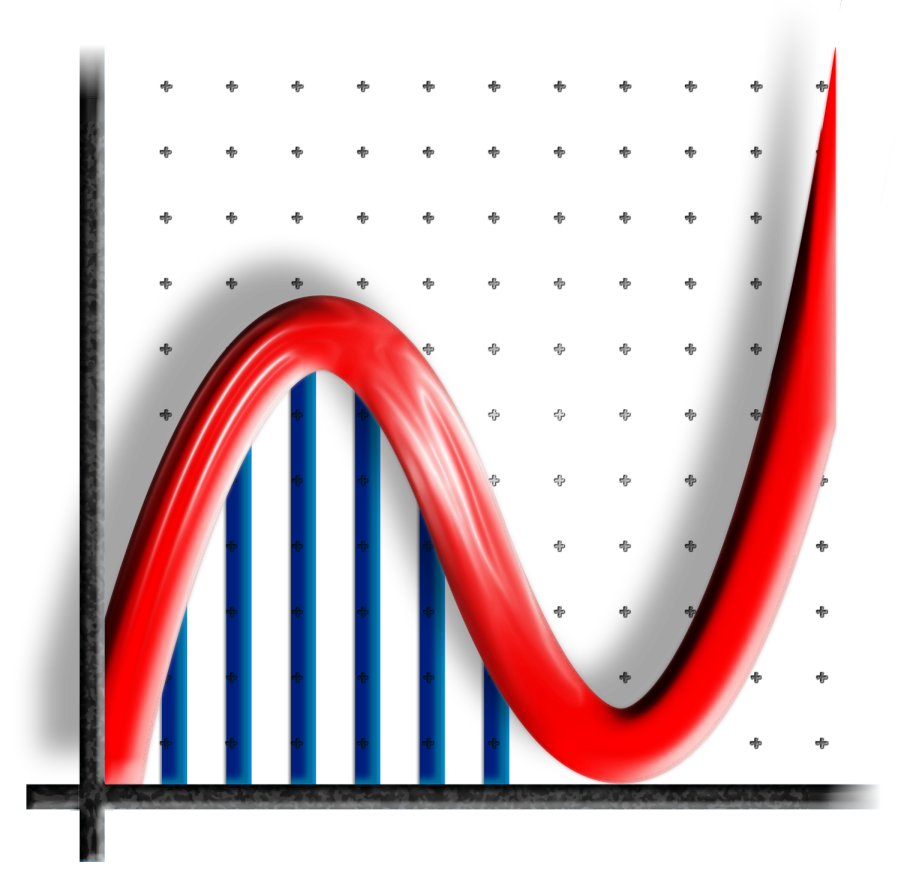
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Autograph Training Material



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Exercises demonstrating how to use Autograph to visualise mathematical concepts in the classroom.

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# Euler’s Nine-Point Circle

In this starter activity you will be introduced to Object Selection and the Right-click Menu, which are used in most Autograph files.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

Go to Axes and untick Show Key.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

axes-none 24 h p.png Remove the Axes.

mode-point 24 h p.png Add three points anywhere.

 Select any two points, then right-click and choose Line Segment.

Repeat for the other two pairs of points to complete the triangle.

There are three ways of selecting more than one object:

1. Hold down Shift whilst clicking on each object.

2. If the objects are points, click and drag a selection rectangle around them.

3. Use Whiteboard Mode mode-iwb 24 h p.png which allows you to select more than one object without holding down the Shift key.

line-col 24 h p.png Select all three lines and make them the same colour.

 Select any two points, then right-click and select Mid-Point. Repeat for the other pairs.

 Select any vertex and the opposite side of the triangle, then right-click and choose Perpendicular Line. This is called an Altitude. Repeat for the other vertices.

line-col 24 h p.png Select all three altitudes and make them the same colour.

mode-point 24 h p.png In Point Mode hold down the Ctrl key and move the cursor to the intersection of an altitude and a side of the triangle. When the cursor changes to a small circle left-click to attach a point to the intersection. Repeat for the other two altitudes.

mode-point 24 h p.png In the same way attach a point to the intersection of the three altitudes.

 Select the intersection of the three altitudes and a vertex, then right-click and choose Mid-point. Repeat for the other two vertices.

The Nine Points of Euler’s Circle:

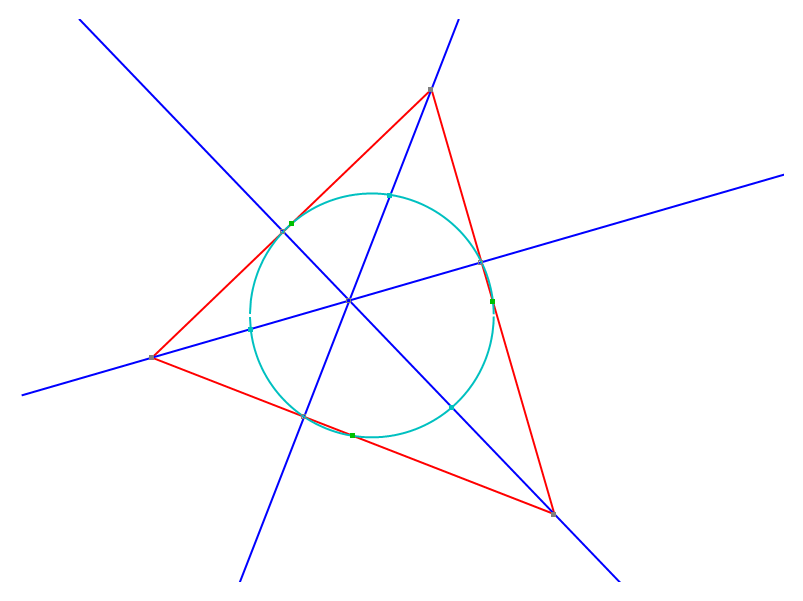
1. The three mid-points the sides of the triangle.

2. The three intersections of the sides and the altitudes.

3. The three mid-points between the vertices and intersection of the altitudes.

 Select any three of these points, then right-click and choose Circle (3 pts).

 Select one of the vertices of the triangle and move it.

****

# Best Practice

## An Example of Bad Practice

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = x(x – 1)

If you follow these instructions Autograph will plot a perfect quadratic. However the students have not had the opportunity to predict where the curve crosses the axes, what happens to the curve for large negative and large positive values of x, where the maximums and minimums are, the general shape of the curve, etc. When asked in future what the shape of the curve y = x(x – 1) is they may recall it or know how to enter it in Autograph, but it is unlikely they will understand why it is the shape it is. What will they answer when asked about y = x(x – 1)(x – 2)?

## The Three Step Rule

An Autograph activity following best practice consists of the following three steps:

1. **Set up** the problem
2. **Predict** the answer
3. **Show** the answer

Autograph has two simple powerful features which help with the second (and most important) step, the Scribble Tool and Slow Plot Mode.

### Set up

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

In Slow Plot Mode graphs are plotted slowly from left to right, and plotting can be paused to allow for predictions to be made. Slow Plot Mode will stay on until it is turned off again. You do not need to turn it on again every time you open a new page.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = x(x – 1)

plot-pause 24 h p.png Click Pause Plotting immediately.

### Prediction

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Students can use the Scribble Tool to mark their predictions.

Students can use the Scribble Tool to mark the points where the curve crosses the axes, what happens to the curve at large negative and large positive values of x, where the maximums and minimums are, the general shape of the curve, etc.

### Show

plot-pause 24 h p.png Click Pause Plotting again. The graph will now plot slowly from left to right, hopefully passing through the points the students have marked with the Scribble Tool.

## About these Autograph Activities

academic-female.png When you see this icon you should give your students the opportunity to predict what will happen next before continuing.

We have not given detailed instructions for each prediction step as we have aimed to keep the activities in this training material concise.

# Whiteboard Mode and the Onscreen Keyboard

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = x² academic-female.png

Suppose you now want to use Autograph from your interactive whiteboard.

Go to View > Preferences > Whiteboard and make sure all four options are ticked.

mode-iwb 24 h p.png Turn on Whiteboard Mode.

At this point you should notice that lines are thicker, text is enlarged and the Onscreen Keyboard has opened.

keyboard 24 h p.png Click Text on the Onscreen Keyboard to show more keys.

add-equa 24 h p.png Use the keyboard to enter the equation: y = (x – a)² + b academic-female.png

mode-point 24 h p.png Attach a point to the curve y = x², right-click and choose Vector. Enter . academic-female.png

keyboard 24 h p.png Click Text on the Onscreen Keyboard to return to the minimum configuration.

Use the left and right arrow keys on the Onscreen Keyboard to move the point along the quadratic. academic-female.png

In Whiteboard Mode to select more than one object you simply click on the objects in turn. You must remember to deselect everything before starting a new selection. You can deselect everything by clicking in an unoccupied part of the graph area or by pressing Esc on the Onscreen Keyboard.

Click Esc on the Onscreen Keyboard to deselect everything.

mode-point 24 h p.png Attach a point to the curve y = (x – a)² + b at (0, 2) and a point to the curve y = x²   
at (0, 0).

