

T1 proof	T1 deduction	T1 counterexample
T1 contradiction	T2 completing the square	T2 discriminant
T2 function	T2 domain	T3 circle

T1 A specific example that shows a general claim is false.	T1 Proving a claim by logical steps from accepted facts.	T1 A logical argument establishing a result for every allowed case.
T2 The value $b^2 - 4ac$, which determines the nature of a quadratic equation's roots.	T2 Rewriting a quadratic expression as a squared linear expression plus or minus a constant.	T1 A proof method that assumes the statement is false and derives an impossibility.
T3 The set of points at a fixed distance r from its centre: $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$.	T2 The set of input values for which a function is defined.	T2 A mapping that assigns exactly one output to each allowed input.

T3 gradient	T3 tangent	T4 sequence
T4 arithmetic sequence	T4 geometric sequence	T4 recurrence relation
T4 periodic sequence	T5 trigonometry	T5 unit circle

T4 An ordered list of mathematical terms, indexed by their positions.	T3 A straight line that touches a curve at a point and has the same direction there.	T3 The change in the vertical coordinate divided by the change in the horizontal coordinate.
T4 A rule expressing later terms of a sequence using earlier terms.	T4 A sequence in which each term is obtained by multiplying the previous term by a fixed common ratio.	T4 A sequence whose consecutive terms differ by a constant amount.
T5 A circle with radius one, usually centred at the origin.	T5 The study of relationships involving angles, triangle sides and trigonometric functions.	T4 A sequence whose terms repeat after a fixed positive number of steps.

T5 radian	T5 sine rule	T5 cosine rule
T5 ambiguous case	T6 logarithm	T6 half-life
T7 differentiation	T7 derivative	T7 stationary point

T5 The rule relating a triangle's sides and an angle: one side squared equals the sum of the other two sides squared minus twice their product times the cosine of the included angle.	T5 The rule that each side of a triangle divided by the sine of its opposite angle has the same value.	T5 The angle subtended at a circle's centre by an arc equal in length to its radius.
T6 The time for the number of undecayed nuclei in a radioactive sample to halve.	T6 The exponent to which a specified base must be raised to produce a given positive number.	T5 A sine-rule situation where two sides and a non-included angle can allow two distinct triangles.
T7 A point on a differentiable curve where its derivative is zero.	T7 The instantaneous rate of change of a function with respect to its input.	T7 The process of finding a derivative, which describes a function's local rate of change.

T7 second derivative	T8 integration	T8 antiderivative
T8 definite integral	T8 Fundamental Theorem	T9 numerical method
T9 bisection	T9 iteration	T9 Newton–Raphson

T8 A function whose derivative equals a given function.	T8 Finding an integral, such as an antiderivative or the accumulated value over an interval.	T7 The derivative of a function's first derivative, describing how its gradient changes.
T9 A calculation procedure used to approximate a result, such as a root of an equation or a definite integral.	T8 The link between differentiation and integration: for a continuous integrand, differentiating its accumulation function returns that integrand.	T8 The limit of sums of function values multiplied by interval widths, representing signed area under a curve over an interval.
T9 A root-finding iteration using the tangent: subtract the function value divided by its derivative from the current estimate. The derivative must be nonzero; convergence is not guaranteed.	T9 Repeating a sequence of instructions or calculations.	T9 Halving a root bracket, keeping the half with a sign change.

T9 trapezium rule	T10 vector	T10 displacement
T10 scalar product	T11 sampling	T11 population
T11 sample	T11 sampling frame	T11 stratified sample

T10 The vector from an initial point to a final point, found by subtracting the initial position vector from the final position vector.	T10 A quantity represented by both magnitude and direction, or by an ordered set of components.	T9 A numerical method that approximates a definite integral by summing areas of trapezia beneath straight-line segments.
T11 The entire set of individuals, items or outcomes about which a statistical study seeks information.	T11 Selecting a subset of people or observations to obtain information about a wider population.	T10 The sum of the products of corresponding vector components, equal to the product of their magnitudes and the cosine of their angle.
T11 A sample selected randomly within population groups called strata; in proportional stratified sampling, each group receives a share matching its population size.	T11 The list or set of accessible units from which a sample is selected.	T11 A subset of a population selected for observation, measurement or analysis.

T11 bias	T12 data presentation	T12 frequency density
T12 box plot	T12 interquartile range	

T12 The frequency of a class divided by its class width, used as histogram height.	T12 Organising data in tables, graphs or summary displays so that patterns and comparisons can be interpreted.	T11 A systematic distortion caused by the way a sample is selected; increasing the sample size alone does not remove it.
	T12 The upper quartile minus the lower quartile, measuring the spread of the middle half of ordered data.	T12 A display of a distribution using its median and quartiles, with whiskers drawn according to a stated rule.