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International Baccalaureate
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AE TEACHING

Diploma Programme

Mathematics: analysis and approaches formula booklet

For use during the course and in the examinations
First examinations 2021

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Contents

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Prior learning – SL and HL

Area of a parallelogram	$A = bh$, where b is the base, h is the height
Area of a triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}(bh)$, where b is the base, h is the height
Area of a trapezoid	$A = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$, where a and b are the parallel sides, h is the height
Area of a circle	$A = \pi r^2$, where r is the radius
Circumference of a circle	$C = 2\pi r$, where r is the radius
Volume of a cuboid	$V = lwh$, where l is the length, w is the width, h is the height
Volume of a cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius, h is the height
Volume of a prism	$V = Ah$, where A is the area of cross-section, h is the height
Area of the curved surface of a cylinder	$A = 2\pi rh$, where r is the radius, h is the height
Distance between two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2)	$d = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$
Coordinates of the midpoint of a line segment with endpoints (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2)	$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

Topic 1: Number and algebra – SL and HL

SL 1.2	The nth term of an arithmetic sequence The sum of n terms of an arithmetic sequence	$u_n = u_1 + (n-1)d$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}\left(2u_1 + (n-1)d\right)$; $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(u_1 + u_n)$
SL 1.3	The nth term of a geometric sequence The sum of n terms of a finite geometric sequence	$u_n = u_1 r^{n-1}$ $S_n = \frac{u_1(r^n - 1)}{r-1} = \frac{u_1(1-r^n)}{1-r}, \; r \neq 1$
SL 1.4	Compound interest	$FV = PV \times \left(1 + \frac{r}{100k}\right)^{kn}$, where FV is the future value, PV is the present value, n is the number of years, k is the number of compounding periods per year, r% is the nominal annual rate of interest
SL 1.5	Exponents and logarithms	$a^x = b \Leftrightarrow x = \log_a b$, where $a > 0, b > 0, a \neq 1$
SL 1.7	Exponents and logarithms	$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$ $\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$ $\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$ $\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$
SL 1.8	The sum of an infinite geometric sequence	$S_\infty = \frac{u_1}{1-r}, \; \lvert r \rvert < 1$
SL 1.9	Binomial theorem	$(a+b)^n = a^n + {}^n\mathrm{C}_1 \, a^{n-1}b + \ldots + {}^n\mathrm{C}_r \, a^{n-r}b^r + \ldots + b^n$ ${}^n\mathrm{C}_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Topic 1: Number and algebra – HL only

AHL 1.10	Combinations	${}^{n}\mathrm{C}_{r} = \dfrac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$
	Permutations	${}^{n}\mathrm{P}_{r} = \dfrac{n!}{(n-r)!}$
AHL 1.12	Complex numbers	$z = a + b\mathrm{i}$
AHL 1.13	Modulus-argument (polar) and exponential (Euler) form	$z = r(\cos\theta + \mathrm{i}\sin\theta) = r\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta} = r\,\mathrm{cis}\,\theta$
AHL 1.14	De Moivre's theorem	$\left[r(\cos\theta + \mathrm{i}\sin\theta)\right]^{n} = r^{n}(\cos n\theta + \mathrm{i}\sin n\theta) = r^{n}\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}n\theta} = r^{n}\,\mathrm{cis}\,n\theta$

Topic 2: Functions – SL and HL

SL 2.1	Equations of a straight line	$y = mx + c$; $ax + by + d = 0$; $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
	Gradient formula	$m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
SL 2.6	Axis of symmetry of the graph of a quadratic function	$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow$ axis of symmetry is $x = -\dfrac{b}{2a}$
SL 2.7	Solutions of a quadratic equation	$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$, $a \neq 0$
	Discriminant	$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$
SL 2.9	Exponential and logarithmic functions	$a^x = e^{x \ln a}$; $\log_a a^x = x = a^{\log_a x}$ where $a, x > 0, a \neq 1$

Topic 2: Functions – HL only

AHL 2.12	Sum and product of the roots of polynomial equations of the form $\sum_{r=0}^{n} a_r x^r = 0$	Sum is $\dfrac{-a_{n-1}}{a_n}$; product is $\dfrac{(-1)^n a_0}{a_n}$

Topic 3: Geometry and trigonometry – SL and HL

SL 3.1	Distance between two points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2)	$d = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$
	Coordinates of the midpoint of a line segment with endpoints (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2)	$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}, \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2}\right)$
	Volume of a right-pyramid	$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$, where A is the area of the base, h is the height
	Volume of a right cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius, h is the height
	Area of the curved surface of a cone	$A = \pi r l$, where r is the radius, l is the slant height
	Volume of a sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, where r is the radius
	Surface area of a sphere	$A = 4\pi r^2$, where r is the radius
SL 3.2	Sine rule	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
	Cosine rule	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$; $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$
	Area of a triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$
SL 3.4	Length of an arc	$l = r\theta$, where r is the radius, θ is the angle measured in radians
	Area of a sector	$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$, where r is the radius, θ is the angle measured in radians

