



Essential Knowledge	Teaching Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalise the denominator involving surds; Simplify algebraic fractions; Multiply and divide algebraic fractions; Solve quadratic equations arising from algebraic fraction equations; Change the subject of a formula, including cases where the subject occurs on both sides of the formula, or where a power of the subject appears; Change the subject of a formula such as $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$, where all variables are in the denominators; Solve 'Show that' and proof questions using consecutive integers $(n, n + 1)$, squares a^2, b^2, even numbers $2n$, odd numbers $2n + 1$; Use function notation; Find $f(x) + g(x)$ and $f(x) - g(x)$, $2f(x)$, $f(3x)$ etc algebraically; Find the inverse of a linear function; Know that $f^{-1}(x)$ refers to the inverse function; For two functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, find $gf(x)$. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is useful to generalise $\sqrt{m} \times \sqrt{m} = m$. Revise the difference of two squares to show why we use, for example, $(\sqrt{3} - 2)$ as the multiplier to rationalise $(\sqrt{3} + 2)$. Link collecting like terms to simplifying surds (Core 1 textbooks are a good source for additional work in relation to simplifying surds). Practice factorisation where the factor may involve more than one variable. Emphasise that, by using the LCM for the denominator, the algebraic manipulation is easier.
Assumed Prior Knowledge/ Links / Interleaving	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students should be able to simplify surds. Students should be able to use negative numbers with all four operations. Students should be able to recall and use the hierarchy of operations. 	
Potential Barriers to Access / Misconceptions	Opportunities for Reasoning/Problem Solving/Proofs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 9$ is often seen. When simplifying involving factors, students often use the 'first' factor that they find and not the LCM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal proof is an ideal opportunity for students to provide a clear logical chain of reasoning providing links with other areas of mathematics.
Key Mathematical Vocabulary	Rationalise, denominator, surd, rational, irrational, fraction, equation, rearrange, subject, proof, function notation, inverse, evaluate