

RECOMMENDED SYLLABUS FOR CET**B. Tech (Engineering)****Note some courses have PCM****XI - MATHEMATICS – PART-1**

1.	Angle and its Measurement	Directed Angles, Definition , Types of Angles (Zero angle, One rotation angle, Straight angle, Right angle, Angle in standard position, Angle in a quadrant, Quadrantal angles, Co-terminal angles), Measures of angle (Degree measure, Radian measure), Theorem : $\pi^c = 180^0$, Arc Length And Area Of A Sector ($A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$, $S = r\theta$).
2.	Trigonometry - I	Introduction, Definition of trigonometric ratio's, Trigonometric functions with the help of a circle, Sign of Trigonometric functions in different quadrants, Trigonometric functions of specific angles, Trigonometric functions of negative angles, Fundamental identities, Domain and range of trigonometric functions, Periodicity of Trigonometric functions, Graphs of Trigonometric functions (sine , cosine, tangent, ...), Polar Co-ordinate system.
3.	Trigonometry - II	Definition Compound angle, Theorem's ($\cos(A-B)$, $\cos(A+B)$, $\sin(A-B)$, $\sin(A+B)$, $\tan(A+B)$, $\tan(A-B)$), Results ($\cot(A+B)$, $\cot(A-B)$), Trigonometric functions of Allied angles, Trigonometric functions of Multiple angles (Double angle, Triple angle) , Factorization formulae (conversion of sum or difference into product, conversion of product into sum or difference), Trigonometric functions of angles of a triangle.
4.	Determinant and Matrices	Introduction, Value of Determinant of order 2, Determinant of order 3 definition, Expansion of Determinant of order 3 (6 ways), Minors and cofactors of elements of determinants, Expansion of Determinant by using Minors and cofactors of any row/column, Properties of determinant, Applications of Determinant (Cramer's Rule, Consistency of three equations in two variables, Area of triangle and collinearity of three

		<p>points).</p> <p>Introduction to matrices, Definition , Types of matrices, Algebra of matrices (Equality of matrices, Multiplication of matrix by a scalar, Addition of matrices, Multiplication of two matrices), Properties of transpose of a matrix.</p>
5.	Straight Line	<p>Definition of locus, Equation of locus, Shift of origin, Straight Line : Inclination of line , Slope of a line, Perpendicular lines, Theorem : $m_1 m_2 = -1$, Angle between intersecting lines Theorem, Equation of line in standard forms (Point slope-form, Slope-intercept form, Two-points form, Double-intercept form, Normal form), General form of equation of line, Point of intersection of lines, The distance of the origin from a line, The distance of the point from a line, The distance between two parallel lines Theorem, Family of lines.</p>
6.	Circle	<p>Definition , Different forms of equation of a circle (Standard form, Centre-radius form, Diameter form, General equation of a circle, Parametric form of a circle, Tangent (The equation of tangent to a standard circle, Equation of tangent in parametric form, Condition of tangency, Tangents from a point to the circle) , Director Circle.</p>
7.	Conic Sections	<p>Double cone, Definition of conic section and its equation, Some useful terms of conic section, Parabola (Standard equation of the parabola, Tracing of the parabola, some results (Focal distance, Length of latus rectum), Some other standard forms of parabola, Parametric expressions of standard parabola, General forms of the equation of a parabola, Tangent at a point on a parabola, Condition of tangency, Tangents from a point to a parabola), Ellipse (Standard equation of ellipse, Some results , Special cases of an ellipse, Tangent to an ellipse, condition for tangency, Tangents from a point to the ellipse, Auxiliary circle, director circle of the ellipse), Hyperbola (Standard equation of the hyperbola, useful terms, Some results, Parametric equation of the hyperbola, Other standard form of hyperbola, Tangent to a hyperbola, Auxiliary circle, Diameter circle).</p>

8.	Measures of Dispersion	Range, Variance, Standard deviation (For different data), Change of origin and scale, Standard deviation for combined data, Coefficient of variation.
9.	Probability	Basic terminologies (Random experiment , outcome, sample space, Event, Favourable outcome, Types of event, Algebra of Events, Equally likely outcome, Probability of an event, Properties of probability, Addition theorem for two events, Conditional Probability, Multiplication theorem, Independent events, Bayes' theorem, Odds (ratio of two complementary probabilities)

