

Kansas Board of Regents Precollege Curriculum Courses Approved for University Admissions

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The 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	Course Code	Course Description
		Algebra I courses include the study of properties and operations of the real number system; evaluating rational algebraic expressions; solving and
		graphing first degree equations and inequalities; translating word problems into equations; operations with and factoring of polynomials;
Algebra I	02052	and solving simple quadratic equations.
Algebra I—Part 1	02053	The first part in a multi-part sequence of Algebra I. This course generally covers the same topics as the first semester of Algebra I, including the study of properties of rational numbers (i.e., number theory), ratio, proportion, and estimation, exponents and radicals, the rectangular coordinate system, sets and logic, formulas, and solving first degree equations and inequalities.
		The second part in a multi-part sequence of Algebra I. This course
		generally covers the same topics as the second semester of Algebra I,
		including the study of properties of the real number system and operations, evaluating rational algebraic expressions, solving and graphing
		first degree equations and inequalities, translating word problems into
		equations, operations with and factoring of polynomials, and solving
Algebra I—Part 2	02054	simple quadratics.
		Algebra II course topics typically include field properties and theorems; set theory; operations with rational and irrational expressions; factoring of rational expressions; in-depth study of linear equations and inequalities; quadratic equations; solving systems of linear and quadratic equations; graphing of constant, linear, and quadratic equations; properties of higher
Algebra II	02056	degree equations; and operations with rational and irrational exponents.
		Algebra III courses review and extend algebraic concepts for students who have already taken Algebra II. Course topics include (but are not limited to)
		operations with rational and irrational expressions, factoring of rational
		expressions, linear equations and inequalities, quadratic equations, solving
		systems of linear and quadratic equations, properties of higher degree
		equations, and operations with rational and irrational exponents. The
Alaska III	02057	courses may introduce topics in discrete math, elementary probability and
Algebra III	02057	statistics; matrices and determinants; and sequences and series.

		Integrated Math courses emphasize the teaching of mathematics as problem solving, communication, and reasoning, and emphasize the connections among mathematical topics and between mathematics and other disciplines. The multi-period sequence of Integrated Math replaces the traditional Algebra I, Geometry, Algebra II sequence of courses, and usually covers the following topics during a three- or four-year sequence:
		algebra, functions, geometry from both a synthetic and an algebraic
		perspective, trigonometry, statistics and probability, discrete mathematics,
Integrated Math—multi-year equivalent	02061	the conceptual underpinnings of calculus, and mathematical structure.
		Other Algebra courses. (Only concurrent enrollment College Algebra
Algebra—Other	02069	courses will count toward Qualified Admissions.)
		Geometry courses, emphasizing an abstract, formal approach to the study
		of geometry, typically include topics such as properties of plane and solid
		figures; deductive methods of reasoning and use of logic; geometry as an
		axiomatic system including the study of postulates, theorems, and formal proofs; concepts of congruence, similarity, parallelism, perpendicularity,
Coometry	02072	
Geometry	02072	and proportion; and rules of angle measurement in triangles. Analytic Geometry courses include the study of the nature and
		intersection of lines and planes in space, including vectors, the polar
		coordinate system, equations and graphs of conic sections, rotations and
Analytic Geometry	02073	transformations, and parametric equations.
7 mary the Geometry	02073	Number Theory courses review the properties and uses of integers and
		prime numbers, and extend this information to congruences and
Number Theory	02101	divisibility.
Transcr Treery	02101	Discrete Mathematics courses include the study of topics such as number
		theory, discrete probability, set theory, symbolic logic, Boolean algebra,
Discrete Mathematics	02102	combinatorics, recursion, basic algebraic structures and graph theory.
		Trigonometry courses prepare students for eventual work in calculus and
		typically include the following topics: trigonometric and circular functions;
		their inverses and graphs; relations among the parts of a triangle;
		trigonometric identities and equations; solutions of right and oblique
Trigonometry	02103	triangles; and complex numbers.
		Math Analysis courses include the study of polynomial, logarithmic,
		exponential, and rational functions and their graphs; vectors; set theory;
		Boolean algebra and symbolic logic; mathematical induction; matrix
		algebra; sequences and series; and limits and continuity. They may also
Math Analysis	02104	include some study of trigonometry and/or pre-calculus topics.

