



jee

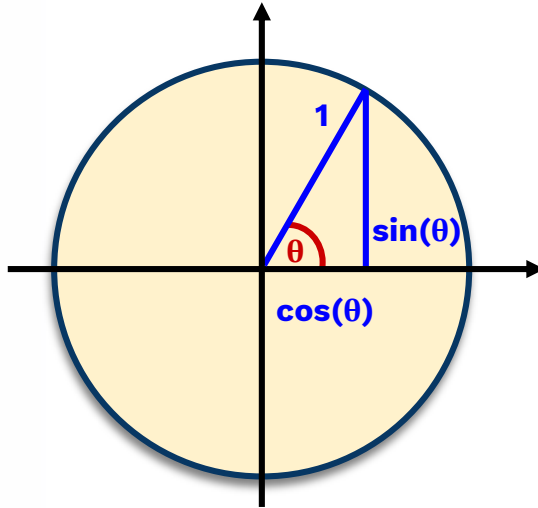
LIVE daily

3.0

Trigonometric Series & Product of Cosines – 2

Trigonometry

11



Sameer Chincholikar
B.Tech, M.Tech - IIT-Roorkee

- ✓ 10+ years Teaching experience
- ✓ Taught 1 Million+ Students
- ✓ 100+ Aspiring Teachers Mentored

 **sameer_iitr**

 **#JEE** *Live* **Daily**





Telegram Channel



Search



Sameer Chincholikar ✓

#1 Educator in Mathematics · IIT JEE

#Follow for JEE Advanced and JEE Main Courses #10+ years of experience online
#Mentor to Aspiring JEE teachers # IIT Roorkee

Follow

49M Watch mins

2M Watch mins (last 30 days)

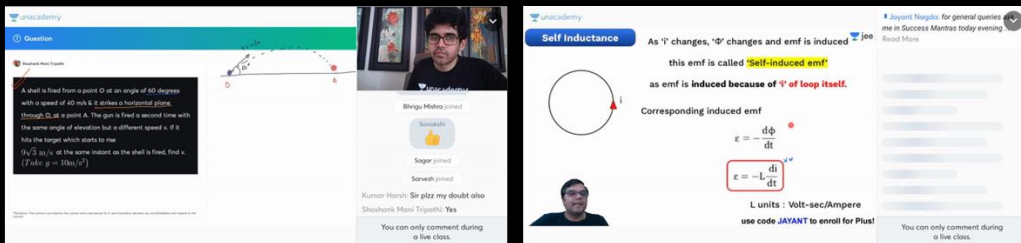
79K Followers

10K Dedications



livedaily.me/jee





Question: A shell is fired from a point O at an angle of 60 degrees with a speed of 40 m/s. It strikes a horizontal plane through O at a point A. The gun is fired a second time with the same angle of elevation but a different speed v . If it hits the target which starts to rise $(\sqrt{3}/2) \text{ m/s}^2$ at the same instant as the shell is fired, find v . (Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

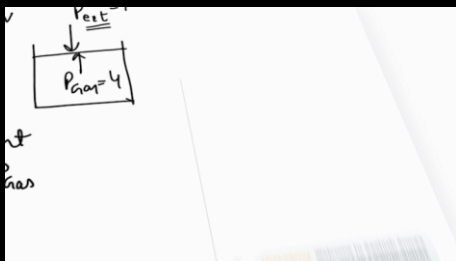
Self Inductance: As \vec{I} changes, $\vec{\Phi}$ changes and emf is induced. This emf is called **Self-induced emf** as emf is induced because of \vec{I} of loop itself.

Corresponding induced emf

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

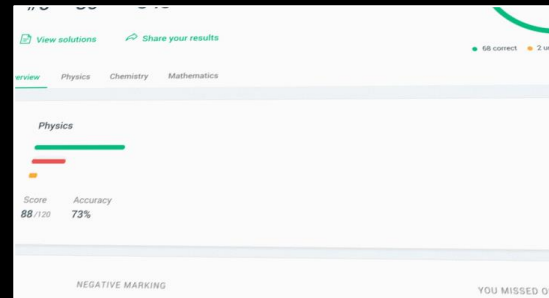
$$\mathcal{E} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

Units: Volt-sec/Ampere
use code JAYANT to enroll for Plus!



