

MATHEMATICS (860)

Aims:

1. To enable candidates to acquire knowledge and to develop an understanding of the terms, concepts, symbols, definitions, principles, processes and formulae of Mathematics at the Senior Secondary stage.
2. To develop the ability to apply the knowledge and understanding of Mathematics to unfamiliar situations or to new problems.
3. To develop skills of -
 - (a) computation.
 - (b) reading tables, charts, graphs, etc.
4. To develop an appreciation of the role of Mathematics in day-to-day life.
5. To develop an interest in Mathematics.
6. To develop a scientific attitude through the study of Mathematics.

A knowledge of Arithmetic and Pure Geometry is assumed. The parts of Geometry which are of chief importance in other branches of Mathematics are the fundamentals concerning angles, parallels (including

lines and planes in space), similar triangles (including the theorem of Pythagoras) the 'symmetry' properties of chords and tangents of a circle, and the theorem that a line perpendicular to two non-parallel lines in a plane is perpendicular to every line therein. The examination may include questions with a geometrical content.

As regards the standard of algebraic manipulation, students should be taught:

- (i) To check every step before proceeding to the next particularly where minus signs are involved.
- (ii) To attack simplification piecemeal rather than en bloc, e.g. never to keep a common factor which can be cancelled.
- (iii) To observe and act on any special features of algebraic form that may be obviously present.

The standard as regards (iii) is difficult to define; initial practice should be on the easiest cases, 'trick' examples should be avoided and it should be kept in mind that (iii) is subsidiary in importance to (i) and (ii) Teachers should be scrupulous in setting a standard of neatness and in avoiding the slovenly habit of omitting brackets or replacing them by dots.

CLASS XI

*There will be one paper of **three** hours duration of 100 marks. The syllabus is divided into **three** sections A, B and C. Section A is compulsory for all candidates. Candidates will have a choice of attempting questions from **either** Section B or Section C.*

***Section A (80 marks)** will consist of 9 questions. Candidates will be required to answer **Question 1(compulsory)** and **five** out of the rest of the eight questions.*

***Section B / C (20 marks)** Candidates will be required to answer **two** questions out of **three** from either Section B or Section C.*

SECTION A

1. Algebra

(i) Logarithms - Properties of Logarithms

Knowledge of

- $\log_a a^x = x = a^{\log_a x}$
- $a^x = b \Leftrightarrow x = \log_a b$
- Change of base application using
$$\log_b a = \frac{\log_m a}{\log_m b}$$
$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$$

(ii) Complex Numbers

- Complex numbers as an ordered pair of real numbers in the form $a + ib$, (a , b)
- Geometrical representation in complex plane - Argand diagram for z (a complex number), $1/z$, z and \bar{z} ; equality of two complex numbers; absolute value (modulus).

(iii) Quadratic Equations

- Use of the formula:

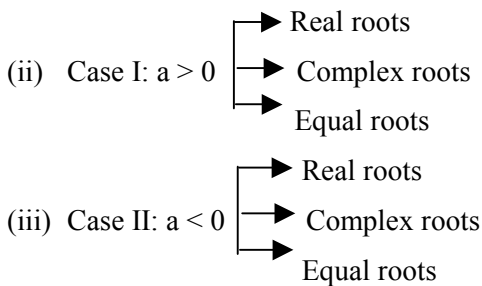
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

in solving quadratic equations.

- **Equations reducible to quadratic form.**
- **Nature of roots**
 - Product and sum of roots.
 - Roots are rational, irrational, equal, reciprocal, one square of the other.
 - Imaginary numbers.
 - Complex roots.
 - Framing quadratic equations with given root.

- **Quadratic Functions.**

- (i) Given α , β as above then find the equation whose roots are of the form α^3, β^3 , etc.



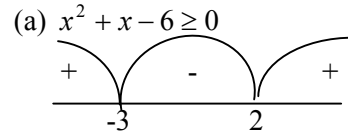
Understanding the fact that a quadratic expression (when plotted on a graph) is a parabola.

- Sign of quadratic

Sign when the roots are real and when they are complex.

- Quadratic inequalities.