XI – MATHEMATICS – PART-2

1.	Complex Numbers	Definition of complex number, Algebra of complex Numbers (Equality of two complex numbers, Conjugate of a complex number, Addition of complex numbers, Scalar multiplication Subtraction of two complex numbers, Multiplication of two complex numbers, powers of i, Division of complex numbers), Square root of a complex number, Solution of quadratic equation in complex number, Argand Diagram, Modulus of z, Argument of z, Properties of modulus, argument, Polar form of complex number, Exponential form, De Moivres Theorem, Cube root of unity and its properties.
2.	Sequence And Series	Definition and types of sequence, Arithmetic Progression, Geometric progression, sum of first n terms of a G.P., sum of infinite terms of G.P., Expressing recurring decimal as rational number, Harmonic progression, Types of means, Arithmetico geometric progression, Properties of summation, power series.
3.	Permutations And Combination	Fundamental principles of counting, Factorial notation and its properties, Permutations (when all objects are distinct, when repetitions are allowed, when some objects are identical, circular permutation, Properties of permutations), Combinations (Definition, Theorem : nCr , Properties of combination).
4.	Methods of Induction and	Principle of mathematical induction, Binomial theorem for positive integral index, General term and middle term of $(a + b)^n$, Binomial theorem for negative index or fraction, Binomial

	Binomial Theorem	coefficients.
5.	Sets and relations	Set (Definition, Representation of set, number of elements of set, Types of sets, Operations on sets, Intervals, maximum and minimum of sets), Relations (ordered pair, Cartesian product of two sets, Definition of relation, domain, codomain, range, Binary relation on a set, Identity relation, Types of relations, Congruence modulo).
6.	Functions	Definition of function, domain, codomain, Types of function, Representation of function, Graph of function, Value of function, Algebra of functions.
7.	Limits	Definition of limit of function, Algebra of limits, Theorem , method of factorization, method of rationalization, Limit of trigonometric function, Substitution method, Limits of exponential and logarithmic functions, Limit at infinity.
8.	Continuity	Continuity of a function at a point, Definition of continuity, Properties of continuous function, Types of discontinuities, continuity over an interval, The intermediate value theorem for continuous functions.
9.	Differentiation	Definition of derivative and differentiability, Derivative by method of first principle, Derivative of some standard functions, Relationship between differentiability and continuity, Rules of differentiation.

XII MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS PAPER- I

1. Mathematical Logic	Statement, Truth Value of statement, Logical connectives, Simple and Compound statement : Conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional, Bi-conditional and negation of a statement, Statement Pattern, Logical Equivalence, Tautology, Contradiction, Contingency, Quantifiers, Quantified Statements duals, Negation of Compound statement, Converse, Inverse and Contra positive Implication, Application of Logic to switching circuit
2. Matrices	Elementary transformation : A) Interchange of any two rows or any two columns B) Multiplication of the elements of any row or column by a non zero scalar C) Adding the scalar multiples of all the elements of any row(column) to corresponding elements of any other row(column), Inverse of a matrix: Uniqueness of Inverse of a matrix, Inverse of a non singular matrix by elementary transformation, Inverse of a square matrix by adjoint method, Application of matrices, Method of inversion, Method of reduction
3. Trigonometric functions	Trigonometric equations and their solutions, general solutions, solution of triangle:- polar co-ordinates , relation between Cartesian and the polar co-ordinates, solving a triangle, sine rule, cosine rule, projection rule, Application of sine rule, cosine rule, projection rule. 1) half angle formulae 2) Heron's formula. 3) Napier's analogy, Inverse trigonometry function, Principal values of inverse trigonometric functions. Properties of inverse trigonometric functions.
4. Pair of straight line	Combine equation of a pair of lines(Theorem), Homogeneous equation of degree two, Angle between lines represented by $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$, General second degree equation in x and y.
5. Vector	Scalar quantity, vector quantity, representation of vector, magnitude of a vector, types of vector. 1) zero vector 2) unit vector 3) co-initial and co-terminus vector 4) equal vectors 5) Negative of a vector 6) collinear vectors. 7) Free vectors 8)