Click in an unoccupied part of the graph area to deselect everything.

 Click on the point at (0, 0) and the curve y = (x – a)² + b, so they are both selected. Then right-click and choose Move to Next Intersection.

Deselect everything.

area 24 h p.png Select the points at (0, 2) and at the intersection of the quadratics, right-click and choose Find Area. Select Trapezium Rule.

Deselect everything.

animate 24 h p.png Select the area between the curves and click Animate Object. Increase the number of divisions to 50. academic-female.png

textbox 24 h p.png Select the area between the curves and click Text Box. Use the Onscreen Keyboard to change the word “Area” to “Area Between two Quadratics”.

 Click and drag the yellow diamond so it is pointing at the area between the curves.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the values of a and b. academic-female.png

The Onscreen Keyboard can be used to type mathematics in other applications, e.g. emails.

 Open Notepad.

keyboard 24 h p.png Use the Onscreen Keyboard to type: ∫ 1/√(1 + x²) dx = sinx + C

The character  will not display correctly because it is not in most fonts. Go to Format > Font and select Arial for Autograph Uni.

The Arial of Autograph Uni font was specially commissioned for Autograph to support certain mathematical symbols that are not available in normal fonts.

# Other Autograph Resources

## Technology in Secondary Mathematics

[www.tsm-resources.com/autograph](http://www.tsm-resources.com/autograph)

Visit the Technology in Secondary Mathematics (TSM) Autograph page for resources, including:

1. Images
2. Data
3. Curriculums

## TSM Workshop 2013

[www.tsm-resources.com/tsm-2013](http://www.tsm-resources.com/tsm-2013)

The annual TSM workshop has now been running for 11 years and provides the opportunity for teachers of mathematics to learn how to use Autograph and other software in the classroom. The workshop gives participants time to learn Autograph at their own pace. For those wishing to go a bit further there is the chance to qualify as an Autograph Certified Trainer.

## Student Worksheets by Alan Catley

<http://www.kangaroomaths.com/free_resources/autograph/>

Introductory materials, lesson plans, pupil sheets, instruction sheets and much more.

## Resources by Mr Barton

Mr Barton is author of the two Autograph books and has created a series of Autograph Activities (<http://www.mrbartonmaths.com/autographact.htm>) and Videos (<http://www.mrbartonmaths.com/autographvideosmrb.htm>).

# Quadratic Equations

In this activity we explain how to enter equations and introduce Slow Plot, the Scribble Tool and the Constant Controller.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −12 ≤ x ≤ 12 and −6 ≤ y ≤ 6.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = ax² + bx + c  
 Click Edit Constants and set a = 1, b = 1 and c = −2, so initially y = x² + x − 2.

To enter x² type xx or press Alt-2.

plot-pause 24 h p.png Click Pause Plotting immediately.

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to mark the points where the graph y = x² + x – 2 crosses the axes, any minimums or maximums, etc.

plot-pause 24 h p.png Click Pause Plotting again.

textbox 24 h p.png Select the graph and add a Text Box, tick Show Detailed Object Text.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x = −b/(2a) academic-female.png

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the values of a, b and c. Observe the relationship between the vertical line and the quadratic. academic-female.png

Choose a parameter in the Constant Controller using the drop-down list. Change the value of the parameter using the up and down arrows and change the step size using the left and right arrows.

Make a conjecture about the position of the line x = −b/(2a) in relation to the quadratic   
y = ax² + bx + c. Can you prove this conjecture?

constantcon 24 h p.png Change the values of a, b and c to 1.

 Select the vertical line, then right-click and choose Delete Object.

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter a point with coordinates (b² − 4ac, 0). academic-female.png

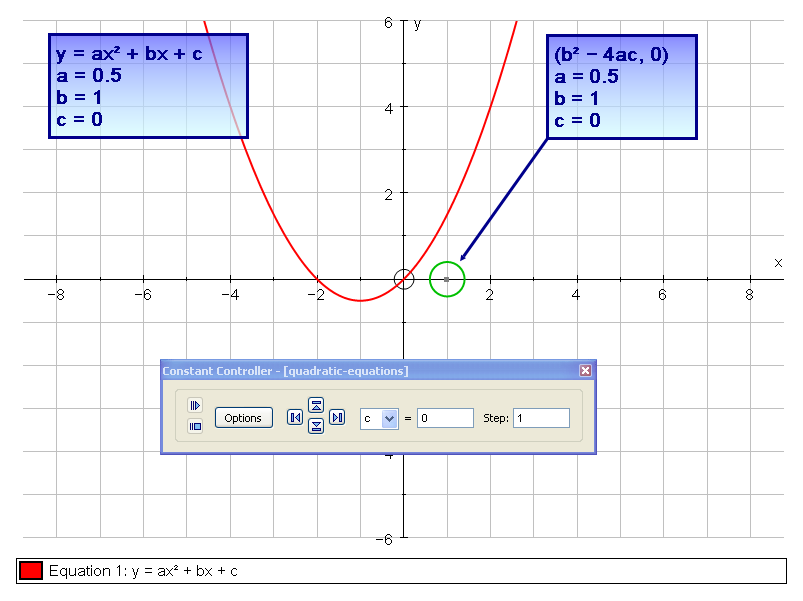
 Select the point, then right-click and choose Circle (Radius). Enter 0.4 and click OK.

textbox 24 h p.png Select the point and add a Text Box, tick Show Detailed Object Text.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the values of a, b and c. academic-female.png

Take careful note of the values of b² − 4ac and the corresponding position of the graph   
y = ax² + bx + c for various values of a, b and c. Hint: Look at how many times the graph hits the x-axis and compare this to when b² − 4ac < 0, b² − 4ac = 0 or b² − 4ac > 0.

Make a conjecture about how you can tell the number of roots there are to   
ax² + bx + c = 0 by calculating the value of b² − 4ac.



# Linear Programming

## Problem

A group of students is planning a day trip to London to raise money for charity. They have priced tickets at £10 for adults and £5 for children.

Constraint 1: The minibus they have hired can only seat 14 people.

Constraint 2: The event will only run if there are 10 or more people.

Constraint 3: There must be at least as many children as adults.

## Solution

Let x be the number of children and y be the number of adults, then the three constraints can be expressed as follows:

Constraint 1: x + y ≤ 14

Constraint 2: x + y ≥ 10

Constraint 3: x ≥ y

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so 0 ≤ x ≤ 15 and 0 ≤ y ≤ 15.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equations: x + y ≤ 14, x + y ≥ 10 and x ≥ y academic-female.png

Type <= to get ≤ and >= to get ≥.

The students want to make as much money as possible for charity, in mathematical terms they want to maximise 5x + 10y. We call this the Objective Function.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: 5x + 10y = k academic-female.png  
 Click Edit Constants and set k = 10

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to find the maximum value of 5x + 10y (and the respective values of x and y) such that the objective function remains in the feasible region.

# Cubic Investigation

In this investigation students would normally first be introduced to a special case, for example  
 y = (x – 2)(x + 3)(x + 4), and then asked to look at this more general case.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −6 ≤ x ≤ 6 and −30 ≤ y ≤ 30.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = (x − a)(x − b)(x − c) academic-female.png  
 Click on Edit Constants and set a = −2, b = 1 and c = 5.

add-coords 24 h p.png Select the curve and place a point at x = a. academic-female.png

textbox 24 h p.png Select the point and add a Text Box, click Remove Object Text and change it to “A”.

Repeat for b and c. academic-female.png

add-coords 24 h p.png Select the curve and Enter Point on Curve at x = (a + b)/2, which is the x-value of the mid-point of the roots x = a and x = b. academic-female.png

 Select the point, then right-click and choose Tangent. academic-female.png

What do you notice about where the tangent crosses the x-axis?

 Select the tangent, right-click and choose Edit Draw Options. Change the Dash Style to Dashed.

Repeat for the mid-point of the roots x = b and x = c, and then for the mid-point of the roots x = a and x = c.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the values of a, b and c. What happens when two roots are equal? Can you make two of the tangents parallel?

Now that you have seen this result can you prove it mathematically? Assuming one of the roots is 0 will make the mathematics a little easier.

# Iteration

Many equations cannot be solved using conventional methods, for example 2 = x³. In such cases we need to use numerical methods to find solutions.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −6 ≤ x ≤ 6 and −30 ≤ y ≤ 30.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equations: y = 2 and y = x³ academic-female.png

The  character is available through the Arial for Autograph Uni Font.

By eye what do you think the x coordinate is at the intersection of these curves?

 Select both curves and press Delete.

Show that you can rearrange 2 = x³ as x = (2)^(1/3). Therefore the x coordinate at the intersection of the graphs y = x and y = (2)^(1/3), is the same as the x coordinate at the intersection of y = 2 and y = x³.

We are going to use the iterative formula xn+1 = (2xn)^(1/3) to find the solution to this equation.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equations: y = (2)^(1/3) and y = x

mode-point 24 h p.png Add a point to the line y = x.

 Select the point and the curve y = (2)^(1/3), then right-click and choose x=g(x) iteration.

