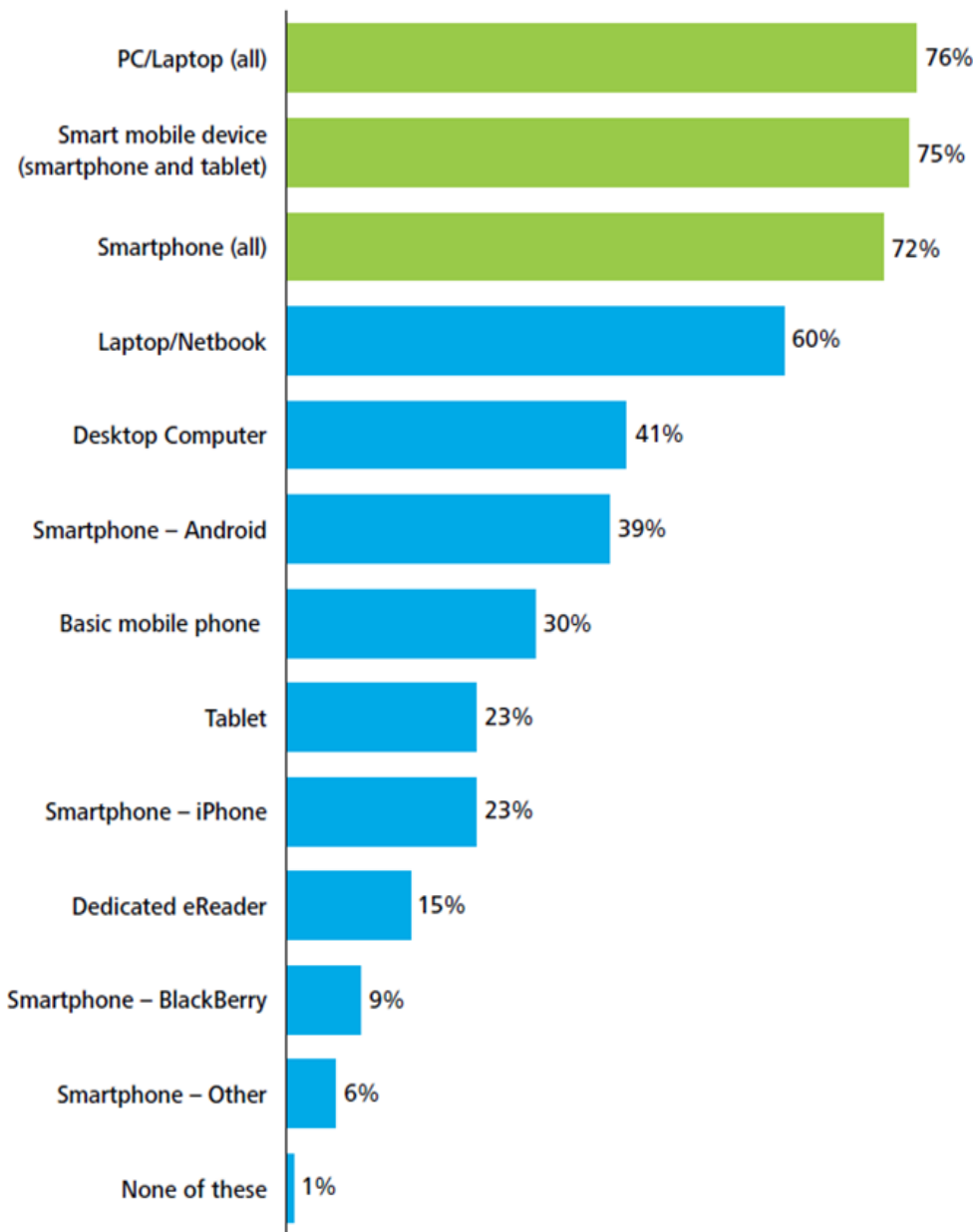


Development of an app to support learning in A-level maths

Jack Parte, Jonathan Cole and Tim Crawford





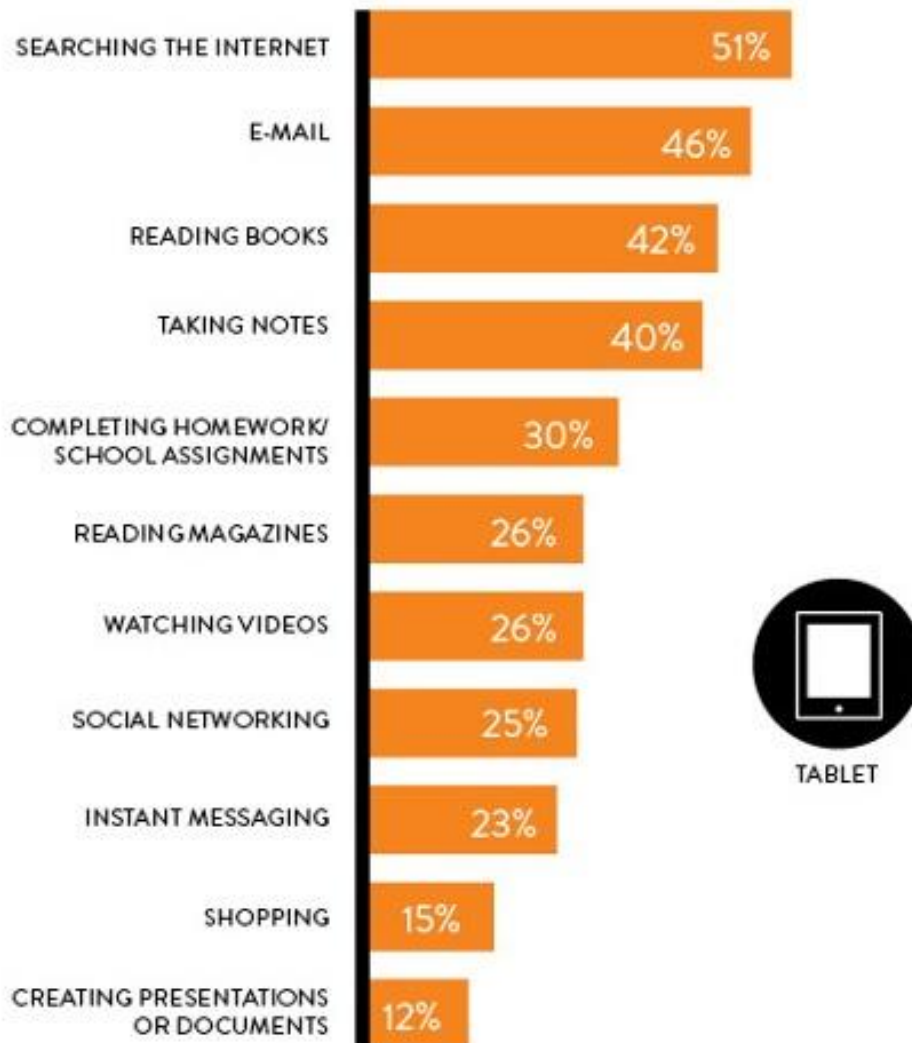
Device ownership in the UK

Source: Deloitte research, May 2013

Question: *Which of the following do you own?*

Base: UK consumers (n=1032)

USAGE AT SCHOOL, DURING Q1 2013



Read as: Among those who used their tablet at school, 51% said they used their device to search the internet using their device in the classroom.