+ LIVE Class Environment

- + LIVE Polls & Leaderboard
- + LIVE Doubt Solving
- + LIVE Interaction



+ Performance Analysis

- + Weekly Test Series
- + DPPs & Quizzes

+ India's BEST Educators

Unacademy Subscription



LIVE

HINDI BATCHES AND YEAR LONG CO...

Course on Functions and Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Starts on Apr 7, 2021 • 24 lessons

Sameer Chincholikar



LIVE

HINDI

Evolve Batch Course for Class 12th JEE Main and Advanced 2022

Starts on Apr 7

Anupam Gupta and 2 more



LIVE

HINDI

Mega Batch Course for Class 12th JEE Main and Advanced 2022

Starts on Apr 6

Narendra Avasthi and 1 more



LIVE

HINDI

Enthuse: Class 12th for JEE Main and Advanced 2022

Starts on Apr 14

Amarnath Anand and 2 more



LIVE

HINDI

Final Rapid Revision Batch for JEE Main 2021

Starts on Apr 6

Manoj Chauhan and 2 more



LIVE

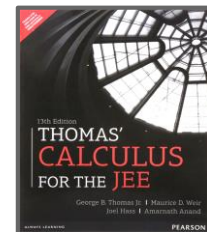
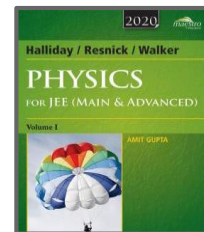
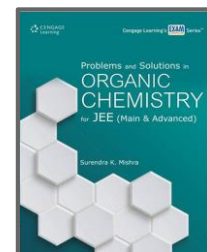
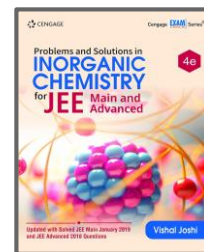
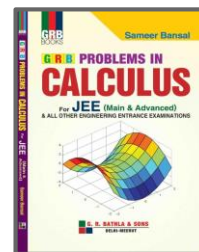
HINDI PHYSICS

