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 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$, $a \neq 0$

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 1.6	Percentage error	$\varepsilon = \left\lvert \frac{v_{\mathrm{A}} - v_{\mathrm{E}}}{v_{\mathrm{E}}} \right\rvert \times 100\%$, where v_{E} is the exact value and v_{A} is the approximate value of v