	Localized vector. Algebra of vectors:-1) scalar multiplications 2) Addition of two vectors.3) subtraction of two vectors.4) coplanar vectors. 5) vector in two dimensions, Vector in two dimensions (2-D), Three dimensions(3-D) co-ordinate system, component of vector, position vector of a point $P(x,y,z)$ in space, component form of \vec{r} vector joining two points, section formula, product of vectors, angle between two vectors, scalar product of two vectors, finding angle between two vectors, projections, direction angle and direction cosines , vector product of two vectors, scalar triple product and properties, vector triple product and properties.
6.Line and plane	Vector and Cartesian equation of line, equation of a line passing through a given point and parallel to given vector, equation of a line passing through given two points, Distance of a point from a line, skew lines, distance between skew lines, distance between parallel lines, equation of plane, equation of plane passing through a point perpendicular to a vector, Cartesian form, a vector equation of the plane passing through point $A(\vec{a})$ and parallel to \vec{b} and \vec{c} , the vector equation of plane passing through three non-collinear points, the normal form of equation of plane, angle between planes, angle between a line and a plane, co-planarity of two lines, distance of a point from a plane.
7. Linear Programming	Definition, convex set, Linear programming problem, meaning of Linear programming problem, meaning of L.P.P. Mathematical formulation of the L.P.P. Formal definitions related to L.P.P., Solution of L.P.P., Optimum feasible solution , corner-point method
XII MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS PAPER- II	
1. Differentiation	Definition, Rules of Differentiation, Derivatives of Composite Functions (Theorem), Geometrical meaning of Derivatives, Derivatives of Inverse Functions(Theorem), Derivatives of Standard Inverse Trigonometric Functions, Logarithmic Differentiation, Implicit Functions, Derivatives of Parametric Functions(Theorem), Differentiation of one function with respect to another function, Higher Order Derivatives, Successive Differentiation (or n^{th} order derivatives)of some Standard Function

2. Applications of Derivatives	Application of Derivative in Geometry, Derivative as a Rate Measure, Velocity, Acceleration and Jerk approximations, Rolle's Theorem/Rolle's Lemma, Lagrange's Mean value Theorem(LMVT), Increasing and Decreasing Functions, Maxima and Minima, First Derivative Test, second Derivative Test
3. Indefinite Integration	<p>Definition, Elementary Integration Formulae, Method of Integration, Integration by Substitution(theorem), Integrals of Trigonometric Functions, Some Special Integrals, Integrals of the form $\int \frac{px+q}{ax^2+bx+c} dx$ and</p> <p>$\int \frac{px+q}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} dx$ and Integration by parts (Theorem), Integral of the type $\int e^x [f(x) + f'(x)] dx = e^x f(x) + c$</p> <p>Integration by Partial Fraction</p>
4. Definite Integration	Definite Integral as Limit of Sum, Fundamental Theorem and Properties of Integral Calculus,
5. Application of Definite Integral	Area under a curve, Area between two curves
6. Differential Equations	Definition, Order and Degree of Differential Equation, Formation of differential equation, Solution of differential equation, Homogeneous differential equation, Linear Differential Equation, Application of Differential Equation: Population growth and growth of bacteria, Radioactive decay, Half life period, Newton's Law of Cooling, Surface Area
7. Probability Distributions	Random Variables, Types of Random Variables: Discrete Random Variables, Continuous Random Variables, Probability Distribution of discrete Random Variable, Probability Mass Function(p.m.f), Cumulative Distribution Function(c.d.f.), Expected Value and variance of a Random Variable, Probability distribution of a continuous Random Variable, Probability Density Function, Cumulative Distribution Functions(c.d.f.)
8. Binomial Distribution	Bernoulli Trail, Binomial Distribution, Mean and Variance of Binomial Distribution(Formulae without proof)

XI – PHYSICS	
1. Units and Measurements	System of units , Measurement of length , Measurement of mass , Measurement of time , Dimensions and dimensional analysis , Accuracy , Precision , and uncertainty in measurement , Errors in measurements , Significant figures , order of magnitude .
2. Mathematical Methods	Vector analysis : - Scalars , Vectors , Vector operations (multiplication , addition , subtraction of vectors Triangle law for vector addition , Law of parallelogram of vectors), Resolution of vectors , Multiplication of vectors (scalar product , vector product) , Introduction of calculus .
3. Motion in Plane	Rectilinear motion (Displacement , path length , average velocity , average speed , instantaneous speed , acceleration , relative velocity), Motion in two dimensions – Motion in plane(average and instantaneous velocity , acceleration . Equation of motion for object travelling in plane with uniform acceleration .relative velocity , Projectile motion) . Uniform circular motion : period , radius vector , angular speed , centripetal acceleration , conical pendulum.
4.Law of Motion	Aristotle's Fallacy , Newton's laws of motion , Inertial and non-inertial frame of reference . Types of forces (fundamental forces in nature , contact and non-contact forces , real and pseudo forces , conservative and non-conservative forces , concept of potential energy , work done by variable force) . Work – Energy theorem . Principle of conservation of linear momentum .Collisions(elastic and inelastic collisions, coefficient of restitution) .

