

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**DIPLOMA ENGINEERING – SEMESTER- 1,2(C2D) EXAMINATION –SUMMER-2020****Subject Code: C300001****Date: 07-11-2020****Subject Name: Basic Mathematics****Time:02:30 PM TO 04:00 PM****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make Suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Use of programmable & Communication aids are strictly prohibited.
5. Use of only simple calculator is permitted in Mathematics.
6. English version is authentic.

o.	Question Text and Option. પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પો.			
1.	$\log 16 - \log 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\log 2$	B.	0
	C.	$\log 8$	D.	$\log 4$
૧.	$\log 16 - \log 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\log 24$	B.	0
	C.	$\log 8$	D.	$\log 4$
2.	$\log_9 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	3	D.	2
૨.	$\log_9 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	3	D.	2
3.	If $\log_3 x = 2$ then $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	2	B.	8
	C.	6	D.	9
૩.	જો $\log_3 x = 2$ હોય તો $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	2	B.	8
	C.	6	D.	9
4.	$1 + \log_3 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\log 3$	B.	2
	C.	1	D.	0
૪.	$1 + \log_3 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\log 3$	B.	2
	C.	1	D.	0
5.	$\log_4 16 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	4	B.	3
	C.	2	D.	5
૫.	$\log_4 16 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	4	B.	3
	C.	2	D.	5
6.	$\log 1 + \log 2 + \log 3 + \log 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\log 24$	B.	$\log 5$
	C.	$\log 9$	D.	0
૬.	$\log 1 + \log 2 + \log 3 + \log 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			

	A.	$\log 24$	B.	$\log 5$
	C.	$\log 9$	D.	0
7.	$\log 32 \div \log 16 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.			
	A.	$\log 2$	B.	$\log 16$
	C.	0	D.	$5/4$
૭.	$\log 32 \div \log 16 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.			
	A.	$\log 2$	B.	$\log 16$
	C.	0	D.	$5/4$
8.	If $\log_x 81 = 2$ then $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	9	B.	-9
	C.	1	D.	0
૮.	જો $\log_x 81 = 2$ હોય તો $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	9	B.	-9
	C.	1	D.	0
9.	$\log 3 + \log 2$			
	A.	$\log 5$	B.	$\log 6$
	C.	0	D.	1
૯.	$\log 3 + \log 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\log 5$	B.	$\log 6$
	C.	0	D.	1
10.	$\log_5 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	none of these
૧૦.	$\log_5 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	આમાંથી એક પણ નહીં
11.	If $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ then $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	2	B.	4
	C.	-2	D.	1
૧૧.	જો $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ હોય તો $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	2	B.	4
	C.	-2	D.	1
12.	Order of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	1×2	B.	2×2
	C.	2×1	D.	1×1
૧૨.	શ્રેણિક $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ નો ક્રમ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ છે.			
	A.	1×2	B.	2×2
	C.	2×1	D.	1×1
13.	If A is a square matrix then A^T is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ matrix			
	A.	Square	B.	Symmetric
	C.	Row	D.	Skew -symmetric
૧૩.	જો A ચોરસ શ્રેણિક હોય તો A^T $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ શ્રેણિક થાય.			
	A.	ચોરસ	B.	સંમિત
	C.	હાર	D.	વિસંમિત

