International Baccalaureate
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

Diploma Programme

Mathematical studies SL formula booklet

For use during the course and in the examinations

First examinations 2014

Edited in 2015 (version 2)

Contents

Prior learning

5.0	Area of a parallelogram	$A = b \times h$, where b is the base, h is the height
	Area of a triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}(b \times h)$, where b is the base, h is the height
	Area of a trapezium	$A = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$, 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
	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)	$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$

Topics

Topic 1—Number and algebra

1.2	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
1.7	The nth term of an arithmetic sequence The sum of n terms of an arithmetic sequence	$u_n = u_1 + (n-1)d$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2u_1 + (n-1)d) = \frac{n}{2}(u_1 + u_n)$
1.8	The nth term of a geometric sequence The sum of n terms of a geometric sequence	$u_n = u_1 r^{n-1}$ $S_n = \frac{u_1(r^n - 1)}{r-1} = \frac{u_1(1-r^n)}{1-r}$, $r \neq 1$
1.9	Compound interest	$FV = PV \times \left(1 + \frac{r}{100k}\right)^{kn}$, where FV = future value, PV = present value, n = number of years, k = number of compounding periods per year, r% = nominal annual rate of interest

Topic 2—Descriptive statistics

2.5	Mean of a set of data	$\overline{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i x_i}{n}$, where $n = \sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i$
2.6	Interquartile range	$\text{IQR} = Q_3 - Q_1$

Topic 3—Logic, sets and probability

3.3 Truth tables

p	q	$\neg p$	$p \wedge q$	$p \vee q$	$p \veebar q$	$p \Rightarrow q$	$p \Leftrightarrow q$
T	T	F	T	T	F	T	T
T	F	F	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	T	F
F	F	T	F	F	F	T	T

3.6

Probability of an event A: $\mathrm{P}(A) = \dfrac{\text{number of outcomes in } A}{\text{total number of outcomes}}$

Complementary events: $\mathrm{P}(A') = 1 - \mathrm{P}(A)$

3.7

Combined events: $\mathrm{P}(A \cup B) = \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(B) - \mathrm{P}(A \cap B)$

Mutually exclusive events: $\mathrm{P}(A \cap B) = 0$

Independent events: $\mathrm{P}(A \cap B) = \mathrm{P}(A)\,\mathrm{P}(B)$

Conditional probability: $\mathrm{P}(A \mid B) = \dfrac{\mathrm{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathrm{P}(B)}$

Topic 5—Geometry and trigonometry

5.1	Equation of a straight line	$y = mx + c;\ \ ax + by + d = 0$
	Gradient formula	$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
5.3	Sine rule	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
	Cosine rule	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A;\quad \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$
	Area of a triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$, where a and b are adjacent sides, C is the included angle
5.5	Area of the curved surface of a cylinder	$A = 2\pi rh$, where r is the radius, h is the height
	Surface area of a sphere	$A = 4\pi r^2$, where r is the radius
	Area of the curved surface of a cone	$A = \pi rl$, where r is the radius, l is the slant height
	Volume of a pyramid	$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$, where A is the area of the base, h is the vertical height
	Volume of a cuboid	$V = l \times w \times h$, 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 sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, where r is the radius
	Volume of a cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius, h is the vertical height
	Volume of a prism	$V = Ah$, where A is the area of cross-section, h is the height

Topic 6—Mathematical models

6.3	Equation of the axis of symmetry for the graph of the quadratic function $y = ax^2 + bx + c$	$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$

Topic 7—Introduction to differential calculus

7.2	Derivative of ax^n	$f(x) = ax^n \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) = nax^{n-1}$
	Derivative of a sum	$f(x) = ax^n,\ g(x) = bx^m \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) + g'(x) = nax^{n-1} + mbx^{m-1}$