

MATHEMATICS

1) ALGEBRA

- a) Functions: Ordered pairs, Types of functions - Definitions - Inverse functions and Theorems - Domain, Range, Inverse of real valued functions.
- b) Mathematical Induction: Principle of Mathematical Induction & Theorems - Applications of Mathematical Induction - Problems on divisibility.
- c) Matrices: Types of matrices - Scalar multiple of a matrix and multiplication of matrices - Transpose of a matrix - Determinants - Adjoint and Inverse of a matrix - Consistency and Inconsistency system of Simultaneous equations- Rank of a matrix - Solution of simultaneous linear equations.
- d) Complex Numbers: Complex number as an ordered pair of real numbers- Fundamental operations - Representation of complex numbers in the form $a+ib$ - Modulus and amplitude of complex numbers - Illustrations - Geometrical and Polar Representation of complex numbers in Argand plane- Argand diagram.
- e) De Moivre's Theorem: De Moivre's theorem- Integral and Rational indices - n th roots of unity- Geometrical Interpretations - Illustrations.
- f) Quadratic Expressions: Quadratic expressions, equations in one variable - Sign of quadratic expressions - Change in signs - Maximum and minimum values - Quadratic in equations.
- g) Theory of Equations: The relation between the roots and coefficients in an equation - Solving the equations when two or more of its roots are connected by certain relation - Equations with real coefficients, occurrence of complex roots in conjugate pairs and its consequences - Transformation of equations - Reciprocal Equations.
- h) Permutations and Combinations: Fundamental Principle of counting - Linear and Circular permutations- Permutations of ' n ' dissimilar things taken ' r ' at a time - Permutations when repetitions allowed - Circular permutations - Permutations with constraint repetitions - Combinations - Definitions, certain theorems.
- i) Binomial Theorem: Binomial theorem for positive integral index - Binomial theorem for rational Index - Approximations using Binomial theorem.
- j) Partial fractions: Rational fraction - Partial fractions of $f(x)/g(x)$ when $g(x)$ contains non-repeated linear factors - Partial fractions of $f(x)/g(x)$ when $g(x)$ contains repeated and/or non-repeated linear factors - Partial fractions of $f(x)/g(x)$ when $g(x)$ contains repeated and non-repeated irreducible factors only.

2) TRIGONOMETRY:

- a) Trigonometric Ratios upto Transformations: Trigonometric ratios - variation - Graph and Periodicity - Trigonometric ratios of Compound angles - Trigonometric ratios of multiple and sub-multiple angles - Sum and Product of transformations.
- b) Trigonometric Equations: General Solution of Trigonometric Equations - Simple Trigonometric Equations - Solutions.
- c) Inverse Trigonometric Functions: To reduce a Trigonometric Function into a bijective function - Graphs of Inverse Trigonometric Functions - Properties of Inverse Trigonometric Functions.
- d) Hyperbolic Functions: Definition of Hyperbolic Function - Graphs - Definition of Inverse Hyperbolic Functions - Graphs - Addition formulae of Hyperbolic Functions.
- e) Properties of Triangles: Relation between sides and angles of a Triangle - Sine, Cosine, Tangent and Projection rules - Half angle formulae and areas of a triangle - Incircle and Excircle of a Triangle.

3) VECTOR ALGEBRA:

- a) Addition of Vectors: Vectors as a triad of real numbers, some basic concepts - Classification (Types) of vectors - Addition of vectors - scalar multiplication of a vector - Angle between two non-zero vectors. Linear combination of vectors - Component of a vector in three dimensions - Vector equations of line and plane.
- b) Product of Vectors: Scalar or dot Product of two vectors - Geometrical Interpretations - Orthogonal projections - Properties of dot product - Expression for scalar (dot) product in i, j, k system - Angle between two vectors - Geometrical Vector methods - Vector equations of plane in normal form - Angle between two planes-Vector product (cross product) of two vectors and properties - Vector product in i, j, k system - Vector Areas - scalar Triple Product-Vector equations of plane in different forms, skew lines, shortest distance- condition for coplanarity etc., - Vector Triple Product - Results.

