T1 standard form	T1 exponent	T1 logarithm
T1 natural logarithm	T1 change of base	T1 sequence
T1 arithmetic sequence	T1 common difference	T1 series

T1 The exponent to which a specified base must be raised to produce a given positive number.	T1 A value indicating the power to which a base is raised.	T1 A number written as a $\times$ 10^k, where $1 \leq$ a $<$ 10 and k is an integer.
T1 An ordered list of numbers, called terms, following a rule.	T1 The rule log_a x = log_b x $\div$ log_b a, used to find a logarithm in any base.	T1 The logarithm to base e, the inverse of the exponential function with base e.
T1 A sum of the terms of a sequence, which may contain finitely or infinitely many terms.	T1 The constant amount added to each term to obtain the next term in an arithmetic sequence.	T1 A sequence whose consecutive terms differ by a constant amount.

T1 sigma notation	T1 geometric sequence	T1 common ratio
T1 converge	T1 compound interest	T1 depreciation
T1 binomial theorem	T1 binomial coefficient	T1 Pascal's triangle

T1 The factor multiplying each term to obtain the next term in a geometric sequence.	T1 A sequence in which each term is obtained by multiplying the previous term by a fixed common ratio.	T1 A short way to write a sum using the Greek letter sigma, with the first and last values of the counter below and above it.
T1 A reduction in the value of an asset over time, often modelled as a percentage decrease.	T1 Interest calculated on the original principal together with previously accumulated interest.	T1 To approach a definite limiting value or object as a sequence, process or series progresses.
T1 A triangle of numbers in which each number is the sum of the two above it; row n gives the coefficients of (a + b)^n.	T1 The number of ways to choose a specified number of items from a set, also appearing in a binomial expansion.	T1 The rule that gives every term in the expansion of (a + b)^n using binomial coefficients.

T1 proof	T2 function	T2 gradient
T2 domain	T2 range	T2 composite function
T2 inverse function	T2 quadratic function	T2 vertex

T2 The change in the vertical coordinate divided by the change in the horizontal coordinate.	T2 A mapping that assigns exactly one output to each allowed input.	T1 A logical argument showing that a statement is true in every case.
T2 A function formed by applying one function to the output of another.	T2 The set of output values actually attained by a function on its stated domain.	T2 The set of input values for which a function is defined.
T2 A corner or meeting point of edges, a turning point of a parabola, or a node in a graph, depending on the context.	T2 A function of the form ax^2 + bx + c with a not zero, whose graph is a parabola.	T2 A function that reverses another function's mapping on a domain where that mapping is one-to-one.

T2 discriminant	T2 asymptote	T2 exponential function
T2 logarithm	T3 midpoint	T3 slant height
T3 pyramid	T3 cone	T3 sphere

T2 A function in which the variable appears in an exponent, such as a fixed positive base raised to that variable.	T2 A line that a curve approaches arbitrarily closely as its input or output tends to a particular limit.	T2 The value b squared minus 4ac, which determines the nature of a quadratic equation's roots.
T3 The distance from the apex of a cone or pyramid down its sloping surface to the edge of the base.	T3 The point halfway between the endpoints of a line segment.	T2 The exponent to which a specified base must be raised to produce a given positive number.
T3 A three-dimensional shape whose surface points are all the same distance from its centre.	T3 A solid with a circular base and a curved surface that narrows to a vertex.	T3 A solid with a polygon base and triangular faces that meet at a single point, the apex.

T3 hemisphere	T3 space diagonal	T3 hypotenuse
T3 angle of elevation	T3 angle of depression	T3 bearing
T3 sine rule	T3 cosine rule	T3 radian

T3 The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.	T3 A line joining two corners of a solid that passes through its inside, not along a face.	T3 One half of a sphere.
T3 A direction measured as an angle clockwise from north, usually written with three digits.	T3 The angle measured downwards from a horizontal line to the line of sight to an object.	T3 The angle measured upwards from a horizontal line to the line of sight to an object.
T3 The angle subtended at a circle's centre by an arc equal in length to its radius.	T3 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.	T3 The rule that each side of a triangle divided by the sine of its opposite angle has the same value.

T3 sector	T3 segment	T3 unit circle
T3 identity	T3 double angle identity	T3 period
T3 amplitude	T3 principal axis	T3 principal value

T3 A circle with radius one, usually centred at the origin.	T3 A region of a circle bounded by a chord and the arc joining its endpoints.	T3 A region of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between them.
T3 The time taken for one complete oscillation or cycle.	T3 An identity giving sin 2x, cos 2x or tan 2x in terms of the functions of x.	T3 An equation that is true for every allowed value of its variables.
T3 The single value an inverse trigonometric function gives, from its restricted range; other solutions come from symmetry.	T3 The horizontal line midway between the maximum and minimum of a periodic graph.	T3 The maximum displacement from an equilibrium position.

