JEE Mains 2024 Mathematics Syllabus Overview

The National Testing Agency (NTA) has revealed the 2024 JEE Main Mathematics syllabus, which covers a wide range of topics from classes 11 and 12. Mathematics, due to its complexity and length, necessitates concentrated attention and a systematic approach.

The syllabus is intended to assess students' analytical and problem solving abilities. It includes, but is not limited to, the units listed below:

MATHEMATICS

UNIT 1: SETS, RELATIONS, AND FUNCTIONS:

Sets and their representation: Union, intersection, and complement of sets and their algebraic properties; Power set; Relation, Type of relations, equivalence relations, functions; one-one, into and onto functions, the composition of functions.

UNIT 2: COMPLEX NUMBERS AND QUADRATIC EQUATIONS:

Complex numbers as ordered pairs of reals, Representation of complex numbers in the form a + ib and their representation in a plane, Argand diagram, algebra of complex number, modulus, and argument (or amplitude) of a complex number, Quadratic equations in real and complex number system and their solutions Relations between roots and co-efficient, nature of roots, the formation of quadratic equations with given roots.

UNIT3: MATRICES AND DETERMINANTS:

Matrices, algebra of matrices, type of matrices, determinants, and matrices of order two and three, evaluation of determinants, area of triangles using determinants, Adjoint, and evaluation of inverse of a square matrix using determinants and, Test of consistency and solution of simultaneous linear equations in two or three variables using matrices.

UNIT 4: PERMUTATIONS AND COMBINATIONS:

The fundamental principle of counting, permutation as an arrangement and combination as section, Meaning of P (n,r) and C (n,r), simple applications.

UNIT 5: BINOMIAL THEOREM AND ITS SIMPLE APPLICATIONS:

Binomial theorem for a positive integral index, general term and middle term, and simple applications.

UNIT 6: SEQUENCE AND SERIES:

Arithmetic and Geometric progressions, insertion of arithmetic, geometric means between two given numbers, Relation between A.M and G.M.

UNIT 7: LIMIT, CONTINUITY, AND DIFFERENTIABILITY:

Real–valued functions, algebra of functions, polynomials, rational, trigonometric, logarithmic, and exponential functions, inverse function. Graphs of simple functions. Limits, continuity, and differentiability. Differentiation of the sum, difference, product, and quotient of two functions. Differentiation of trigonometric, inverse trigonometric, logarithmic, exponential, composite, and implicit functions; derivatives of order up to two, Applications of derivatives: Rate of change of quantities, monotonic-Increasing and decreasing functions, Maxima and minima of functions of one variable,

UNIT 8: INTEGRAL CALCULUS:

Integral as an anti-derivative, Fundamental integral involving algebraic, trigonometric, exponential, and logarithmic functions. Integrations by substitution, by parts, and by partial functions. Integration using trigonometric identities.

Evaluation of simple integrals of the type

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

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

. The fundamental theorem of calculus, properties of definite integrals. Evaluation of definite integrals, determining areas of the regions bounded by simple curves in standard form.

UNIT 9: DIFFRENTIAL EQUATIONS

Ordinary differential equations, their order, and degree, the solution of differential equation by the method of separation of variables, solution of a homogeneous and linear differential equation of the type

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

UNIT 10: CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY

Cartesian system of rectangular coordinates in a plane, distance formula, sections formula, locus, and its equation, the slope of a line, parallel and perpendicular lines, intercepts of a line on the co-ordinate axis.

Straight line

Various forms of equations of a line, intersection of lines, angles between two lines, conditions for concurrence of three lines, the distance of a point form a line, co-ordinate of the centroid, orthocentre, and circumcentre of a triangle,

Circle, conic sections

A standard form of equations of a circle, the general form of the equation of a circle, its radius and central, equation of a circle when the endpoints of a diameter are given, points of intersection of a line and a circle with the centre at the origin and sections of conics, equations of conic sections (parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola) in standard forms,

UNIT 11: THREE DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY

Coordinates of a point in space, the distance between two points, section formula, directions ratios, and direction cosines, and the angle between two intersecting lines. Skew lines, the shortest distance between them, and its equation. Equations of a line

UNIT 12: VECTOR ALGEBRA

Vectors and scalars, the addition of vectors, components of a vector in two dimensions and three-dimensional space, scalar and vector products,

UNIT 13: STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY

Measures of discretion; calculation of mean, median, mode of grouped and ungrouped data calculation of standard deviation, variance, and mean deviation for grouped and ungrouped data.

Probability: Probability of an event, addition and multiplication theorems of probability, Baye's theorem, probability distribution of a random variate,

UNIT 14: TRIGONOMETRY

Trigonometrical identities and trigonometrical functions, inverse trigonometrical functions, and their properties,