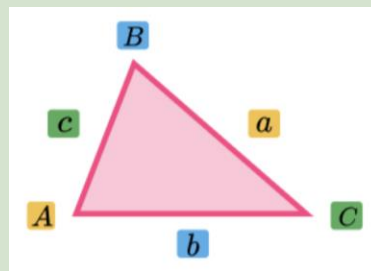
## Sine Rule:



Finding a missing side:  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

Finding a missing angle:  $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$

## Cosine Rule:



Finding a missing side:  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos(A)$

Finding a missing angle:  $\cos(A) = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$

## When to Use the Trigonometric Formulae:

What it would look like...	What you should use...
Two pairs of opposite sides and angles. You are looking for one of the sides.	<b>Sine Rule</b> $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$
Two pairs of opposite sides and angles. You are looking for one of the angles.	<b>Sine Rule</b> $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b}$
Three sides and an angle. You are looking for the side opposite the angle.	<b>Cosine Rule</b> $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccosA$
Three sides and an angle. You are looking for the angle.	<b>Cosine Rule</b> $cosA = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$
Two sides and the angle between them. You are looking for the area.	<b>Area of a Triangle</b> $Area = \frac{1}{2} absinC$

## Exact Trigonometric Values:

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sin(θ)	0	1/2	1/√2	√3/2	1
cos(θ)	1	√3/2	1/√2	1/2	0
tan(θ)	0	1/√3	1	√3	undefined

# Unit 8 Memorise Sheet

## Capture-Recapture:

$$\frac{\text{Total Marked}}{\text{Total Population}} = \frac{\text{Marked in Sample}}{\text{Sample Size}}$$

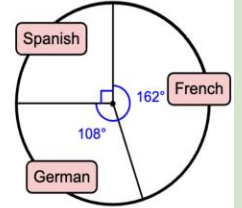
## Pie Charts:

Language	Frequency
French	54
German	36
Spanish	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

$$\frac{54}{120} \times 360 = 162^\circ$$

$$\frac{36}{120} \times 360 = 108^\circ$$

$$\frac{30}{120} \times 360 = 90^\circ$$



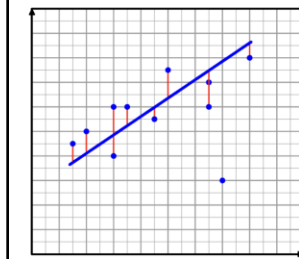
## Scatter Graphs (Correlation and Relationships):

**Positive correlation**  
As one variable increases so does the other variable.

**Negative correlation**  
As one variable increases the other variable decreases.

**No correlation**  
There is no relationship between the two variables.

### Drawing a good line of best fit.



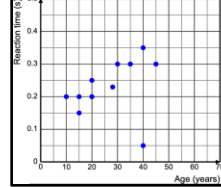
Ignore any outliers.

Try to have roughly the same number of points on each side of the line.

Only draw the line to the edge of the data - **not** the edge of the grid.

(Advanced)  
Try to minimise the total length of these red lines.

The scatter graph shows peoples ages and their reaction times on a test.



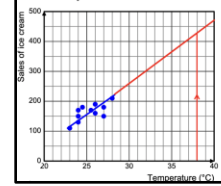
a) Describe the type of correlation shown.

*Positive*

b) Describe the relationship

*The older the person, the longer the reaction time.*

The scatter graph shows the temperature and sales of ice creams on some summer days.



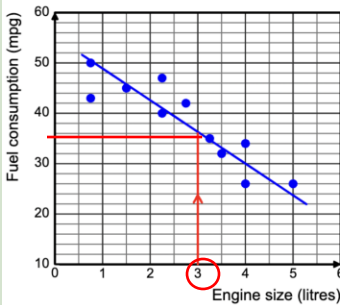
The scatter graph is to be used to work out an estimate for the number of ice cream sales on a day with a temperature of 38°C.

Why will this estimate be unreliable?