SL 3.5	Identity for $\tan\theta$	$\tan\theta = \dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$
SL 3.6	Pythagorean identity Double angle identities	$\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$ $\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$ $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta$

Topic 3: Geometry and trigonometry – HL only

AHL 3.9	Reciprocal trigonometric identities Pythagorean identities	$\sec\theta = \dfrac{1}{\cos\theta}$ $\operatorname{cosec}\theta = \dfrac{1}{\sin\theta}$ $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$ $1 + \cot^2\theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$
AHL 3.10	Compound angle identities Double angle identity for tan	$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A\cos B \pm \cos A\sin B$ $\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A\cos B \mp \sin A\sin B$ $\tan(A \pm B) = \dfrac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A\tan B}$ $\tan 2\theta = \dfrac{2\tan\theta}{1 - \tan^2\theta}$
AHL 3.12	Magnitude of a vector	$\lvert \boldsymbol{v} \rvert = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$, where $\boldsymbol{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}$

AHL 3.13	Scalar product	$\boldsymbol{v}\cdot\boldsymbol{w} = v_1w_1 + v_2w_2 + v_3w_3$, where $\boldsymbol{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\boldsymbol{v}\cdot\boldsymbol{w} = \lvert\boldsymbol{v}\rvert\lvert\boldsymbol{w}\rvert\cos\theta$, where θ is the angle between $\boldsymbol{v}$ and $\boldsymbol{w}$
	Angle between two vectors	$\cos\theta = \dfrac{v_1w_1 + v_2w_2 + v_3w_3}{\lvert\boldsymbol{v}\rvert\lvert\boldsymbol{w}\rvert}$
AHL 3.14	Vector equation of a line	$\boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{a} + \lambda\boldsymbol{b}$
	Parametric form of the equation of a line	$x = x_0 + \lambda l,\ y = y_0 + \lambda m,\ z = z_0 + \lambda n$
	Cartesian equations of a line	$\dfrac{x - x_0}{l} = \dfrac{y - y_0}{m} = \dfrac{z - z_0}{n}$
AHL 3.16	Vector product	$\boldsymbol{v}\times\boldsymbol{w} = \begin{pmatrix} v_2w_3 - v_3w_2 \\ v_3w_1 - v_1w_3 \\ v_1w_2 - v_2w_1 \end{pmatrix}$, where $\boldsymbol{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lvert\boldsymbol{v}\times\boldsymbol{w}\rvert = \lvert\boldsymbol{v}\rvert\lvert\boldsymbol{w}\rvert\sin\theta$, where θ is the angle between $\boldsymbol{v}$ and $\boldsymbol{w}$
	Area of a parallelogram	$A = \lvert\boldsymbol{v}\times\boldsymbol{w}\rvert$ where $\boldsymbol{v}$ and $\boldsymbol{w}$ form two adjacent sides of a parallelogram
AHL 3.17	Vector equation of a plane	$\boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{a} + \lambda\boldsymbol{b} + \mu\boldsymbol{c}$
	Equation of a plane (using the normal vector)	$\boldsymbol{r}\cdot\boldsymbol{n} = \boldsymbol{a}\cdot\boldsymbol{n}$
	Cartesian equation of a plane	$ax + by + cz = d$

Topic 4: Statistics and probability – SL and HL

SL 4.2	Interquartile range	$\text{IQR} = Q_3 - Q_1$
SL 4.3	Mean, $\bar{x}$, of a set of data	$\bar{x} = \dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i x_i}{n}$, where $n = \sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i$
SL 4.5	Probability of an event A	$\text{P}(A) = \dfrac{n(A)}{n(U)}$
	Complementary events	$\text{P}(A) + \text{P}(A') = 1$
SL 4.6	Combined events	$\text{P}(A \cup B) = \text{P}(A) + \text{P}(B) - \text{P}(A \cap B)$
	Mutually exclusive events	$\text{P}(A \cup B) = \text{P}(A) + \text{P}(B)$
	Conditional probability	$\text{P}(A \mid B) = \dfrac{\text{P}(A \cap B)}{\text{P}(B)}$
	Independent events	$\text{P}(A \cap B) = \text{P}(A)\,\text{P}(B)$
SL 4.7	Expected value of a discrete random variable X	$\text{E}(X) = \sum x\,\text{P}(X = x)$
SL 4.8	Binomial distribution $X \sim \text{B}(n, p)$	$X \sim \text{B}(n, p) \Rightarrow \text{P}(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x},\ x = 0, 1, \ldots, n$
	Mean	$\text{E}(X) = np$
	Variance	$\text{Var}(X) = np(1-p)$
SL 4.12	Standardized normal variable	$z = \dfrac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$