Source: Nielsen, Connected Devices Report

***Educational activities
– tablet owners***

Existing apps

PTC A-Level Maths Solutions

Mechanics - Circular Motion

Mechanics - Differential Equations

Mechanics - Inclined Plane

Mechanics - Momentum and Impulse

Mechanics - Rectilinear Motion

Mechanics - Statics

Mechanics - Vectors

Pure - Algebra

Pure - Complex Numbers

Pure - Cosine Rule

Pure - Differentiation

Pure - Geometry

Pure - Integration

Pure - Matrices

Question

Answer

PTCM002010Q.....

At time t s, the position vector \mathbf{r} m of a particle P is given by

$$\mathbf{r} = (3t^2 + 1)\mathbf{i} + (13t - 2t^2)\mathbf{j}.$$

- (a) Find the speed of P when $t = 2$. [4]
- (b) Calculate the value of t when the velocity of P is perpendicular to the vector $2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$. [3]
- (c) Show that the acceleration of P is constant and find its magnitude. [3]
- (d) Find the angle between the direction of the acceleration of P and the direction of the velocity of P when $t = 2$. [3]


Existing apps

A-Level Maths 1
Contents
A-Level Mathematics (Part 1)
Introduction - Numbers
Irrational numbers - Surds
Conjugate surds - Examples
Remainder, Factor theorem
Inequalities
Modulus - Examples
... examples
... examples
... examples
Trigonometry - Angles

A-Level Maths 1

Subsets of \mathbb{R} can be represented on the real-line as well. ^②

e.g. $A = \{x : -1 \leq x < 2\}$



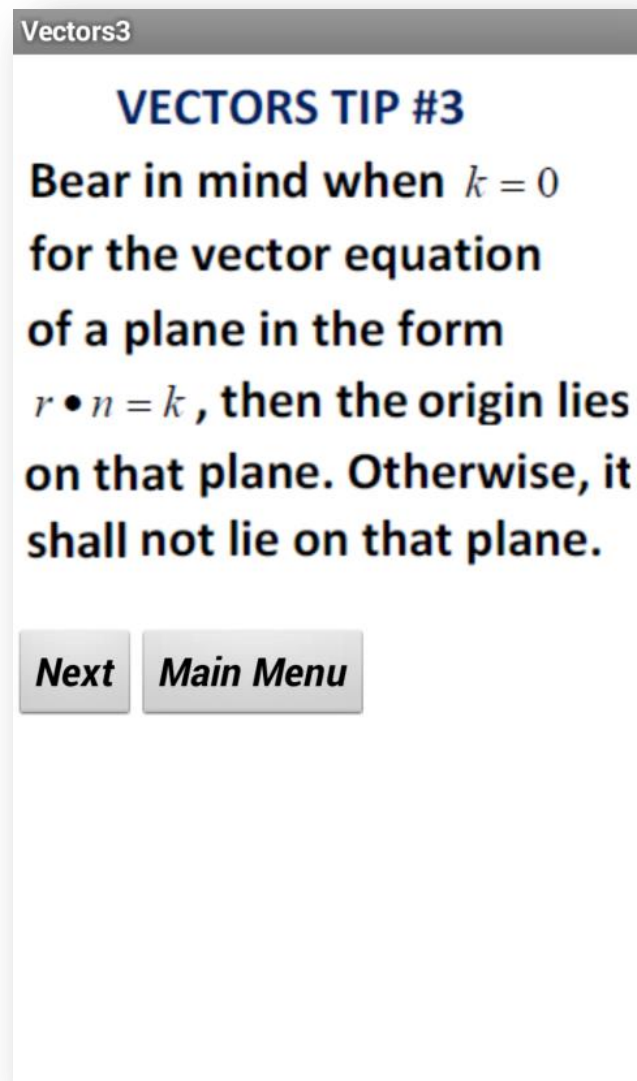
Some numbers are in \mathbb{R} but not in \mathbb{Q} (e.g. $\sqrt{2}$, $4^{1/3}$, π). These numbers are called irrational.

Definition: Any number which can be written in the form $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})$ is irrational is called a surd.