4) PROBABILITY:

- a) Measures of Dispersion - Range - Mean deviation - Variance and standard deviation of ungrouped/grouped data - Coefficient of variation and analysis of frequency distribution with equal means but different variances.
- b) Probability: Random experiments and events - Classical definition of probability, Axiomatic approach and addition theorem of probability. Independent and dependent events - conditional probability- Multiplication theorem and Baye's theorem.
- c) Random Variables and Probability Distributions: Random Variables - Theoretical discrete distributions - Binomial and Poisson Distributions.

5) COORDINATE GEOMETRY:

- a) Locus: Definition of locus - Illustrations - Equations of locus - Problems connected to it.
- b) Transformation of Axes: Transformation of axes - Rules, Derivations and Illustrations - Rotation of axes - Derivations - Illustrations.

- c) The Straight Line: Revision of fundamental results - Straight line - Normal form - Illustrations - Straight line - Symmetric form - Straight line - Reduction into various forms - Intersection of two Straight Lines - Family of straight lines - Concurrent lines - Condition for Concurrent lines - Angle between two lines - Length of perpendicular from a point to a Line - Distance between two parallel lines - Concurrent lines - properties
- d) Pair of Straight lines: Equations of pair of lines passing through origin - angle between a pair of lines - Condition for perpendicular and coincident lines, bisectors of angles - Pair of bisectors of angles - Pair of lines - second degree general equation - Conditions for parallel lines - Distance between them, Point of intersection of pair of lines - Homogenizing a second degree equation with a first degree equation in x and y .
- e) Circle: Equation of circle -standard form-centre and radius Position of a point in the plane of a circle - Definition of tangent. Position of a straight line in the plane of a circle conditions for a line to be tangent - chord of contact and polar. Relative positions of two circles.
- f) System of circles: Angle between two intersecting circles - Radical axis of two circles
- g) Parabola: Conic sections - Equations of tangent and normal at a point on the parabola
- h) Ellipse: Equation of ellipse in standard form- Parametric equations - Equations of tangent and normal at a point on the ellipse.
- i) Hyperbola: Equation of hyperbola in standard form - Parametric equations - Equations of tangent and normal at a point on the Hyperbola.
- j) Three Dimensional Coordinates: Coordinates - Section formulae.
- k) Direction Cosines and Direction Ratios: Direction Cosines - Direction Ratios.
- l) Plane: Cartesian equation of Plane - Simple Illustrations.

6) CALCULUS:

- a) Limits and Continuity: Intervals and neighbourhoods - Limits - Standard Limits - Continuity.
- b) Differentiation: Derivative of a function - Elementary Properties - Trigonometric, Inverse Trigonometric, Hyperbolic, Inverse Hyperbolic Function.
- c) Derivatives - Methods of Differentiation - Second Order Derivatives.
- d) Applications of Derivatives: Errors and approximations - Geometrical Interpretation of a derivative - Equations of tangents and normals - Lengths of tangent, normal, sub tangent and sub normal. Angles between two curves and condition for orthogonality of curves - Derivative as Rate of change - Rolle's Theorem and Lagrange's Mean value theorem. Increasing and decreasing functions - Maxima and Minima.
- e) Integration: Integration as the inverse process of differentiation- Standard forms - properties of integrals - Method of substitution. Integration of Algebraic, exponential, logarithmic, trigonometric and inverse trigonometric functions. Integration by parts, Integration by the method of substitution - Integration of algebraic and trigonometric functions, Integration by parts- Integration of exponential, logarithmic and inverse trigonometric functions, Integration-partial fractions method, reduction formulae.

- f) Definite Integrals: Definite Integral as the limit of sum - Interpretation of Definite Integral as an area - Fundamental theorem of Integral Calculus - Properties - Reduction formulae. Application of Definite integral to areas.
- g) Differential equations: Formation of differential equation - Degree and order of an ordinary differential equation. Solving differential equation by Variables separable method,
Homogeneous differential equation, non-homogeneous differential equation, Linear differential equations.
- *****