14.	If order of matrices A and B are 3×2 and 4×3 respectively then matrix AB is of order ____			
	A.	3×3	B.	2×4
	C.	2×3	D.	4×2
૧૪.	શ્રેણિક A અને B નો ક્રમ અનુક્રમે 3×2 અને 4×3 હોય તો શ્રેણિક AB નો ક્રમ _____ થાય.			
	A.	3×3	B.	2×4
	C.	2×3	D.	4×2
15.	If $\begin{vmatrix} a & 5 \\ b & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 25$ then $a - b =$ _____			
	A.	5	B.	-5
	C.	10	D.	-10
૧૫.	જો $\begin{vmatrix} a & 5 \\ b & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 25$ હોય તો $a - b =$ _____			
	A.	5	B.	-5
	C.	10	D.	-10
16.	$A \cdot I =$ _____			
	A.	A^{-1}	B.	I
	C.	O	D.	A
૧૬.	$A \cdot I =$ _____			
	A.	A^{-1}	B.	I
	C.	O	D.	A
17.	$\begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} =$ _____			
	A.	$\sin \theta$	B.	$\cos \theta$
	C.	1	D.	0
૧૭.	$\begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} =$ _____			
	A.	$\sin \theta$	B.	$\cos \theta$
	C.	1	D.	0
18.	$(AB)^T =$ _____			
	A.	$A^T B^T$	B.	$A^T B$
	C.	$B^T A^T$	D.	$B^T A$
૧૮.	$(AB)^T =$ _____			
	A.	$A^T B^T$	B.	$A^T B$
	C.	$B^T A^T$	D.	$B^T A$
19.	Matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is a _____ matrix.			
	A.	Square	B.	Column
	C.	Row	D.	Identity
૧૯.	શ્રેણિક $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ એ એક _____ શ્રેણિક છે.			
	A.	ચોરસ	B.	સ્તંભ
	C.	હાર	D.	એકમ
20.	If A is 4×4 is matrix then number of elements of matrix A is _____			

	A.	8	B.	12
	C.	16	D.	10
૨૦.	જો A 4×4 શ્રેણિક હોય તો શ્રેણિક A ની ઘટકોની સંખ્યા _____ થાય.			
	A.	8	B.	12
	C.	16	D.	10
21.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
૨૧.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
22.	$\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ then } x = \text{_____}$			
	A.	2	B.	-2
	C.	3	D.	0
૨૨.	$\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ then } x = \text{_____}$			
	A.	2	B.	-2
	C.	3	D.	0
23.	For matrices $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then $AB = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
૨૩.	શ્રેણિકો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ અને $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ માટે $AB = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
24.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
૨૪.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
25.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}^T = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ -2 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	none of these

૨૫.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}^T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ -2 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	આમાંથી એક પણ નહીં
26.	adjoint matrix of matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
૨૬.	શ્રેણિક $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ નો સહઅવયવજ શ્રેણિક _____ થાય.			
	A.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	D.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
27.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	9	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	[9]	D.	not possible
૨૭.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	9	B.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
	C.	[9]	D.	શક્ય નથી
28.	If $A - I = 0$ then $A^{-1} =$			
	A.	I	B.	$A + I$
	C.	$I - A$	D.	A^{-2}
૨૮.	જો $A - I = 0$ હોય તો $A^{-1} =$			
	A.	I	B.	$A + I$
	C.	$I - A$	D.	A^{-2}
29.	$\sin (2\pi - \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\sin \theta$	B.	$\cos \theta$
	C.	$-\sin \theta$	D.	$-\cos \theta$
૨૯.	$\sin (2\pi - \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\sin \theta$	B.	$\cos \theta$
	C.	$-\sin \theta$	D.	$-\cos \theta$
30.	$\sin^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	-1
	C.	1	D.	2
૩૦.	$\sin^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	-1
	C.	1	D.	2
31.	$\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\cos \theta$	B.	$\sin \theta$

	C.	$-\cos \theta$	D.	$-\sin \theta$
31.	$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\cos \theta$	B.	$\sin \theta$
	C.	$-\cos \theta$	D.	$-\sin \theta$
32.	$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\pi/2$	B.	$\pi/3$
	C.	$\pi/4$	D.	$\pi/6$
32.	$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\pi/2$	B.	$\pi/3$
	C.	$\pi/4$	D.	$\pi/6$
33.	$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\tan^2 \theta$	B.	$\cos^2 \theta$
	C.	$\sec^2 \theta$	D.	$\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$
33.	$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\tan^2 \theta$	B.	$\cos^2 \theta$
	C.	$\sec^2 \theta$	D.	$\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$
34.	$135^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ radian			
	A.	$\pi/4$	B.	$3\pi/4$
	C.	π	D.	$7\pi/4$
34.	$135^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ રેડિયન			
	A.	$\pi/4$	B.	$3\pi/4$
	C.	π	D.	$7\pi/4$
35.	Principal period of the function $\tan x$ is <u> </u> .			
	A.	3π	B.	4π
	C.	2π	D.	π
34.	$\tan x$ નું મુખ્ય આવર્તમાન <u> </u> છે.			
	A.	3π	B.	4π
	C.	2π	D.	π
36.	$\operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	2	B.	$1/2$
	C.	$2/\sqrt{3}$	D.	$\sqrt{3}/2$
36.	$\operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	2	B.	$1/2$
	C.	$2/\sqrt{3}$	D.	$\sqrt{3}/2$
37.	$\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\frac{1}{2}$	B.	$-\frac{1}{2}$
	C.	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	D.	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