	Impulse of force. Rotational analogue of force – moment of force or torque, couple and its torque , mechanical equilibrium , centre of mass , centre of gravity .
5. Gravitation	Kepler's law , Universal law of gravitation , Measurement of gravitational constant , Acceleration due to gravity , Variation in ' g ' with altitude ,depth ,latitude and shape Gravitational potential and potential energy , Escape velocity , Earth Satellite , Projection of satellite , Critical velocity ,Weightlessness in satellite , Time period of satellite , Binding energy of an orbiting satellite .
6.Mechanical Properties of Solids	Elastic behavior of solids , Stress and strain , Hooke's law Elastic modulus , Stress – Strain curve , Strain energy , Hardness , Friction in solids (static friction , kinetic friction , rolling friction) .
7. Thermal Properties of Matter	Temperature and Heat , Measurement of temperature , Absolute temperature and Ideal gas equation , Thermal expansion (linear expansion , areal expansion , volume expansion , relation between coefficients of expansion , Specific heat capacity , Colorimetry , Change of state , Heat transfer (conduction , convection , radiation) , Newton' laws of cooling.
8.Sound	Waves-Types of waves, Common properties of all waves, Transverse Waves and Longitudinal waves , Mathematical expression of waves , Speed of travelling waves , Newtons Formula for velocity of sound, Laplace's correction , Factors affecting speed of the sound , Principle of superposition of the waves , Echo, reverberation and acoustics ,Qualities of sound , Doppler effect .

9. Optics	<p>Nature of light, Ray Optics , Cartesian Sign convention , Reflection (Reflection from Curved mirrors ,Spherical abbreviation) Refraction , Total internal reflection and its applications , Refraction at spherical surface and lenses (Refraction at single spherical surface, Lens maker's equation), Dispersion of light and prism (Prism formula , deviation of light through thin prism , angular dispersion , dispersive power) , Natural phenomena due to sunlight , Defects of lenses (Chromatic abbreviation , Spherical abbreviation), Optical instruments – Magnifying power of simple microscope , compound microscope , telescope .</p>
10. Electrostatics	<p>Electric charges , basic properties of the electric charges , Coulomb's law , Principle of superposition , Electric field , Electric lines of force , Electric flux , Gauss Law , Electric dipole (Couple acting on the electric dipole in the uniform electric field , Electric intensity at a point due to electric dipole) , Continuous charge distribution .</p>
11. Electric Current through conductors	<p>Electric current , Flow of the current through the conductor , Drift Speed , Ohm's Law , Electrical energy and power , Registers Rheostat , Combination of the registers , Specific Resistance (Resistivity), Variation of the resistance with the temperature , Electromotive force , Cell's in series , Cell's in parallel , Types of cells .</p>
12. Magnetism	<p>Magnetic lines of force and magnetic field , Bar magnet(Magnetic field due to bar magnet at a point along its axis and along it's equator , Magnetic field due to bar magnet at an arbitrary point), Gauss law of magnetism , Earth's magnetism.</p>

13. Electromagnetic waves and Communication system	<p>EM wave , Characteristics of EM waves , Electromagnetic spectrum – Properties and uses of Radio waves , Microwaves , Infrared waves , Visible Light , Ultraviolet rays , X-rays , Gamma Rays .</p> <p>Propagation of EM Waves – Ground wave propagation , Space wave propagation , Sky wave propagation .</p> <p>Introduction to communication system , Modulation .</p>
14. Semiconductors	<p>Electrical conduction in solids , Band theory of solids – Brief introduction , Intrinsic Semiconductor , Extrinsic semiconductor , P-N junction , P-N junction diode . Semiconductor devices , Application of semiconductors and P-N junction diode .</p>
15. Magnetic Field due to Electric Current	<p>Magnetic force , Cyclotron motion , Cyclotron accelerator, Helical motion , Magnetic force on wire carrying current – 1) Straight wire 2) Arbitrarily shaped wire. Force on a closed circuit in a magnetic field , Torque on current loop , Moving coil galvanometer , Magnetic dipole moment , Magnetic potential energy of dipole , Magnetic field due to current (Biot – Savart law), Force of attraction between two long parallel wires , Magnetic field produced by current in circular arc of wire, Axial magnetic field produced by current in circular loop , Magnetic lines for current loop , Ampere's Law , Magnetic field of Solenoid and Toroid .</p>
16. Magnetic Materials	<p>Torque acting on a magnetic dipole in uniform magnetic field , Location of magnetic poles of current carrying loop, Origin of magnetism in materials , Magnetization and Magnetic intensity , Magnetic properties of materials, Hysteresis , Permanent magnet and electromagnet , Magnetic shielding .</p>
17. Electromagnetic Induction	<p>Faraday's experiment in connection with generation of electric current , Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction , Lenz's law and its applications , Flux of</p>