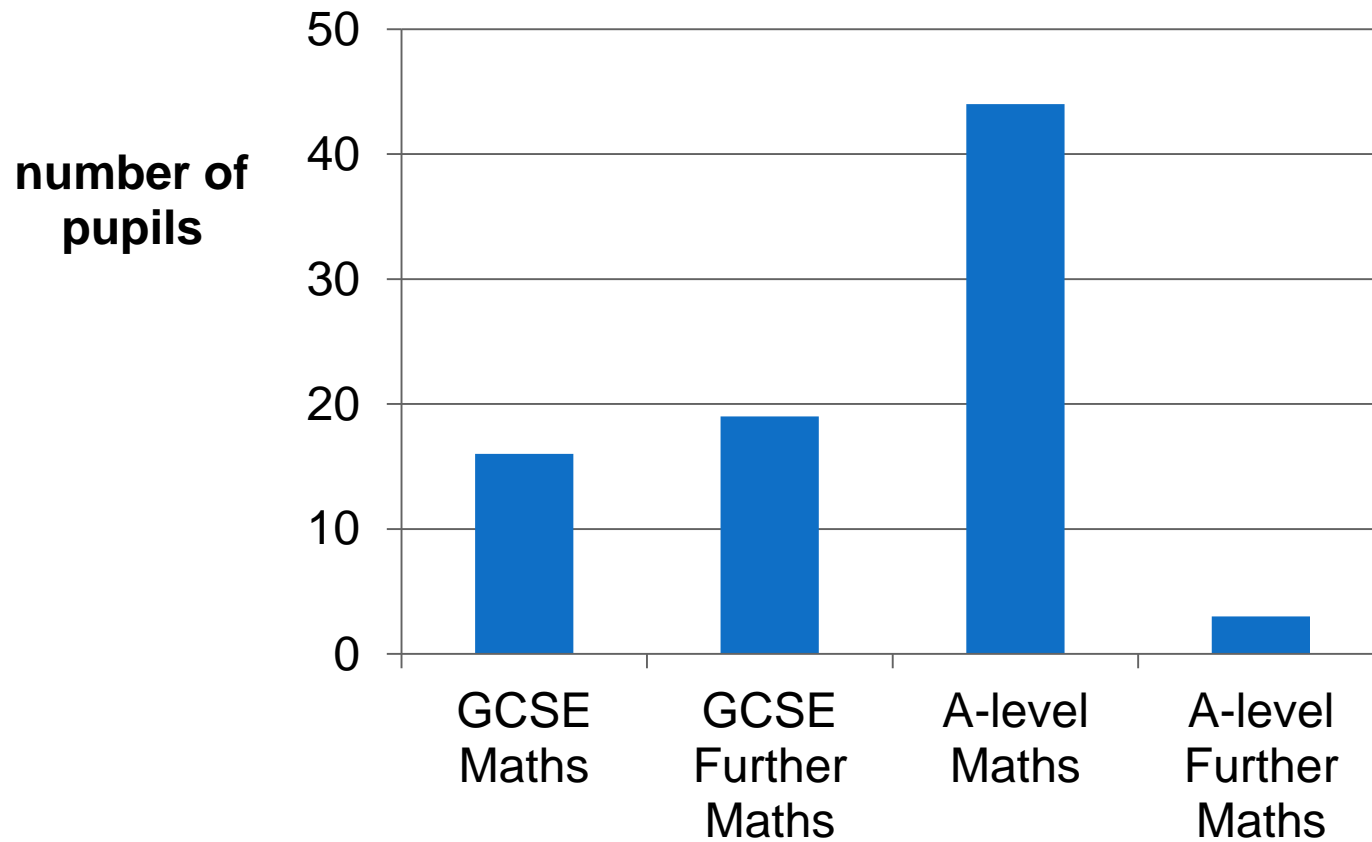
e.g. $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}$ is not a surd
 $\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2}$ is a surd
 $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$ is a surd.
 $\frac{1}{2} + \pi$ is not a surd
 $\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\pi}$ is not a surd.

Definition: if $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ is a surd, then its conjugate is $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}$.