Click on the right arrow to step through the iteration. What appears to be happening on the graph page and in the dialog?

Zoom In 24 h p.png Zoom in to inspect more closely what is happening.

 Select and drag the start point.

# Parametric Equations

Many different types of equation can be entered in Autograph: cartesian, trigonometric, exponential, hyperbolic, implicit, conics, polar, parametric, piecewise and differential. In this activity we look at a parametric form of the Lissajous equation.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

angle-radians 24 h p.png Select Radians.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x = cos(bt), y = sint academic-female.png  
The default value for b is 1, so initially this equation is x =cost, y = sint.

constantcon 24 h p.png Open the Constant Controller and set the step size to 1 so we are only considering integer values of b. Investigate the family of curves by varying b.

What can you say about the ranges of x and y for those curves? What can you say about the value of b if the curve is closed? Is there a relationship between the value of b and the number of regions enclosed by the curve?

constantcon 24 h p.png Set b = 2.

plot-replay 24 h p.png Click Replot, and leave 0 ≤ t ≤ 2 π.

Notice how the graph is traced and retraced. Try different values of b. Is the graph always retraced? Make a conjecture about the value of b and the number of times the graph is traced.

constantcon 24 h p.png Change the step size to 0.1 and repeat the investigation to see if this offers any insight into what happens between odd and even values of b.

 Open Help (F1) and navigate to Resources > Example Equations: 2D > Parametric Equations and try some of the examples there.

# Binomial Theorem

The Binomial approximation is often used for approximating powers of numbers close to 1, but how close to 1 do we need to be in order for the approximation to be any good? For reference Newton’s generalised Binomial theorem is:

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = (1 + x)^(5/8) academic-female.png

Use the Newton’s generalised Binomial theorem to calculate the first two terms of the Binomial series for (1 + x)^(5/8).

add-coords 24 h p.png Select the curve and Enter Point on Curve at x = 0.

 Select the point, then right-click and choose Tangent. academic-female.png

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter your two terms approximation to y = (1 + x)^(5/8). academic-female.png  
Click Draw Options and change the Dash Style to Dotted and the Line Thickness to 6pt.

What can you say about this approximation and the tangent to the curve at x = 0?

add-equa 24 h p.png Calculate the third term and enter the three terms approximation. academic-female.png

Zoom In 24 h p.png Zoom in to inspect how good the approximation is for small x.

add-equa 24 h p.png Calculate the fourth term and enter the four terms approximation. academic-female.png

For each of the approximations over what domain would you be happy using the approximation?

 For approximations to other functions search the Help (F1) for Maclaurin Series. Autograph allows you to animate the number of terms in the approximation up to 10.

# Trigonometry

In this activity we will demonstrate a link between the graphs of trigonometric functions and the unit circle.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

Go to Axes and untick Show Key.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −2 ≤ x ≤ 7 and −7 ≤ y ≤ 2.

angle-radians 24 h p.png Select Radians.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter a point with coordinates (−1, 0).

textbox 24 h p.png Select the point and add a Text Box, click Remove Object Text and change it to “A”.

 Select the point, then right-click and choose Circle (Radius), leave the radius at 1.

add-coords 24 h p.png Select the circle and Enter Point on Curve at t = θ. By default θ = 1. academic-female.png

Use Alt-t to enter θ.

textbox 24 h p.png Select the point and add a Text Box, click Remove Object Text and change it to “B”.

 Select both the points, then right-click and choose Line Segment.

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter a point with coordinates (0, 0).

textbox 24 h p.png Select the point and add a Text Box, click Remove Object Text and change it to “C”.

 Select points C, A and B in that order, right-click and choose Angle. Tick Allow Reflex Angle.

 Select point B, then right-click and choose Horizontal Line.

add-coords 24 h p.png Select the Horizontal Line and Enter Point on Curve at x = θ. academic-female.png

textbox 24 h p.png Select the point and add a Text Box, click Remove Object Text and change it to “D”.

 Select point D, right-click and choose Trace Point.

constantcon 24 h p.png Open the Constant Controller and change the value of θ to 0. Decrease the step size to 0.01 and the use the up arrow to increase θ up to 2π. academic-female.png

What do you notice about the trace of the point D?

constantcon 24 h p.png Set θ = 1.

 Select point B, then right-click and choose Vertical Line.

add-coords 24 h p.png Select the Vertical Line and Enter Point on Curve at x = −θ.

textbox 24 h p.png Select the point and add a Text Box, click Remove Object Text and change it to “E”.

 Select point E, right-click and choose Trace Point.

constantcon 24 h p.png Open the Constant Controller and change the value of θ to 0. Decrease the step size to 0.01 and the use the up arrow to increase θ up to 2π. academic-female.png

What do you notice about the trace of the point E?

There are other trigonometric functions represented in the unit circle. Can you create the graph of the tangent in the same way?

# Trigonometric Identities

We present a graphical alternative to the standard geometrical way of demonstrating trigonometric identities.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −4π ≤ x ≤ 4π and −4 ≤ y ≤ 4. Change x Numbers to π and Pips to π/3. Change y Numbers to 1 and Pips to 0.5.

To enter π type “pi” or press Alt-P. To enter θ press Alt-T.

On the Labels tab change the x Variable and Label to θ.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = sinθ academic-female.png

What would the equation y = sin²θ look like? academic-female.png

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = sin²θ

To enter ² press Alt-2.

How could this equation be expressed differently using the cosine function? academic-female.png

We will start by plotting the cosine function.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = cosθ

How could you change the equation to make it have the same period? academic-female.png

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = cos(2θ)

How could you change the equation so it has the same amplitude? academic-female.png

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = ½cos(2θ)

What do you need to change to make the minimums and maximums coincide? academic-female.png

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = −½cos(2θ)

How would you make the range of the graph match? academic-female.png

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = ½ − ½cos(2θ)

The two equations now coincide, to make it clearer we can change the style of one of the lines.

Double-click the equation y = ½ − ½cos(2θ) in the Key. Click Draw Options. Change the Thickness to 6 pt and select a dotted dash style.

Try investigating the following trigonometric identities in the same way:

1. sin²θ + cos²θ = 1
2. cot²θ + 1 = cosec²θ
3. tanθ = sinθ/cosθ

Whilst this activity is not a proof it does provide a visual demonstration of the trigonometric identities.

# Conic Sections

page-new 3d 24 h p.png Open a new 3D Graph Page.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the polar equation of a cone: r = z academic-female.png

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation of a plane: z = ax + b academic-female.png  
 The constants a and b are 1 by default.

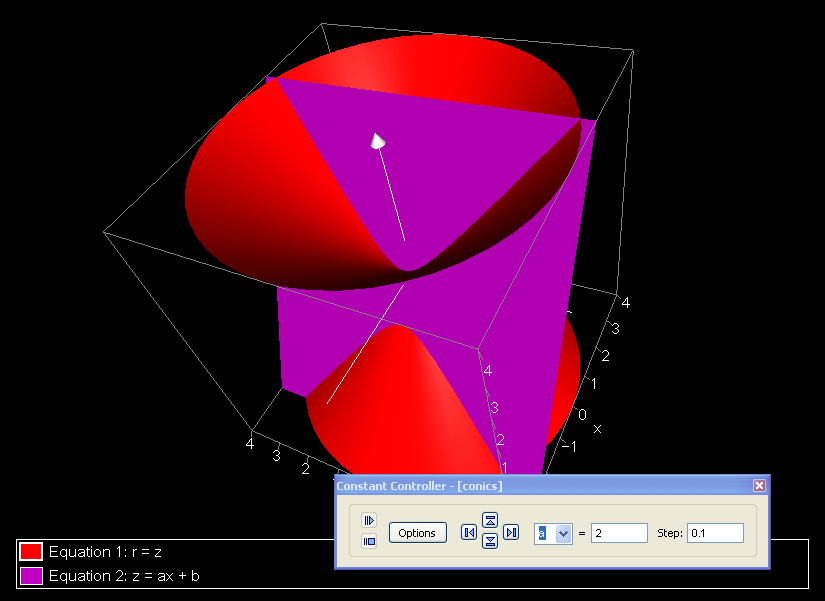
mode-drag 24 h p.png Use Drag Mode to view the intersection of the cone and the plane from different angles. What shape is the intersection?

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to decrease the value of a to 0.5. What shape is the intersection now?

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to decrease the value of a to 0. What shape is the intersection now?

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to increase the value of a to 2.

mode-drag 24 h p.png Use Drag Mode to view the intersection of the cone and the plane from different angles. What shape is the intersection?



# Sound Mirrors

In the 1920s, some very large structures were built along the South Coast of England to deal with the increasing threat of aerial attack.

Enter “Sound Mirrors” into Google to find out more. At what distance could an incoming aircraft be detected? What size is the largest existing mirror?

Use Flash Earth (www.flashearth.com) to locate the sound mirror near Dungeness and Lydd Airport. Use Print Screen to grab an image of the mirror, paste into Paint, crop as required, and save in jpg format.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

 Right-click and choose Insert Image, browse to your sound mirror image.