	field , Motional electromotive force , Induced emf in stationary coil in a changing magnetic field , Generators , Back emf and back torque , Induction and energy transfer , Eddy currents , Self- inductance , Energy stored in magnetic field , Energy density of magnetic field , Mutual inductance , Transformer .
18 AC Circuits	AC generator, Average and RMS values, Phasors, Different types of AC circuits: - AC voltage applied to resistor, AC voltage applied to an inductor, AC voltage applied to capacitor, AC circuit containing resistance, inductance, capacitance in series (LCR circuit), Power in AC circuit, LC oscillations, Electric resonance, Q- Factor, Choke coil.
19. Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter	Photoelectric effect, (Experiment and its observations), Failure of wave theory to explain observations from experiments on photoelectric effect, Einstein's postulate of quantization of energy and photoelectric equation, Wave-particle Duality of electromagnetic radiation, Photo Cell, De Broglie Hypothesis, Davisson and Germer experiment, Wave-particle Duality of matter.
20. Structure of Atoms and Nuclei	Geiger – Marsden experiment , Rutherford's atomic model , Atomic spectra , Bohr's atomic model , Expressions for radius of orbit , energy of electron , Bohr formula , De Broglie's explanation , Atomic nucleus , nuclear forces , Nuclear binding energy , Radioactive decays , Law of radioactive decay , Half life of radioactive material , Average life of radioactive species , Nuclear energy (Nuclear fission , Nuclear fusion).
21. Semiconductor Devices	P-N junction diode as a rectifier , Filter circuits , Special purpose junction diodes : - Zener diode , Photo diode , Solar cell , Light emitting diode (LED), Bipolar junction transistor , Transistor configuration , Transistor as an amplifier , Logic gates .

XII - PHYSICS

1. Rotational Dynamics	<p>Circular motion: Kinematics of circular motion ,Dynamics of circular motion (Centripetal force ,Centrifugal force) Applications of UCM: Vehicle along horizontal circular track, Vehicle on banked road, Conical pendulum : Period of revolution of bob , Frequency of revolution. Vertical circular motion.</p> <p>Moment of inertia : M.I. as an analogous quantity for mass ,Rotational K.E. , angular momentum , torque in terms of M.I. , M.I. of ring , disc , solid sphere , thin uniform rod , circular cone , uniform plate , uniform spherical shell , radius of gyration , Theorem of parallel axes and perpendicular axes , conservation of angular momentum , Rolling motion : Linear acceleration and speed while pure rolling down an inclined plane.</p>
2. Mechanical Properties Of Fluids	<p>Fluid – Properties of fluid , Pressure : Pressure due to liquid column , Absolute pressure and Gauge pressure , Hydrostatic paradox , Pascal's Law , Applications of Pascal's Law , Measurement of pressure (mercury barometer , open tube manometer). Surface Tension , Surface energy , Relation between S.T. and surface energy , Angle of contact , Effect of impurity and temperature on S.T. Excess pressure across free surface of liquid , Formation of drop and bubble. Capillary action Expression for capillary rise . Fluids in motion , Critical velocity and Reynold number , viscosity , Stokes' law , Equation of continuity , Bernoulli equation and its applications.</p>
3. Kinetic Theory Of Gases And	<p>Behaviour of gas , Ideal gas and real gas , Mean free path , Pressure of ideal gas , Interpretation of</p>

Radiation	<p>temperature in kinetic theory , Law of equipartition of energy , Degrees of freedom , Specific heat capacity (Mayer's relation) , Absorption , reflection , and transmission of heat radiation ,Perfect black body (Ferry's black body). Emission of heat radiation . Kirchhoff's law of heat radiation and its theoretical proof. Spectral distribution of black body radiation. Wien's displacement law , Stefan-Boltzmann law of radiation.</p>
4.Thermodynamics	<p>Thermal equilibrium , Zeroth law of thermodynamics , Heat , Internal Energy , Work . First law of thermodynamics (work and heat related), Thermodynamic state variables , Thermodynamic process , Classification of thermodynamic processes (Reversible and Irreversible process) , Assumptions of thermodynamic process. Thermodynamics of isothermal process , Isobaric process , Isochoric process , Adiabatic process, Cyclic process , Free expansion. Heat Engine , Heat engine cycle and P- V diagram , Refrigerators and heat pumps . Second law of thermodynamics , Carnot cycle and Carnot engine , Carnot refrigerator , Second law of thermodynamics and Carnot cycle , Sterling cycle .</p>
5. Oscillations	<p>Periodic motion , Linear S.H.M. , Differential equation of S.H.M. , Acceleration , velocity and displacement of S.H.M. and their expressions , Amplitude , period and frequency of S.H.M., Reference circle method , Phase in S.H.M., Graphical representation of S.H.M. , Composition of two S.H.M. s having same period and along the same path , Energy of particle performing S.H.M., Simple pendulum , Second's pendulum , Angular S.H.M. and its differential equation , Magnet vibrating in uniform magnetic field , Damped</p>