*The data only goes up to 28°C. Extrapolation is unreliable.*

## Estimating from Scatter Graphs:

The scatter graph shows the engine size and fuel consumption rate of some cars.



Another car has an engine size of **3 litres**.

Use the scatter graph to work out an estimate of the fuel consumption rate of this car.

*36 mpg*

**You must draw a line of best fit when estimating!**

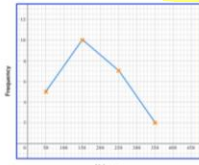
## Frequency Polygons:

**Midpoint Mountains!**  
(Use the midpoints and they are pointy so look like mountains)

To construct a **frequency polygon** we use grouped data. We use the midpoints of the class intervals to plot points with the frequencies and then join up the points with straight lines.

E.g.

Values, $x$	Frequency
$0 \leq x < 100$	5
$100 \leq x < 200$	10
$200 \leq x < 300$	7
$300 \leq x < 400$	2

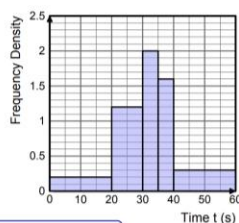


## Drawing Histograms:

- **Frequency Density** =  $\frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{Class Width}}$
- Label the y-axis as frequency density!

example

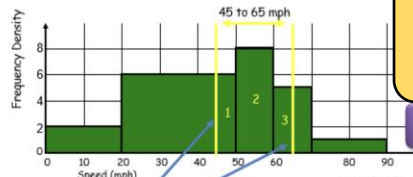
Time, $t$ (s)	Frequency	Class Width	Frequency Density
$0 < t \leq 20$	4	20	0.2
$20 < t \leq 30$	12	10	1.2
$30 < t \leq 35$	10	5	2
$35 < t \leq 40$	8	5	1.6
$40 < t \leq 60$	6	20	0.3



The class width is the range of times included in the row.

$$\text{Frequency Density} = \frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{Class Width}}$$

## Interpreting Histograms:



**Area of Bar = Frequency**

$$\text{Frequency} = \text{F.D.} \times \text{C.W.}$$

Draw lines on where your values are from and to. This helps you find the width of your rectangles

Estimate the number of people whose average speed was 45 to 65 mph

- Rectangle 1:  $5 \times 6 = 30$  people
- Rectangle 2:  $10 \times 8 = 80$  people
- Rectangle 3:  $5 \times 5 = 25$  people

So 135 people in total



Dare Excel Share Create

# DESC Mathematics KS4

## OVERVIEW & REVISION GUIDE
















### Unit 9

## Unit 9 Overview

### 9.1 Algebraic Fractions

#### 9.1 Pre-requisite knowledge







The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
Factorise quadratic expressions by splitting the middle term <b>K195c</b>	Factorise quadratic expressions using difference of two squares <b>K194a</b>	Four operations with fractions <b>K94c, K95a, K96a</b>	Solve quadratic equations by factorising <b>E265</b>	Solve quadratic equations using the quadratic formula <b>E267</b>	Form and use probability trees <b>E259, E260</b>
9.1a Simplify Algebraic Fractions*					
9.1b Add and Subtract Algebraic Fractions*					
9.1c Multiply and Divide Algebraic Fractions*					
9.1d Solve Equations Involving Algebraic Fractions*					
9.1e Algebraic Probability Trees*					

### 9.2 Algebraic Proof

#### 9.2 Pre-requisite knowledge













The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
Expand double brackets <b>K179d</b>	Expand triple brackets <b>K180b</b>	Complete the square <b>266a, 266b</b>	Factorise a quadratic expression <b>K195c</b>		
9.2a Solve Problems Involving Identities					
9.2b Algebraic Proof*					

## 9.3 Congruence and Similarity

### 9.3 Pre-requisite knowledge







The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
9.3a Congruent Triangles*					
9.3b Similar Shapes (Lengths)*					
9.3c Similar Shapes (Area and Volume)*					
9.3d Frustums					