T4 population	T4 sample	T4 discrete data
T4 continuous data	T4 outlier	T4 mean
T4 median	T4 mode	T4 quartile

T4 Data that can take only separate values, such as counts.	T4 A subset of a population selected for observation, measurement or analysis.	T4 The entire set of individuals, items or outcomes about which a statistical study seeks information.
T4 The sum of a set of values divided by the number of values.	T4 An observation unusually far from the rest of the data or from the pattern expected under a model.	T4 Data that can take any value in a range, such as height or time.
T4 One of the three boundary values that divide ordered data into four parts of approximately equal size.	T4 The value or category occurring most frequently in a data set.	T4 The middle value when data are arranged in order, or the mean of the two middle values for an even number of observations.

T4 interquartile range	T4 standard deviation	T4 variance
T4 cumulative frequency	T4 box plot	T4 scatter diagram
T4 correlation coefficient	T4 regression line	T4 interpolation

T4 A measure of spread based on the squared deviations of values from their mean.	T4 A measure of spread equal to the square root of the variance.	T4 The upper quartile minus the lower quartile, measuring the spread of the middle half of ordered data.
T4 A graph of paired data plotted as points to show any relationship between two variables.	T4 A display of a distribution using its median and quartiles, with whiskers drawn according to a stated rule.	T4 The running total of frequencies up to each class boundary.
T4 Predicting a value within the range of the data used to make a model.	T4 The line of best fit found by least squares, used to predict one variable from another.	T4 A number r from -1 to 1 measuring the strength and direction of a linear relationship.

T4 extrapolation	T4 probability	T4 sample space
T4 mutually exclusive	T4 conditional probability	T4 independent
T4 tree diagram	T4 discrete random variable	T4 expected value

T4 The set of all possible outcomes of a random experiment.	T4 A numerical measure of how likely an event is, ranging from zero to one.	T4 Estimating a value outside the range of observed data by extending a pattern or model.
T4 Describing quantities, events or choices that do not depend on one another in the relationship being considered.	T4 The probability of an event given that another event has occurred.	T4 Describing events that cannot occur together in the same trial.
T4 The probability-weighted mean of the possible values of a random variable.	T4 A variable whose separate possible values each have a probability.	T4 A branching diagram showing possible stages, outcomes or classifications and their relationships.

T4 normal distribution	T4 standardised value	T5 secant
T5 tangent	T5 derivative	T5 normal
T5 chain rule	T5 product rule	T5 quotient rule

T5 A straight line passing through two distinct points on a curve.	T4 The number of standard deviations a value lies from the mean, z = (x - mean)/standard deviation.	T4 A continuous, symmetric bell-shaped probability distribution specified by its mean and standard deviation.
T5 A line perpendicular to a surface at a given point.	T5 The instantaneous rate of change of a function with respect to its input.	T5 A straight line that touches a curve at a point and has the same direction there.
T5 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.	T5 The differentiation rule for two multiplied functions: the first times the derivative of the second plus the second times the derivative of the first.	T5 The rule for differentiating a composite function by multiplying the appropriate derivatives.

T5 second derivative	T5 stationary point	T5 point of inflection
T5 displacement	T5 velocity	T5 integration
T5 indefinite integral	T5 definite integral	T6 mathematical exploration

T5 A point on a curve where its concavity changes.	T5 A point on a differentiable curve where its derivative is zero.	T5 The derivative of a function's first derivative, describing how its gradient changes.
T5 Finding an integral, such as an antiderivative or the accumulated value over an interval.	T5 The rate of change of displacement.	T5 The straight-line change in position, including direction.
T6 The IB mathematics internal assessment: a written investigation of about 12 to 20 pages on a topic the student chooses.	T5 The limit of sums of function values multiplied by interval widths, representing signed area under a curve over an interval.	T5 The family of antiderivatives of a function, usually expressed with an arbitrary constant.

T6 internal assessment	T6 moderation	T6 presentation
T6 mathematical communication	T6 personal engagement	T6 reflection
T6 use of mathematics	T6 research question	T6 proposal

T6 Exploration criterion A: how well the work is organised, coherent and concise.	T6 The IB's check of a sample of a school's internal assessment marking, which can raise or lower the marks.	T6 Coursework marked by the student's own teacher, with a sample checked by the IB.
T6 Careful consideration of an experience or action to understand it and improve future decisions.	T6 Exploration criterion C: evidence of the student's own thinking, decisions and approach.	T6 Exploration criterion B: correct notation, symbols and terms, defined variables and labelled graphs and tables.
T6 A short plan of an investigation: its aim, question, methods and sources, agreed before the work starts.	T6 The specific question an investigation is designed to answer.	T6 Exploration criterion E: relevant, correct mathematics at the level of the course, used with understanding.

T6 regression line	T6 residual	T6 assumption

T6 A statement accepted as a starting point for reasoning, analysis or a model.	T6 An observed value minus the value predicted by a model.	T6 The line of best fit found by least squares, used to predict one variable from another.