T1 sequence	T1 arithmetic sequence	T1 common difference
T1 series	T1 geometric sequence	T1 common ratio
T1 assumption	T1 compound interest	T1 depreciation

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 An ordered list of numbers, called terms, following a rule.
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 sum of the terms of a sequence, which may contain finitely or infinitely many terms.
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 A statement accepted as a starting point for reasoning, analysis or a model.

T1 inflation	T1 amortised	T1 annuity
T1 standard form	T1 significant figure	T1 lower bound
T1 upper bound	T1 logarithm	T1 natural logarithm

T1 In financial mathematics, a series of equal payments made at regular time intervals.	T1 Paid off gradually by equal regular payments that cover the interest and part of the loan.	T1 A sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services.
T1 A value less than or equal to every value in a set or permitted range.	T1 The meaningful digits in a measured or rounded number, beginning with its first non-zero digit.	T1 A number written as a $\times$ 10^k, where $1 \leq a < 10$ and k is an integer.
T1 The logarithm to base e, the inverse of the exponential function with base e.	T1 The exponent to which a specified base must be raised to produce a given positive number.	T1 A value that is greater than or equal to every value in the set being considered.

T2 model	T2 gradient	T2 parallel
T2 perpendicular	T2 linear model	T2 function
T2 domain	T2 range	T2 inverse function

T2 Describing lines in the same plane that never meet, however far extended.	T2 The change in the vertical coordinate divided by the change in the horizontal coordinate.	T2 A simplified representation of a system used to explain, analyse or predict its behaviour.
T2 A mapping that assigns exactly one output to each allowed input.	T2 A model that describes a relationship using a linear equation.	T2 Meeting at a right angle of 90 degrees.
T2 A function that reverses another function's mapping on a domain where that mapping is one-to-one.	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 zero	T2 asymptote	T2 quadratic model
T2 axis of symmetry	T2 exponential model	T2 directly proportional
T2 inversely proportional	T2 sinusoidal model	T2 period

T2 A model that describes a relationship using a polynomial of degree two.	T2 A line that a curve approaches arbitrarily closely as its input or output tends to a particular limit.	T2 An input value at which a function's output equals zero.
T2 Describes two quantities whose ratio is constant, so when one doubles the other doubles.	T2 A model in which equal input increments multiply the output by a constant factor.	T2 The vertical line that divides a parabola into two mirror-image halves, through its turning point.
T2 The time taken for one complete oscillation or cycle.	T2 A model of the form $y = a \sin(bx) + d$ or $y = a \cos(bx) + d$, for quantities that repeat regularly.	T2 Describes two quantities whose product is constant, so when one doubles the other halves.

T2 amplitude	T2 principal axis	T2 assumption
T2 interpolation	T2 extrapolation	T3 midpoint
T3 slant height	T3 pyramid	T3 cone

T2 A statement accepted as a starting point for reasoning, analysis or a model.	T2 The horizontal centre line y = d about which a sinusoidal graph goes up and down.	T2 The maximum displacement from an equilibrium position.
T3 The point halfway between the endpoints of a line segment.	T2 Estimating a value outside the range of observed data by extending a pattern or model.	T2 Estimating a value inside the range of the data used to build the model.
T3 A solid with a circular base and a curved surface that narrows to a vertex.	T3 A solid with a flat base and triangular faces that meet at one point, the apex.	T3 The distance from the tip of a cone to the edge of its base, measured along the curved surface.

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

T3 A line joining two opposite corners of a cuboid that passes through its inside.	T3 One half of a sphere.	T3 A three-dimensional shape whose surface points are all the same distance from its centre.
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 side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.
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 A direction measured as an angle clockwise from north, usually written with three digits.

T3 arc	T3 sector	T3 perpendicular bisector
T3 Voronoi diagram	T3 site	T3 cell
T3 edge	T3 vertex	T3 nearest neighbour interpolation

T3 A line that crosses a line segment at its midpoint and at a right angle.	T3 A region of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between them.	T3 A continuous portion of a curved line, such as part of a circle's circumference.
T3 The region of a Voronoi diagram that contains all the points nearest to one site.	T3 One of the given points, such as a school or a weather station, around which a Voronoi diagram is drawn.	T3 A map divided into cells, each holding the points closer to one site than to any other site.
T3 Estimating a value at a point by using the value at the nearest site, the site of the cell containing the point.	T3 A corner or meeting point of edges, a turning point of a parabola, or a node in a graph, depending on the context.	T3 Connections between vertices in a graph, or boundary segments of a geometric shape.

