

Maths IB Terms

$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$

formula $\begin{cases} \text{explicit} \\ \text{implicit} = \text{recursive} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\text{numerator}}{\text{denominator}}$$

\equiv \rightarrow identity sign
(true for all x)

$$\lfloor (x+1)^2 \equiv x^2 + 2x + 1 \rfloor$$

point of discontinuity = Definitions lücke

claim = Behauptung

assumption = Annahme

abs) absolute value = Betrag

vertex form = Scheitelpunktform

vertex = Hochpunkt /
Extrempunkt

{ domain = Definitionsbereich (x)

{ range = Wertebereich (y)

asymptote = Asymptote

inverse function = Umkehrfunktion

$f \rightarrow f^{-1}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{range and domain?} \\ x \text{ and } y \end{array} \right\}$ switched

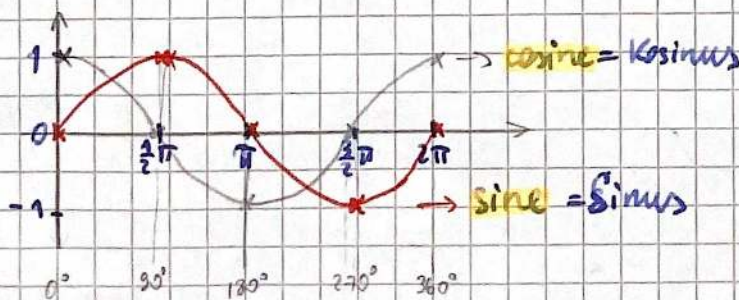
$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) \rightarrow$ composite function = verkettete Funktion
 \uparrow
nest circle

$\binom{n}{r}$ \rightarrow binomial coefficient

\downarrow \downarrow n^{th} row r^{th} element in Pascal's triangle
(starts at 0!)

$$nCr(n, r)$$

$$\binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1$$



Math IB terms II

intercept = Schnittpunkt

root = Nullstelle

gradient/slope = Steigung

angles

- zero = 0°
- acute = spitz
- right = recht → lines are normal/orthogonal/perpendicular
- obtuse = stumpf
- straight = 180°
- reflex = überstumpf
- full/complete/round/perigon = 360°
- oblique = not multiple of 90°