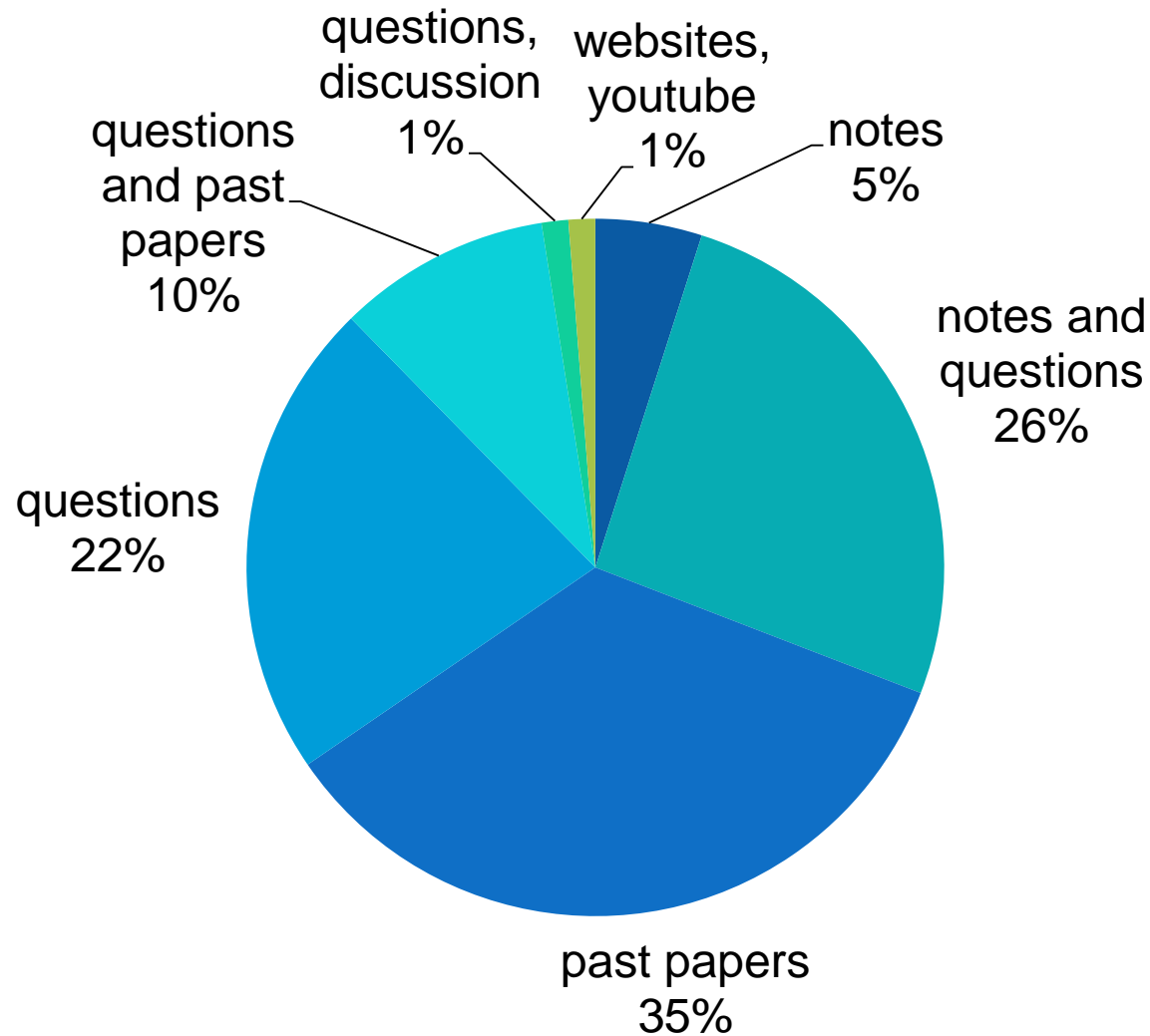
Existing apps



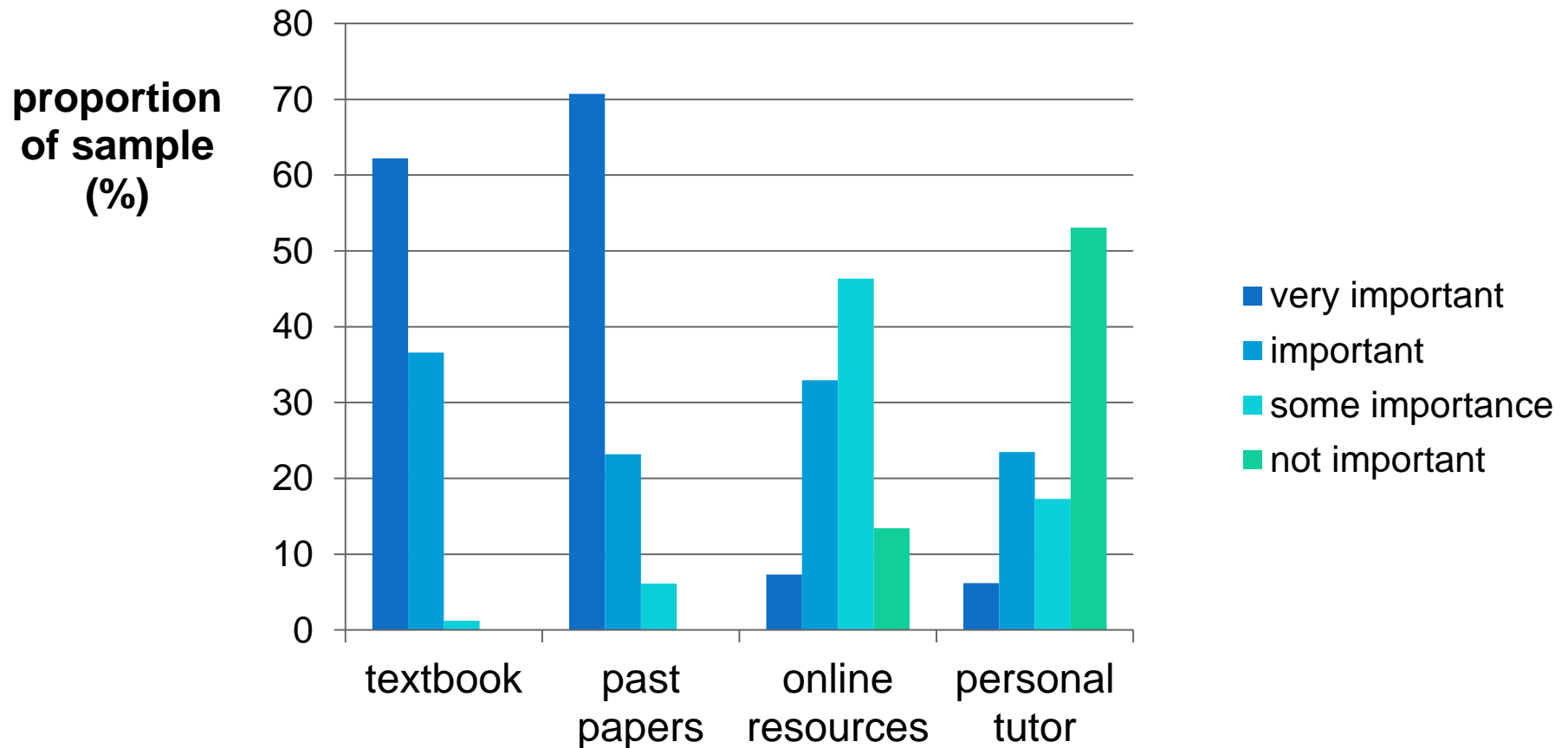
Market research



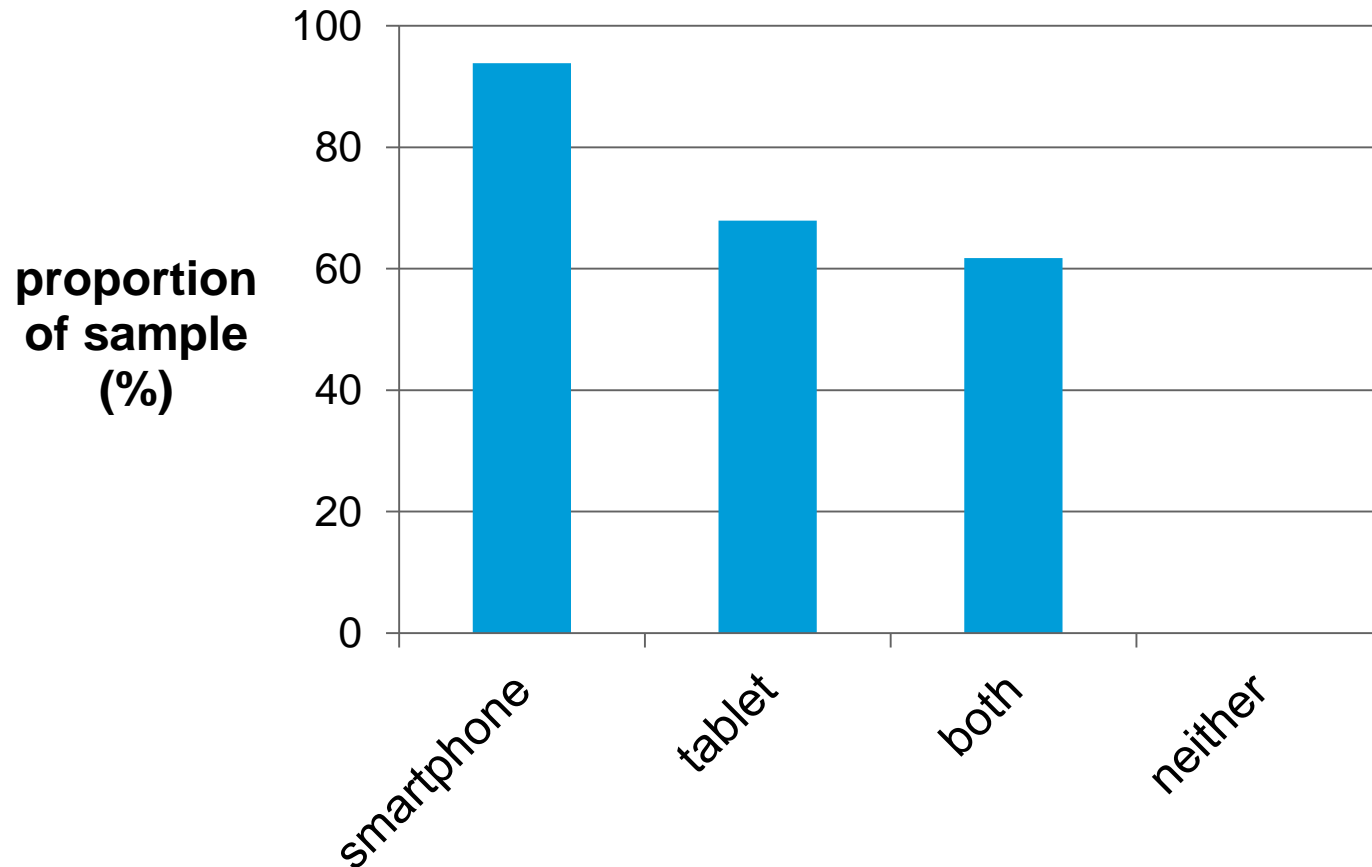
Current revision method



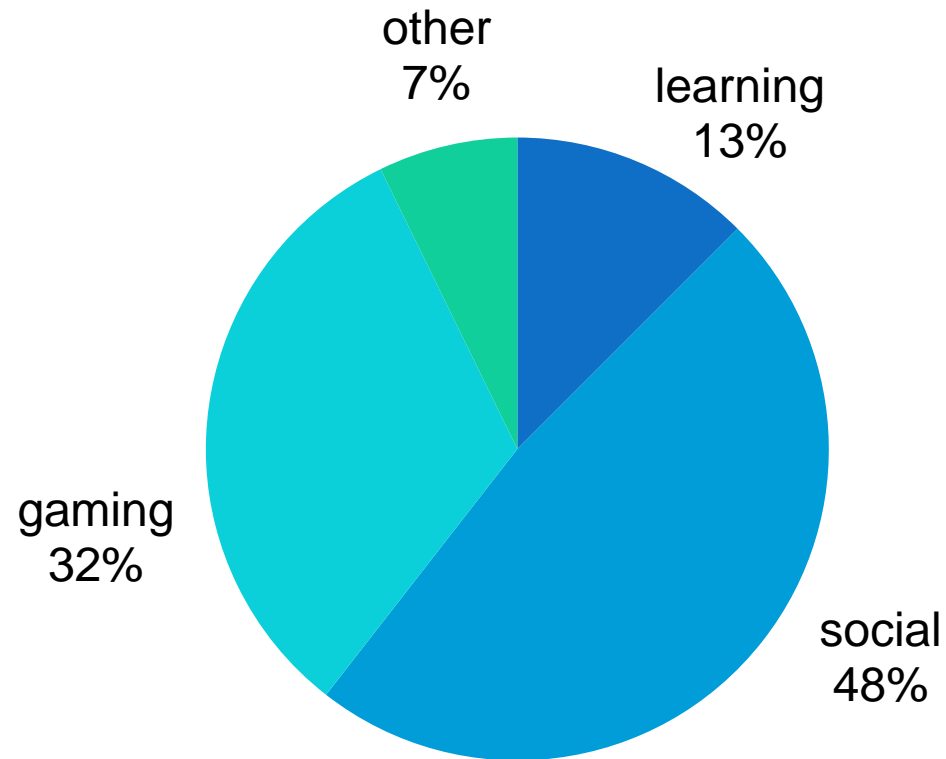
Importance of resources



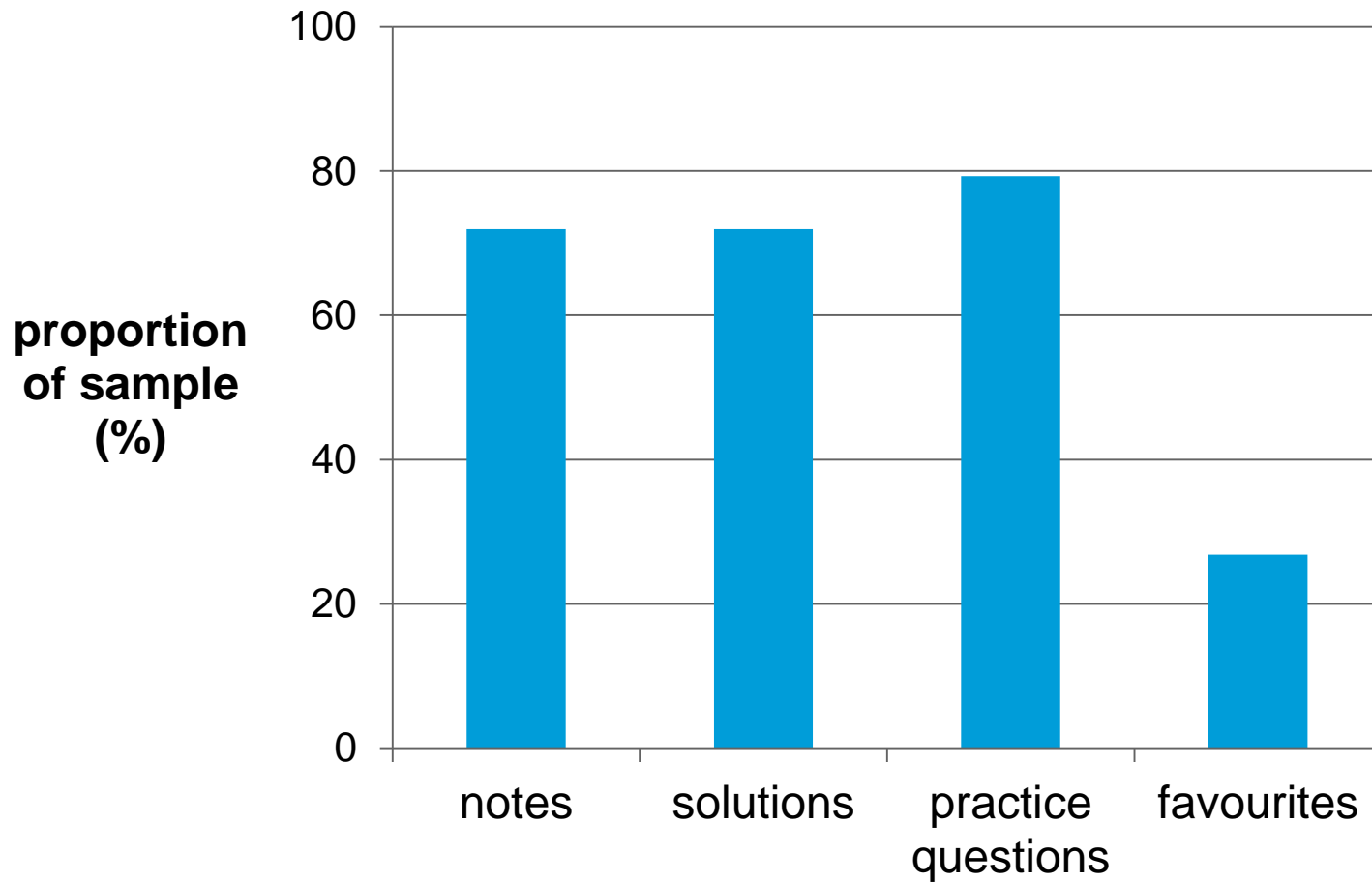
Smart device ownership



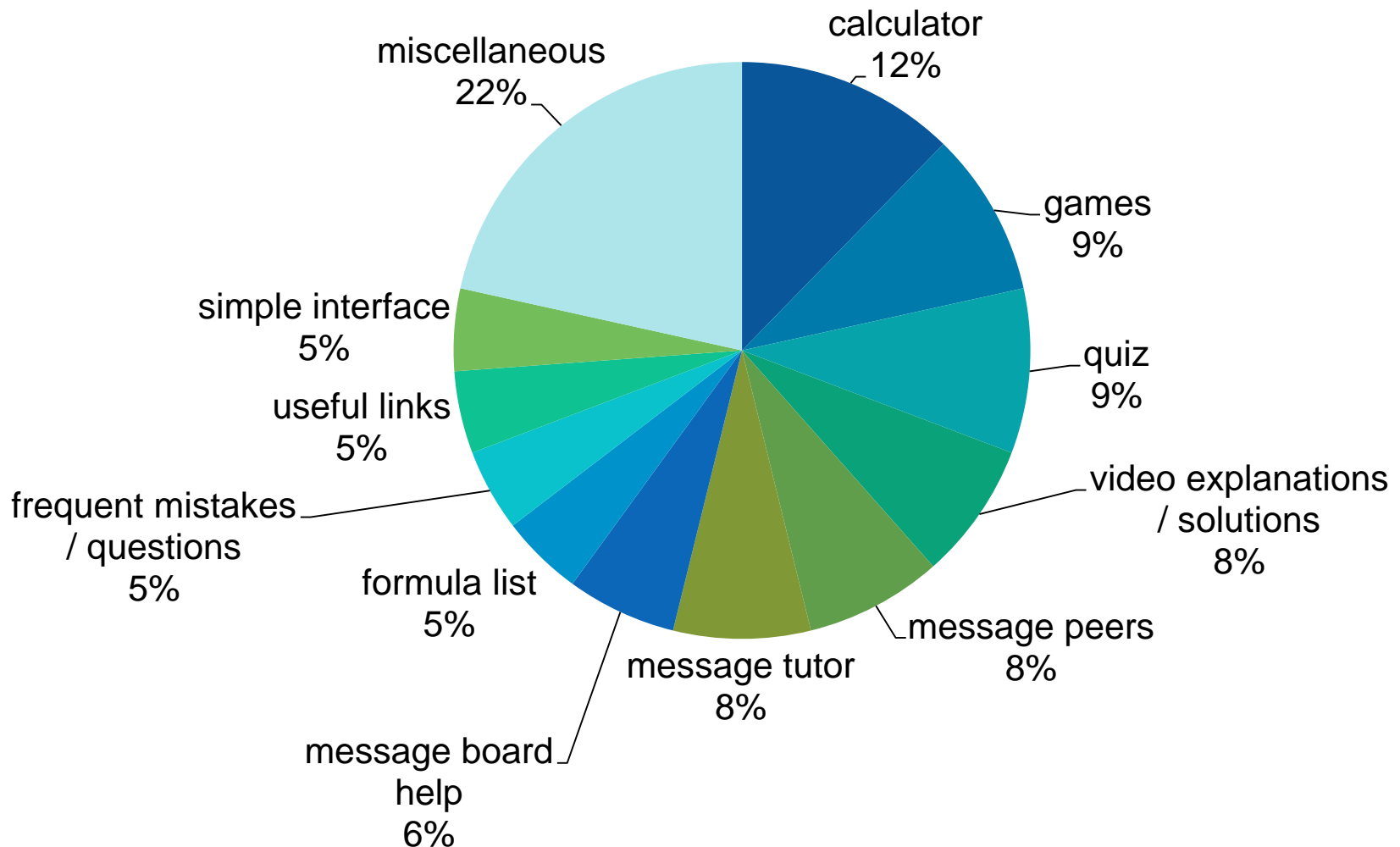
Smart device usage



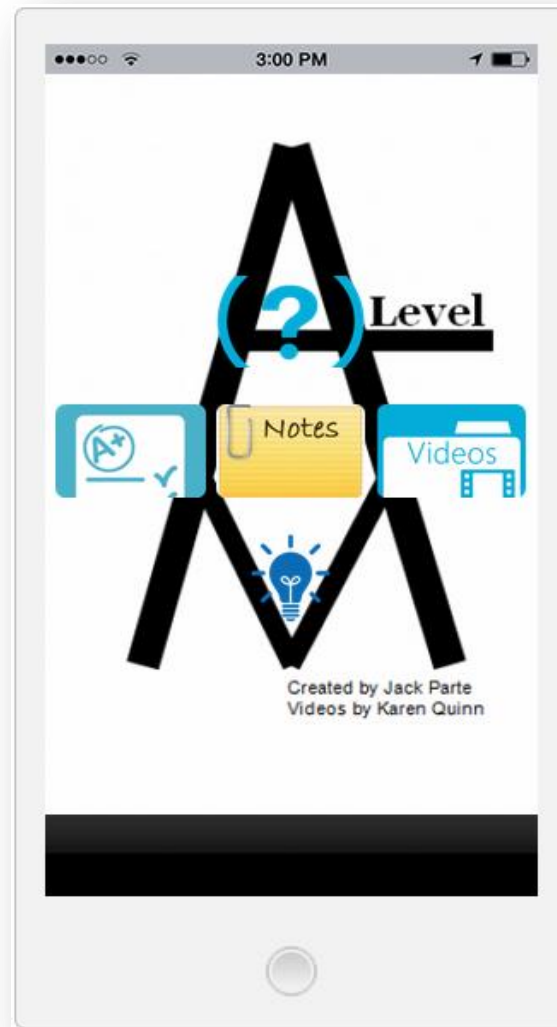
Preferred features for app



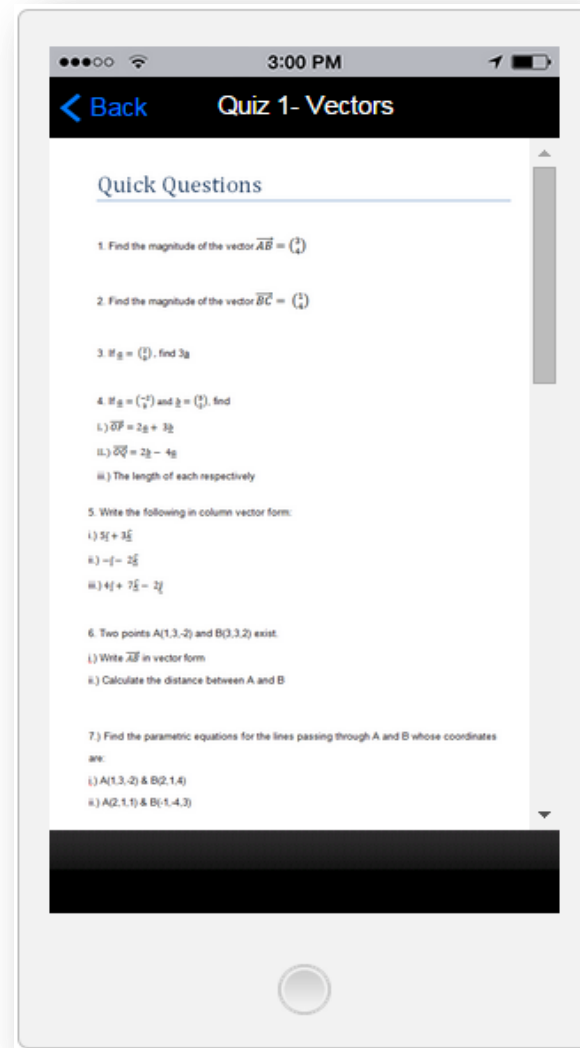
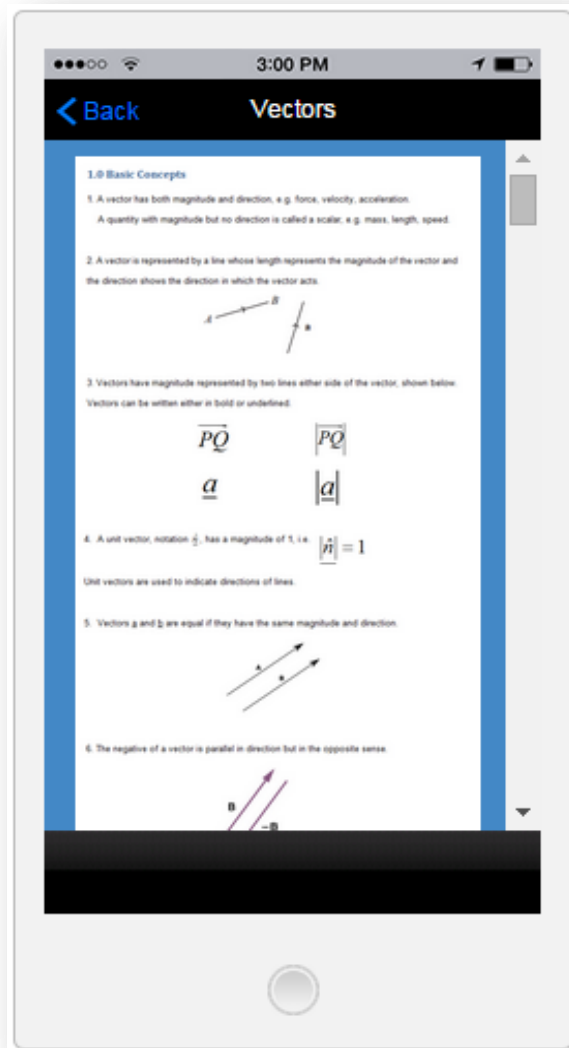
