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Diploma Programme

Mathematics: applications and interpretation formula booklet

For use during the course and in the examinations
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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 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)	$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$

Prior learning – HL only

Solutions of a quadratic equation	The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$, $a \neq 0$
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Topic I: Number and algebra – SL and HL

SL 1.2	The n th term of an arithmetic sequence	$u_n = u_1 + (n-1)d$
	The sum of n terms of an arithmetic sequence	$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2u_1 + (n-1)d)$; $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(u_1 + u_n)$
SL 1.3	The n th term of a geometric sequence	$u_n = u_1 r^{n-1}$
	The sum of n terms of a finite geometric sequence	$S_n = \frac{u_1(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} = \frac{u_1(1 - r^n)}{1 - r}$, $r \neq 1$
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 1.6	Percentage error	$\varepsilon = \left \frac{v_A - v_E}{v_E} \right \times 100\%$, where v_E is the exact value and v_A is the approximate value of v

Topic I: Number and algebra – HL only

AHL 1.9	Laws of logarithms	$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$ $\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$ $\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$ for $a, x, y > 0$
AHL 1.11	The sum of an infinite geometric sequence	$S_{\infty} = \frac{u_1}{1-r}, r < 1$
AHL 1.12	Complex numbers	$z = a + bi$
	Discriminant	$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$
AHL 1.13	Modulus-argument (polar) and exponential (Euler) form	$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = r e^{i\theta} = r \operatorname{cis} \theta$
AHL 1.14	Determinant of a 2×2 matrix	$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det A = A = ad - bc$
	Inverse of a 2×2 matrix	$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}, ad \neq bc$
AHL 1.15	Power formula for a matrix	$M^n = P D^n P^{-1}$, where P is the matrix of eigenvectors and D is the diagonal matrix of eigenvalues

Topic 2: Functions – SL and HL

SL 2.1	Equations of a straight line Gradient formula	$y = mx + c ; ax + by + d = 0 ; y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
SL 2.5	Axis of symmetry of the graph of a quadratic function	$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow$ axis of symmetry is $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$

Topic 2: Functions – HL only

AHL 2.9	Logistic function	$f(x) = \frac{L}{1 + Ce^{-kx}} , L, k, C > 0$
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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
SL 3.2	Surface area of a sphere	$A = 4\pi r^2$, where r is the radius
	Sine rule	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
	Cosine rule	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$; $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$
SL 3.4	Area of a triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$
	Length of an arc	$l = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$, where θ is the angle measured in degrees, r is the radius
	Area of a sector	$A = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$, where θ is the angle measured in degrees, r is the radius

Topic 3: Geometry and trigonometry – HL only

AHL 3.7	Length of an arc Area of a sector	$l = r\theta$, where r is the radius, θ is the angle measured in radians $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$, where r is the radius, θ is the angle measured in radians
AHL 3.8	Identities	$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$ $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$
AHL 3.9	Transformation matrices	$\begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$, reflection in the line $y = (\tan \theta)x$ $\begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, horizontal stretch / stretch parallel to x -axis with a scale factor of k $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$, vertical stretch / stretch parallel to y -axis with a scale factor of k $\begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$, enlargement, with a scale factor of k , centre $(0, 0)$ $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$, anticlockwise/counter-clockwise rotation of angle θ about the origin ($\theta > 0$) $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$, clockwise rotation of angle θ about the origin ($\theta > 0$)

AHL 3.10	Magnitude of a vector	$ \mathbf{v} = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$, where $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}$
AHL 3.11	Vector equation of a line	$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{a} + \lambda \mathbf{b}$
	Parametric form of the equation of a line	$x = x_0 + \lambda l, y = y_0 + \lambda m, z = z_0 + \lambda n$
AHL 3.13	Scalar product	$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2 + v_3 w_3$, where $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v} \mathbf{w} \cos \theta$, where θ is the angle between \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w}
	Angle between two vectors	$\cos \theta = \frac{v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2 + v_3 w_3}{ \mathbf{v} \mathbf{w} }$
	Vector product	$\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} v_2 w_3 - v_3 w_2 \\ v_3 w_1 - v_1 w_3 \\ v_1 w_2 - v_2 w_1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{where } \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix}$ $ \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v} \mathbf{w} \sin \theta$, where θ is the angle between \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w}
	Area of a parallelogram	$A = \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w} $ where \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} form two adjacent sides of a parallelogram

Topic 4: Statistics and probability – SL and HL

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

Topic 4: Statistics and probability – HL only

AHL 4.14	<p>Linear transformation of a single random variable</p> <p>Linear combinations of n independent random variables, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n</p> <p>Sample statistics</p> <p>Unbiased estimate of population variance s_{n-1}^2</p>	$\text{E}(aX + b) = a\text{E}(X) + b$ $\text{Var}(aX + b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$ $\begin{aligned} \text{E}(a_1X_1 \pm a_2X_2 \pm \dots \pm a_nX_n) &= a_1\text{E}(X_1) \pm a_2\text{E}(X_2) \pm \dots \pm a_n\text{E}(X_n) \\ \text{Var}(a_1X_1 \pm a_2X_2 \pm \dots \pm a_nX_n) &= a_1^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + a_2^2 \text{Var}(X_2) + \dots + a_n^2 \text{Var}(X_n) \end{aligned}$ $s_{n-1}^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} s_n^2$
AHL 4.17	<p>Poisson distribution $X \sim \text{Po}(m)$</p> <p>Mean</p> <p>Variance</p>	$\text{E}(X) = m$ $\text{Var}(X) = m$
AHL 4.19	Transition matrices	$\mathbf{T}^n \mathbf{s}_0 = \mathbf{s}_n$, where \mathbf{s}_0 is the initial state

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	$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$
SL 5.8	Area of region enclosed by a curve $y = f(x)$ and the x -axis, where $f(x) > 0$	$A = \int_a^b y dx$
	The trapezoidal rule	$\int_a^b y dx \approx \frac{1}{2}h((y_0 + y_n) + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1})),$ where $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

Topic 5: Calculus – HL only

AHL 5.9	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 $\tan x$	$f(x) = \tan x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
	Derivative of e^x	$f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x$
	Derivative of $\ln x$	$f(x) = \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
	Chain rule	$y = g(u), \text{ where } u = f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$
	Product rule	$y = uv \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$
	Quotient rule	$y = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

AHL 5.11	Standard integrals	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$ $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$ $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$ $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
AHL 5.12	Area of region enclosed by a curve and x or y -axes Volume of revolution about x or y -axes	$A = \int_a^b y dx$ or $A = \int_a^b x dy$ $V = \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx$ or $V = \int_a^b \pi x^2 dy$
AHL 5.13	Acceleration Distance travelled from t_1 to t_2 Displacement from t_1 to t_2	$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = v \frac{dv}{ds}$ distance = $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t) dt$ displacement = $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t) dt$
AHL 5.16	Euler's method Euler's method for coupled systems	$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \times f(x_n, y_n); x_{n+1} = x_n + h$, where h is a constant (step length) $x_{n+1} = x_n + h \times f_1(x_n, y_n, t_n)$ $y_{n+1} = y_n + h \times f_2(x_n, y_n, t_n)$ $t_{n+1} = t_n + h$ where h is a constant (step length)
AHL 5.17	Exact solution for coupled linear differential equations	$x = A e^{\lambda_1 t} p_1 + B e^{\lambda_2 t} p_2$