

# Kansas Board of Regents <br> Precollege Curriculum Courses Approved for University Admissions 

## Kansas Board of Regents Precollege Curriculum Courses Proposed for University Admissions

 Adopted April 6, 2011The precollege curriculum is designed to prepare high school students for university-level work. The list of courses fulfilling the precollege curriculum has been recommended by the Kansas State Department of Education and approved by the chief executive officer of the board of regents or the chief executive officer's designee. Requirements for the precollege curriculum are found in K.A.R. 88-29-11 and 88-29a-11.

| MATHEMATICS Course Title |  |  |
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|  |  | Algebra I courses include the study of properties and operations of <br> the real number system; evaluating rational algebraic expressions; <br> solving and graphing first degree equations and inequalities; <br> translating word problems into equations; operations with and <br> factoring of polynomials; and solving simple quadratic equations. |
| Algebra I |  | The first part in a multi-part sequence of Algebra I. This course <br> generally covers the same topics as the first semester of Algebra I, <br> including the study of properties of rational numbers (i.e., number <br> theory), ratio, proportion, and estimation, exponents and radicals, <br> the rectangular coordinate system, sets and logic, formulas, and <br> solving first degree equations and inequalities. |
| Algebra I-Part 1 | 02052 |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Algebra III courses review and extend algebraic concepts for } \\ \text { students who have already taken Algebra II. Course topics include } \\ \text { (but are not limited to) operations with rational and irrational } \\ \text { expressions, factoring of rational expressions, linear equations and } \\ \text { inequalities, quadratic equations, solving systems of linear and } \\ \text { quadratic equations, properties of higher degree equations, and } \\ \text { operations with rational and irrational exponents. The courses may } \\ \text { introduce topics in discrete math, elementary probability and } \\ \text { statistics; matrices and determinants; and sequences and series. }\end{array} \\ \text { Algebra III } & 02057 & \\ \hline \text { Integrated Math-multi-year equivalent } & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Integrated Math courses emphasize the teaching of mathematics } \\ \text { as problem solving, communication, and reasoning, and emphasize } \\ \text { the connections among mathematical topics and between } \\ \text { mathematics and other disciplines. The multi-period sequence of } \\ \text { Integrated Math replaces the traditional Algebra I, Geometry, } \\ \text { Algebra II sequence of courses, and usually covers the following } \\ \text { topics during a three- or four-year sequence: algebra, functions, } \\ \text { geometry from both a synthetic and an algebraic perspective, }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { trigonometry, statistics and probability, discrete mathematics, the } \\ \text { conceptual underpinnings of calculus, and mathematical structure. }\end{array}\right\}$
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline \text { Number Theory } & \text { 02101 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Number Theory courses review the properties and uses of integers } \\ \text { and prime numbers, and extend this information to congruences } \\ \text { and divisibility. }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Discrete Mathematics } & 02102 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Discrete Mathematics courses include the study of topics such as } \\ \text { number theory, discrete probability, set theory, symbolic logic, } \\ \text { Boolean algebra, combinatorics, recursion, basic algebraic } \\ \text { structures and graph theory. }\end{array} \\ \hline & & 02103\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Trigonometry courses prepare students for eventual work in } \\ \text { calculus and typically include the following topics: trigonometric } \\ \text { and circular functions; their inverses and graphs; relations among } \\ \text { the parts of a triangle; trigonometric identities and equations; } \\ \text { solutions of right and oblique triangles; and complex numbers. }\end{array}\right] \begin{array}{l}\text { Math Analysis courses include the study of polynomial, logarithmic, } \\ \text { exponential, and rational functions and their graphs; vectors; set } \\ \text { theory; Boolean algebra and symbolic logic; mathematical } \\ \text { induction; matrix algebra; sequences and series; and limits and } \\ \text { continuity. They may also include some study of trigonometry } \\ \text { and/or pre-calculus topics. }\end{array}\right\}$
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Trigonometry/Algebra courses combine trigonometry and } \\ \text { advanced algebra topics, and are usually intended for students } \\ \text { who have attained Algebra I and Geometry objectives. Topics } \\ \text { typically include right trigonometric and circular functions, } \\ \text { inverses, and graphs; trigonometric identities and equations; } \\ \text { solutions of right and oblique triangles; complex numbers; } \\ \text { numerical tables; field properties and theorems; set theory; } \\ \text { operations with rational and irrational expressions; factoring of } \\ \text { rational expressions; in-depth study of linear equations and } \\ \text { inequalities; quadratic equations; solving systems of linear and } \\ \text { quadratic equations; graphing of constant, linear, and quadratic } \\ \text { equations; and properties of higher degree equations. }\end{array} \\ \text { Trigonometry/Algebra } & & 02106 \\ \hline \text { Trigonometry/Analytic Geometry } & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Covering topics of both Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry, } \\ \text { these courses prepare students for eventual work in calculus. } \\ \text { Topics typically include the study of right trigonometric and circular } \\ \text { functions, inverses, and graphs; trigonometric identities and } \\ \text { equations; solutions of right and oblique triangles; complex } \\ \text { numbers; numerical tables; vectors; the polar coordinate system; }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { equations and graphs of conic sections; rotations and }\end{array}\right\}$