Using method of intervals for solving problems of the type:



(b) A perfect square e.g. $x^2 - 6x + 9 \geq 0$

(c) $\frac{3x^2 - 2x - 5}{x^2 - 2x + 5} < 2$

(d) $\frac{x^2 - 2x + 5}{3x^2 - 2x - 5} > \frac{1}{2}$

(iv) Finite and Infinite Sequences

(a) Arithmetic Progression (A.P.)

- $T_n = a + (n - 1)d$
- $S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$
- Arithmetic mean: $2b = a + c$
 - Inserting 2 or 3 arithmetic mean between any two numbers.
 - Three numbers in A.P. $\therefore a - d, a, a + d$
 - Four in A.P.: $a - 3d, a - d, a + d, a + 3d$

(b) Geometric Progression (G.P.)

- $T_n = ar^{n-1}, S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}, S_\infty$
 - Geometric Mean, $b = \sqrt{ac}$
 - Inserting 2 or 3 Geometric Mean between any two numbers.
- Three numbers are in G.P. ar, a, ar^{-1}
- Four $ar^3, ar, ar^{-1}, ar^{-3}$

(c) Harmonic Progression

- a, b, c are in H.P then $1/a, 1/b, 1/c$ are A.P.
- Harmonic mean $b = \frac{2ac}{a + c}$

(d) Arithmetico Geometric Series

- Identifying series as A.P. x G.P. (when we substitute $d = 0$ in the series, we get a G.P. and when we substitute $r = 1$ the A.P.)

(e) Special sums $\sum n, \sum n^2, \sum n^3$

- Using these summations to sum up other related expression.

(v) Permutations Combinations

- Factorial notation $n!$, $n! = n(n-1)!$
- Fundamental principle of counting.

(a) Permutations

- ${}^n P_r$.
- Restricted permutation.
- Certain things always occur together.
- Certain things never occur.
- Formation of numbers with digits.
- Word building - repeated letters – No letters repeated.
- Permutation of alike things.
- Permutation of Repeated things.
- Circular permutation – clockwise counterclockwise – Distinguishable / not distinguishable.

(b) Combinations

- ${}^n C_r, {}^n C_n = 1, {}^n C_0 = 1, {}^n C_r = {}^n C_{n-r}, {}^n C_x = {}^n C_y$, then $x + y = n, {}^{n+1} C_r = {}^n C_{r-1} + {}^n C_r$.
- When all things are different.
- When all things are not different.
- Division into groups - e.g. distinct groups, identical groups.
- Mixed problems on permutation and combinations.

(vi) Mathematical induction

Using induction to prove various summations and divisibility.

(vii) Binomial Theorem

- (a) Significance of Pascal’s triangle.
- (b) Binomial theorem (proof using induction) for positive integral powers,
i.e. $(x + y)^n = {}^n C_0 x^n + {}^n C_1 x^{n-1} y + \dots + {}^n C_n y^n$.

Simple direct questions based on the above.

- (c) Binomial theorem for negative or fractional indices

$$(1 + x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} x^3 \dots$$

When $|x| < 1$

- Simple questions on the application of the above.
- Finding the rth term for the above (T_r).
- Applying the theorem on approximations e.g. $(0.99)^8 = (1 - 0.01)^8$.

(viii) Properties of Binomial Coefficients.

$$C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_n = 2^n$$

$$C_0 + C_2 + C_4 + \dots = C_1 + C_3 + C_5 + \dots = 2^{n-1}$$

Simple problems involving application of the above.

2. Trigonometry

(i) Angles and Arc lengths

- Angles: Convention of sign of angles.
- Magnitude of an angle: Measures of Angles; Circular measure.
- The relation $S = r\theta$ where θ is in radians. Relation between radians and degree.
- Definition of trigonometric functions with the help of unit circle.
- Truth of the identity $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$.

(ii) Trigonometric Functions

- Relationship between trigonometric functions.
- Proving simple identities.
- Signs of trigonometric functions.
- Domain and range of the trigonometric functions.
- Trigonometric functions of all angles.
- Periods of trigonometric functions.
- Graphs of simple trigonometric functions (only sketches).