## 9.4 Circle Theorems

### 9.4 Pre-requisite knowledge



















The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
9.4a Know and Use the Circle Theorems*					
9.4b Prove the Circle Theorems					

## 9.5 Construction and Loci

### 9.5 Pre-requisite knowledge

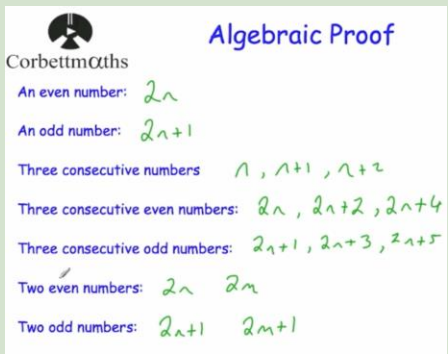
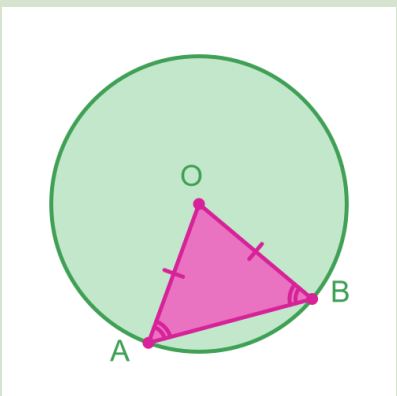
The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

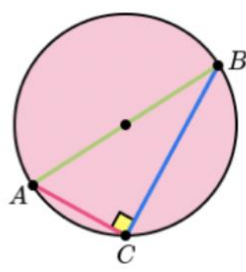
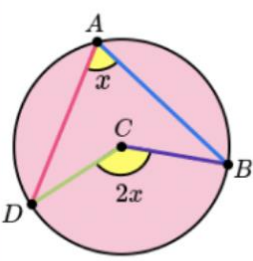
Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
9.5a Construct Triangles					
9.5b Construct Perpendicular Lines					
9.5c Bisect Angles					
9.5d Construct Angles					
9.5e Loci					
9.5f Scale Diagrams and Bearings					

## Unit 9 Revision Checklist

I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 9 Overview to secure my gaps	
I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.	
I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.	
I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 9 from the memorise sheet.	
<p><b>Important Note:</b></p> <p>The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set <b>all</b> tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cautious targets grades 4-6</li> <li>Confident targets grades 7+</li> </ul> <p>If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing <b>both</b> the cautious and confident tasks.</p>	

## Unit 9 Memorise Sheet

<p><b>Algebraic Proof:</b>          Algebraic Proof is the process of showing something is true in every case, using algebra.          A "multiple of <math>k</math>" means it can be written as <math>k(\dots)</math>, ie. <math>k \times \dots</math>          To prove something is even, show that the algebraic result can be written as <math>2 \times (\dots)</math></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">Corbett Maths</p> <p style="margin: 0;">An even number: <math>2n</math></p> <p style="margin: 0;">An odd number: <math>2n+1</math></p> <p style="margin: 0;">Three consecutive numbers: <math>n, n+1, n+2</math></p> <p style="margin: 0;">Three consecutive even numbers: <math>2n, 2n+2, 2n+4</math></p> <p style="margin: 0;">Three consecutive odd numbers: <math>2n+1, 2n+3, 2n+5</math></p> <p style="margin: 0;">Two even numbers: <math>2n, 2m</math></p> <p style="margin: 0;">Two odd numbers: <math>2n+1, 2m+1</math></p> </div>	<p><b>Circle Theorems 2 Radii:</b></p> <p>Two radii makes an isosceles triangle</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>
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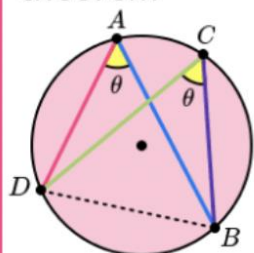
<p><b>Circle Theorem 1:</b></p> <div style="border: 2px solid #e91e63; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">Angles in a semicircle</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>The angle in a semicircle is 90 degrees.</p> </div> </div> </div>	<p><b>Circle Theorem 2:</b></p> <div style="border: 2px solid #e91e63; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">Angle at the centre theorem</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>The angle at the centre is twice the angle at the circumference.</p> </div> </div> </div>
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# Unit 9 Memorise Sheet Continued