 Double-click on the image, untick Scale Image with Axes and increase the transparency to 50%.

 Move the image so that the centre of the curved edge is at the Origin.

mode-drag 24 h p.png Use Drag Mode to move drag the graph area to the left.

This mirror faces almost exactly due East. What curve do you think will fit the shape? What about a parabola?

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x = by² academic-female.png  
The default value for b is 1, so initially this equation is x = y².

constantcon 24 h p.png What do you need to do to the value of b to move the curve towards the mirror? Make a note of the value of b that fits the mirror well.

It seems pretty clear that the sound mirror is parabolic, but why? We will now investigate what happens to sound (or light) that arrives at this parabola parallel to the x-axis.

 Select the image of the sound mirror and delete it.

mode-point 24 h p.png Put a point on the parabola.

textbox 24 h p.png Select the point and add a Text Box, click Remove Object Text and change it to “P”.

 Select point P, right-click and choose Normal. academic-female.png

 With the point still selected, right-click and choose Horizontal Line.

mode-point 24 h p.png Put a point on the Horizontal Line to the right of the point P.

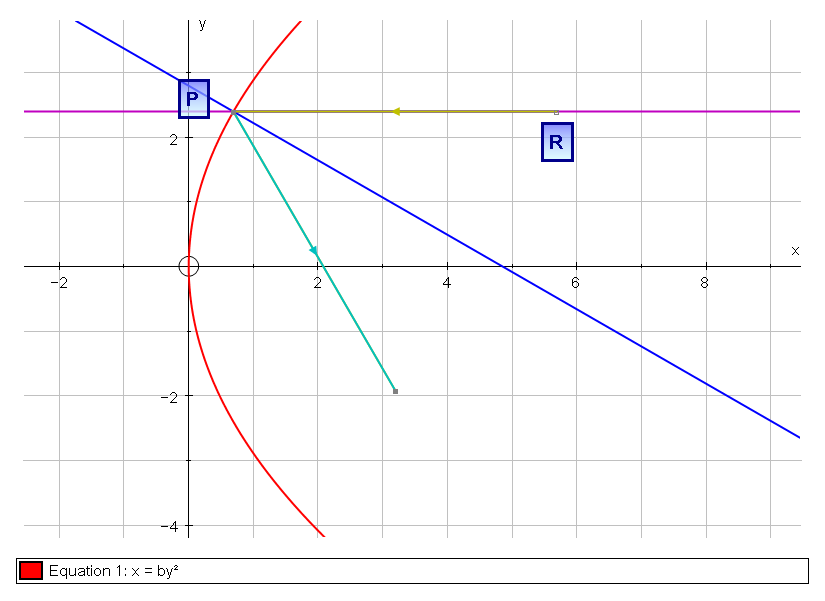
textbox 24 h p.png Select the point and add a Text Box, click Remove Object Text and change it to “R”.

 Select the points P and R, right-click and choose Group to Shape.

 Select the Shape (you may need to click twice to deselect the Horizontal Line). Hold Shift and select the Normal. Right-click and choose Reflection.

 Select R then P, right-click and choose Create Vector. Repeat for the reflection.

 Drag point P around the parabola and make a note of what you observe.



# Transformation Geometry

 Open Autograph in Standard Level.  
If Autograph is already open go to View > Preferences > General and select Standard Level.

Go to Axes and untick Show Key.

Autograph can be used in Standard or Advanced Level. As a general rule Advanced Level should be used when calculus or radians are introduced.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −10 ≤ x ≤ 10 and −10 ≤ y ≤ 10, and set the pips to 1.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

axes-snap1 24 h p.png Select Grid Snap Ones.

mode-point 24 h p.png Place four points within 0 ≤ x ≤ 4 and 0 ≤ y ≤ 4.

In the classroom ask four students to come to the board to add a point each:

1. If you have an interactive whiteboard let the students add the point using Point Mode.

2. If not give each student a coloured counter with bluetack on the back and ask the students to place the counter on the board. Then add a point there yourself using Autograph.

textbox 24 h p.png Label the points A, B, C and D.

 Select all the points, right-click and choose Group to Shape.

## Rotation

We are now going to rotate the shape 90° clockwise about (0, 0).

mode-point 24 h p.png Place a point at (0, 0).

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to predict where the points A, B, C and D will be after they are rotated 90° clockwise about (0, 0).

 Select the shape and the point, right-click and choose Rotation.

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to predict where the points A, B, C and D would be if the rotation was increased to 180° clockwise about (0, 0).

animate 24 h p.png Select the rotated shape and click Animate Object. Use the right arrow to increase the rotation to 180°.

 Double-click on the rotated shape and untick Show Construction Lines.

Go to Edit > Select All Scribbles and press Delete.

## Enlargement

We are now going to enlarge the rotated shape by a factor of 2 with the centre of enlargement at (0, −5).

mode-point 24 h p.png Place a point at (0, −5).

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to predict where the points A, B, C and D will be after the shape is enlarged by a factor of 2 with the centre of enlargement at (0, −5).

 Select the rotated shape and the centre of enlargement, right-click and choose Enlargement.

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to predict where the points A, B, C and D would be if the enlargement factor was increased to 3.

animate 24 h p.png Select the enlarged shape and click Animate Object. Use the right arrow to increase the enlargement factor to 3.

What will happen when the enlargement factor is less than 1? What will happen when it is 0? What will happen when it is negative?

 Double-click on the enlarged shape and untick Show Construction Lines.

Go to Edit > Select All Scribbles and press Delete.

## Reflection

We are now going to reflect the enlarged shape in the line y = x.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = x

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to predict where the points A, B, C and D will be after the shape is reflected in the line y = x.

 Select the enlarged shape and the line y = x, right-click and choose Reflection.

Go to Edit > Select All Scribbles and press Delete.

## Translation

We are now going to translate the reflected shape by the vector .

mode-point 24 h p.png Place a point somewhere on the graph page, right-click and choose Vector. Enter the vector .

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to predict where the points A, B, C and D will be after the shape is translated by the vector .

 Select the reflected shape and the vector, right-click and choose Translation.

Go to Edit > Select All Scribbles and press Delete.

textbox 24 h p.png Label the points A’, B’, C’ and D’.

axes-snap10 24 h p.png Select Grid Snap Tenths.

 Select point A on your original shape and move it around a little before putting it back. Did the point A’ move as well? Repeat for the other points.

# Transformations in Three Dimensions

Because of the extra dimension transformations are somewhat different in three-dimensions. In this activity we will see what those differences are.

page-new 3d 24 h p.png Open a new 3D Graph Page.

add-shape 24 h p.png Click Enter Shape > Presets and choose Octahedron. academic-female.png

 Select and drag one of the points making the shape irregular. This will make it easier to interpret the transformations.

## Rotation

In three-dimensions you need to rotate about a line rather than a point. We will rotate our shape 90° clockwise about the z-axis.

 Select the shape, right-click and choose Rotation about z-axis, changing the angle to 90°.

animate 24 h p.png Select the rotated shape and click Animate Object. Use the right arrow to increase the rotation to 180°.

## Enlargement

In three-dimensions the centre of enlargement is still a point.

mode-point 24 h p.png Place a point at (0, 0, 0).

 Select the rotated shape and the centre of enlargement, right-click and choose Enlargement.

animate 24 h p.png Select the enlarged shape and click Animate Object. Use the right arrow to increase the enlargement factor to 3.

## Reflection

In three-dimensions a plane rather than a line is required for reflection.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = x academic-female.png

 Select the enlarged shape and the line y = x, right-click and choose Reflection.

# Angle at Centre Theorem

We are going to explore the connection between the angle at the centre of a circle and the angle at any point on the circumference.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

Go to Axes and untick Show Key.

angle-degrees 24 h p.png Click Degrees.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

axes-none 24 h p.png Remove the Axes.

mode-point 24 h p.png Place a point anywhere, then right-click and choose Circle (Radius). Set the Radius to 3.5.

textbox 24 h p.png Label this point O.

mode-point 24 h p.png Place three points on the circumference of the circle.

textbox 24 h p.png Label the points A, B and C.

 Select points A and B, right-click and choose Line Segment. Repeat for BC, OA and OC.

What do you think the angle at the circumference is? What about the angle at the centre?

 Select points A, B then C, right-click and choose Angle. Repeat for AOC, ticking Allow Reflex Angle.

 Move point B around the circle. Move point A around the circle.

What do you notice? Can you make a conjecture about the angle at the centre of a circle and the angle at any point on the circumference? Can you prove this conjecture? Can you demonstrate this proof in Autograph?

# Vectors

 Open Autograph in Standard Level.

Go to Axes and untick Show Key.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −15 ≤ x ≤ 15 and −10 ≤ y ≤ 10, and set the pips to 1.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter three points with coordinates (10, 5), (10, 3) and (10, 1).

 Select the point at (10, 5), right-click and choose Vector. Enter **a** = .

 Select the point at (10, 3), right-click and choose Vector. Enter **b** = .