Course of 12th syllabus Physics for JEE Aspirants 2022: Part - I

Lesson 1 • Apr 2, 2021 12:30 PM

D C Pandey

If you want to be the **BEST**
“Learn” from the **BEST**





jee

Top Results

Bratin Mondal
100 %ile



Amaiya Singhal
99.97



Adnan
99.95



Ashwin Prasanth
99.94



Tanmay Jain
99.86



Kunal Lalwani
99.81



Utsav Dhanuka
99.75



Aravindan K
Sundaram
99.69



Manas Pandey
99.69



Mihir Agarwal
99.63



Akshat Tiwari
99.60



Sarthak
Kalankar
99.59



Vaishnovi Arun
99.58



Devashish Tripathi
99.52



Maroof
99.50



Tarun Gupta
99.50



Siddharth Kaushik
99.48



Mihir Kothari
99.39



Sahil
99.38



Vaibhav Dhanuka
99.34



Pratham Kadam
99.29



Shivam Gupta
99.46



Shrish
99.28



Yash Bhaskar
99.10



Subhash Patel
99.02



Ayush Kale
98.85



Ayush Gupta
98.67



Megh Gupta
98.59



Naman Goyal
98.48



MIHIR PRAJAPATI
98.16



IIT JEE subscription

PLUS

ICONIC **

✓ India's Best Educators

✓ Interactive Live Classes

✓ Structured Courses & PDFs

✓ Live Tests & Quizzes

✗ Personal Coach

✗ Study Planner

24 months

₹2,100/mo



No cost EMI

+10% OFF ₹50,400

18 months

₹2,363/mo



No cost EMI

+10% OFF ₹42,525

12 months

₹2,888/mo



No cost EMI

+10% OFF ₹34,650

6 months

₹4,200/mo



No cost EMI

+10% OFF ₹25,200

3 months

₹5,250/mo



+10% OFF ₹15,750

1 month

₹6,200/mo



SAMEERLIVE

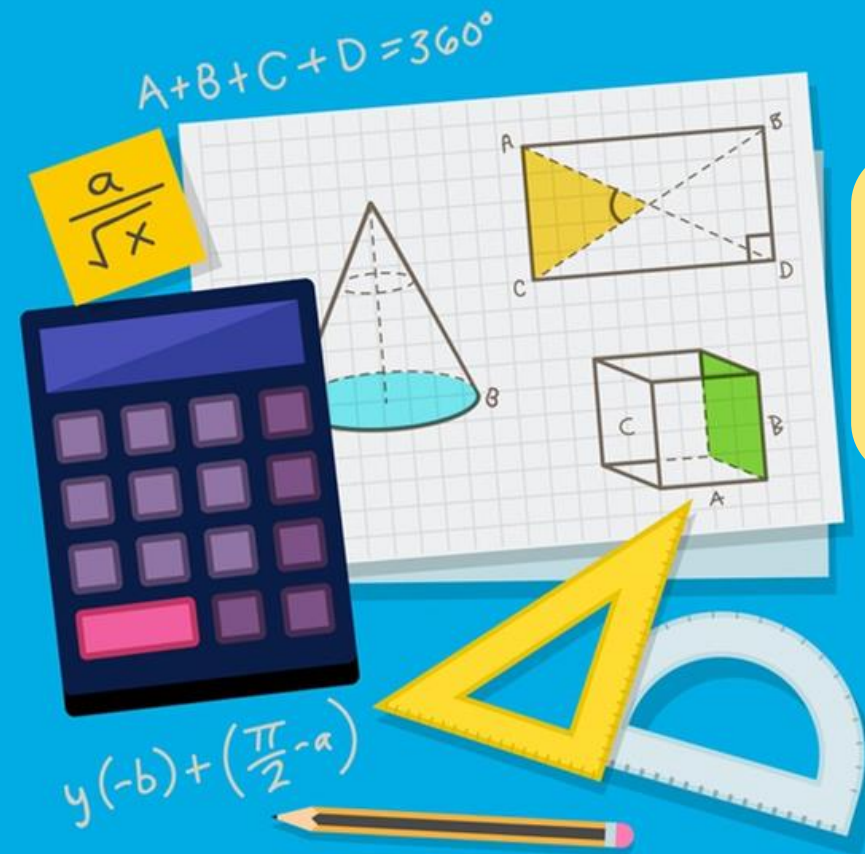


11th / 9, 10

12th / Drop



LET'S BEGIN!!



Homework Question



Find the value of: $\sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{7}$

$$x = \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{7}$$

$$x^2 = \left(\sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} \right)^2$$

$$x^2 = \left(\sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin^2 \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin^2 \frac{8\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$+ 2 \left(\sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \right)$$

A

B

Now:

$$B = 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + 2 \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} + 2 \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$$

$$2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$$

$$B = \left[\cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) - \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{7}\right)} \right] + \left[\cos\left(-\frac{4\pi}{7}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{12\pi}{7}\right) \right] \\ + \left[\cancel{\cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{7}\right)} - \cos\left(\frac{10\pi}{7}\right) \right]$$

$$B = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}\right) - \cos\left(2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{7}\right) \\ - \cos\left(2\pi - \frac{4\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$B = \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)} + \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}\right)} - \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)} - \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}\right)}$$

$$B = 0$$

Now.

$$A = \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin^2 \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin^2 \frac{8\pi}{7}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta \\ \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \cos \frac{16\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{16\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} \right)$$

$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ { as discussed
in previous
lecture

$$A = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{7}{4}$$

Now : $x^2 = A + iB = \frac{7}{4} + 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{7}/2$

$$\cos \left(\frac{14\pi}{7} + \frac{2\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$\cos \left(2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$\cos \left(2\pi \right)$$



Find the **value of**

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{14} \sin \frac{3\pi}{14} \sin \frac{5\pi}{14} \sin \frac{7\pi}{14} \sin \frac{9\pi}{14} \sin \frac{11\pi}{14} \sin \frac{13\pi}{14}$$

$$13\frac{\pi}{14} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{14}$$

$$\sin \frac{13\pi}{14} = \sin \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{14} \right)$$

