## GCSE Maths Higher Gold Stage

## Revision Checklist

|  | Use the index laws with fractional, negative and zero powers in <br> simplifying numerical and algebraic expressions. |  |
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| Use surds in exact calculations, without a calculator. Simplify |  |  |
| O | expressions involving surds including rationalising a denominator. |  |
| $\mathbf{Z}$ | Convert a recurring decimal to a fraction and vice versa. |  |
| Use a calculator to find the upper and lower bounds of calculations, <br> particularly in the context of measurement. |  |  |
| Use calculators to explore exponential growth and decay. |  |  |


|  | Form and use equations involving direct or inverse proportion (for $y \propto$ <br> $x, y \propto x^{2}, y \propto \frac{1}{x}, y \propto \frac{1}{x^{2}}$ ). |  |
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| Solve quadratic equations by completing the square and using the <br> quadratic equation formula. |  |  |
| Solve exactly, by elimination of an unknown, two simultaneous <br> equations in two unknowns, one of which is linear, the other equation <br> quadratic in one unknown. Find the points of intersection of straight <br> ques with quadratic curves, knowing that these are the approximate | ling <br> solutions of the corresponding simultaneous equations. | Manipulate algebraic expressions including fractions and solve the <br> related equations. Understand the difference between an equation and <br> an identity. |
| Draw, sketch and recognise the function $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{kx}$ for integer values of x <br> and simple positive values of k, the trigonometric functions $\mathrm{y}=\sin \mathrm{x}$ <br> and $\mathrm{y}=\cos \mathrm{x}$ for any angle. |  |  |
| Apply to the graph of $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$, for linear and quadratic $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$, the <br> transformations $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})+\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{ax}), \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{a}), \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{af}(\mathrm{x})$. |  |  |



|  | Know when to add or multiply probabilities: if $A$ and $B$ are mutually |
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| exclusive, then the probability of $A$ or $B$ occurring is $P(A)+P(B)$. If $A$ and |  |
| $B$ are independent events, the probability of $A$ and $B$ occurring is $P(A) \times$ |  |