(iii) Compound and multiple angles

- Addition and subtraction formula: $\sin(A \pm B)$; $\cos(A \pm B)$; $\tan(A \pm B)$; $\tan(A + B + C)$ etc., Double angle, triple angle, half angle and one third angle formula as special cases.
- Sum and differences as products $\sin C + \sin D = 2\sin\left(\frac{C+D}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C-D}{2}\right)$, etc.
- Product to sum or difference i.e. $2\sin A \cos B = \sin(A + B) + \sin(A - B)$ etc.

(iv) Trigonometric Equations

- Solution of trigonometric equations (General solution and solution in the specified range).
 - (a) Equations in which only one function of a single angle is involved e.g. $\sin 5\theta = 0$
 - (b) Equations expressible in terms of one trigonometric ratio of the unknown angle.
 - (c) Equations involving multiple and sub- multiple angles.
 - (d) Linear equations of the form $a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta = c$, where $|c| \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ and $a, b \neq 0$

3. Calculus

Differential calculus

(i) Basic Concepts of Relations and Functions

- (a) Ordered pairs, sets of ordered pairs.
- (b) Cartesian Product (Cross) of two sets, cardinal number of a cross product.

Relations as:

- an association between two sets.
 - a subset of a Cross Product.
- (c) Domain, Range and Co-domain of a Relation.
 - (e) Functions:
 - As special relations, concept of writing “y is a function of x” as $y = f(x)$.
 - Types: one to one/ many to one, into/onto.
 - Domain and range of a function.
 - Classification of functions.
 - Sketches of graphs of exponential function, logarithmic function, mod function, step function, and simple trigonometric functions like $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\tan x$.

(ii) Limits

- Notion and meaning of limits.
- Fundamental theorems on limits (statement only).
- Limits of algebraic and trigonometric functions.

(iii) Continuity

- Continuity of a function at a point $x = a$.
- Continuity of a function in a range.
- Removable discontinuity.

(iv) Differentiation

- Meaning and geometrical interpretation of derivative.
- Concept of continuity and differentiability of $|x|$, $[x]$, etc.

- Derivatives of simple algebraic and trigonometric functions and their formulae.
- Differentiation using first principles.
- Derivatives of sum/difference.
- Derivatives of product of functions.
- Derivatives of quotients of functions.
- Derivatives of composite functions.
- Derivatives of implicit functions.
- Derivatives of parametric functions.

(v) Application of derivatives

- Equation of Tangent and Normal approximation.
- Rate measure.
- Sign of derivative.
- Monotonocity of a function.

(vi) Integral Calculus

Indefinite integral

- Integration as the inverse of differentiation.
- Anti-derivatives of polynomials and functions $(ax + b)^n$, $\text{Sin}x$, $\text{Cos}x$, Sec^2x , Cosec^2x .
- Integration by simple substitution.
- Integrals of the type Sin^2x , Sin^3x , Sin^4x , Cos^2x , Cos^3x , Cos^4x .
- Integrals of the type $f'(x)[f(x)]^n$, $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$.

4. Coordinate Geometry

(i) Basic concepts of Points and their coordinates

(ii) The straight line

- Slope and gradient of a line.
- Angle between two lines.
- Condition of perpendicularity and parallelism.
- Various forms of equation of lines.

- Slope intercept form.
- Two point slope form.
- Intercept form.
- Perpendicular /normal form.
- General equation of a line.
- Distance of a point from a line.
- Distance between parallel lines.
- Equation to lines bisecting the angle between the lines.
- Definition of a locus.
- Methods to find the equation of a locus.

(iii) Circles

Equations of a circle in:

- Standard form.
- Diameter form.
- General form.
- Parametric form.
- Given the equation of a circle, to find the centre and the radius.
- Finding the equation of a circle.
 - Given three non collinear points.
 - Given other sufficient data that the centre is (h, k) and it lies on a line and two points on the circle are given.
- Tangents:
 - Tangent to a circle when the slope of the tangent is given:

$$y = mx \pm a\sqrt{1 + m^2}$$
- Intersection:
 - Circle with a line hence to find the length of the chord.
- Finding the equation of a circle through the intersection of two circles i.e. $S_1 + kS_2 = 0$.