## Circle Theorem 3:

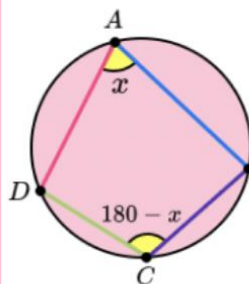
### Angles in the same segment theorem



Angles in the same segment are equal.

## Circle Theorem 4:

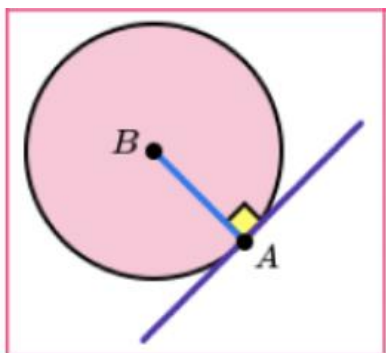
### Cyclic quadrilateral



The opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral total  $180^\circ$ .

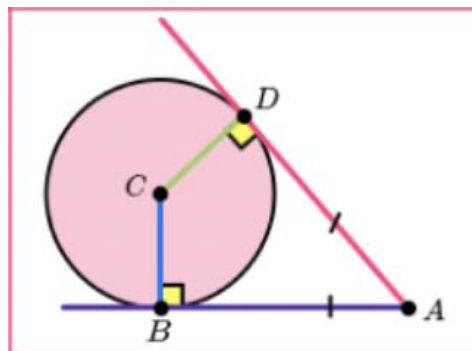
## Circle Theorem 5:

The angle between a tangent and radius is 90 degrees



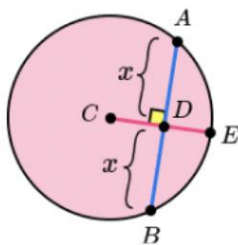
## Circle Theorem 6:

Tangents which meet at the same point are equal in length



## Circle Theorem 7:

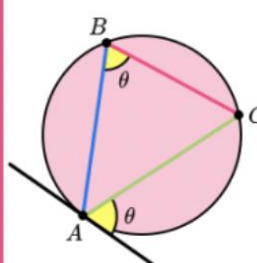
### Chord of a circle



The perpendicular from the centre of a circle to a chord bisects the chord (splits the chord into two equal parts).

## Circle Theorem 8:

### Alternate segment theorem



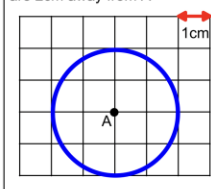
The angle that lies between a tangent and a chord is equal to the angle subtended by the same chord in the alternate segment.

## Common Loci:

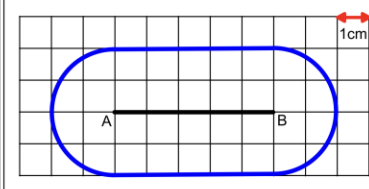
A pair of compasses help us to draw circles and arcs. This allows us to draw points that are a fixed distance from a particular point. A set of points that follow a rule is called a **locus**.

### examples

Draw the locus of points that are 2cm away from A



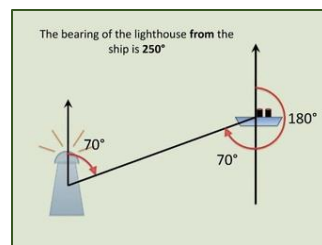
Draw the locus of points that are 2cm away from AB.



## Bearings:

- Measured from North
- Anti-Clockwise
- Given as 3 figures.