	oscillations , Free oscillations , Forced oscillations and resonance .
6. Superposition of waves	Progressive wave , Reflection of waves , Superposition of waves , Stationary waves , Properties of stationary waves , Free and Forced vibrations , Harmonics and Overtones :- Vibrations of air column in pipe closed at one end and in pipe open at both ends , Vibrations produced in string , Laws of vibrating string , Sonometer(verification of first , second and third law of vibrating string) , Beats (analytical method to determine beat frequency) , Applications of beats , Characteristics of sound (loudness , pitch , quality or timbre) , Musical instruments.
7. Wave Optics	Nature of light:- Corpuscular nature , wave nature , dual nature of light . Huygens' wave theory , Huygens' principle , Reflection of light at plane surface , Refraction of light at plane boundary between two media , Dependence of wavelength on refractive index of medium , Polarization , Brewster's Law(polarization by reflection) , polarization by scattering , Interference : Young's double slit experiment , Conditions for steady interference , Method for obtaining coherent sources Optical path , Diffraction of light : Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffraction , Fraunhofer diffraction at a single slit , Double slit diffraction pattern , Resolving power – Rayleigh's Criterion for resolving power , Resolving power of microscope , Resolving power of telescope.
8. Electrostatics	Applications of Gauss' Law , Electric potential and potential energy , Electric potential due to point charge , electric dipole and system of charges , Equipotential surfaces , Electrical energy of two point

	<p>charges and of a dipole in an electrostatic field , Conductors and insulators , free charges and bound charges inside a conductor , Dielectrics and electric polarization. Capacitors and capacitance , Combination of capacitors in series and parallel , Capacitance of parallel plate capacitor with and without dielectric medium between the plates .Displacement current , Energy stored in capacitor , Van de Graaff Generator .</p>
9. Current Electricity	<p>Kirchhoff's Laws of Electrical Network , Wheatstone Bridge , Application of Wheatstone bridge :- Metre bridge , Kelvin's method , Post office box . Potentiometer:- Use of potentiometer (Compare emf of cells , To find internal resistance of cell), Application of potentiometer(Voltage divider , Audio control, potentiometer as a sensor) , Advantages of potentiometer over voltmeter , Galvanometer :- Galvanometer as an ammeter , Galvanometer as a voltmeter .</p>
10. Magnetic Field due to Electric Current	<p>Magnetic force , Cyclotron motion , Cyclotron accelerator, Helical motion , Magnetic force on wire carrying current – 1) Straight wire 2) Arbitrarily shaped wire. Force on a closed circuit in a magnetic field , Torque on current loop , Moving coil galvanometer , Magnetic dipole moment , Magnetic potential energy of dipole , Magnetic field due to current (Biot – Savart law), Force of attraction between two long parallel wires , Magnetic field produced by current in circular arc of wire, Axial magnetic field produced by current in circular loop , Magnetic lines for current loop , Ampere's Law , Magnetic field of Solenoid and Toroid .</p>