		Covering topics of both Trigonometry and Math Analysis, these courses prepare students for eventual work in calculus. Topics typically include the
		study of right trigonometric and circular functions, inverses, and graphs;
		trigonometric identities and equations; solutions of right and oblique
		triangles; complex numbers; numerical tables; polynomial, logarithmic,
		exponential, and rational functions and their graphs; vectors; set theory;
Trigonometry/Math Analysis	02105	Boolean algebra and symbolic logic; mathematical induction; matrix algebra; sequences and series; and limits and continuity.
Trigonometry/Matri Analysis	02103	Trigonometry/Algebra courses combine trigonometry and advanced
		algebra topics, and are usually intended for students who have attained
		Algebra I and Geometry objectives. Topics typically include right
		trigonometric and circular functions, inverses, and graphs; trigonometric
		identities and equations; solutions of right and oblique triangles; complex
		numbers; numerical tables; field properties and theorems; set theory;
		operations with rational and irrational expressions; factoring of rational
		expressions; in-depth study of linear equations and inequalities; quadratic
		equations; solving systems of linear and quadratic equations; graphing of
	00406	constant, linear, and quadratic equations; and properties of higher degree
Trigonometry/Algebra	02106	equations.
		Covering topics of both Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry, these courses prepare students for eventual work in calculus. Topics typically
		include the study of right trigonometric and circular functions, inverses,
		and graphs; trigonometric identities and equations; solutions of right and
		oblique triangles; complex numbers; numerical tables; vectors; the polar
		coordinate system; equations and graphs of conic sections; rotations and
Trigonometry/Analytic Geometry	02107	transformations; and parametric equations.
		Covering topics from both Math Analysis and Analytic Geometry, these
		courses prepare students for eventual work in calculus. Topics include the
		study of polynomial, logarithmic, exponential, and rational functions and
		their graphs; vectors; set theory; Boolean algebra and symbolic logic;
		mathematical induction; matrix algebra; sequences and series; and limits
Math Analysis/Analytic Constant	02400	and continuity; the polar coordinate system; equations and graphs of conic
Math Analysis/Analytic Geometry	02108	sections; rotations and transformations; and parametric equations.
		Elementary Functions courses, while preparing students for eventual work in calculus, include the study of relations and functions, including
		polynomial, logarithmic, exponential, rational, right trigonometric, and
Elementary Functions	02109	circular functions, and their inverses, graphs, and applications.
Elementary Functions	02109	circular functions, and their inverses, graphs, and applications.

		Pre-Calculus courses combine the study of Trigonometry, Elementary Functions, Analytic Geometry, and Math Analysis topics as preparation for
		calculus. Topics typically include the study of complex numbers;
		polynomial, logarithmic, exponential, rational, right trigonometric, and
		circular functions, and their relations, inverses and graphs; trigonometric
		identities and equations; solutions of right and oblique triangles; vectors;
		the polar coordinate system; conic sections; Boolean algebra and symbolic
		logic; mathematical induction; matrix algebra; sequences and series; and
Pre-Calculus	02110	limits and continuity.
		Linear Algebra courses include a study of matrices, vectors, tensors, and
		linear transformations and are typically intended for students who have
Linear Algebra	02111	attained pre-calculus objectives.
		Linear Programming courses include a study of mathematical modeling
		and the simplex method to solve linear inequalities and are typically
Linear Programming	02112	intended for students who have attained pre-calculus objectives.
		Abstract Algebra courses include a study of the properties of the number
		system from an abstract perspective, including such topics as number
		fields (i.e., rational, real, and complex numbers), integral domains, rings,
		groups, polynomials, and the fundamental theorem of algebra. Abstract
		Algebra is typically geared towards students who have attained pre-
Abstract Algebra	02113	calculus objectives.
		Calculus courses include the study of derivatives, differentiation,
		integration, the definite and indefinite integral, and applications of
		calculus. Typically, students have previously attained knowledge of pre-
		calculus topics (some combination of trigonometry, elementary functions,
Calculus	02121	analytic geometry, and math analysis).
		Multivariate Calculus courses include the study of hyperbolic functions,
		improper integrals, directional directives, and multiple integration and its
Multivariate Calculus	02122	applications.
		Differential Calculus courses include the study of elementary differential
		equations including first- and higher-order differential equations, partial
		differential equations, linear equations, systems of linear equations,
		transformations, series solutions, numerical methods, boundary value
Differential Calculus	02123	problems, and existence theorems.