Preferred extra features



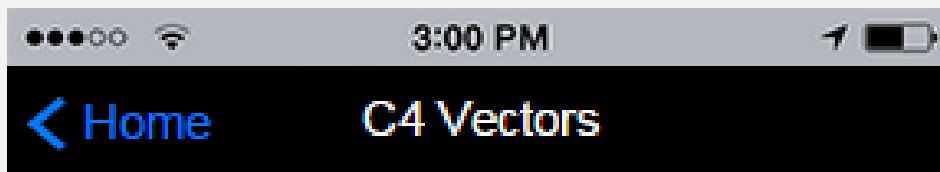
App development



Notes, quiz



Past exam papers, solutions



January 2006

The line l_1 is given by

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

The point P has position vector $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$

(i) Show that the point P lies on the line l_1

The point Q has position vector $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 8 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(ii) Find the equation of the line l_2 joining the points P and Q.

(iii) Find the acute angle between l_1 and l_2

3:00 PM

< Back

January

(i) $x: -1 = 3 - 2\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$

MW1

$y: 0 + 2 \times 1 = 2$

W2

$z: 5 + 2 \times (-5) = -5$

(ii) $\vec{PQ} = \mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 8 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

M1

W1

$l_2: \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

MW1

(iii) $l_1: \mathbf{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad l_2: \mathbf{d}_2 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -5$

MW1

M1

W1

$|\mathbf{d}_1| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (1)^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{30}$

MW1

$|\mathbf{d}_2| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (3)^2 + (2)^2} = \sqrt{14}$

W1

$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\mathbf{d}_1 \cdot \mathbf{d}_2}{|\mathbf{d}_1| |\mathbf{d}_2|}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-5}{\sqrt{30} \sqrt{14}}\right) = 104^\circ$