The bearing of the ship from the lighthouse is  $070^\circ$





Dare Excel Share Create

# DESC Mathematics KS4

## OVERVIEW & REVISION GUIDE

### Unit 10

## Unit 10 Overview

### 10.1 Functions and Transformations

#### 10.1 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Substitute into an expression <b>K79c, K79d</b>	Change the subject of a simple formula <b>E186</b>	Change the subject where the subject appears more than once <b>E262</b>			
Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
10.1a Use Function Notation*					
10.1b Composite Functions*					
10.1c Inverse Functions*					
10.1d Graph Transformations: Translations*					
10.1e Graph Transformations: Reflections*					
10.1f Trigonometric Graphs					

### 10.2 Rates of Change

#### 10.2 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Find the gradient of a straight line from a graph <b>K189b</b>	Calculate with speed, distance and time <b>E231</b>	Find the area of a trapezium <b>K146a</b>			
Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
10.2a Interpret Real-Life Graphs*					
10.2b Distance-Time Graphs					
10.2c Velocity Time Graphs					
10.2d Estimate Gradients from a Graph*					
10.2e Estimate Area Under a Graph*					

### 10.3 Iteration

#### 10.3 Pre-requisite knowledge

The following skills are expected to be secure going into this unit. Type the codes below into the Dr Frost search bar to secure your skills:

Evaluate functions <b>K274a</b>	Change the subject of a formula <b>E186</b>				
Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
10.3a Iteration*					

\* Commonly assessed topics

## 10.4 Vectors

Objective	Video Lesson	Practice Questions	Answers	FB Quiz Secure?	Unit Assessment Secure?
10.4a Column Vectors*					
10.4b Vector Proofs*					

### Unit 10 Revision Checklist

I have reviewed my feedback quizzes and used the videos and practice questions from the Unit 10 Overview to secure my gaps	
I have attended revision session 1 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 1 at home.	
I have attended revision session 2 in ..... on .....	
I have finished the Dr Frost tasks set from revision session 2 at home.	
I have memorised the required facts and formulae for Unit 10 from the memorise sheet.	
<p><b>Important Note:</b></p> <p>The Dr Frost revision tasks are split into Cautious and Confident. You will be set <b>all</b> tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cautious targets grades 4-6</li> <li>• Confident targets grades 7+</li> </ul> <p>If you are aiming for grades 7+, you should be completing <b>both</b> the cautious and confident tasks.</p>	

### Unit 10 Memorise Sheet

#### Composite Functions:

#### Composite Functions

A composite function is created when one function is substituted into another function.

Example:

Given  $f(x) = 3x + 2$  and  $g(x) = x + 5$

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) &= f(x+5) \\ &= 3(x+5) + 2 \\ &= 3x + 15 + 2 \\ &= 3x + 17 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(f(x)) &= g(3x+2) \\ &= (3x + 2) + 5 \\ &= 3x + 7 \end{aligned}$$

#### Inverse Functions:

#### Find the Inverse of a Function

- Write as  $y =$
- Swap the  $x$  and  $y$
- Make  $y$  the subject
- Swap  $y$  with  $f^{-1}(x)$

Example:

Given  $f(x) = \frac{4x+2}{5}$  find the inverse of  $f(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{4x+2}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{4x+2}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{4y+2}{5}$$

$$5x - 2 = 4y + 2$$

$$5x - 2 = 4y$$

$$y = \frac{5x-2}{4}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{5x-2}{4}$$

Write as  $y =$

Swap the  $x$  and  $y$

Make  $y$  the subject

Swap  $y$  with  $f^{-1}(x)$

# Unit 10 Memorise Sheet

## Graph Transformations (Translations):

**Translations**

$f(x) + a$   
Translation by vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \uparrow$   
Add  $a$  to the  $y$  coordinate

$f(x - a)$   
Translation by vector  $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$   
Add  $a$  to the  $x$  coordinate

