




## A2 Level Core 3

	What You Need To Know			
1. Algebra and Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of a function including the notation <math>f(x)</math></li> <li>• Domain and Range of a function</li> <li>• Composition of functions such as <math>fg(x) = f(g(x))</math></li> <li>• Inverse Functions and Their Graphs</li> <li>• The Modulus Function</li> <li>• Combinations of transformations of graphs</li> </ul>			
2. Trigonometry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of <math>\sin^{-1}</math>, <math>\cos^{-1}</math> and <math>\tan^{-1}</math> functions.</li> <li>• Understanding of the graphs of inverse trig functions and their domains</li> <li>• Knowledge of secant, cosecant and cotangent. Their relationship to cos, sine and tan; and their domain and graphs.</li> <li>• Knowledge and the use of <math>1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x</math>. and <math>1 + \cot^2 x = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x</math>.</li> </ul>			
3. Exponentials and Logarithms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The function of <math>e^x</math> and it's graph</li> </ul>			
4. Differentiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differentiation of <math>e^x</math>, <math>\ln x</math>, <math>\sin x</math>, <math>\cos x</math>, <math>\tan x</math> and linear combinations of these functions</li> <li>• Differentiation using the product rule, quotient rule, the chain rule and by the use of <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}</math></li> </ul>			
5. Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of <math>e^x</math> and <math>\frac{1}{x}</math>, <math>\sin x</math>, <math>\cos x</math>.</li> <li>• Simple cases of integration by inspection or substitution and integration by parts.</li> <li>• The methods as the reverse process of the product and chain rule.</li> <li>• Evaluation of a volume of revolution</li> </ul>			
6. Numerical Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of roots of <math>f(x) = 0</math> by considering the changes of sign of <math>f(x)</math> is continuous.</li> <li>• Approximate solutions of equations using simple iterative methods, including recurrence relations of the form <math>x_{n+1} = f(x_n)</math></li> <li>• Numerical integration of function using the mid-ordinate rule and Simpson's Rule.</li> </ul>			