11. Magnetic Materials	Torque acting on a magnetic dipole in uniform magnetic field , Location of magnetic poles of current carrying loop, Origin of magnetism in materials , Magnetization and Magnetic intensity , Magnetic properties of materials, Hysteresis , Permanent magnet and electromagnet , Magnetic shielding .
12. Electromagnetic Induction	Faraday's experiment in connection with generation of electric current , Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction , Lenz's law and its applications , Flux of field , Motional electromotive force , Induced emf in stationary coil in a changing magnetic field , Generators , Back emf and back torque , Induction and energy transfer , Eddy currents , Self- inductance , Energy stored in magnetic field , Energy density of magnetic field , Mutual inductance , Transformer .
13 AC Circuits	AC generator, Average and RMS values, Phasors, Different types of AC circuits: - AC voltage applied to resistor, AC voltage applied to an inductor, AC voltage applied to capacitor, AC circuit containing resistance, inductance, capacitance in series (LCR circuit), Power in AC circuit, LC oscillations, Electric resonance, Q- Factor, Choke coil.
14. Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter	Photoelectric effect, (Experiment and its observations), Failure of wave theory to explain observations from experiments on photoelectric effect, Einstein's postulate of quantization of energy and photoelectric equation, Wave-particle Duality of electromagnetic radiation, Photo Cell, De Broglie Hypothesis, Davisson and Germer experiment, Wave-particle Duality of matter.
15. Structure of	Geiger – Marsden experiment , Rutherford's atomic model , Atomic spectra , Bohr's atomic model ,

Atoms and Nuclie	Expressions for radius of orbit , energy of electron ,Bohr formula , De Broglie's explanation , Atomic nuceus , nuclear forces , Nuclear binding energy , Radioactive decays , Law of radioactive decay , Half life of radioactive material , Average life of radioactive species , Nuclear energy (Nuclear fission , Nuclear fusion).
16. Semiconductor Devices	P-N junction diode as a rectifier , Filter circuits , Special purpose junction diodes : - Zener diode , Photo diode , Solar cell , Light emitting diode (LED), Bipolar junction transistor , Transistor configuration , Transistor as an amplifier , Logic gates .

XI CHEMISTRY

1. Some basic Concepts of chemistry	Nature of chemistry, Properties of matter and their measurement, laws of chemical combination, Dalton's Atomic Theory, Atomic and molecular masses, mole concept and molar mass
2. Introduction to analytical chemistry	Importance of analytical chemistry, analysis, mathematical operation and error analysis, determination molecular formula, chemical reactions and stoichiometric calculations, limiting reagent, concentration of solution, use of graph in analysis
3. Basic Analytical Techniques	Purification of solids, Distillation, solvent extraction, chromatographic techniques,
4. Structure of Atom	Subatomic particles, Atomic number, atomic mass number, Isotopes, Isobars, Isotones, Drawbacks of Rutherford atomic model, Developments leading to Bohr's atomic model, Bohr's model for hydrogen atom, Quantum mechanical model of atom,
5. Chemical Bonding	Kossel and Lewis approach to chemical bonding, Steps to write Lewis dot structures, Formal charge, Valence shell electron pair repulsion theory, Valence bond theory, Hybridization, Molecular orbital theory, Parameters of covalent bond, Dipole moment, resonance
6. Redox Reactions	Classical ideas of redox reactions, Oxidation number, Balancing of redox reactions, Redox reaction and Electrode potential,
7. Modern Periodic Table	Introduction, Structure of modern periodic table, Periodic table and electronic configuration, Blockwise characteristics of elements, Periodic trends in elemental

	properties
8. Element of Group 1 and Group 2	Hydrogen: Occurrence, Position, Isotopes of Hydrogen, Preparation, Properties, Uses. Alkali metals and element of group 2, Some important compounds of element of S Blocks
9. Elements of groups 13,14,15	Introduction, Electronic configuration of elements of groups 13,14,15, Chemical properties of elements of groups 13,14,15, Catenation, Allotropy, Molecular structure of some important compounds of groups 13,14,15 elements, Chemistry of notable compounds of elements of group 13,14,15
10. States of Matter: Gaseous and Liquid States	Introduction, Intermolecular forces, Characteristic properties of gases, Gas Laws, Ideal gas equations, Kinetic molecular theory of gases, Deviation from ideal behavior, Liquefaction of gases and critical constant, Liquid state
11. Adsorption and Colloids	Adsorption, Types of adsorption, Factors affecting adsorption of gases on solids, Adsorption isotherm, Applications of adsorption, Catalysis, Adsorption theory of heterogeneous catalysis, Colloids
12. Chemical Equilibrium	Reversible reactions, Equilibrium in physical processes, Equilibrium in chemical process, Law of mass action and equilibrium constant, Homogeneous and Heterogeneous equilibria, Characteristics of equilibrium constant, Application of equilibrium constant, Le Chatelier's Principle, Industrial application
13. Nuclear chemistry and Radioactivity	Similarity between solar system and structure of atom, Classification of nuclides, Nuclear stability, Radioactivity, Radioactive decay, Modes of decay, Nuclear reactions, Applications of radio isotopes

14. Basic principles of Organic Chemistry	Structural representation of organic molecules, Classification of organic compounds, Nomenclature of organic compounds, Isomerism, Theoretical basis of organic reactions
15. Hydrocarbons	Alkanes: Isomerism, Conformation, preparation, Physical properties, chemical properties, uses. Alkene: Isomerism, preparation, physical properties, chemical properties, uses. Alkynes: Isomerism, preparation, physical properties, chemical properties, uses. Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene): Structure, Preparation, physical properties, chemical properties. Huckel Rule, Directive influence of a functional groups in monosubstituted benzene, Carcinogenicity and Toxicity
16. Chemistry in Everyday Life	Basics of food chemistry, Compounds with Medicinal properties, Cleansing agents.

