

T1 calculator	T1 sine rule	T1 cosine rule
T1 radian	T1 laws of indices	T1 surd
T1 rationalise the denominator	T1 quadratic function	T1 discriminant

T1 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.	T1 The rule that each side of a triangle divided by the sine of its opposite angle has the same value.	T1 A device for numerical calculation; the examination instructions determine permitted functions and required working.
T1 An expression involving a root that cannot be simplified to a rational number.	T1 Rules for combining powers, with domain conditions; for a positive base, multiplying adds exponents and raising a power multiplies them.	T1 The angle subtended at a circle's centre by an arc equal in length to its radius.
T1 The value $b^2 - 4ac$, which determines the nature of a quadratic equation's roots.	T1 A function $ax^2 + bx + c$ with $a \neq 0$, whose graph is a parabola.	T1 Rewrite a fraction so its denominator has no surd, by multiplying top and bottom by a suitable root or conjugate.

T1 completing the square	T1 simultaneous equations	T1 substitution
T1 inequality	T1 cubic	T1 reciprocal function
T1 asymptote	T1 transformation	T1 parallel

T1 Replacing a variable with a value or with another expression, including the u-substitution that reveals a quadratic form.	T1 Two or more equations whose unknowns must satisfy all the equations at the same time.	T1 Rewriting a quadratic expression as a squared linear expression plus or minus a constant.
T1 A function $y = a/x$ with a not zero and x not zero; its two branches approach the coordinate axes as asymptotes.	T1 A polynomial of degree three; its real graph can meet the x-axis at one, two or three distinct points, with a repeated root sometimes touching rather than crossing.	T1 A mathematical statement comparing expressions using relations such as less than or greater than.
T1 Describing lines in the same plane that never meet, however far extended.	T1 A rule or operation that maps an object, set of values or distribution to another form.	T1 A line that a curve approaches arbitrarily closely as its input or output tends to a particular limit.

T1 perpendicular	T1 ambiguous case	T1 arc length
T1 sector area	T1 derivative	T1 gradient of the tangent
T1 rate of change	T1 second derivative	T1 integration

T1 The distance along a curved part of a circle or another curve.	T1 The sine-rule situation where the same two sides and a non-included angle can produce two different triangles.	T1 Meeting at a right angle of 90 degrees.
T1 The slope of a tangent line to a curve at a point, equal to the derivative there when it exists.	T1 The instantaneous rate of change of a function with respect to its input.	T1 The area of a circle sector: $A = r^2\theta/2$ with θ in radians.
T1 Finding an integral, such as an antiderivative or the accumulated value over an interval.	T1 The derivative of a function's first derivative, describing how its gradient changes.	T1 The change in one quantity divided by the corresponding change in another.

T1 constant of integration	T2 laws of logarithms	T2 trigonometric identities
T2 definite integral	T2 proof	T2 proof by exhaustion
T2 disproof by counterexample	T2 factor theorem	T2 remainder theorem

T2 Equations true for every angle in their common domain, such as $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$.	T2 Rules for logarithms with one common base $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$ and positive arguments: products become sums, quotients differences, and powers multipliers.	T1 An arbitrary constant included in an indefinite integral to represent the family of antiderivatives.
T2 Proving a claim by checking every case of a finite complete list.	T2 A logical argument establishing a result for every allowed case.	T2 The limit of sums of function values multiplied by interval widths, representing signed area under a curve over an interval.
T2 The remainder of $P(x)$ on division by $(x - a)$ equals $P(a)$.	T2 A polynomial has a factor $x - a$ if and only if its value at a is zero.	T2 Refuting a universal claim with one valid failing case.

T2 algebraic division	T2 quotient	T2 chord
T2 tangent	T2 sequence	T2 arithmetic sequences
T2 geometric sequences	T2 increasing	T2 decreasing

T2 A line segment joining two points on a circle.	T2 The result of dividing one quantity or expression by another.	T2 Dividing a polynomial by a nonzero polynomial divisor to write it as divisor $\times$ quotient + remainder; a nonzero remainder has lower degree than the divisor.
T2 Sequences with a constant difference between terms: $u_n = a + (n-1)d$.	T2 An ordered list of terms following a rule.	T2 A straight line that touches a curve at a point and has the same direction there.
T2 Describing a function or sequence whose values fall as its input or index increases over a specified range.	T2 Describing a function or sequence whose values rise as its input or index increases over a specified range.	T2 Sequences with a constant ratio between terms: $u_n = ar^{n-1}$.