 Select the point at (10, 1), right-click and choose Vector. Enter **c** = .

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter a point with coordinates (−10, −5).

 Select this point and the vector **b**, right-click and choose Copy Vector. academic-female.png

 Select the point at the end of the copy vector and the vector **c**, right-click and choose Multiply Vector changing the factor to 3. academic-female.png

 Select the point with coordinates (−10, −5), the copy vector **b** and the multiply vector 3**c**, right-click and choose Add Vector. academic-female.png

Repeat for the following vectors:

(i) 3**c** + **a** (ii) 2**b** – **a** (iii) **c** – 2**b** (iv) **a** + **c** – **b** (v) ½(**c** – **a**)

# Lines and Planes from Vectors

We are going to investigate the vector equations of a line **x** = **a** + λ**b** and a plane **y** = **a** + λ**b** + μ**c**.

page-new 3d 24 h p.png Open a new 3D Graph Page.

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter points with coordinates (0, 0, 0) and (1, 1, 2).

 Select (0, 0, 0) then (1, 1, 2), right-click and choose Create Vector. This is vector **a**.

mode-drag 24 h p.png Use Drag Mode to look at the vector from different angles.

3d-restoreorien 24 h p.png Click x-y-z Orientation to return to the original view.

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter points with coordinates (–2, –3, 2) and (–1, –2, 3).

 Select (–2, –3, 2) then (–1, –2, 3), right-click and choose Create Vector. This is vector **b**.

 Select vector **b** the end point of vector **a**, right-click and choose Multiply Vector, changing the factor to λ. This is the vector λ**b**. academic-female.png

Use Alt-L to type λ.

 Select the point (0, 0, 0) and the vectors **a** and λ**b**, right-click and choose Add Vectors. This is the vector **x** = **a** + λ**b**. academic-female.png

 Select vector λ**b** the end point of vector **a**, right-click and choose Line from Vector. academic-female.png

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the value of λ. Concentrate on the end point of vector **x**. academic-female.png

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter points with coordinates (0, –2, 2) and (0, –1, 3).

 Select (0, –2, 2) then (0, –1, 3), right-click and choose Create Vector. This is vector **c**.

 Select vector **c** the end point of vector λ**b**, right-click and choose Multiply Vector, changing the factor to μ. This is the vector μ**c**. academic-female.png

Use Alt-m to type μ.

 Select the point (0, 0, 0) and the vectors **a,** λ**b** and μ**c**, right-click and choose Add   
Vectors. This is the vector **y** = **a** + λ**b** +μ**c**. academic-female.png

 Select vectors λ**b** and μ**c** and the end point of vector **a**, right-click and choose Plane. academic-female.png

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the values of λ and μ. Concentrate on the end point of vector **y**. academic-female.png

To extend this activity further you could investigate the equation of a plane **a**.**x** = |**a**|².

page-new 3d 24 h p.png Open a new 3D Graph Page.

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter points with coordinates (0, 0, 0) and (a, b, c).

 Select (0, 0, 0) then (a, b, c), right-click and choose Create Vector. This is vector **a**.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: ax + by + cz = a² + b² + c² academic-female.png

mode-point 24 h p.png Attach a point to the plane.

 Select the end of vector **a** and the point in the plane, right-click and Create Vector. academic-female.png

 Select the origin and the two vectors, right-click Add Vectors. This is vector **x**. academic-female.png

What is the value of the scalar product of vectors **x** and **a**?

# Creating Pin Boards

There may be some occasions when you want to prepare a file in advance of the lesson. For example Pin Boards are great for geometrical reasoning but the construction is not very helpful.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

Go to Axes > Snap Settings and make sure the snap is set to 1.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x = rcosθ + a − mint(a/m), y = rsinθ + int(a/m) academic-female.png  
 Click Edit Constants and set r = 0.2 and m = 3.

This equation is of a circle with centre (a – mint(a/m), int(a/m)).

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the value of a from 0 to 11. Click on Options and choose Family Plot. Set the Start value to 0, Finish to 11 and Step to 1.

So m is the number of columns and a is the set of integers between 0 and the number of circles.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the value of m between 1 and 12.

This file can now be used to create any rectangular Pin Board.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x = rcosθ + scosα, y = rsinθ + ssinα academic-female.png  
 Click Edit Constants and set r = 0.2 and s = 2.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the value of α from 0 to 360. Click on Options and choose Family Plot. Set the Start value to 0, Finish to 360 and Number to 12.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x = scosθ, y = ssinθ

add-coords 24 h p.png Select the large circle right-click and Enter Co-ordinates. Set the t-snap to 30. This point will now snap to the smaller circles you added.

This file can now be used to create any circular Pin Board.

# Leapfrog Puzzle

Start with three points A, B, C. Pick another point P to be your starting point and jump over A so you end up the same distance the other side of A. From here jump over B, then C, then A again, then B again and then C again. Try this using pen and paper first!

What happens? Does this always happen? Repeat the experiment with different positions for A, B, C and P.

We are now going to see how to set up this problem in Autograph.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

mode-point 24 h p.png In Point Mode add four points to the page.

textbox 24 h p.png Label the points A, B, C and P0.

 Select point A, right-click and choose Circle (Radius) and enter 0.2.

Mark points B, C and P0 in the same way.

 Select points P0 and A in that order, right-click and choose Create Vector.

 Select the vector and point A, right-click and choose Copy Vector.

line-col 24 h p.png Select both vectors and make them the same colour.

textbox 24 h p.png Label the end of the copy vector P1.

 Select points P1 and B in that order, right-click and choose Create Vector.

 Select the vector and point B, right-click and choose Copy Vector.

line-col 24 h p.png Select both vectors and make them the same colour.

textbox 24 h p.png Label the end of the copy vector P2.

Repeat these instructions to jump over C, A again, B again and C again.

Since we have created this in Autograph we can quickly see whether this property is true for different positions of the points A, B, C and P0.

 Select any of the points A, B, C or P0 and move them around.

Can you prove this result? Hint: you can use vectors to prove the result, but not necessarily the vectors you have used for the construction. What is really nice about this problem, and vectors in general, is that it works in 3D as well as 2D. This can be particularly perplexing for students and motivate a lot of mathematical thought.

page-new 3d 24 h p.png Open a new 3D Graph Page.

mode-point 24 h p.png In Point Mode add four points to the page.

line-col 24 h p.png Select each point and give it a different colour.

 Select points P0 and A in that order, right-click and choose Create Vector.

 Select the vector and point A, right-click and choose Copy Vector.

line-col 24 h p.png Select both vectors and make them the same colour.

Repeat these instructions to jump over B, C, A again, B again and C again.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Open Edit Axes and in the Options tab under Axes select None and untick Show Bounding Box.

mode-drag 24 h p.png Use Drag Mode to view the puzzle from different angles.

What about the proof in three dimensions?

Vectors are one of the best ways to help students to understand the transition from two- to three-dimensions. Results can seem far more impressive in three dimensions without the mathematics changing at all.

# Symmetries of a Square

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −7 ≤ y ≤ 7.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

mode-point 24 h p.png In Point Mode add four points to the page at (−1, 1), (1, 1), (1, −1) and (−1, −1).

 Select all the points, right-click and choose Group to Shape.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x = 2

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to predict the reflection of the square in the line.

 Select the square and the line, right-click and choose Reflection.

How many lines of symmetry are there? What are their equations? academic-female.png

 To check your answers double-click on the line of reflection and change the equation.

 Select the line and delete it.

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter a point at the origin (0, 0).

 Select the square and the point, right-click and choose rotation. Change the angle to 0 and untick Show Construction Lines.

How many angles of symmetry are there? What are they?

animate 24 h p.png Select the rotated square and click Animate Object. Change the step to 5 and use the up arrow to increase the angle.

Now try the activity again with other shapes. Can you create a shape with 3 rotational symmetries and no reflectional symmetries? academic-female.png

# Symmetries of a Cube

page-new 3d 24 h p.png Open a new 3D Graph Page.

add-shape 24 h p.png Click Enter Shape > Presets and choose Cube.

In 2D a shape is reflected in a line. In what do we reflect a shape in 3D?

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x = 1 academic-female.png

 Select the cube and the plane, right-click and choose Reflection.

Go to Edit > Select All Points, right-click and Hide Points.

How many planes of symmetry are there? What are their equations? academic-female.png

 To check your answers double-click on the plane of reflection and change the equation.

 Select the plane and delete it.

In 2D a shape is rotated around a point. What do we rotate a shape around in 3D?

D:\Desktop\add-vectorline 24 h p.png Enter the Vector Straight Line [x, y, z] = [0, 0, 0] + λ[0, 0, 1]academic-female.png

This means a line going through the origin and in the direction defined by the vector [0, 0, 1].

 Select the cube and the line, right-click and choose Rotation about Line. Set the angle to 0.

animate 24 h p.png Select the rotated cube and click Animate Object. Change the step to 5 and use the up arrow to increase the angle.

Compare the rotational symmetries to those of the square. This line is one of the axes of rotation of a cube. What are the others?