## Graph Transformations (Reflections):

**Reflections**

$-f(x)$   
Reflection in the  $x$ -axis  $\updownarrow$   
Multiply the  $y$  coordinates by  $-1$

$f(-x)$   
Reflection in the  $y$ -axis  $\leftrightarrow$   
Multiply the  $x$  coordinates by  $-1$

## Trigonometric Graphs:

**Key Points**

- Period = 360
- Period = 360
- Period = 180

$y = \sin x$        $y = \cos x$        $y = \tan x$

## Real-Life Graphs

1. Look carefully at both **axis** to see what the variables are
2. Look at the **scale** carefully so you can accurately read the graph
3. Look at the **gradient** of the graph:
  - What does a horizontal line mean?
  - What does a positive/negative slope mean?
4. Always **read** the question extremely careful and **check** your answer!

## Distance-Time Graph

1. **DISTANCE-TIME** graphs show distance from a fixed point at different times.
2. **GRADIENT** = Speed  
Speed =  $\frac{\text{RISE}}{\text{RUN}} = \frac{\text{DISTANCE}}{\text{TIME}}$
3. **STRAIGHT** line = Steady Speed
4. **HORIZONTAL** line = Stationary

## Speed/Velocity-Time Graph

1. **SPEED-TIME** graphs show speed at different times.
2. **GRADIENT** = Acceleration  
Acceleration =  $\frac{\text{RISE}}{\text{RUN}} = \frac{\text{SPEED}}{\text{TIME}}$
3. **AREA** under graph = Distance covered

## Estimating Gradients and Areas:

**Key Points**

1. To find an estimate for the **GRADIENT**:
  - Draw a **TANGENT** to the curve
  - Find the gradient of the tangent using  
Gradient =  $\frac{\text{RISE}}{\text{RUN}}$
2. To find an estimate for the **AREA**:
  - Split area into vertical **STRIPS**
  - Draw **STRAIGHT LINES** at top of strips
  - Find area of strips (trapeziums) using  
Area =  $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$

## Column Vectors:

• **Vectors** are just a push (and quite convenient) way of describing **how to get from one point to another**

• Starting from the tail of the vector, the number on the top tells you how far right/left to go, and the number on the bottom tells you how far up/down

If this number is positive, you move **right**, if it is negative, you move **left**

If this number is positive, you move **up**, if it is negative, you move **down**

$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

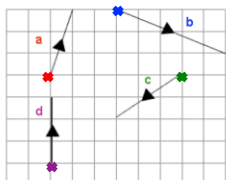
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  Move 1 right and 3 up.

$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  Move 5 right and 2 down.

$\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  Move 3 left and 2 down.

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  Don't move left or right, only move 3 up.

## Examples:



## Vector Proofs:

**Key Points**

Think of a **VECTOR** as a journey

1. Although a **VECTOR** may be defined as going from one point to another it can be used anywhere
2. For any three points  $A, B$  and  $C$   
 $\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC}$
3. To find a vector joining two points create a **PATH** along vectors you already know
4. If two vectors  $p$  and  $q$  are **PARALLEL** then  $p = kq$
5.  $ABC$  is a straight line if  $\vec{AC} = k\vec{AB}$

Q1 On the diagram below  $\vec{AB} = a$  and  $\vec{AC} = b$ .

$\vec{DC} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB}$

$\vec{AN} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{AC}$

$\vec{AN} = \frac{2}{3}b$

$N$  splits the line  $AC$  in the ratio 2 : 1  
Prove that  $BND$  is a straight line.

Need to show  $\vec{BN} = k\vec{BD}$

$\vec{BN} = \vec{BA} + \vec{AN}$        $\vec{BD} = \vec{BA} + \vec{AC} + \vec{CD}$

$= -a + \frac{2}{3}b$        $= -a + b - \frac{1}{2}a$

$= -\frac{3}{2}a + b$

So  $\vec{BN} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{BD}$

so  $BND$  is a straight line





