## Core Topics HL

 consider this an exhaustive list.

| Page | Topic link | Subject link | International <br> link | Cultural link | Historic link | TOK link |
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| Chapter 2: Sets and Venn diagrams |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Opening Problem | 34 |  | Social studies | Global |  |  | Takes a familiar topic and encourages deeper analysis in the global context of the Human Development Index (HDI). |
| Theory of Knowledge | 39-40 | Proof by contradiction (A\&A) |  |  |  | Proof |  |


| Chapter 3: Surds and exponents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Opening Problem | 54 |  | Physics | England |  | Sir Joseph John <br> Thomson | Nobel Prize winner in Physics 1906, subatomic particles |
| Investigation | 55 | Proof by equivalence <br> (A\&A) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exercise 3E q11 | 68 |  | Astronomy |  |  |  | Astronomical distances |
| Discussion | 68 |  |  | Asia | Mahjong |  |  |


| Chapter 4: Equations |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Text | 76 | Proof (A\&A) |  |  |  | Identifying errors in worked solutions has been shown to be an important tool for conceptual understanding. |
| Historical note | 79 |  | Europe, Middle East, India |  |  | The development of the quadratic formula |
| Discussion | 87 |  |  | Technology |  | In a world of technology, there is still purpose to analytic methods and conceptual understanding. |

## Chapter 5: Sequences and series

|  | Page | Topic link | Subject link | International <br> link | Cultural link | Historic link | TOK link | Comments |
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| Opening Problem | 90 |  |  | Middle East, <br> India | Legend, Chess | Ibn Khallikān |  | Famous problem |
| Exercise 5F q8 <br> Exercise 5F q9 | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 114 |  |  |  |  | Building blocks for Chapter 6, Investigation 2. |  |  |  |
| Theory of Knowledge | $118-119$ |  |  |  |  | Proof |  |  |
| Exercise 5H q15 | 122 |  | Economics |  |  |  | Extends students' understanding to generate a general <br> formula for loan repayments. |  |
| Theory of Knowledge | 125 |  | Germany |  | Leopold <br> Kronecker | Infinity |  |  |
| Activity 4 | 126 (link) | Affine <br> transformations <br> (A\&I) |  | Sweden |  | Helge von Koch |  | A\&I students explore the generation of this curve as <br> iterations of a set of affine transformations. |

Chapter 6: Measurement

| Chapter 6: Measurement |  |  | Ancient <br> Greece |  | Archimedes |  | Archimedes' proof for the formula for the surface area of a <br> Investigation 1 <br> Greece |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Investigation 2 | $136-137$ |  |  | Archimedes |  |  |  |$\quad$| Uses series to develop volume formulae in a pre-calculus |
| :--- |
| spirit. |
| Essentially uses infinitessimals in the same manner as |
| Archimedes. |
| Comparison with Archimedes' method for deriving the |
| formula for the volume of a sphere (but argued through |
| cross-sectional area rather than physical moment). |
| Little known connection between the surface area and |
| volume of sphere used a set of tapered solids to |
| approximate the sphere. |
| Possible Paper 3 question. |

Chapter 7: Right angled triangle trigonometry

| Theory of Knowledge | $158-159$ | Astronomy | China |  | Li Chunfeng | Observation, <br> belief, parallel <br> subject <br> development |
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|  | Page | Topic link | Subject link | International link | Cultural link | Historic link | TOK link | Comments |
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| Exercise 7B q7 | 164 |  |  |  |  |  |  | On first inspection, this appears to be a deductive geometry question. We train problem solvers by challenging them to think in different ways. |
| Exercise 7D q23 | 173 | Scientific notation | Astronomy | Prussia |  | Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel |  | 1838 measurement of the parallax of the star 61 Cygni. |
| Research | 178-179 |  | Physics | Global | Time |  |  | Possible Mathematics Exploration or Extended Essay. |
| Research | 179 |  | Astronomy | Global | Navigation | Hipparchus |  | Possible Mathematics Exploration or Extended Essay. |