 To check your answers double-click on the axis of rotation and change the last vector.

How many angles of rotation does each of the axes of rotation have?

# Baby Weights

A friend has recently given birth to a baby weighing 10 lb, and given the larger than average size of the baby is interested to discover the probability of having a baby larger than this. The local doctors’ surgery has given us data on 1174 baby weights. We are going to model this with a Normal distribution and calculate the probability of a baby weight greater than 10 lb.

page-new 1d 24 h p.png Open a new Statistics Page.

stats-add-rawdata 24 h p.png Click Enter Raw Data.

 In Excel open the baby-weights.xls file and copy the column titled “Birth Weights (lb)”.

 In Autograph, right-click in the Data column and Paste. Tick Use as Data Set Name and Use as x-axis Label.

So far we have only entered the raw data. To plot a histogram we need to first group the data.

Right-click and select Group Data Set. Change the Class Width to 1.

stats-histogram 24 h p.png Click Histogram and select Frequency Density. academic-female.png

Now we are going to fit a Normal distribution to the data.

stats-pdf 24 h p.png Click Enter Probability Distribution. Select Normal and click Fit to Data. academic-female.png

Now to calculate the probability of a baby weight greater than 10 lb using our model.

stats-pdfcalc 24 h p.png Click Probability Calculations, select Cumulative ≥ 7.47. The probability of a birth weight greater than 7.47 is displayed in the status bar. academic-female.png

 Click and drag the small yellow diamond from 7.47 to 10.

textbox 24 h p.png Click Text Box to display the probability calculation.

The Birth Weights spreadsheet also includes the mother’s age, height, weight and whether or not she smoked. Other interesting investigations might include the effect of smoking on birth weight.

# Scatter Diagrams

It is possible to import a bivariate data set into Autograph but in this activity we are going to see how to create a data set from points and we will then use that data set to demonstrate least squared regression.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

Go to Axes and untick Show Key.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so 0 ≤ x ≤ 10 and 0 ≤ y ≤ 10.

mode-point 24 h p.png Place about 10 points in a pattern which demonstrates some positive regression.

Right-click and Select All Points. Then right-click and choose Convert to Data Set.

One of the most important summary statistics for any data set is the mean.

 Select the data set, right-click and choose Mean. academic-female.png

Next we will try fitting a line to our data set.

mode-point 24 h p.png Place a random point somewhere away from the data set.

 Select the random point and the centroid, right-click and choose Straight Line.

 Select the line and the data set, right-click and select y-on-x Residuals. The value of the sum of the squared residuals is shown in the status bar.

 Try to minimise the sum of the squared residuals by moving the random point. Observe the fit of the line to the data set.

 Select the data set, right-click and choose y-on-x Regression Line. How does this compare to the line you found?

 With Ctrl held down, click and drag one of the data points to see what effect it has on the sum of the squared residuals.

# Poisson and Normal approximations to the Binomial

Both the Poisson and Normal distributions can be used as approximations to the Binomial, but for which values of n and p are the approximations any good?

page-new 1d 24 h p.png Open a new Statistics Page.

stats-pdf 24 h p.png Click Enter Probability Distribution and select Binomial. Enter n = 20 and p = 0.25. academic-female.png

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so 0 ≤ x ≤ 30 and 0 ≤ y ≤ 1.

If n is large enough and p small enough Binomial(n, p) ≈ Poisson(np), but how good is the approximation for different values of n and p?

Right-click and select Fit Dependent Poisson. academic-female.png

animate 24 h p.png Select the Binomial distribution and click Animate Object. Vary n with a step of 1, then a step of 10. Then vary p with a step of 0.05. academic-female.png

What do you notice about the approximation? For what values of n and p is the approximation adequate?

If np and n(1 – p) are large enough Binomial(n, p) ≈ Normal(np, np(1 – p)), again let is investigate what is meant by large enough.

Right-click and select Fit Dependent Normal. academic-female.png

animate 24 h p.png Select the Binomial distribution and click Animate Object. Vary n with a step of 1, then a step of 10. Then vary p with a step of 0.05. academic-female.png

What do you notice about the approximation? For what values of n and p is the approximation adequate?

# The Central Limit Theorem

The Central Limit Theorem tells us that regardless of the parent distribution, the distribution of the sample means will have a Normal distribution.

page-new 1d 24 h p.png Open a new Statistics Page.

We are going to start by generating some data from rolls of a die.

stats-add-grdata 24 h p.png Click Enter Grouped Data. Under Class Intervals select Integer Data and enter 1-6. Under Data Type select Discrete. Under Frequencies select Use Raw Data and click Edit.

Click Select Distribution and choose Rectangular (Discrete). Click Edit Distribution and enter r-min = 1 and r-max = 6. Click Create Sample. Right-click on the column header to change it to “Die Rolls”. Tick Use as Data Set Name and Use as x-axis Label.

stats-histogram 24 h p.png Click Histogram, and choose Frequency Density. academic-female.png

Double-click on Die Rolls. Under Frequencies click Edit, then click Clear Data. Manually enter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in the data column. We have made a data set in which each value occurs once so will be equally likely when we investigate the sample means.

axes-default 24 h p.png Click Autoscale.

stats-sampledata 24 h p.png Click Sample Means. Change the Sample Size to 1 and click Single Sample. This will generate a sample of size 1 from the Die Rolls data set. The value is shown by the black arrows and the mean is shown by the blue square.

Click Sample to generate 100 samples of size 1. The means are all recorded and shown as a dot plot. Notice the shape of the distribution.

Compare the value of the mean of the sample means to the mean of the Die Rolls data set. Also compare the standard deviation of the sample means to the standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size of the Die Rolls data set.

Click Sample a few more times. When the dot plot goes off the page click Edit Dot Plot and change the vertical spacing to 0.1.

Click Clear Samples. Repeat the exercise for Sample Sizes of 2, 5 and 10. What do you notice?

# The Central Limit Theorem in Practice

When we take a flight our baggage is weighed and there are penalties for going over the limit, but why aren’t we weighed? It is all because of the Central Limit Theorem. Using a data set of 7500 weights we will investigate the distribution of average weights of passengers for different size planes.

page-new 1d 24 h p.png Open a new Statistics Page.

stats-add-rawdata 24 h p.png Click Enter Raw Data.

 In Excel open the weights-of-7500-patients.xls file and copy the column titled   
“Weight (kg)”.

 In Autograph, right-click in the Data column and Paste. Tick Use as Data Set Name and Use as x-axis Label.

So far we have only entered the raw data. To plot a histogram we need to first group the data.

Right-click and select Group Data Set.

stats-histogram 24 h p.png Click Histogram, and choose Frequency Density. academic-female.png

stats-sampledata 24 h p.png Click Sample Means.

Click Single Sample. This will generate a sample of size 5 from the Weights data set. The values are shown by the black arrows and the mean is shown by the blue square.

Create a few samples and you start to get the idea that there is a distribution of the sample means. Click Sample to generate 100 samples of size 5.

The average weight of the passengers could vary from about 45kg to 90kg.

Click Clear Samples.

In 2003, there was a crash at the Charlotte/Douglas International Airport which may have been partially caused by an underestimate of average passenger weights by the FAA. In that case there were 19 passengers. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_Midwest_Flight_5481#Cause_of_the_crash>

The average now used is 90.7kg.

Change the Sample Size to 19.

Click Single Sample a few times to see where the black arrows are. There will come a time when all the black arrows are above the mean of the 7500 weights.

Click Sample to generate 100 samples of size 19.

Click Clear Samples.

The Airbus A380 can carry up to 853 passengers. Is it more important to weigh passengers on a plane when it is very large like this?

Change the Sample Size to 853.

Click Single Sample a few times to see where the black arrows are.

Click Sample to generate 100 samples of size 853.

Notice how small the standard deviation of the sample means is. The larger the number of passengers the more certain we can be about the average weight of the passengers.

# Introducing Differentiation

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = x³ – 3x – 1

plot-pause 24 h p.png Click Pause Plotting immediately.

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Students can use the Scribble Tool to mark the points where the curve crosses the axes, what happens to the curve at large negative and large positive values of x, where the maximums and minimums are, the general shape of the curve, etc.

plot-pause 24 h p.png Click Pause Plotting again.

Go to Edit > Select All Scribbles and press Delete.

mode-point 24 h p.png In Point Mode hover over the curve until you see a black arrow. Left-click to attach a point to the curve.

 Select the point, then right-click and choose Tangent.

What happens to the tangent at the maximum and minimum and the point of inflection?

 Select and drag the point to x = –2.

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Calculate the value of the gradient of the tangent and use the Scribble Tool to mark a point on the graph at that y value.

Repeat this procedure for x = –1.5, –1, –0.5, 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2.

equ-gradient 24 h p.png Click Gradient Function.

Does the Gradient Function go through all the points you marked?

Go to Edit > Select All Scribbles and press Delete.

add-equa 24 h p.png Double-click on the curve and change it to: y = x³ – ax – 1  
Click Edit Constants and set a = 3.

What will happen if a is increased to 3.1?

