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 nth 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.

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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.

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- 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 related to a triangle.
- 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 Equation 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.
- 1) 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.

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- **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.