5. Statistics

- Measures of central tendency.
- Quartiles: Upper and lower. Range, interquartile range.
- Standard deviation - by direct method, short cut method and step deviation method.
- Combined mean and standard deviation.

SECTION B

6. Vectors

- As directed line segments.
- Magnitude and direction of a vector.
- Types: equal vectors, unit vectors, zero vector.
- Position vector.
- Components of a vector.
- Vectors in two and three dimensions.
- $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ as unit vectors along the x, y and the z axes; expressing a vector in terms of the unit vectors.
- Operations: Sum and Difference of vectors; scalar multiplication of a vector.
- Position vector of a point dividing a given line segment in a given ratio.
- Section formula.
- Simple questions based on the above e.g. A line joining the mid point of any two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half of it, concurrency of medians.

7. Co-ordinate geometry in 3-Dimensions

- As an extension of 2-D.
- Distance formula.
- Section and midpoint formula.
- Equation of x-axis, y-axis, z axis and lines parallel to them.
- Equation of xy - plane, yz - plane, zx - plane.
- Direction cosines, direction ratios.
- Angle between two lines in terms of direction cosines /direction ratios.
- Condition for lines to be perpendicular/parallel.

SECTION C

8. Statistics

- Median - direct and by using the formula.
- Quartiles- direct and by using the formula.
- Deciles- direct and by using the formula.
- Percentiles - direct and by using the formula.
- Mode - graphically, direct method and by using the formula.
- Estimation of median/quartiles from Ogives.

9. Average Due Date

- Zero date.
- Equated periods.

CLASS XII

There will be one paper of **three** hours duration of 100 marks. The syllabus is divided into **three** sections A, B and C. Section A is compulsory for all candidates. Candidates will have a choice of attempting questions from **either** Section B or Section C.

Section A (80 marks) will consist of 9 questions. Candidates will be required to answer **Question 1(compulsory)** and **five** out of the rest of the eight questions.

Section B/C (20 marks) Candidates will be required to answer **two** questions out of **three** from either Section B or Section C.

SECTION A

1. Determinants and Matrices

(i) Determinants

- Order.
- Minors.
- Cofactors.
- Expansion.
- Properties of determinants.
- Product of determinants (without proof).
- Simple problems using properties of

determinants e.g. evaluate $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix}$ etc.

• Cramer's Rule

- Solving simultaneous equations in 2 or 3 variables,

$$x = \frac{|D_x|}{|D|}, y = \frac{|D_y|}{|D|}, z = \frac{|D_z|}{|D|}$$

- Consistency, inconsistency.
- Dependent or independent.

(ii) Matrices

- Types of matrices ($m \times n$; $m, n \leq 3$), order; Identity matrix, Diagonal matrix.
- Symmetric, Skew symmetric.
- Operation – addition, subtraction, multiplication of a matrix with scalar, multiplication of two matrices (the compatibility).

- E.g. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = AB(\text{say})$ but BA is not possible.

- Singular and non-singular matrices.
- Existence of two non-zero matrices whose product is a zero matrix.

- Inverse ($2 \times 2, 3 \times 3$) $A^{-1} = \frac{AdjA}{|A|}$

• Martin's Rule (i.e. using matrices)

$$- a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1.$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2.$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3.$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B \Rightarrow X = A^{-1}B$$

- Simple problems based on above.

2. Boolean Algebra

Boolean algebra as an algebraic structure, principle of duality, Boolean function. Switching circuits, application of Boolean algebra to switching circuits.

3. Conics

- As a section of a cone.
- Definition of Foci, Directrix, Latus Rectum.
- $PS = ePL$ where P is a point on the conics, S is the focus, PL is the perpendicular distance of the point from the directrix.

(i) Parabola

- $e = 1, y^2 = 4ax, x^2 = 4ay, y^2 = -4ax, x^2 = -4ay, (y - \beta)^2 = 4a(x - \alpha), (x - \alpha)^2 = 4a(y - \beta).$
- The latus rectum, quadrants they lie in, coordinates of foci and vertex, equation of directrix and the axis and the rough sketch of the above mentioned.
- Finding equation of Parabola when Foci and directrix are given.
- Simple and direct questions based on the above.