Chapter 8: The unit circle and radian measure

| Theory of Knowledge | $189-190$ |  | Ancient <br> Babylon |  | The nature of <br> mathematics | Is mathematics natural? <br> What mathematical things are arbitrarily chosen? <br> What are the benefits of global standardisation? |
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| Discussion | 195 |  |  |  | Identities |  |


| Chapter 9: <br> Cosine rule proof | 212 | Proof by exhaustion (A\&A) |  |  |  | Most "proofs" of the cosine rule skip the comment about the acute angles in an obtuse angled triangle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investigation 1 | 216 |  |  |  |  | Practical, hands-on investigation of the sine rule |
| Investigation 2 | 218 |  |  |  |  | Practical, hands-on investigation of the ambiguous case of the sine rule |
| Exercise 9D q20 <br> Exercise 9D q21 | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | Combines real-world application and problem solving skills in 3-dimensional problems. |
| Theory of Knowledge | 226-227 |  | Ancient Greece, India | Hipparchus, Eratosthenes | Subject development, protection of knowledge | Explores motivations for subject development, and the place of historical work in the modern subject. <br> Compares spherical and planar triangles. <br> Why did a "flat Earth" theory persist for so long? |
| Activity | 227-228 |  |  |  |  | Develops the formula for the area of a spherical triangle. |
| Review Set 9B q15 | 232 | Proof (A\&A) | Ancient Greece | Heron |  | Develops Heron's formula for the area of a planar triangle. |

## Chapter 10: Points in space

| Theory of Knowledge | 243-244 | Physics | Ancient Greece | Euclid | Axioms, definitions, multidimensional space | Explores Euclid's postulates as a basis for planar geometry. <br> Poses serious questions about what we may consider as intuitive, such as straightness and direction. This becomes necessary for exploring space-time as needed for advanced Physics. |
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|  | Page | Topic link | Subject link | International link | Cultural link | Historic link | TOK link | Comments |
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| Chapter 11: Probability |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Problem | 248 |  | Insurance |  |  |  |  | Real-world probability application |
| Investigation 1 Investigation 2 | $\begin{gathered} 250 \\ 250-251 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Practical, hands-on investigations. <br> Understanding the role of experimental probability. |
| Activity 1 | 274 (link) |  |  | Hungary |  | George Pólya |  | Pólya's urn is a curious, paradoxical statistical model. |
| Activity 2 | 278 |  |  | USA |  | Steve Selvin |  | The Monty Hall problem is one of the best known mathematical paradoxes. This Activity uses tree diagrams to explore the paradox, giving deep understanding of why the contestant should change their original guess. |
| Activity 3 | 278 (link) |  |  | USA |  | Walter Penney |  | Penney's Game is a classic mathematical paradox involving cyclic dominance. <br> This advanced Activity explores Penney's Game using tree diagrams. Logic is needed to explain why some points on the tree are equivalent to others. Possible Mathematical Exploration. |
| Historical note | 280 |  |  |  |  | Thomas Bayes, Pierre-Simon Laplace |  |  |
| Theory of Knowledge | 283-284 |  |  | Europe, USA | Ethics | Blaise Pascal, Pierre de Fermat, Agner Krarup Erlang, Edward Oakley Thorp | Mathematical intuition, decision making, ethics |  |

Chapter 12: Sampling and data

| Discussion | $291-292$ |  |  |  |  | Highlights the importance of specifically describing what <br> we are investigating in a statistical experiment. |  |
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| Discussion | $298-299$ |  | Politics | United <br> Kingdom, EU |  | Explores the mathematics of the "Brexit" referendum. |  |
| Theory of Knowledge | $299-300$ |  | Medicine |  | Ethics |  | Ethics in <br> research. |

Chapter 13: Statistics

| Theory of Knowledge | $322-323$ |  |  |  | Definitions | How do we decide which description or "definition" of <br> centre to apply in a particular situation? |
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| Investigation 3 | $351-352$ |  |  |  |  | Develops formulae for the mean and standard deviation of <br> the linear transformation of a variable. |
| Investigation 4 | $352-353$ |  |  |  |  | Allows students to develop an understanding of the two <br> statistics for standard deviation: the sample standard <br> deviation s, and the population standard deviation $\sigma$. |


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## Chapter 14: Quadratic functions

| Opening Problem | 360 | Physics |  |  |  |  | Parabolic mirror, focal point, law of reflection - this theme is taken up in a later Investigation. |
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| Activity 1 | 360 |  |  |  |  |  | Conic sections |
| Investigation 1 Investigation 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 363 \\ & 363 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Practical investigations for developing understanding of how graphs relate to the form of a function. |
| Investigation 3 | 375-376 |  |  |  |  |  | Method of second differences |
| Investigation 4 | 384-385 | Physics |  |  |  |  | Links the geometric definition of a parabola to its algebraic form. <br> Carries on the theme of the parabolic mirror from the Opening Problem, applying the law of reflection to explain the focal point. |



\section*{Chapter 16: Transformations of functions <br> 

Chapter 17: Trigonometric functions