|  |  | Pre-Calculus courses combine the study of Trigonometry, <br> Elementary Functions, Analytic Geometry, and Math Analysis <br> topics as preparation for calculus. Topics typically include the study <br> of complex numbers; polynomial, logarithmic, exponential, <br> rational, right trigonometric, and circular functions, and their <br> relations, inverses and graphs; trigonometric identities and <br> equations; solutions of right and oblique triangles; vectors; the <br> polar coordinate system; conic sections; Boolean algebra and <br> symbolic logic; mathematical induction; matrix algebra; sequences <br> and series; and limits and continuity. |
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| Pre-Calculus |  | 02110 |
| Linear Algebra | 02111 | Linear Algebra courses include a study of matrices, vectors, <br> tensors, and linear transformations and are typically intended for <br> students who have attained pre-calculus objectives. |
| Linear Programming | 02112 | Linear Programming courses include a study of mathematical <br> modeling and the simplex method to solve linear inequalities and <br> are typically intended for students who have attained pre-calculus <br> objectives. |
| Abstract Algebra | 02121 | Abstract Algebra courses include a study of the properties of the <br> number system from an abstract perspective, including such topics <br> as number fields (i.e., rational, real, and complex numbers), <br> integral domains, rings, groups, polynomials, and the fundamental <br> theorem of algebra. Abstract Algebra is typically geared towards <br> students who have attained pre-calculus objectives. |
| Calculus |  | Calculus courses include the study of derivatives, differentiation, <br> integration, the definite and indefinite integral, and applications of <br> calculus. Typically, students have previously attained knowledge of <br> pre-calculus topics (some combination of trigonometry, <br> elementary functions, analytic geometry, and math analysis). |