૩૭.	$\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	$\frac{1}{2}$	B. $-\frac{1}{2}$
	C.	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	D. $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
૩૮.	$\frac{4\pi}{6} \text{ radian} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	60°	B. 240°
	C.	120°	D. 180°
૩૮.	$\frac{4\pi}{6} \text{ રેડિયન} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	60°	B. 240°
	C.	120°	D. 180°
૩૯.	$\sin 75^\circ \cos 15^\circ + \cos 75^\circ \sin 15^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	0	B. -1
	C.	1	D. 2
૩૯.	$\sin 75^\circ \cos 15^\circ + \cos 75^\circ \sin 15^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	0	B. -1
	C.	1	D. 2
૪૦.	$\cos(A-B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	$\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$	B. $\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$
	C.	$\sin A \sin B - \cos A \cos B$	D. $\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$
૪૦.	$\cos(A-B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	$\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$	B. $\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$
	C.	$\sin A \sin B - \cos A \cos B$	D. $\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$
૪૧.	In $\triangle ABC$, $\cos(A+B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	$-\sin C$	B. $\cos C$
	C.	$-\cos C$	D. $\sin C$
૪૧.	$\triangle ABC$ માં $\cos(A+B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	$-\sin C$	B. $\cos C$
	C.	$-\cos C$	D. $\sin C$
૪૨.	$\cot^{-1} 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
	C.	π	D. none of these
૪૨.	$\cot^{-1} 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
	C.	π	D. આમાંથી એક પણ નહીં
૪૩.	$\sin 3\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	$3\sin\theta - \sin^3\theta$	B. $3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$
	C.	$\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$	D. $3\sin 3\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$
૪૩.	$\sin 3\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	$3\sin\theta - \sin^3\theta$	B. $3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$
	C.	$\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$	D. $3\sin 3\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$
૪૪.	$\cos^{-1}\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	30°	B. 45°
	C.	60°	D. 90°
૪૪.	$\cos^{-1}\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		
	A.	30°	B. 45°