(ii) Ellipse

- $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, e < 1, b^2 = a^2(1 - e^2)$
 $a > b$
- Vertices, major axis, minor axis, latus rectum, centre coordinates of focus, equation of directrix and the axis and rough sketch of the above mentioned ($a < b$).

(iii) Hyperbola

- Focal property i.e. $SP + SP' = 2a.$
- Rough sketch of the above.
- $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, e > 1, b^2 = a^2(e^2 - 1),$
 $a > b.$
- Transverse and Conjugate axis, Latus rectum, centre, coordinates of focus, equation of directrix and the axis and rough sketch of the above mentioned; $a < b.$
- General second degree equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ represents a pair of lines if $abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0,$ otherwise it represents parabola if $h^2 = ab,$ ellipse if $h^2 < ab,$ and hyperbola if $h^2 > ab.$

Condition that $y = mx + c$ is a tangent to the conics.

4. Inverse Trigonometric Function

- Principal values.
- $\sin^{-1}x, \cos^{-1}x, \tan^{-1}x$ etc. and their graphs.

- $\sin^{-1}x = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{1 - x^2} = \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}.$
- $\sin^{-1}x = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\frac{1}{x}.$
- $\sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}.$
- Similar relations for $\cot^{-1}x, \tan^{-1}x,$ etc as above.
- Addition formulae.

$$\sin^{-1}x \pm \sin^{-1}y = \sin^{-1}(x\sqrt{1 - y^2} \pm y\sqrt{1 - x^2})$$

$$\cos^{-1}x \pm \cos^{-1}y = \cos^{-1}(xy \mp \sqrt{1 - y^2}\sqrt{1 - x^2})$$

similarly $\tan^{-1}x \pm \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1}\frac{x \pm y}{1 \mp xy}, xy < 1$

Similarly, establish formula of $2\sin^{-1}x, 2\cos^{-1}x$ and $2\tan^{-1}x$ using the above formula.

- Application of these formulae.

5. Calculus

(i) Differential Calculus

- Revision of topics done in Class XI - mainly the differentiation of product of two functions, quotient rule, etc.
- Derivatives of trigonometric functions.
- Derivatives of exponential functions.
- Derivatives of logarithmic functions.
- Derivatives of inverse trigonometric functions - differentiation by means of substitution.
- Derivatives of implicit functions and chain rule for composite functions.
- Differentiating function with respect to another function e.g. differentiate $\sin x^3$ with respect to $x^3.$
- Logarithmic Differentiation - Finding dy/dx when $y = x^{x^{x^{\dots}}}$.
- Successive differentiation up to 2nd order.

- L'Hospital's theorem.
- $\frac{0}{0}$ form, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ form, 0^0 form, ∞^∞ form etc.
- Rolle's Mean Value Theorem - its geometrical interpretation.
- Lagrange's Mean Value Theorem - its geometrical interpretation.
- Maxima and minima.

(ii) Integral Calculus

- Revision of formulae from Class XI.
- Integration of $1/x$, e^x , $\tan x$, $\cot x$, $\sec x$, $\csc x$.
- Integration by parts.
- Integration by means of substitution.
- Integration using partial fractions,

Expressions of the form $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ when $f(x) < g(x)$

E.g. $\frac{x+2}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+1}$

$$\frac{x+2}{(x-2)(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{(x^2+3)(x-1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+3} + \frac{C}{x-1}$$

When $f(x) \geq g(x)$,

e.g. $\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+3x+2} = 1 - \left(\frac{3x+1}{x^2+3x+2} \right)$.

- Integrals of the type:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \pm a^2}, \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}, \int \frac{px+q}{ax^2+bx+c} dx, \int \frac{px+q}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} dx$$

and expressions reducible to this form.