| Differential Calculus |  | Differential Calculus courses include the study of elementary <br> differential equations including first- and higher-order differential <br> equations, partial differential equations, linear equations, systems <br> of linear equations, transformations, series solutions, numerical <br> methods, boundary value problems, and existence theorems. |
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|  | 02123 | Following the College Board's suggested curriculum designed to <br> parallel college-level calculus courses, AP Calculus AB provides <br> students with an understanding of the concepts of calculus and <br> experience with its methods and applications. These courses <br> introduce calculus and include the following topics: functions, <br> graphs, limits, and continuity; differential calculus (including <br> definition, application, and computation of the derivative; <br> derivative at a point; derivative as a function; and second <br> derivatives); and integral calculus (including definite integrals and <br> antidifferentiation). |
| AP Calculus AB |  | 02124 |
| AP Calculus BC |  | Following the College Board's suggested curriculum designed to <br> parallel college-level calculus courses, AP Calculus BC courses <br> provide students with an understanding of the concepts of calculus <br> and experience with its methods and applications. These courses <br> cover all of the calculus topics in AP Calculus AB as well as the <br> following topics: parametric, polar, and vector functions; <br> applications of integrals; and polynomial approximations and <br> series, including series of constants and Taylor series. See SCED <br> Code 02124 for more details. |
| Particular Topics in Calculus | 02126 |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline & & \begin{array}{l}\text { IB Mathematical Studies courses prepare students to take the } \\ \text { International Baccalaureate Mathematical Studies exam at the } \\ \text { Subsidiary or Higher level. Intended to provide students with the } \\ \text { skills to cope with the mathematical demands of a technological } \\ \text { society, course topics include linear, quadratic, and exponential } \\ \text { functions, solutions, and graphs; skills in computation, estimation, } \\ \text { and development of algorithms; data analysis, including collection, } \\ \text { calculation, and presentation of statistics; set operations and logic; } \\ \text { business techniques, including progressions and linear } \\ \text { programming; and geometry and trigonometry. }\end{array} \\ \text { IB Mathematical Studies } & & 02131 \\ \hline \text { IB Mathematics } & & \begin{array}{l}\text { IB Mathematics courses prepare students to take the International } \\ \text { Baccalaureate Mathematics exams at the Subsidiary or Higher }\end{array} \\ \text { level. Topics include operations and properties of number sets; } \\ \text { trigonometric functions, equations, and graphs; algebra and } \\ \text { coordinate geometry; simultaneous linear equations; polynomial } \\ \text { and quadratic functions and equations; calculus, including bilinear, } \\ \text { exponential and logarithmic functions; two dimensional vectors } \\ \text { and matrices; and probability. }\end{array}\right]$

| IB Further Mathematics-SL | 02134 | IB Further Mathematics—SL courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Further Mathematics at the Subsidiary level. Designed to advance students knowledge of IB mathematics-HL, course topics include geometry; statistics and probability; sets, relations and groups; series and differential equations; and discrete mathematics. |
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| Particular Topics in Analytic Mathematics | 02141 | These courses examine particular topics in analytic mathematics (such as mathematical proofs and structures or numerical analysis), not otherwise described above. |
| Business Math with Algebra | 02155 | Business Math with Algebra courses teach and have students apply algebra concepts to a variety of business and financial situations. Applications usually include income, insurance, credit, banking, taxation, stocks and bonds, and finance. |
| Computer Math with Algebra | 02156 | Intended for students who have attained the objectives of Algebra I, Computer Math—Algebra I level courses include a study of computer systems and programming, and use the computer to solve math problems. |
| Probability and Statistics | 02201 | Probability and Statistics courses introduce the study of likely events and the analysis, interpretation, and presentation of quantitative data. Course topics generally include basic probability and statistics: discrete probability theory, odds and probabilities, probability trees, populations and samples, frequency tables, measures of central tendency, and presentation of data (including graphs). Course topics may also include normal distribution and measures of variability. |
| Inferential Probability and Statistics | 02202 | Probability and Statistics courses focus on descriptive statistics, with an introduction to inferential statistics. Topics typically include event probability, normal probability distribution, collection and description of data, frequency tables and graphs, measures of central tendency and variability, random variables, and random sampling. Course topics may also include covariance and correlation, central limit theorem, confidence intervals, and hypothesis testing. |


|  |  | Following the College Board's suggested curriculum designed to <br> parallel college-level statistics courses, AP Statistics courses <br> introduce students to the major concepts and tools for collecting, <br> analyzing, and drawing conclusions from data. Students are <br> exposed to four broad conceptual themes: exploring data, <br> sampling and experimentation, anticipating patterns, and <br> statistical inference. |
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| AP Statistics | 02203 | 02204 |
| Particular Topics in Probability and Statistics |  | These courses examine particular topics in Probability and <br> Statistics, such as regression or hierarchical linear modeling, rather <br> than provide a general overview. |
| Probability and Statistics—Independent Study | 02207 | Probability and Statistics—Independent Study courses, often <br> conducted with instructors as mentors, enable students to explore <br> mathematics topics of interest. These courses may be offered in <br> conjunction with other rigorous math courses, or may serve as an <br> opportunity to explore a topic of special interest. They may also <br> serve as an opportunity to study for AP exams if the school does <br> not offer specific courses for that endeavor. |