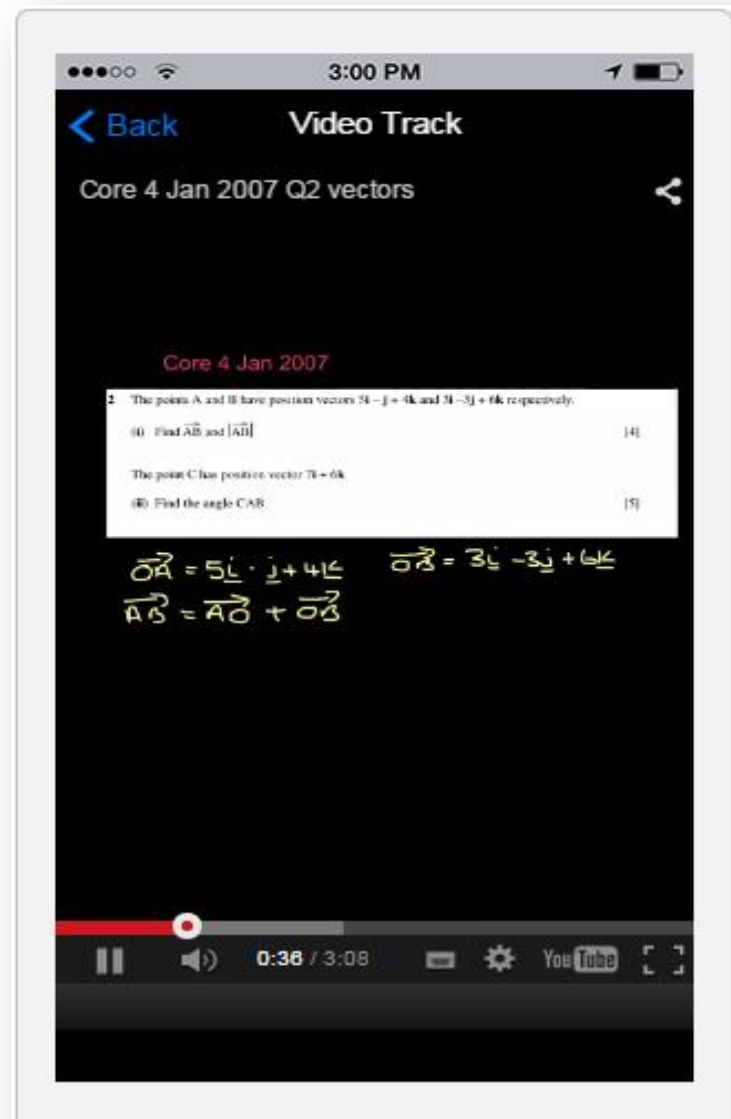
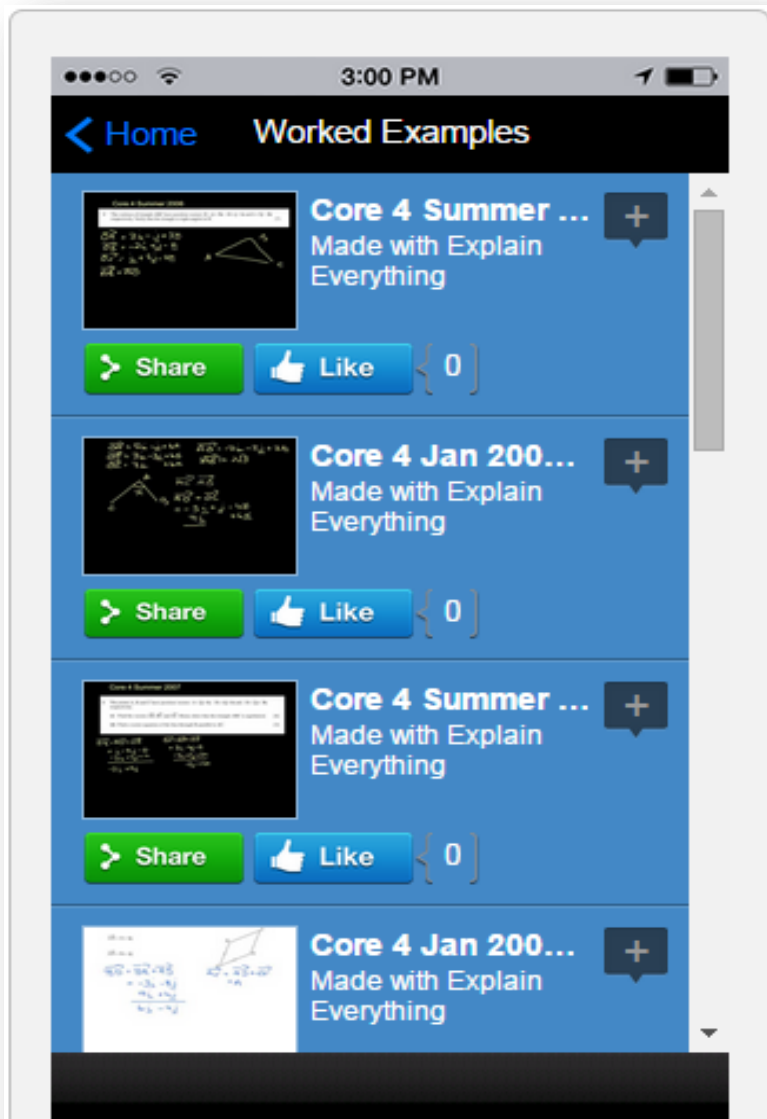
M1

W1

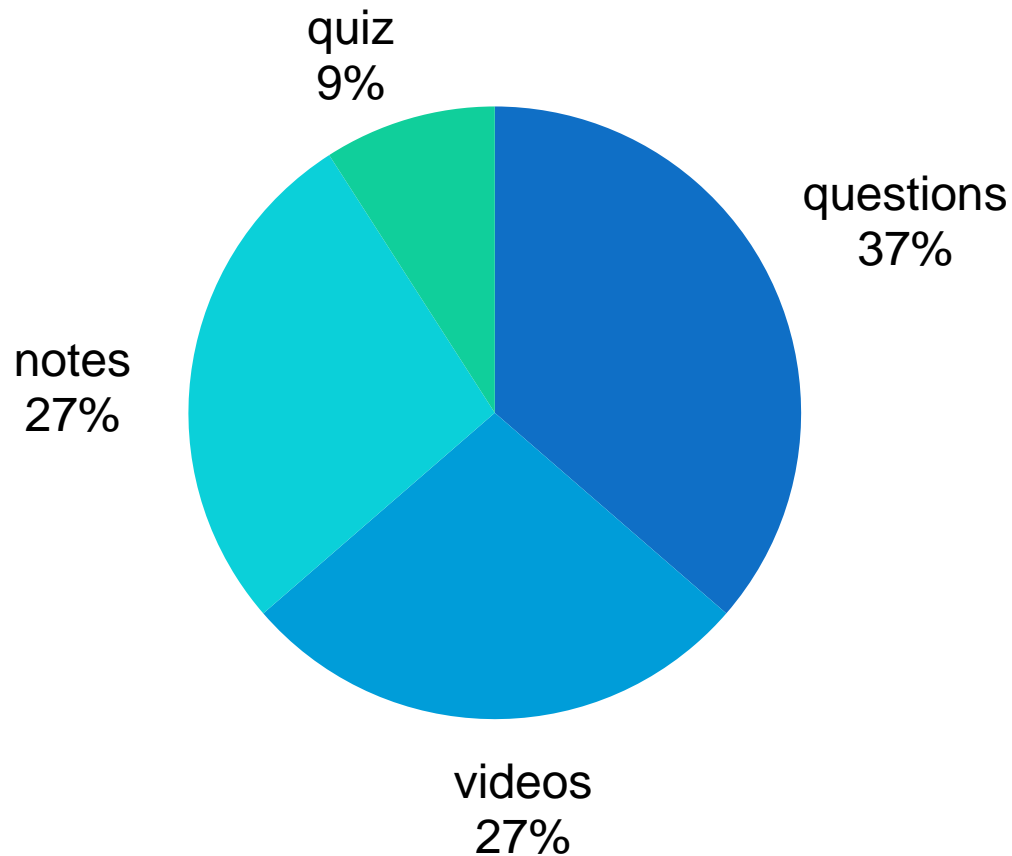
W1

Acute angle = 75.9°

Video solutions for past exams



User feedback – most useful features



Conclusions

- ✓ *Opportunity to incorporate smart devices in classroom*
- ✓ *Current market place for A-level maths apps is limited*
- ✓ *Variety of resources – notes, quiz, past papers, solutions, videos*
- ✓ *Supplementing the teaching*
- ? *What resources should be encouraged?*
- x *Limitations*