		Following the College Board's suggested curriculum designed to parallel college-level calculus courses, AP Calculus AB provides students with an understanding of the concepts of calculus and experience with its methods and applications. These courses introduce calculus and include the following topics: functions, graphs, limits, and continuity; differential calculus (including definition, application, and computation of the derivative; derivative at a point; derivative as a function; and second derivatives); and integral calculus (including definite integrals and
AP Calculus AB	02124	antidifferentiation).
		Following the College Board's suggested curriculum designed to parallel college-level calculus courses, AP Calculus BC courses provide students with an understanding of the concepts of calculus and experience with its methods and applications. These courses cover all of the calculus topics in AP Calculus AB as well as the following topics: parametric, polar, and vector functions; applications of integrals; and polynomial approximations and series, including series of constants and Taylor series. See SCED Code
AP Calculus BC	02125	02124 for more details.
Particular Topics in Calculus	02126	These courses examine specific topics in calculus (such as integral calculus, special functions or series, or the applications of calculus to mathematical modeling), rather than provide a general overview of calculus. IB Mathematical Studies courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Mathematical Studies exam at the Subsidiary or Higher level. Intended to provide students with the skills to cope with the mathematical demands of a technological society, course topics include linear, quadratic, and exponential functions, solutions, and graphs; skills in computation, estimation, and development of algorithms; data
		analysis, including collection, calculation, and presentation of statistics; set
IB Mathematical Studies	02131	operations and logic; business techniques, including progressions and linear programming; and geometry and trigonometry.
15 Machematical Studies	02131	IB Mathematics courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Mathematics exams at the Subsidiary or Higher level. Topics include operations and properties of number sets; trigonometric functions, equations, and graphs; algebra and coordinate geometry; simultaneous linear equations; polynomial and quadratic functions and equations; calculus, including bilinear, exponential and logarithmic functions; two
IB Mathematics	02132	dimensional vectors and matrices; and probability.

		IB Mathematics and Computing—SL courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Mathematics and Computing exam at the Subsidiary level. Designed to give students a working knowledge of a high
		level programming language and sound mathematical training, course
		topics include operations and properties of number sets; trigonometric
		functions, equations, and graphs; algebra and coordinate geometry,
		including simultaneous linear equations, binomial theorem, and
		polynomial and quadratic functions and equations; calculus; vectors and
		matrices; and numerical analysis. The courses also contain components on
		computer problem solving and programming; topics regarding computer
IB Mathematics and Computing—SL	02133	hardware, software, modes of operation, and data types and structures.
		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
IB Further Mathematics—SL	02134	groups; series and differential equations; and discrete mathematics.
		These courses examine particular topics in analytic mathematics (such as
		mathematical proofs and structures or numerical analysis), not otherwise
Particular Topics in Analytic Mathematics	02141	described above.
		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
Business Math with Algebra	02155	bonds, and finance.
		Intended for students who have attained the objectives of Algebra I,
		Computer Math—Algebra I level courses include a study of computer
Computer Math with Algebra	02156	systems and programming, and use the computer to solve math problems.
		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
Probability and Statistics	02201	measures of variability.

		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
Inferential Probability and Statistics	02202	intervals, and hypothesis testing.
		Following the College Board's suggested curriculum designed to parallel college-level statistics courses, AP Statistics courses introduce students to the major concepts and tools for collecting, analyzing, and drawing conclusions from data. Students are exposed to four broad conceptual themes: exploring data, sampling and experimentation, anticipating
AP Statistics	02203	patterns, and statistical inference.
Particular Topics in Probability and Statistics	02204	These courses examine particular topics in Probability and Statistics, such as regression or hierarchical linear modeling, rather than provide a general overview.
ratticular Topics III FTODADIIILY allu Statistics	02204	Probability and Statistics—Independent Study courses, often conducted with instructors as mentors, enable students to explore mathematics topics of interest. These courses may be offered in conjunction with other rigorous math courses, or may serve as an opportunity to explore a topic of special interest. They may also serve as an opportunity to study for AP
Probability and Statistics—Independent Study	02207	exams if the school does not offer specific courses for that endeavor.