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TWO BATTLESHIPS: WHEN ARE THEY CLOSEST?

Mathematics A level: Autograph for teaching VECTORS

VECTORS: IN 2D AND 3D

Modulus, magnitude, direction Position vector, unit vector

Equal vectors, parallel vectors, collinear. Add and subtract vectors; multiply by a scalar

Express a vector as a combination of others.



t = 1.84

В

RELATIVE VELOCITY

MECHANICS

A set of forces in equilibrium sum to zero.

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Further Maths A level: Autograph for teaching VECTORS

SCALAR PRODUCT:

2D: the vector equation of a line 3D: the equation of a plane



VECTOR PRODUCT:

Line of intersection of two planes. Angle between two planes Vector form of eqn of a straight line in 3D

Angle between two non-perpendicular lines Shortest distance between two skew lines. Intersection of two lines.

Intersection of a line and a plane. Distance from a point to a line Distance from a point to a plane





Mathematics A level: Autograph for teaching PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS

Population and sampling Discrete and continuous data Grouped data, raw data Dot plot; Box plot

HISTOGRAM; unequal classes; frequ. density

BIVARIATE DATA: correlation, regression line Measures of spread; sample variance; Outliers Rank correlation coefficient

BINOMIAL DISTRIBUTION; mean = np Discrete uniform distribution.

NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Linear transformation of a Normal variable

Null hypothesis, alternative hypothesis. Significance level, 1-tail test, 2-tail test. Critical value, critical region (rejection region)

SAMPLING

Random samples of size n from X -> N(μ , σ^2) have the sample mean N(μ , σ^2/n)



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Further Maths A level: Autograph for teaching PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS

BIVARIATE DATA; Residuals;

Pearson's product moment correlation coef. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

Least Squares Regression lines Both pass through (x-bar, y-bar)

DISCRETE DISTRIBUTIONS

Uniform distribution Poisson distribution Rectangular distribution

HYPOTHESIS TESTS: Type I, Type II errors Central Limit theorem Conference interval for Normal pop. mean