Topic 4: Statistics and probability – HL only

AHL 4.13	Bayes' theorem	$\mathrm{P}(B \mid A) = \dfrac{\mathrm{P}(B)\,\mathrm{P}(A \mid B)}{\mathrm{P}(B)\,\mathrm{P}(A \mid B) + \mathrm{P}(B')\,\mathrm{P}(A \mid B')}$ $\mathrm{P}(B_i \mid A) = \dfrac{\mathrm{P}(B_i)\mathrm{P}(A \mid B_i)}{\mathrm{P}(B_1)\mathrm{P}(A \mid B_1) + \mathrm{P}(B_2)\mathrm{P}(A \mid B_2) + \mathrm{P}(B_3)\mathrm{P}(A \mid B_3)}$
AHL 4.14	Variance σ^2	$\sigma^2 = \dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i (x_i - \mu)^2}{n} = \dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i x_i^2}{n} - \mu^2$
	Standard deviation σ	$\sigma = \sqrt{\dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}}$
	Linear transformation of a single random variable	$\mathrm{E}(aX + b) = a\mathrm{E}(X) + b$ $\mathrm{Var}(aX + b) = a^2\,\mathrm{Var}(X)$
	Expected value of a continuous random variable X	$\mathrm{E}(X) = \mu = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x\, f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$
	Variance	$\mathrm{Var}(X) = \mathrm{E}(X - \mu)^2 = \mathrm{E}(X^2) - [\mathrm{E}(X)]^2$
	Variance of a discrete random variable X	$\mathrm{Var}(X) = \sum (x - \mu)^2\, \mathrm{P}(X = x) = \sum x^2\, \mathrm{P}(X = x) - \mu^2$
	Variance of a continuous random variable X	$\mathrm{Var}(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x - \mu^2$

Topic 5: Calculus – SL and HL

SL 5.3	Derivative of x^n	$f(x)=x^n \Rightarrow f'(x)=nx^{n-1}$
SL 5.5	Integral of x^n	$\int x^n \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}+C,\ n \neq -1$
	Area between a curve $y=f(x)$ and the x-axis, where $f(x)>0$	$A=\int_a^b y \, \mathrm{d}x$
SL 5.6	Derivative of $\sin x$	$f(x)=\sin x \Rightarrow f'(x)=\cos x$
	Derivative of $\cos x$	$f(x)=\cos x \Rightarrow f'(x)=-\sin x$
	Derivative of e^x	$f(x)=\mathrm{e}^x \Rightarrow f'(x)=\mathrm{e}^x$
	Derivative of $\ln x$	$f(x)=\ln x \Rightarrow f'(x)=\frac{1}{x}$
	Chain rule	$y=g(u)$, where $u=f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u}\times\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$
	Product rule	$y=uv \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=u\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x}+v\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$
	Quotient rule	$y=\frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{v\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}-u\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x}}{v^2}$
SL 5.9	Acceleration	$a=\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}=\frac{\mathrm{d}^2s}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$
	Distance travelled from t_1 to t_2	distance $=\int_{t_1}^{t_2}\lvert v(t)\rvert \mathrm{d}t$
	Displacement from t_1 to t_2	displacement $=\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t)\mathrm{d}t$

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SL 5.10	Standard integrals	$\int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln\lvert x\rvert + C$ $\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + C$ $\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + C$ $\int e^x\,dx = e^x + C$
SL 5.11	Area of region enclosed by a curve and x-axis	$A = \int_a^b \lvert y\rvert\,dx$

Topic 5: Calculus – HL only

AHL 5.12	Derivative of $f(x)$ from first principles	$y = f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}\right)$
AHL 5.15	Standard derivatives $\tan x$ $\sec x$ $\operatorname{cosec} x$ $\cot x$ a^x $\log_a x$ $\arcsin x$ $\arccos x$ $\arctan x$	 $f(x) = \tan x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sec^2 x$ $f(x) = \sec x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sec x \tan x$ $f(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$ $f(x) = \cot x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ $f(x) = a^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = a^x(\ln a)$ $f(x) = \log_a x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x\ln a}$ $f(x) = \arcsin x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $f(x) = \arccos x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $f(x) = \arctan x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

AHL 5.15	Standard integrals	$\int a^x \,\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \mathrm{d}x = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C, \quad \lvert x \rvert < a$
AHL 5.16	Integration by parts	$\int u \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x} \mathrm{d}x = uv - \int v \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} \mathrm{d}x$ or $\int u \,\mathrm{d}v = uv - \int v \,\mathrm{d}u$
AHL 5.17	Area of region enclosed by a curve and y-axis	$A = \int_a^b \lvert x \rvert \mathrm{d}y$
	Volume of revolution about the x or y-axes	$V = \int_a^b \pi y^2 \,\mathrm{d}x$ or $V = \int_a^b \pi x^2 \,\mathrm{d}y$
AHL 5.18	Euler's method	$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \times f(x_n, y_n)$; $x_{n+1} = x_n + h$, where h is a constant (step length)
	Integrating factor for $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$	$\mathrm{e}^{\int P(x)\mathrm{d}x}$
AHL 5.19	Maclaurin series	$f(x) = f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(0) + \ldots$
	Maclaurin series for special functions	$\mathrm{e}^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \ldots$ $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \ldots$ $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \ldots$ $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \ldots$ $\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \ldots$