	C.	60°	D.	90°
45.	$\sec^{-1} x + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\pi/4$	B.	$\pi/2$
	C.	$\pi/6$	D.	none of these
૪૫.	$\sec^{-1} x + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\pi/4$	B.	$\pi/2$
	C.	$\pi/6$	D.	આમાંથી એક પણ નહી
46.	$\sin 2\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$2(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)$	B.	$\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$
	C.	$2\sin\theta\cos\theta$	D.	$\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta$
૪૬.	$\sin 2\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$2(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)$	B.	$\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$
	C.	$2\sin\theta\cos\theta$	D.	$\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta$
47.	$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$-\vec{k}$	B.	$\vec{k}$
	C.	0	C.	1
૪૭.	$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$-\vec{k}$	B.	$\vec{k}$
	C.	0	C.	1
48.	If $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + \sqrt{3}\vec{j}$ then $ \vec{a} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	3	D.	5
૪૮.	જો $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + \sqrt{3}\vec{j}$ હોય તો $ \vec{a} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	3	D.	5
49.	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is a vector quantity.			
	A.	Displacement	B.	Distance
	C.	Mass	D.	Work
૪૯.	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ એ એક સદિશ રાશી છે.			
	A.	સ્થાનાંતર	B.	અંતર
	C.	વજન	D.	કાર્ય
50.	If $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j}$ and $\vec{b} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j}$ then $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$-3\vec{i} + \vec{j}$	B.	$3\vec{i} + \vec{j}$
	C.	$-3\vec{i} - \vec{j}$	D.	$3\vec{i} - \vec{j}$
૫૦.	જો $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j}$ અને $\vec{b} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j}$ હોય તો $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$-3\vec{i} + \vec{j}$	B.	$3\vec{i} + \vec{j}$
	C.	$-3\vec{i} - \vec{j}$	D.	$3\vec{i} - \vec{j}$
51.	If $\vec{a}$ is a unit vector then $ \vec{a} ^2 - 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	-1	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	0
૫૧.	જો $\vec{a}$ એકમ સદિશ હોય તો $ \vec{a} ^2 - 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	-1	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	0
52.	If $\vec{x} + \vec{y} = \vec{x} + \vec{z}$ then $\vec{y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\vec{y}$	B.	$\vec{z}$
	C.	$\vec{x}$	D.	none of these
૫૨.	જો $\vec{x} + \vec{y} = \vec{x} + \vec{z}$ હોય તો $\vec{y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\vec{y}$	B.	$\vec{z}$

	C.	$\bar{x}$	D.	આમાંથી એક પણ નહી
53.	$\bar{a} \cdot (\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\bar{a}$	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	$\bar{0}$
૫૩.	$\bar{a} \cdot (\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\bar{a}$	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	$\bar{0}$
54.	Angle between vectors $\bar{a} = (1,1,0)$ and $\bar{b} = (1,0,1)$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	$\pi/2$
	C.	$\pi/3$	D.	$\pi/6$
૫૪.	સદિશો $\bar{a} = (1,1,0)$ અને $\bar{b} = (1,0,1)$ વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ છે.			
	A.	0	B.	$\pi/2$
	C.	$\pi/3$	D.	$\pi/6$
55.	If l,m,n are direction cosines of vector $\bar{a}$ then $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 - 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	none of these
૫૫.	જો l,m,n સદિશ $\bar{a}$ ના દિશકોસાઈન હોય તો $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 - 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	આમાંથી એક પણ નહી
56.	If $\bar{a} = (1,2,3)$ and $\bar{b} = (3,2,2)$ then $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	-1	D.	none of these
૫૬.	જો $\bar{a} = (1,2,3)$ અને $\bar{b} = (3,2,2)$ હોય તો $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	-1	D.	આમાંથી એક પણ નહી
57.	If $\bar{a} = 3\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}$ then $\bar{a} - \bar{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$-5\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + 4\bar{k}$	B.	$3\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} - \bar{k}$
	C.	$5\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} + 4\bar{k}$	D.	none of these
૫૭.	જો $\bar{a} = 3\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}$ હોય તો $\bar{a} - \bar{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$-5\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + 4\bar{k}$	B.	$3\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} - \bar{k}$
	C.	$5\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} + 4\bar{k}$	D.	આમાંથી એક પણ નહી
58.	Angle between vectors $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} + 3\bar{j} - \bar{k}$ and $\bar{b} = 4\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\pi/4$	B.	$\pi/3$
	C.	$\pi/2$	D.	$\pi/6$
૫૮.	સદિશો $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} + 3\bar{j} - \bar{k}$ અને $\bar{b} = 4\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$ વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ છે.			
	A.	$\pi/4$	B.	$\pi/3$
	C.	$\pi/2$	D.	$\pi/6$
59.	Vectors $\bar{a} = \bar{i} + 2\bar{j} - 5\bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\bar{i} + 4\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	Unit vectors	B.	Parallel to each other
	C.	Perpendicular to each other	D.	none of these