T2 periodic	T2 binomial expansion	T2 logarithm
T2 domain	T2 trigonometric equations	T2 stationary points
T2 maximum	T2 minimum	T2 area under the curve

T2 The exponent to which a specified base must be raised to produce a given positive number.	T2 The expression obtained by expanding a power of a sum of two terms.	T2 Repeating after a fixed interval, as a periodic sequence or function.
T2 Points where the derivative is zero; a sign-change test can identify extrema, while a zero second derivative makes the second-derivative test inconclusive.	T2 Equations containing trig functions, solved over a stated interval with all solutions listed.	T2 The set of input values for which a function is defined.
T2 The geometric area between a curve and the x-axis over an interval; integrate the absolute value, splitting at zeros where needed.	T2 A value at least as small as all other values in the specified domain, or in a neighbourhood for a local minimum.	T2 A value at least as large as all other values in the specified domain, or in a neighbourhood for a local maximum.

T2 trapezium rule	T3 function	T3 rational expression
T3 domain	T3 range	T3 composition
T3 inverse function	T3 modulus	T3 combined transformations

T3 A quotient of polynomials, defined where its denominator is nonzero.	T3 A mapping that assigns exactly one output to each allowed input.	T2 A numerical method that approximates a definite integral by summing areas of trapezia beneath straight-line segments.
T3 Combining functions by applying one function to the output of another.	T3 The set of output values actually attained by a function on its stated domain.	T3 The set of input values for which a function is defined.
T3 Applying several graph transformations in order, reading the factored form $a \cdot f(b(x-h))+k$.	T3 The non-negative magnitude of a number; for a real number, its distance from zero.	T3 A function that reverses another function's mapping on a domain where that mapping is one-to-one.

T3 reciprocal functions	T3 harmonic form	T3 asymptote
T3 restricted domain	T3 compound angle	T3 double angle
T3 model	T3 log plot	T3 initial value

T3 A line that a curve approaches arbitrarily closely as its input or output tends to a particular limit.	T3 Writing $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta$ as $R \cos(\theta - \alpha)$ with $R = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, giving the amplitude and phase.	T3 The functions $\sec \theta = 1/\cos \theta$, $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = 1/\sin \theta$ and $\cot \theta = \cos \theta / \sin \theta$, each on its defined domain.
T3 An angle equal to twice a given angle, often used in trigonometric identities.	T3 An angle written as a sum or difference, used in the addition formulae.	T3 The limited input set that makes a function one-to-one so its inverse exists.
T3 The given starting value that fixes the constant in a general solution.	T3 A graph of $\ln y$ against x (or $\ln x$), turning an exponential (or power) law into a straight line.	T3 A simplified representation of a system used to explain, analyse or predict its behaviour.

T3 long-run floor	T3 product rule	T3 quotient rule
T3 chain rule	T3 implicit differentiation	T3 recognition forms
T3 sign change	T3 iteration	T3 fixed point

T3 The differentiation rule for a ratio: the denominator times the numerator's derivative minus the numerator times the denominator's derivative, divided by the denominator squared.	T3 The differentiation rule for two multiplied functions: the first times the derivative of the second plus the second times the derivative of the first.	T3 The lower limiting value approached by the model under its stated conditions; in the cooling example, temperature approaches room temperature.
T3 Integrals done by spotting the reverse chain-rule pattern, such as $\int f'(x)/f(x) \, dx = \ln f(x) + C$.	T3 Differentiating an equation involving two variables while treating one variable as a function of the other.	T3 The rule for differentiating a composite function by multiplying the appropriate derivatives.
T3 A value left unchanged by an update rule: $x = g(x)$.	T3 Repeating a sequence of instructions or calculations.	T3 A change from a positive value to a negative value or from a negative value to a positive value.

T4 Proof by contradiction	T4 irrational	T4 Decompose
T4 partial fractions	T4 repeated factor	T4 Improper fractions
T4 Parametric equations	T4 Cartesian	T4 rational

T4 Write a rational expression as partial fractions with simpler denominators.	T4 Not expressible as a ratio of integers, such as $\sqrt{2}$ or π.	T4 Assuming the negation and deriving an impossibility, as in proving $\sqrt{2}$ irrational.
T4 Rational expressions whose numerator degree is at least the denominator's, requiring division before decomposition.	T4 A denominator factor appearing more than once, needing a partial-fraction term for each power.	T4 Simpler rational expressions whose sum equals a given rational expression.
T4 Expressible as a ratio of integers, with a terminating or recurring decimal.	T4 Using x, y (and z) coordinates, as distinct from parametric or polar forms.	T4 Equations expressing coordinates or variables in terms of one or more common parameters.