XII CHEMISTRY

1. Solid State	Types of solids, Classification of crystalline solids, Crystal structure, Cubic system, Packing of particles in crystal lattice, Packing efficiency, Crystal defects, Electrical properties of solids, Magnetic properties of solids
2. Solutions	Types of solutions, Capacity of solution to dissolve solute, Solubility, Vapour pressure of solutions of liquids in liquids, Colligative properties of non electrolyte solutions, Vapour pressure lowering, Boiling point elevation, Depression in freezing point, Osmotic pressure, Colligative properties of electrolytes
3. Ionic Equilibria	Types of electrolyte, Acids and Bases, Ionisation of acids and bases, Autoionisation of water, pH scale, Hydrolysis

	of salts, Buffer solutions, Solubility product, Common ion effect
4. Chemical Thermodynamics	Introduction, Terms used in Thermodynamics, Nature of heat and work, Expression for pressure-volume work, Concept of maximum work, Internal energy, First law of Thermodynamics, Enthalpy, Enthalpies of physical transformations, Thermochemistry, Spontaneous process.
5. Electrochemistry	Introduction, Electric conduction, Electrical conductance of solutions, Electrochemical cells, Electrolytic cell, Galvanic cell, Electrode potential and cell potential, Thermodynamics of galvanic cell, Galvanic cells useful in day to day life, Fuel cell, Electrochemical series.
6. Chemical kinetics	Rate of reactions, Rate of reaction and reactant concentration, Molecularity of elementary reactions, Integrated Rate law, Collision theory of bimolecular reactions, Temperature dependence of reaction rates, Effects of catalyst on rate of reaction.
7. Elements of groups 16,17,18	Occurrence, Electronic configuration, Atomic and physical properties, Anomalous behavior of oxygen and fluorine, Chemical properties, Oxoacids, Oxygen and compounds of oxygen, Compound of sulphur, Chlorine and compounds of chlorine, Interhalogen compounds, Compounds of Xenon.
8. Transition and Inner transition Elements	General introduction, Position in periodic table, Electronic configuration, Trends in atomic properties of first transition series, Compounds of Mn and Cr (KMnO_4 and $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$), Common properties of d block elements, Metallurgy, Properties of f block elements
9. Coordination compounds	Introduction, Types of ligands, Terms used in coordination chemistry, classification of complexes,

	IUPAC nomenclature of coordination compounds, Effective atomic number rule, Isomerism in coordination compounds, Stability of coordination compounds, Theories of bonding in complexes, Application of coordination compounds.
10.Halogen derivatives	Classification of halogen derivatives, Nomenclature, Methods of preparation of alkyl halides, Physical properties, Optical isomerism in halogen derivatives, Chemical properties, Uses and environmental effects of some polyhalogen compounds.
11.Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers	Classification, Nomenclature, Methods of preparation, Physical properties, Chemical properties, Uses
12.Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic Acids	Classification, Nomenclature, Methods of preparation, Physical properties, Chemical properties
13.Amines	Classification, Nomenclature, Methods of preparation, Physical properties, Chemical properties
14.Biomolecules	Carbohydrates: Classifications, Nomenclature of monosaccharides, Preparation of Glucose, Structure and properties of Glucose. Proteins: alpha amino acids, Types of proteins, Structure of proteins, Denaturation of Proteins. Enzymes: Mechanism of enzyme catalysis. Nucleic acids.
15.Introduction to Polymer Chemistry	Classification of polymers, Some important polymer, Molecular mass and degree of polymerization of polymer, Biodegradable Polymers, Commercially important polymers.
16.Green Chemistry and	Introduction, Sustainable development, Principle of green chemistry, Role of Green chemistry, Introduction to

Nanochemistry	nanochemistry, Characteristic features of nanoparticles, synthesis of nanomaterial, History of nanotechnology, Application of nanomaterials, Nanoparticles and nanotechnology.
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