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 heights or times.
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 cumulative frequency
T4 box plot	T4 scatter diagram	T4 regression line
T4 interpolation	T4 extrapolation	T4 Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

T4 The running total of the frequencies up to the end of each class.	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 The line of best fit found by least squares, used to predict one variable from the other.	T4 A graph of paired data plotted as points, used to see whether two variables are related.	T4 A display of a distribution using its median and quartiles, with whiskers drawn according to a stated rule.
T4 A measure from -1 to 1 of how well two variables are related by a monotonic pattern, found by applying Pearson's coefficient to their ranks.	T4 Estimating a value outside the range of observed data by extending a pattern or model.	T4 Estimating a value inside the range of the data used to build the model.

T4 probability	T4 sample space	T4 mutually exclusive
T4 independent	T4 tree diagram	T4 discrete random variable
T4 expected value	T4 normal distribution	T4 null hypothesis

T4 Describing events that cannot occur together in the same trial.	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 A variable that takes separate values, each with a probability, where the probabilities add to 1.	T4 A branching diagram showing possible stages, outcomes or classifications and their relationships.	T4 Describing quantities, events or choices that do not depend on one another in the relationship being considered.
T4 The default claim about a population parameter that a statistical test assesses against an alternative.	T4 A continuous, symmetric bell-shaped probability distribution specified by its mean and standard deviation.	T4 The probability-weighted mean of the possible values of a random variable.

T4 alternative hypothesis	T4 significance level	T4 chi-squared test
T4 contingency table	T4 degrees of freedom	T4 critical value
T4 goodness of fit test	T4 one-tailed	T4 two-tailed

T4 A statistical test that compares observed frequencies with frequencies expected under a null hypothesis.	T4 The chosen probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis in a statistical test.	T4 The statistical claim considered against the null hypothesis, specifying a difference, effect or relationship.
T4 The boundary value of a test statistic beyond which the null hypothesis is rejected.	T4 The number of independent values free to vary after relevant constraints have been imposed.	T4 A table showing frequencies for combinations of categories of two variables.
T4 Describes a test whose alternative hypothesis says the parameter is different from the null value, in either direction.	T4 Describes a test whose alternative hypothesis says the parameter is greater, or less, than the null value, in one direction only.	T4 A chi-squared test of whether observed frequencies fit a given distribution.

T5 secant	T5 tangent	T5 derivative
T5 increasing	T5 decreasing	T5 normal
T5 stationary point	T5 local maximum	T5 local minimum

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 A straight line passing through two distinct points on a curve.
T5 A line perpendicular to a surface at a given point.	T5 Describing a function or sequence whose values fall as its input or index increases over a specified range.	T5 Describing a function or sequence whose values rise as its input or index increases over a specified range.
T5 A point where a curve is lower than at all nearby points; the gradient changes from negative to positive there.	T5 A point where a curve is higher than at all nearby points; the gradient changes from positive to negative there.	T5 A point on a differentiable curve where its derivative is zero.

T5 integration	T5 constant of integration	T5 definite integral
T6 mathematical exploration	T6 internal assessment	T6 moderation
T6 presentation	T6 mathematical communication	T6 personal engagement

T5 The limit of sums of function values multiplied by interval widths, representing signed area under a curve over an interval.	T5 An arbitrary constant included in an indefinite integral to represent the family of antiderivatives.	T5 Finding an integral, such as an antiderivative or the accumulated value over an interval.
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 The IB mathematics internal assessment: a written investigation of about 12 to 20 pages on a topic the student chooses.
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 Exploration criterion A: how well the work is organised, coherent and concise.

T6 reflection	T6 use of mathematics	T6 research question
T6 primary data	T6 secondary data	T6 regression line
T6 residual	T6 assumption	

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 Careful consideration of an experience or action to understand it and improve future decisions.
T6 The line of best fit found by least squares, used to predict one variable from the other.	T6 Data collected by someone else, such as a published data set, which must be cited and checked for reliability.	T6 Data that you collect yourself, for example by measuring or by a survey you design.
	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.