$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{14}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{14} \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{14} \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{14}$$

$$= \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{14} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{14} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{14} \right) \right)^2$$
$$= \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{14} \cos \left(\frac{4\pi}{14} \right) \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{14} \right) \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} \right)^2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\cos\left(\pi - \frac{4\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left(-\cos \frac{4\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sin\left(2^3 \frac{\pi}{7}\right)}{2^3 \sin \frac{\pi}{7}} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sin\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right)}{8 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right)} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{-\cancel{\sin \frac{\pi}{7}}}{8 \cancel{\sin \frac{\pi}{7}}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{64}$$



$\sin \frac{\pi}{18} \sin \frac{5\pi}{18} \sin \frac{7\pi}{18}$ is equal to

A. $\frac{1}{8}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{4}$

D. $\frac{1}{16}$

$M-1$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{18}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{18}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{7\pi}{18}\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{18}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{18}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{18}\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{9}\right) \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{9}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2^3 \frac{\pi}{9}}{2^3 \sin \frac{\pi}{9}}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sin 8 \frac{\pi}{9}}}{8 \cancel{\sin \frac{\pi}{9}}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)$$

M-2

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{18} \sin \frac{5\pi}{18} \sin \frac{7\pi}{18}$$

$$\sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta \sin (60^\circ - \theta) \sin (60^\circ + \theta) \\ = \frac{1}{4} \sin 3\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin (3(10^\circ)) = \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)$$



Find the **value of** $\cos \frac{\pi}{11} \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} \dots \cos \frac{11\pi}{11} =$

A. $-1/32$

B. $1/512$

C. $1/1024$

D. $-1/2028$

jee

$$\frac{\pi}{11} + \frac{10\pi}{11} = \pi$$

$$\frac{10\pi}{11} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{11}$$

$$\cos \frac{10\pi}{11} = \cos \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{11} \right)$$

$$\cos \frac{10\pi}{11} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{11}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{11} \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} \cos \frac{4\pi}{11} \cos \frac{5\pi}{11}$$

$$\cos \frac{11\pi}{11}$$

$$-1$$

$$\cos \frac{10\pi}{11}$$

$$-\cos \frac{\pi}{11}$$

$$\cos \frac{9\pi}{11}$$

$$\cos \frac{8\pi}{11}$$

$$-\cos \frac{2\pi}{11}$$

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{11}$$

$$-\cos \frac{4\pi}{11}$$

$$\cos \frac{6\pi}{11}$$

$$-\cos \frac{5\pi}{11}$$

$$= \left(-\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{11}\right) \left(-\cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{11}\right) \left(-\cos^2 \frac{4\pi}{11}\right) \left(-\cos^2 \frac{8\pi}{11}\right) \left(-\cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{11}\right) (-1)$$

$$= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{8\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sin 16 \frac{\pi}{11}}{16 \sin \frac{\pi}{11}} \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sin \left(\pi + \frac{5\pi}{11} \right)}{16 \sin \frac{\pi}{11}} \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{-2 \sin \frac{5\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{11}}{(2) 16 \sin \frac{\pi}{11}} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{32} \sin \frac{10\pi}{11}}{\cancel{\sin \frac{\pi}{11}}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2^{10}}$$



Prove that: $(1 + \sec 2\theta)(1 + \sec 2^2\theta) \dots (1 + \sec 2^n\theta) = \tan 2^n\theta \cdot \cot \theta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2\theta}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2^2\theta}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2^n\theta}\right) \\ &= \frac{(\cos 2\theta + 1)(\cos 2^2\theta + 1) \dots (\cos 2^n\theta + 1)}{(\cos 2\theta \cdot \cos 2^2\theta \dots \cos 2^n\theta)} \\ &\quad \boxed{\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1} \\ &= \frac{(2\cos^2\theta)(2\cos^2 2\theta) \dots (2\cos^2 2^{n-1}\theta)}{(\cos 2\theta \cdot \cos 2^2\theta \dots \cos 2^n\theta)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2^n \left(\cos \theta \cdot \cos 2\theta \cdots \cos 2^{n-1}\theta \right)^2 (\cos \theta)}{\left[\cancel{\cos \theta} \cos 2\theta \cos 2^2\theta \cdots \cos 2^{n-1}\theta \right] \cos 2^n\theta}$$

$$= \frac{(2^n \cos \theta) (\cos \theta \cdot \cos 2\theta \cdots \cos 2^{n-1}\theta)}{\cos 2^n\theta}$$

$$= \frac{(2^n \boxed{\cos \theta}) \left(\frac{\sin 2^n \theta}{\cancel{2^n \boxed{\sin \theta}}} \right)}{\cos 2^n\theta} \rightarrow \boxed{\cot \theta \tan 2^n \theta}$$