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to mark your prediction.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the value of a to 3.1.

Is this what you expected to happen?

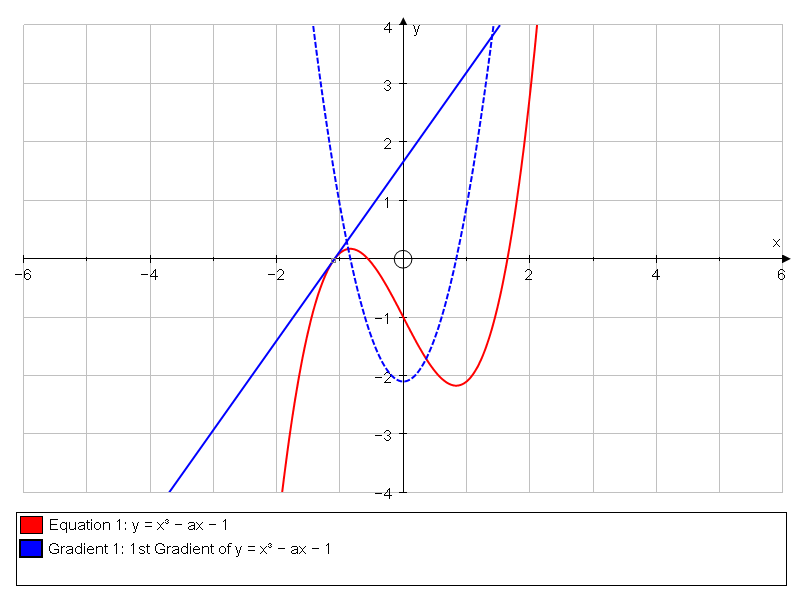
Go to Edit > Select All Scribbles and press Delete.

What will happen if a = 0?

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to mark your prediction.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the value of a to 0.

Is this what you expected to happen?



# Differentiating Trigonometric Functions

We begin by plotting the sine curve and its gradient function in degrees and use this to motivate the introduction of radians.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

angle-degrees 24 h p.png Click Degrees.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = sin(x) academic-female.png

axes-default 24 h p.png Click Default Scales.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

equ-gradient 24 h p.png Click Gradient Function. academic-female.png

plot-pause 24 h p.png The gradient function will plot slowly stopping at important points. Click Pause Plotting to resume.

Is the gradient function a surprise? Did you expect the amplitude of the cosine wave to be 1? What is the value of the gradient function at x = 0?

mode-zoominY 24 h p.png Use the Zoom In y tool to zoom in at (0, 0).

mode-point 24 h p.png In Point Mode hover over the gradient function until you see a black arrow. Left-click to attach a point to the curve.

 Select the point and move it to x = 0.

The value of y is π/180 and the reason is because in degrees:

If this seems surprising think back to first principles and consider the derivation of the gradient function of sin(x). What part of that derivation relies on x being measured in radians?

angle-radians 24 h p.png Click on Radians and then Default Scales to get the more familiar result.

# Finding the Area under a Curve

How can we find the area A under the curve y = f(x) between x = a and x = b? We can split the interval into n subintervals and approximate each subinterval with a rectangle.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so 0 ≤ x ≤ 8 and 0 ≤ y ≤ 7.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = (x − 2)² + 1 academic-female.png

mode-point 24 h p.png Attach points to the curve at x = 1 and x = 4.

area 24 h p.png Select the two points, right-click and choose Find Area. Select Rectangle (+) and set the number of Divisions to 1.

The approximation is terrible, how can we improve the approximation?

animate 24 h p.png Select the rectangle and click Animate Object. What will happen to the area approximation if we increase the number of divisions to 2? Increase the number of divisions to 100. Notice how the approximation improves as the number of rectangles increases.

Can you see any difference between our set of 100 rectangles and the region under the curve? Can we conclude that they are identical?

Zoom In 24 h p.png Zoom in on the top of one of the rectangles.

So increasing the number of rectangles improves the approximation but there is still an error. This is a great point to introduce the students to the formula:

Is it important that we used rectangles to derive this formula for the area? No, we only chose rectangles to make the mathematics easier. Repeat the exercise now using trapeziums.

# A Goat Grazing Half a Square Field

A goat is tethered to the middle of one side of a square field of side 1m. What length of rope r would allow the goat to graze exactly half the field? The following is a numerical approach to solving the problem.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −1 ≤ x ≤ 1 and 0 ≤ y ≤ 1.5, and set the pips to 0.1.

axes-equalaspect 24 h p.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

add-coords 24 h p.png Enter points with coordinates (−0.5, 0), (−0.5, 1), (0.5, 1) and (0.5, 0), then right-click and Group to Shape.

What is the equation that describes the maximum extent of the rope?

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x² + y² = r² academic-female.png

area 24 h p.png Select the curve, right-click and choose Find Area. Select Simpson’s Rule and set the Start Point to −0.5, the End Point to 0.5 and the Number of Divisions to 50.

textbox 24 h p.png Select the area (you may need to click twice as the square will be selected first) and click Text Box.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the value of r until the area is 0.5. You will need to decrease the Step to get a more accurate answer. To improve the accuracy further go to Page > Edit Settings and change the Number of Significant Figures to 8.

Is the answer as you expected? Can you solve the problem algebraically? (You may find you need to resort to numerical methods at the end.)

# Volume of Revolution

The concepts learnt in the investigation of areas can also be applied to volumes of revolution. Suppose the region under the curve y = f(x) between x = a and x = b is revolved around the x-axis to form a solid. What is the volume of this solid? How can we approximate the volume?

page-new 3d 24 h p.png Open a new 3D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so −5 ≤ x ≤ 5, −5 ≤ y ≤ 5 and −5 ≤ z ≤ 5.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = (x − 2)² + 1 academic-female.png  
 Tick Plot as 2D Equation.

3d-xy 24 h p.png Select x-y Orientation. (You will need to click the little black arrow to the right of 3d-restoreorien 24 h p.png.)

area 24 h p.png Select the curve, right-click and choose Find Area. Select Rectangle (+) and set the Start Point to 1, the End Point to 4 and the number of Divisions to 1.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

 Select the area, right-click and choose Find Volume.

What type of shape is being drawn? What is the volume of this shape?

mode-drag 24 h p.png Click and drag to move the object around.

animate 24 h p.png Select the cylinder and click Animate Object. Choose Divisions from the drop-down menu. Increase the number of divisions to 100. Notice how the approximation improves as the number of cylinders increases.

This is a great point to introduce the students to the formula:

# The Exponential Function

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = a academic-female.png  
 Click Edit Constants and set a = 2.

Use Alt-x to type .

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

mode-point 24 h p.png Add a point to the curve, right-click and select Tangent.

mode-scribble 24 h p.png Use the Scribble Tool to mark the value of the tangent at x = −2, −1, 0, 1, 2.

equ-gradient 24 h p.png Click Gradient Function.

The equation of the gradient function is y = aln(a), so it crosses the y-axis at y = ln(a).

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = ln(a)

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the value of a. academic-female.png

Zoom In 24 h p.png Zoom in and change the value of a until the gradient function lies on top of the original.

What is the value of a to 4 decimal places?

axes-default 24 h p.png Click Default Scales.

What is the value of ln(a) for this value of a?

constantcon 24 h p.png Set a = e in the Constant Controller.

# The Human Cannonball

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

angle-degrees 24 h p.png Click Degrees.

 Right-click and choose Insert Image, select human-cannonball.jpg.

 Double-click on the image, untick Scale Image with Axes and increase the transparency to 50%.

 Drag the image so the cannon sits on the x-axis and the tip of the cannon lines up with the y-axis.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: x = (ucosα)t, y = (usinα)t − gt²/2 + h academic-female.png  
 Click Edit Constants and set g = 9.8, u = 1 and α = 30.  
 Click Startup Options and set t-start = 0, t-finish = 2 and t-step = 0.01.

textbox 24 h p.png Select the parabola and click Text Box, tick Show Detailed Object Text.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to change the values of h, u and α until the curve matches the trajectory of the human cannonball. academic-female.png

 Select the curve, right-click and choose Edit Draw Options. Set the Dash Style to Dotted and change the Thickness to 6pt.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

plot-replay 24 h p.png Click Replot.

# Terminal Velocity

The drag acting on a falling object increases as it accelerates. The terminal velocity is achieved when the drag is equal to the force due to gravity, so the net force is zero.

page-new 2d 24 h p.png Open a new 2D Graph Page.

axes-edit 24 h p.png Edit the axes so 0 ≤ x ≤ 40 and 0 ≤ y ≤ 50. On the Labels tab change the horizontal variable to t and the vertical variable to v. Change the labels to “Time (s)” and “Velocity (ms)” respectively. On the Appearance tab select the Graph Paper theme.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: m= = mg − kvⁿ academic-female.png  
 Click Edit Constants and set m = 80, n = 2 and g = 9.8.

Use v’ to type  and Use Alt-n to type ⁿ.

A slope field has been plotted which represents the gradient of solutions of this equation. For a particular solution we need either an initial condition or boundary condition. We will start by assuming the initial velocity is zero.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

Click at the point where t = v = 0.