- Integrals of the form:

$$\int \frac{dx}{a \cos x + b \sin x}, \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x}, \int \frac{dx}{a + b \sin x},$$

$$\int \frac{1 \pm x^2}{1+x^4} dx,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}, \int \sqrt{\tan x} dx, \int \sqrt{\cot x} dx.$$

- Properties of definite integrals - questions based on it.
- Application of definite integrals - area of a curve included between x or y-axis.

6. Correlation and Regression

- Definition and meaning of correlation and regression coefficient.
- Coefficient of Correlation by Karl Pearson.

If $x - \bar{x}$, $y - \bar{y}$ are small fractionless numbers, we use

$$r = \frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2} \sqrt{\sum(y - \bar{y})^2}}$$

If x and y are small numbers, we use

$$r = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{1}{N} \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 - \frac{1}{N} (\sum x)^2} \sqrt{\sum y^2 - \frac{1}{N} (\sum y)^2}}$$

Otherwise, we use assumed means

A and B , and $u = x-A$, $v = y-B$

$$r = \frac{\sum uv - \frac{1}{N} (\sum u)(\sum v)}{\sqrt{\sum u^2 - \frac{1}{N} (\sum u)^2} \sqrt{\sum v^2 - \frac{1}{N} (\sum v)^2}}$$

- Rank correlation by Spearman's (Correction included).
- Lines of regression of x on y and y on x .

7. Probability

- Random experiments and their outcomes.
- Events: sure events, impossible events, mutually exclusive events, independent events and dependent events.
- Definition of probability of an event.
- Laws of probability: addition and multiplication laws, conditional probability (excluding Baye's theorem).

8. Complex Numbers

- Argument and conjugate of complex numbers.

- Sum, difference, product and quotient of two complex numbers additive and multiplicative inverse of a complex number.
- Simple locus question on complex number; proving and using -

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2 \text{ and } \overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \pm \bar{z}_2$$
- Triangle inequality.
- Square root of a complex number.
- De Moivre's theorem and its simple applications.
- Cube roots of unity: $1, \omega, \omega^2$; application problems.

9. Differential Equations

- Differential equations, order and degree.
- Solution of differential equations.
- Variable separable.
- Homogeneous equations and equations reducible to homogeneous form.
- Linear form $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$ where P and Q are functions of x only. Similarly for dx/dy.

SECTION B

10. Vectors

- Scalar (dot) product of vectors.
- Cross product - its properties - area of a triangle, collinear vectors.
- Scalar triple product - volume of a parallelepiped, co-planarity.

Proof of Formulae (Using Vectors)

- Sine rule.
- Cosine rule
- Projection formula
- Area of a $\Delta = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$

11. Co-ordinate geometry in 3-Dimensions

(i) Lines

- Cartesian and vector equations of a line through one and two points.
- Coplanar and skew lines.
- Conditions for intersection of two lines.
- Shortest distance between two lines.

(ii) Planes

- Cartesian and vector equation of a plane.
- Direction ratios of the normal to the plane.
- One point form.
- Normal form.
- Intercept form.
- Distance of a point from a plane.
- Angle between two planes, a line and a plane.
- Equation of a plane through the intersection of two planes i.e. -

$$P_1 + kP_2 = 0.$$

Simple questions based on the above.

12. Probability

Baye's theorem; theoretical probability distribution, probability distribution function; binomial distribution – its mean and variance.

SECTION C

13. Discount

True discount; banker's discount; discounted value; present value; cash discount, bill of exchange.

14. Annuities

Meaning, formulae for present value and amount; deferred annuity, applied problems on loans, sinking funds, scholarships.

15. Linear Programming

Introduction, definition of related terminology such as constraints, objective function, optimization, isoprofit, isocost lines; advantages of linear programming; limitations of linear programming; application areas of linear programming; different types of linear programming (L.P.), problems, mathematical formulation of L.P problems, graphical method of solution for problems in two variables, feasible and infeasible regions, feasible and infeasible solutions, optimum feasible solution.

16. Application of derivatives in Commerce and Economics in the following

Cost function, average cost, marginal cost, revenue function and break even point.

17. Index numbers and moving averages

- Price index or price relative.
- Simple aggregate method.
- Simple average of price relatives.
- Weighted average of price relatives (cost of living index, consumer price index).