Property of Summation (Σ)

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{n=1}^{100} (n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 100$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{n=1}^{100} (n)^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (100)^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sum_{n=1}^{100} (n^2 + n) = (1^2 + 1) + (2^2 + 2) + \dots + (100^2 + 100)$$



$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} (n^2 + n) = \sum n^2 + \sum n$$

④ $\sum_{n=1}^{100} (2n) = 2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 200$
 $= 2(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 100)$
 $\rightarrow 2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{100} n \right)$



Find the value of : $\sum_{r=0}^{10} \cos^3 \frac{\pi r}{3},$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos 3\theta &= 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \\ \cos^3 \theta &= \frac{\cos 3\theta + 3 \cos \theta}{4} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^{10} \cos^3 \left(\frac{\pi r}{3} \right) = \sum_{r=0}^{10} \left(\frac{\cos \left(r \cdot \frac{\pi r}{3} \right) + 3 \cos \left(\frac{\pi r}{3} \right)}{4} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{10} \left(\frac{\cos \pi n}{4} \right) + \sum_{n=0}^{10} \left(\frac{3 \cos \frac{\pi n}{3}}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{10} \cos \pi n \right) + \frac{3}{4} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{10} \cos \frac{\pi n}{3} \right)$$

Diagram illustrating the summation terms:

- The first term, $\frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{10} \cos \pi n \right)$, is associated with a red bracket and an arrow pointing to a red circle labeled S_1 .
- The second term, $\frac{3}{4} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{10} \cos \frac{\pi n}{3} \right)$, is associated with a red bracket and an arrow pointing to a red circle labeled S_2 .

$$S_1 = \sum_{x=0}^{10} \cos \pi x$$

$$= \cos 0 + \cos \pi + \cos 2\pi + \dots + \cos 10\pi$$

$$= 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots + 1$$

$$S_1 = 1$$

$$S_2 = \sum_{x=0}^{10} \cos \frac{\pi x}{3}$$

$$= \cos 0 + \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{3} + \dots + \cos \frac{10\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$S_2 = 1 + \left[\text{---} \circ \text{---} \right]$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}; n = 10$$

$$S_2 = 1 + \frac{\sin\left(\frac{5}{3} \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$S_2 = 1 + \frac{(-\sqrt{3}/2)}{(1/2)} \left(\sqrt{3}/2\right) = 1 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore Ans.

$$= \frac{1}{4} S_1 + \frac{3}{4} S_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(1) + \frac{3}{4}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{2-3}{8}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8}$$



