

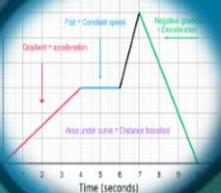
# Year 10 Mathematics

GUNNERSBURY  
CATHOLIC SCHOOL



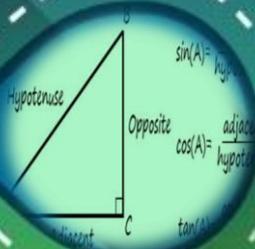
## Linear graphs

- ✓ Drawing linear graphs from points
- ✓ Gradient of a line
- ✓ Drawing graphs by gradient-intercept and cover-up methods
- ✓ Finding the equation of a line from its graph
- ✓ Real-life uses for graphs
- ✓ Solving simultaneous equations using graphs



## Similarity

- ✓ Similar triangles
- ✓ Areas and volumes of similar shapes



## Right-angled triangles

- ✓ Pythagoras' theorem
- ✓ Finding the length of the shorter side
- ✓ Applying Pythagoras' theorem in real-life situations
- ✓ Pythagoras' theorem and isosceles triangles
- ✓ Pythagoras' theorem in three dimensions
- ✓ Trigonometric ratios
- ✓ Calculating angles
- ✓ Using the sine and cosine functions
- ✓ Using the tangent function
- ✓ Which ratio to use
- ✓ Solving problems using trigonometry
- ✓ Trigonometry and bearings
- ✓ Trigonometry and isosceles triangles

## Powers and standard form

- ✓ Powers (indices)
- ✓ Rules for multiplying and dividing powers
- ✓ Standard form

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 \times 10^4 = 2 \times 10^4 \\
 & 6.9 \times 10^5 \div 3 \times 10^2 = 2.3 \times 10^3 \\
 & 75 \times 10^3 \div 15 \times 10^4 = 5 \times 10^{-1} \\
 & 28 \times 10^{-4} \div 7 \times 10^{-3} = 4 \times 10^{-1} \\
 & \text{2) Calculate forty million divided by eight thousand} \\
 & 40,000,000 \div 8,000 = 4 \times 10^7 \div 8 \times 10^3 \\
 & \text{mass of one atom of hydrogen is } 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \\
 & \text{the mass of twenty thousand}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Exploring and applying probability

- ✓ Experimental probability
- ✓ Mutually exclusive events and exhaustive outcomes
- ✓ Expectation
- ✓ Probability and two-way tables
- ✓ Probability and Venn diagrams

## Equations and inequalities

- ✓ Linear equations
- ✓ Elimination method for simultaneous equations
- ✓ Substitution method for simultaneous equations
- ✓ Balancing coefficients to solve simultaneous equations
- ✓ Using simultaneous equations to solve problems
- ✓ Linear inequalities
- ✓ Graphical inequalities
- ✓ Trial and improvement

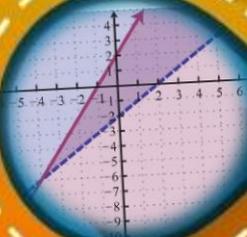
$$\begin{aligned}
 & (2-5y+2x)+0 \\
 & 1) = \frac{(x+5)}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Counting, accuracy, powers and surds

- ✓ Rational numbers, reciprocals, terminating and recurring decimals
- ✓ Estimating powers and roots
- ✓ Negative and fractional powers
- ✓ Surds
- ✓ Limits of accuracy
- ✓ Problems involving limits of accuracy
- ✓ Choices and outcomes

## Quadratic equations

- ✓ Plotting quadratic graphs
- ✓ Solving quadratic equations by factorisation
- ✓ Solving a quadratic equation by using the quadratic formula
- ✓ Solving quadratic equations by completing the square
- ✓ The significant points of a quadratic curve
- ✓ Solving one linear and one non-linear equation using graphs
- ✓ Solving quadratic equations by the method of intersection
- ✓ Solving linear and non-linear simultaneous equations algebraically
- ✓ Quadratic inequalities



$$\begin{aligned}
 & x = x^2 \\
 & \sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 & \sqrt[3]{x} = (x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Sampling and more complex diagrams

- ✓ Sampling data
- ✓ Frequency polygons
- ✓ Cumulative frequency graphs
- ✓ Box plots
- ✓ Histograms

## Combined events

- ✓ Addition rules for outcomes of events
- ✓ Combined events
- ✓ Tree diagrams
- ✓ Independent events
- ✓ Conditional probability

To be continued  
in Year 11