

PICTON HIGH SCHOOL

Creating Opportunities Achieving Success



Year 12 Mathematics Extension 1 Assessment Task 1 Notification

Due Date: Friday, December 13	Assessment Name: In class test
Mark: 30	Weighting: 30%

TASK DESCRIPTION:

You will complete a 50-minute open book test during class time. A formula sheet will be provided.
This exam covers the topics of:

1. Vectors

SYLLABUS OUTCOMES TO BE ASSESSED:

ME12-1 **applies** techniques involving proof or calculus to model and solve problems.
ME12-2 **applies** concepts and techniques involving vectors and projectiles to solve problems.
ME12-7 **evaluates** and **justifies** conclusions, **communicating** a position clearly in appropriate mathematical forms.

DIRECTIVES TO BE ASSESSED:

Apply: To use relevant information and skills for a given situation.
Communicate: To choose the correct way to give a mathematical answer.
Evaluate: To make a judgement based on criteria; determine the value of.
Justify: To provide evidence to support your solution.
Solve: To manipulate something for a particular purpose to find the answer for mathematical problems.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND STUDENT CHECKLIST

Have you:

- Purchased a calculator?
- Ensured you have completed all class work?
- Written all content in your exercise book?
- Contacted your teacher for additional explanation and/or to answer questions as needed?

Link to syllabus

<https://www.educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/stage-6-learning-areas/stage-6-mathematics/mathematics-extension-1-2017>

V1.1: Introduction to vectors

Students:

- define a vector as a quantity having both magnitude and direction, and examine examples of vectors, including displacement and velocity (ACMSM010)
 - explain the distinction between a position vector and a displacement (relative) vector
- define and use a variety of notations and representations for vectors in two dimensions (ACMSM014)
 - use standard notations for vectors, for example: \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c}
 - represent vectors graphically in two dimensions as directed line segments
 - define unit vectors as vectors of magnitude 1, and the standard two-dimensional perpendicular unit vectors \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j}
 - express and use vectors in two dimensions in a variety of forms, including component form, ordered pairs and column vector notation
- perform addition and subtraction of vectors and multiplication of a vector by a scalar algebraically and geometrically, and interpret these operations in geometric terms
 - graphically represent a scalar multiple of a vector
 - use the triangle law and the parallelogram law to find the sum and difference of two vectors
 - define and use addition and subtraction of vectors in component form
 - define and use multiplication by a scalar of a vector in component form

V1.2: Further operations with vectors

Students:

- define, calculate and use the magnitude of a vector in two dimensions and use the notation $|\mathbf{a}|$ for the magnitude of a vector
 - prove that the magnitude of a vector, $|\mathbf{a}|$, can be found using:
$$|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}$$
 - identify the magnitude of a displacement vector \mathbf{d} as being the distance between the points P_1 and P_2
 - convert a non-zero vector \mathbf{a} into a unit vector $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ by dividing by its length:
$$\hat{\mathbf{a}} = \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|}$$
- define and use the direction of a vector in two dimensions
- define, calculate and use the scalar (dot) product of two vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b}
 - apply the scalar product, $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$, to vectors expressed in component form, where
$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y$$
 - use the expression for the scalar (dot) product, $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta$, where θ is the angle between vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} to solve problems
 - demonstrate the equivalence, $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta$, and use this relationship to solve problems
 - establish and use the formula
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|}$$
 - calculate the angle between two vectors using the scalar (dot) product of two vectors in two dimensions
- examine properties of parallel and perpendicular vectors and determine if two vectors are parallel or perpendicular
- define and use the projection of one vector onto another