Now try some different initial conditions. What happens when the initial velocity is greater than the terminal velocity?

Double-click on the equation and select Startup Options. Choose Point Set and select Enter Start Points. Click y-axis.

constantcon 24 h p.png Use the Constant Controller to investigate the effect of n and k. academic-female.png

# Woodturning

Woodturning provides a very practical and visual introduction to Volumes of Revolution and from there to Cylindrical Polar Coordinates. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ee5BkT3KBz4>



A wooden spindle is mounted between a headstock and tailstock and rotated very quickly using a motor. As the chisel cuts into the wooden spindle it traces out a curve.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\new-2d-graph-page-24.png Open a New 2D Graph Page.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\equal-aspect-mode-24.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\insert-image-24.png Click and drag the following image onto the Autograph page.



Double-click on the image and increase the transparency to 50%. Then drag the image so the centre of rotation lines up with the x-axis.

The task now is to find an equation which describes the curve of the top of the object.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\enter-equation-24.png Enter the equation: y = asin(bx + c) + d   
Click Edit Constants and change the values of c and d to 0, leaving the values of a and b as 1. So initially this equation is y = sin(x).

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\text-box-24.png Select the curve and click Text Box to label the curve and show the constants.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\constant-controller-24.png Open the Constant Controller. From the drop-down menu, choose the constant you would like to change. Use the up and down arrow to change the value of the constant, and the left and right arrows to change the amount by which the constant is changed. Continue until you have a good fit.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\modes\point-mode-24.png Add two points to the curve at either end of the object.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\find-area-24.png Select both points, right-click and choose Find Area. Make a note of the Start Point and End Point parameters, which are determined by the position of the points we added in the last step, we will be using these values again shortly. Set the number of divisions to 500 and click OK. The area that we will be rotating about the x-axis is highlighted.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\new-3d-graph-page-24.png Open a New 3D Graph Page.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-3d\x-y-orientation-24.png Select x-y Orientation. (You will need to click the little black arrow to the right of C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-3d\x-y-z-orientation-24.png.)

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: y = asin(bx + c) + d   
Tick Plot as 2D Equation.  
Click Edit Constants and change the values of a, b, c and d to match the values you found earlier. For me a = 0.3, b = 1.5, c = -0.1 and d = 1.

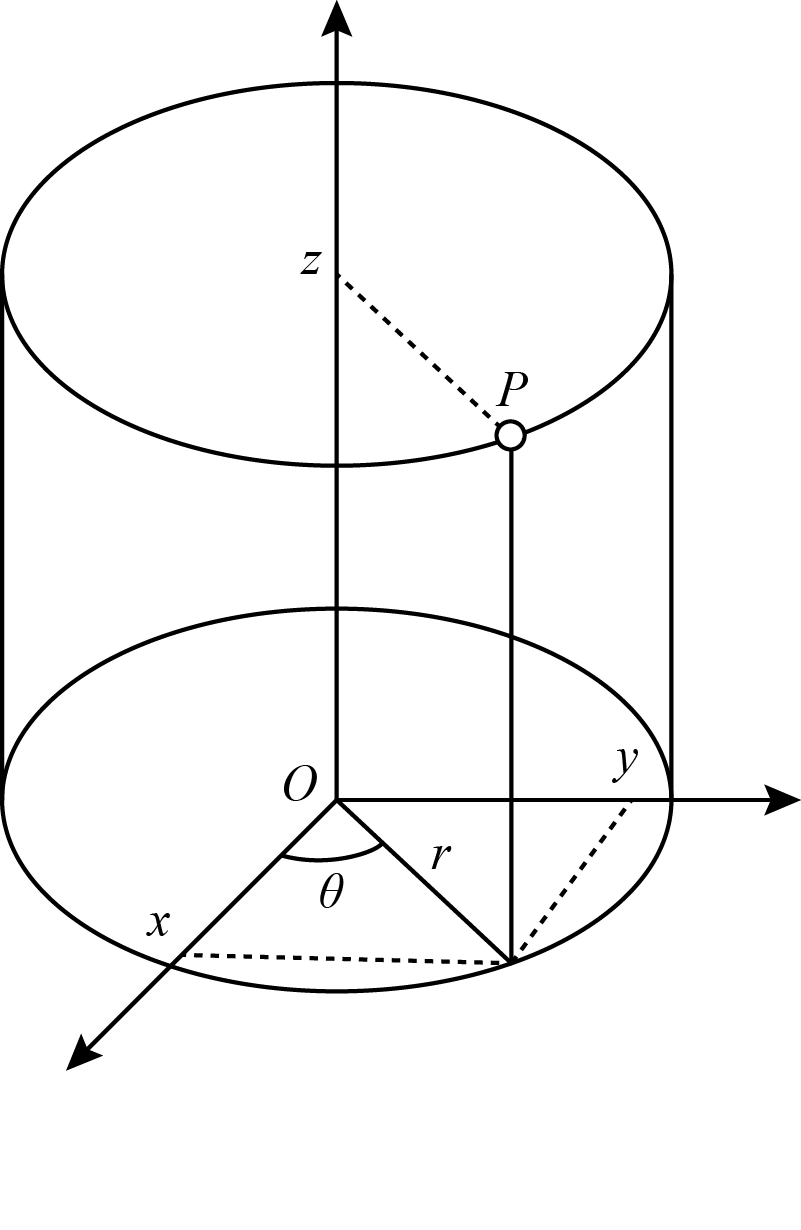
area 24 h p.png Select the curve, right-click and choose Find Area. Select Simpson’s Rule because it is a better approximation and results in a smoother volume of revolution. Set the Start Point and End Point as above (for me Start Point = -2.3 and End Point = 2.1), and set the number of Divisions to 50.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-3d\find-volume-24.png Select the area, right-click and choose Find Volume.

mode-drag 24 h p.png Click and drag to move the object around.

Volumes of revolution offer us a way of recreating the shape but it does not provide us with the mathematical equation of the surface. Fortunately this is very easy if we use cylindrical polar coordinates.



Let the axis of rotation of the wooden spindle be the z-axis. Then the distance along the axis of rotation is z, the distance of the chisel from the axis of rotation is r, and the angle of rotation is θ.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\new-3d-graph-page-24.png Open a New 3D Graph Page.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: r = asin(bz + c) + d   
Click Edit Constants and change the values of a, b, c and d to match the values you found earlier. For me a = 0.3, b = 1.5, c = -0.1 and d = 1.  
Click Startup Options, untick Use z-axis ranges, and set z-start and z-finish to the Start Point and End Point values you found earlier. For me z-start = -2.3 and z-finish = 2.1.

# The Rose Engine Lathe

Of the many variations on the art of woodturning, the Rose Engine Lathe provides a very nice mathematical extension to the previous activity.

The mechanical difference which makes Rose Engine Lathes mathematically interesting is that the headstock and tailstock rock back and forth while the wooden spindle is rotated. This rocking motion means the distance of the chisel from the axis of rotation, changes as the angle of rotation changes. The cross-section of the wooden spindle is no longer required to be circular.



We will now investigate the equation for the top of this vase. We will begin by investigating the cross-section (how r depends on θ), then model the profile (how r depends on z), and finally bring these together to present an equation for the surface in cylindrical polar coordinates.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\new-2d-graph-page-24.png Open a New 2D Graph Page.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\equal-aspect-mode-24.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

plot-slow 24 h p.png Turn on Slow Plot Mode.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\enter-equation-24.png Enter the equation: r = 2

Autograph will slowly draw a circle of radius 2. This is the path of the chisel on a normal lathe, the distance of the chisel from the centre of rotation is constant.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\enter-equation-24.png Enter the equation: r = 2 + |sin(3θ)|/2

Autograph will slowly draw the path that the chisel might take on a Rose Engine Lathe. The sine term produces a periodic hump. Can you find any other equations which give a similar pattern?

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\new-2d-graph-page-24.png Open a New 2D Graph Page.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\equal-aspect-mode-24.png Select Equal Aspect Mode.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\insert-image-24.png Click and drag the following image onto the Autograph page.



Double-click on the image and increase the transparency to 50% so you can see the axes through the image. Then drag the image so the centre of rotation lines up with the x-axis.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\graphing-2d\enter-equation-24.png Enter the equation: y = atanh(bx)   
The default values of a and b are 1. So initially this equation is y = tanh(x).

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\text-box-24.png Select the curve and click Text Box, this will add a box which shows the equation and the values of the constants a and b.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\constant-controller-24.png Open the Constant Controller. Vary the constants until you have a good fit.

C:\Users\Simon\Documents\Autograph\Archive\Countries\Tanzania\Book 4\images\buttons\main\new-3d-graph-page-24.png Open a New 3D Graph Page.

add-equa 24 h p.png Enter the equation: r = 2 + |sin(3θ)|/2

add-equa 24 h p.png Edit the equation to be: r = (2 + |sin(3θ)|/2)tanh(z)   
Click Startup Options, untick Use z-axis ranges, and set z-start = 0.