T4 Implicit differentiation	T4 separable	T4 particular solution
T4 Connected rates of change	T4 Substitution	T4 Integration by parts
T4 volume of revolution	T4 vector	T4 magnitude

T4 A specific solution of an equation, often one selected by initial or boundary conditions.	T4 Describes a differential equation whose variables can be gathered on opposite sides for integration.	T4 Differentiating an equation involving two variables while treating one variable as a function of the other.
T4 An integration method derived from the product rule, transferring differentiation from one factor to another.	T4 Meaning pending review.	T4 Rates linked by a relation between changing quantities: $dy/dt = (dy/dx)(dx/dt)$.
T4 The size or numerical value of a quantity.	T4 A quantity represented by both magnitude and direction, or by an ordered set of components.	T4 The volume of a solid formed by rotating a plane region around an axis.

T4 unit vector	T4 parallel	T4 scalar product
T4 position vector	T5 complex number	T5 real part
T5 imaginary part	T5 conjugate	T5 modulus

T4 The sum of the products of corresponding vector components, equal to the product of their magnitudes and the cosine of their angle.	T4 Describing lines in the same plane that never meet, however far extended.	T4 A vector whose magnitude is one.
T5 The real-number component a of a complex number written as a plus bi.	T5 A number expressible as a real part plus an imaginary part, using i with i squared equal to minus one.	T4 The vector from the origin to a point, locating the point.
T5 The non-negative magnitude of a number; for a real number, its distance from zero.	T5 Meaning pending review.	T5 The real coefficient of i in a complex number written as a plus bi.

T5 argument	T5 Argand diagram	T5 interval bisection
T5 linear interpolation	T5 Newton–Raphson method	T5 parabola
T5 rectangular hyperbola	T5 focus	T5 directrix

T5 Meaning pending review.	T5 Meaning pending review.	T5 An angle describing the direction of a nonzero complex number from the positive real axis in the complex plane.
T5 The curve formed by points equally distant from a fixed point and a fixed straight line.	T5 Meaning pending review.	T5 Meaning pending review.
T5 Meaning pending review.	T5 Meaning pending review.	T5 Meaning pending review.

T5 singular	T5 area scale factor	T5 Induction
T6 method of differences	T6 partial fractions	T6 Euler's relation
T6 de Moivre's theorem	T6 locus	T6 perpendicular bisector

T5 Meaning pending review.	T5 The ratio of corresponding areas of similar shapes, equal to the square of their length scale factor.	T5 Meaning pending review.
T6 Meaning pending review.	T6 Simpler rational expressions whose sum equals a given rational expression.	T6 Meaning pending review.
T6 A line that crosses a line segment at its midpoint and at a right angle.	T6 The set of points satisfying a specified geometric condition.	T6 Meaning pending review.

T6 Möbius transformation	T6 integrating factor	T6 complementary function
T6 particular integral	T6 auxiliary equation	T6 Maclaurin series
T6 Taylor series	T6 polar coordinates	T6 initial line

T6 The general solution of the homogeneous differential equation associated with a linear nonhomogeneous differential equation.	T6 A factor used to multiply a differential equation so that an expression becomes a complete derivative and can be integrated.	T6 Meaning pending review.
T6 A Taylor series centred at zero, whose coefficients are determined by the function's derivatives at zero.	T6 For a linear differential equation with constant coefficients, the polynomial equation obtained by substituting an exponential trial solution.	T6 One specific solution of a nonhomogeneous linear differential equation, added to the complementary function to obtain the general solution.
T6 Meaning pending review.	T6 Coordinates specifying a point by its distance from an origin and its angle from a reference direction.	T6 Meaning pending review.

T6 cardioid	T6 lemniscate	T7 hyperbolic functions
T7 catenary	T7 asymptote	T7 ellipse
T7 hyperbola	T7 eccentricity	T7 focus

T7 Meaning pending review.	T6 Meaning pending review.	T6 Meaning pending review.
T7 Meaning pending review.	T7 A line that a curve approaches arbitrarily closely as its input or output tends to a particular limit.	T7 Meaning pending review.
T7 Meaning pending review.	T7 Meaning pending review.	T7 A curve whose points have a constant absolute difference between their distances from two fixed points.

T7	T7	T7
directrix	reduction formula	arc length
T7	T7	T7
surface of revolution	vector product	scalar triple product
T7	T7	T7
skew lines	eigenvalue	eigenvector

T7 The distance along a curved part of a circle or another curve.	T7 A recurrence relating an integral with one index or power to integrals with smaller indices or powers.	T7 Meaning pending review.
T7 Meaning pending review.	T7 The cross product of two three-dimensional vectors, perpendicular to both with magnitude equal to their magnitudes times the sine of the angle between them.	T7 Meaning pending review.
T7 A nonzero vector that a linear transformation maps to a scalar multiple of itself.	T7 Meaning pending review.	T7 Meaning pending review.

T7 diagonalise	T7 singular

T7 Meaning pending review.	T7 Meaning pending review.