૫૯.	સદિશો $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 5\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ _____ છે.			
	A.	એકમ સદિશો	B.	પરસ્પર સમાંતર
	C.	પરસ્પર લંબ	D.	આમાંથી એક પણ નહી
60.	$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) - (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) =$ _____			
	A.	$\vec{0}$	B.	$2(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$
	C.	$2\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$	D.	not possible
૬૦.	$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) - (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) =$ _____			
	A.	$\vec{0}$	B.	$2(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$
	C.	$2\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$	D.	શક્ય નથી
61.	Area of a square is 49 sq.cm then its each side is _____ cm.			
	A.	49	B.	28
	C.	7	D.	14
૬૧.	એક ચોરસનું ક્ષેત્રફળ 49 ચો.સેમી. હોય તો તેની દરેક બાજુ _____ cm થાય .			
	A.	49	B.	28
	C.	7	D.	14
62.	Volume of a cube whose length of one side 3 cm is _____ cm^3			
	A.	9	B.	3
	C.	81	D.	27
૬૨.	જેની એકબાજુનું માપ 3 cm હોય તેવા સમઘનનું ઘનફળ _____ cm^3 થાય.			
	A.	9	B.	3
	C.	81	D.	27
63.	The area of a circle whose radius is 7 cm is _____ sq.cm			
	A.	154	B.	44
	C.	14	D.	48
૬૩.	7 cm. ત્રિજ્યાવાળા વર્તુળ નું ક્ષેત્રફળ _____ છે.			
	A.	154	B.	44
	C.	14	D.	48
64.	The area of a circle made from 2π cm long wire is _____ sq.cm			
	A.	π	B.	4π
	C.	2π	D.	3π
૬૪.	2π cm લાંબાવાયરમાંથી બનાવેલા વર્તુળ નું ક્ષેત્રફળ _____ ચો.સેમી.થાય.			
	A.	π	B.	4π
	C.	2π	D.	3π
65.	Volume of a cylinder with radius r and height h is _____			
	A.	πrh	B.	$\pi r^2 h$
	C.	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$	D.	$\pi r^3 h$
૬૫.	જેની ત્રિજ્યા r અને ઉચાઇ h હોય તેવા નળાકારનું ઘનફળ _____ થાય .			
	A.	πrh	B.	$\pi r^2 h$
	C.	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$	D.	$\pi r^3 h$
66.	The area of equilateral triangle is _____ whose length of each side is 2 m			
	A.	$\sqrt{3} m^2$	B.	$3 m^2$
	C.	$4 m^2$	D.	$9 m^2$
૬૬.	જેની બાજુની લંબાઈ 2 m હોય તેવા સમબાજુ ત્રિકોણનું ક્ષેત્રફળ _____ છે.			
	A.	$\sqrt{3} m^2$	B.	$3 m^2$
	C.	$4 m^2$	D.	$9 m^2$

67.	1 litre = _____ cm^3			
	A.	10	B.	100
	C.	1000	D.	10000
૬૭.	1 litre = _____ cm^3			
	A.	10	B.	100
	C.	1000	D.	10000
68.	Volume of a cone with radius r and height h is _____			
	A.	πrh	B.	$\pi r^2 h$
	C.	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$	D.	$\pi r^3 h$
૬૮.	જેની ત્રિજ્યા r અને ઊંચાઈ h હોય તેવા શંકુનું ઘનફળ _____ થાય .			
	A.	πrh	B.	$\pi r^2 h$
	C.	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$	D.	$\pi r^3 h$
69.	Volume of a cone whose radius is 8 m and height is 12 m is _____ m^3			
	A.	192π	B.	74π
	C.	246π	D.	256π
૬૯.	જેની ત્રિજ્યા 8 m અને ઊંચાઈ 12 m હોય તેવા શંકુનું ઘનફળ _____ m^3 થાય.			
	A.	192π	B.	74π
	C.	246π	D.	256π
70.	If we double the radius of the cylinder then its volume would be _____ times than original volume.			
	A.	16	B.	4
	C.	2	D.	8
૭૦.	એક નળાકાર ની ત્રિજ્યા બમણી કરવામા આવે તો તેનું ઘનફળ _____ ગણું થાય.			
	A.	16	B.	4
	C.	2	D.	8