#JEELiveDailySchedule



11th



Namo Sir | Physics

6:00 - 7:30 PM



Ashwani Sir | Chemistry

7:30 - 9:00 PM



Sameer Sir | Maths

9:00 - 10:30 PM

12th



Jayant Sir | Physics

1:30 - 3:00 PM



Anupam Sir | Chemistry

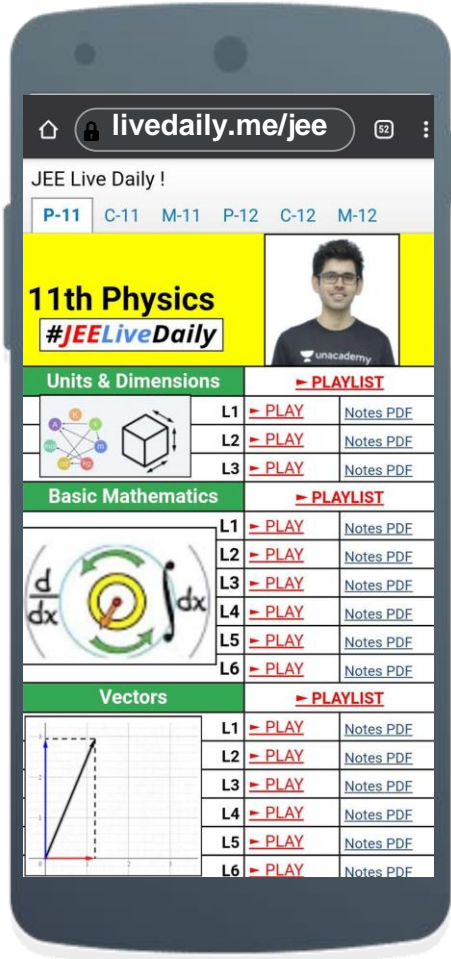
3:00 - 4:30 PM



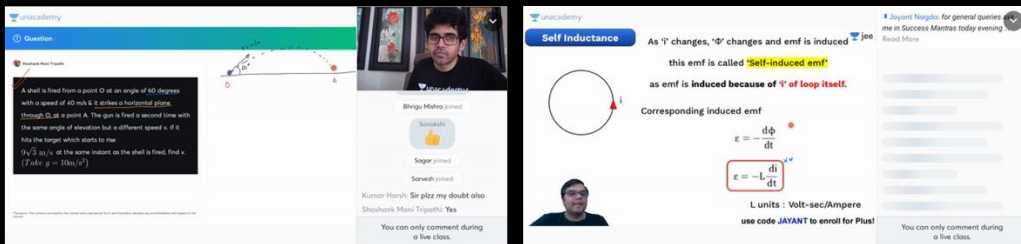
Nishant Sir | Maths

4:30 - 6:00 PM

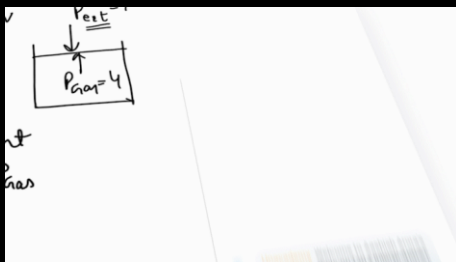
livedaily.me/jee



Unacademy Subscription

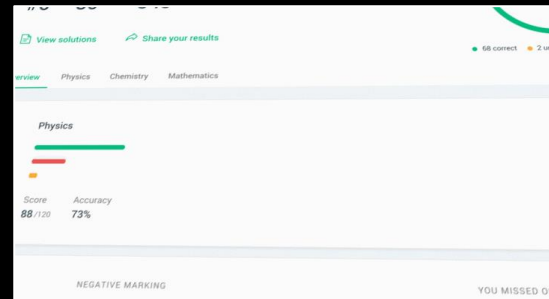
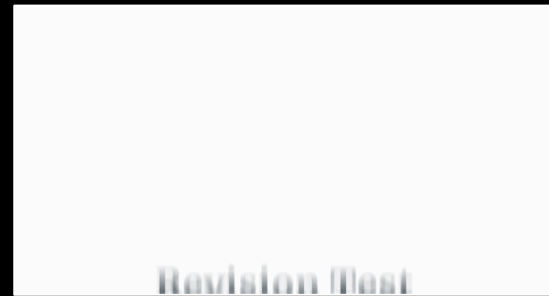


The image shows two screenshots from the Unacademy live class interface. The left screenshot displays a physics problem: "A shell is fired from a point O at an angle of 60 degrees with a speed of 40 m/s. It strikes a horizontal plane through O at a point A. The gun is fired a second time with the same angle of elevation but a different speed v . If it hits the target which starts to rise $(\sqrt{3}/2) \text{ m/s}^2$ at the same instant as the shell is fired, find v . (Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)". The right screenshot shows a lecture on "Self Inductance" with the text: "As \vec{I} changes, $\vec{\Phi}$ changes and emf is induced. This emf is called **Self-induced emf** as emf is induced because of \vec{I} of loop itself." It also includes the formula for induced emf: $\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$ and $\mathcal{E} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$, and mentions "L units: Volt-sec/Ampere".



+ LIVE Class Environment

- + LIVE Polls & Leaderboard
- + LIVE Doubt Solving
- + LIVE Interaction



+ Performance Analysis

- + Weekly Test Series
- + DPPs & Quizzes

+ India's BEST Educators

Unacademy Subscription



LIVE

HINDI BATCHES AND YEAR LONG CO...

Course on Functions and Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Starts on Apr 7, 2021 • 24 lessons

Sameer Chincholikar



BATCH

LIVE

HINDI

Evolve Batch Course for Class 12th JEE Main and Advanced 2022

Starts on Apr 7

Anupam Gupta and 2 more



BATCH

LIVE

HINDI

Mega Batch Course for Class 12th JEE Main and Advanced 2022

Starts on Apr 6

Narendra Avasthi and 1 more



BATCH

LIVE

HINDI

Enthuse: Class 12th for JEE Main and Advanced 2022

Starts on Apr 14

Amarnath Anand and 2 more



BATCH

LIVE

HINDI

Final Rapid Revision Batch for JEE Main 2021

Starts on Apr 6

Manoj Chauhan and 2 more



LIVE

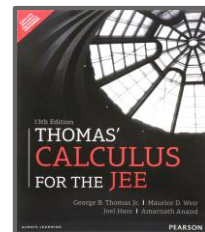
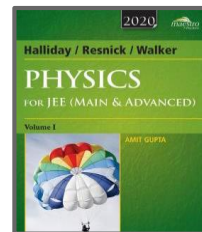
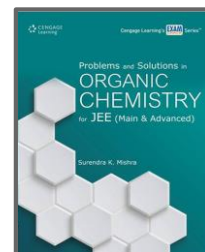
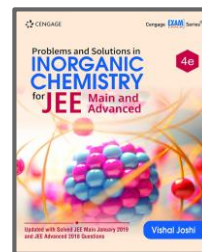
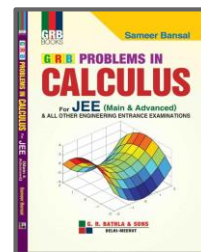
HINDI PHYSICS

Course of 12th syllabus Physics for JEE Aspirants 2022: Part - I

Lesson 1 • Apr 2, 2021 12:30 PM

D C Pandey

If you want to be the **BEST**
“Learn” from the **BEST**





jee

Top Results

Bratin Mondal
100 %ile



Amaiya Singhal
99.97



Adnan
99.95



Ashwin Prasanth
99.94



Tanmay Jain
99.86



Kunal Lalwani
99.81



Utsav Dhanuka
99.75



Aravindan K
Sundaram
99.69



Manas Pandey
99.69



Mihir Agarwal
99.63



Akshat Tiwari
99.60



Sarthak
Kalankar
99.59



Vaishnovi Arun
99.58



Devashish Tripathi
99.52



Maroof
99.50



Tarun Gupta
99.50



Siddharth Kaushik
99.48



Mihir Kothari
99.39



Sahil
99.38



Vaibhav Dhanuka
99.34



Pratham Kadam
99.29



Shivam Gupta
99.46



Shrish
99.28



Yash Bhaskar
99.10



Subhash Patel
99.02



Ayush Kale
98.85



Ayush Gupta
98.67



Megh Gupta
98.59

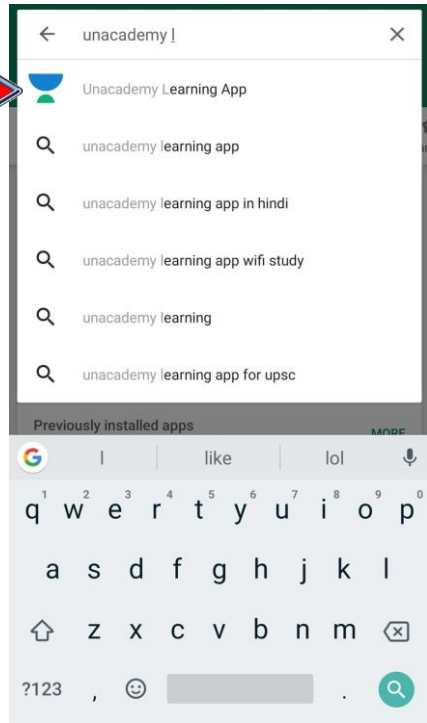


Naman Goyal
98.48

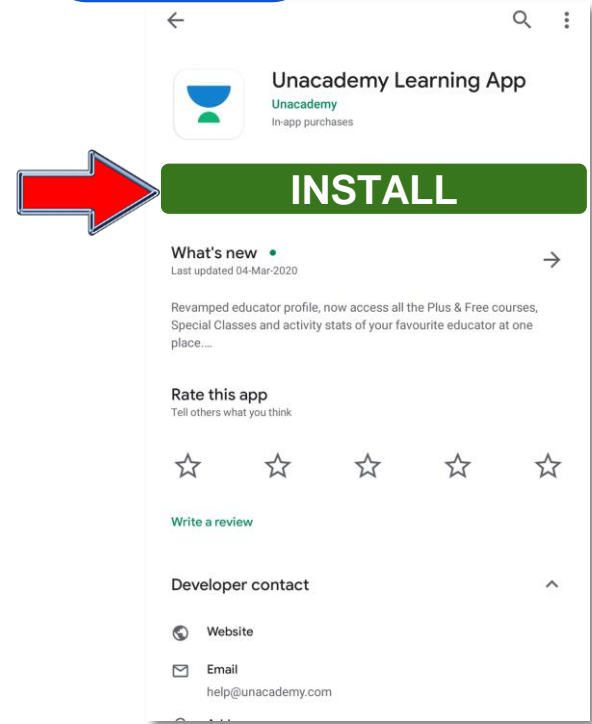


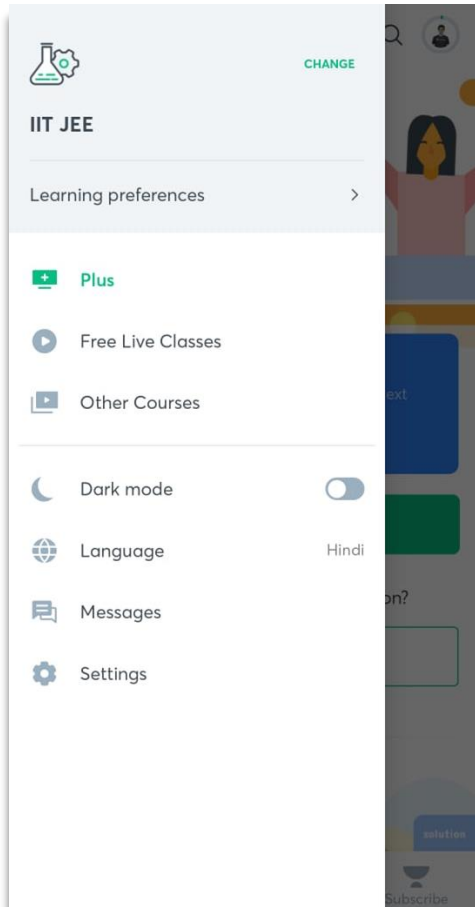
MIHIR PRAJAPATI
98.16

Step 1



Step 2







IIT JEE subscription

PLUS

ICONIC

- ✓ India's Best Educators
- ✓ Interactive Live Classes
- ✓ Structured Courses & PDFs
- ✓ Live Tests & Quizzes
- × Personal Coach
- × Study Planner

24 months

₹2,100/mo



No cost EMI

+10% OFF ₹50,400

11th / 9, 10

18 months

₹2,363/mo



No cost EMI

+10% OFF ₹42,525

12 months

₹2,888/mo



No cost EMI

+10% OFF ₹34,650

12th / Drop

6 months

₹4,200/mo



No cost EMI

+10% OFF ₹25,200

3 months

₹5,250/mo



+10% OFF ₹15,750

1 month

₹6,200/mo



SAMEERLIVE





EMERGE 3.0 BATCH

JEE Main & Advanced 2023

Starting on 12th May





**UNACADEMY
COMBAT**

**IIT JEE T-20
Test Series**

**Every Sunday |
11 am Onwards**

**Win Scholarships
worth 4 Cr+**

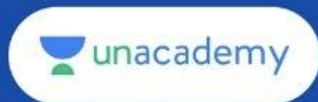
May 15 |

6:30 PM Onwards

**Win Daily Amazon vouchers
and Scholarship worth
Rs 3 CR***

Enroll Now for FREE

Use Code - SAMEERLIVE



IIT JEE MEGA SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

For 2022 Aspirants

Buy 1 Year Unacademy Subscription and get additional

2 MONTHS FREE

For 2023 Aspirants

Buy 2 Year Unacademy Subscription and get additional

3 MONTHS FREE



**Last Date
12th May**

Thank You



@sameer_iitr



#JEE Live Daily



+ SUBSCRIBE



PDF



Download Now !

