Seat No.: _____ Enrolment No._____

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

DIPLOMA ENGINEERING – SEMESTER –1(CtoD) New• EXAMINATION – SUMMER - 2023

Subject Code: C4300001 Date : 14-08-2023

Subject Name: Mathematics

Time: 10:30 AM TO 12:00 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 non-programmable scientific calculator is permitted.**
6. **English version is authentic.**

No	Question Text and Option			
1	The value of $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$			
	A.	-13	B.	19
	C.	-16	D.	16
1	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ ની કિંમત			
	A.	-13	B.	19
	C.	-16	D.	16
2	If $f(x) = 5x^2 - 5x + 7$ then $f(3) =$ __			
	A.	$f(-2)$	B.	$f(-3)$
	C.	$f(2)$	D.	$f(1)$
2	જો $f(x) = 5x^2 - 5x + 7$ તો $f(3) =$ __			
	A.	$f(-2)$	B.	$f(-3)$
	C.	$f(2)$	D.	$f(1)$
3	$log_a a$=____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	a	D.	None of these
3	$log_a a$=____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	a	D.	એક પણ નહિ
4	$\log m - logn =$ ___			
	A.	$logmn$	B.	$\log\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)$

	C.	$\log\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)$	D.	$\log(m-n)$
4	$\log m - logn =$ ___			
	A.	$logmn$	B.	$\log\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)$
	C.	$\log\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)$	D.	$\log(m-n)$
5	If $f(x) = logx$ then $f(x) + f(y) =$ ____			
	A.	$f(x+y)$	B.	$f(x-y)$
	C.	$f(xy)$	D.	$f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$
5	જો $f(x) = logx$ તો $f(x) + f(y) =$ ____			
	A.	$f(x+y)$	B.	$f(x-y)$
	C.	$f(xy)$	D.	$f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$
6	If $\begin{vmatrix} 3x & 9 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$=0 then $x =$ __			
	A.	2	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	-1
6	જો $\begin{vmatrix} 3x & 9 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$=0 તો $x =$ __			
	A.	2	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	-1
7	$logx^4 =$ __			
	A.	$log_4 x$	B.	$log4x$
	C.	$(logx)^4$	D.	$4logx$
7	$logx^4 =$ _			
	A.	$log_4 x$	B.	$log4x$
	C.	$(logx)^4$	D.	$4logx$
8	If $log_e e^x$ then $f(0)$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	e
8	જો $log_e e^x$ તો $f(0)$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	e
9	$log_y x^3 \times log_x y^2 =$ ___			
	A.	3	B.	5
	C.	2	D.	6
9	$log_y x^3 \times log_x y^2 =$ ___			
	A.	3	B.	5
	C.	2	D.	6
10	If $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$ then $f(2) + f(3) =$ ____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	2	D.	-1
10	જો $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$ તો $f(2) + f(3) =$ ____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	2	D.	-1
11	If $f(x) = log\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)$ then $f(-x) =$ ___			
	A.	$log\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)$	B.	$log\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)$
	C.	$log\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$	D.	$log\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)$

11	જો $f(x) = log\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)$ તો $f(-x) =$ ___			
	A.	$log\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)$	B.	$log\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)$
	C.	$log\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$	D.	$log\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)$
12	If $\sqrt{log_3 x} = 2$ then $x =$			
	A.	9	B.	81
	C.	$\sqrt{3}$	D.	6
12	જો $\sqrt{log_3 x} = 2$ તો $x =$			
	A.	9	B.	81
	C.	$\sqrt{3}$	D.	6
13	If $\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) + \log\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \log(a+b)$ then			
	A.	$a - b = 1$	B.	$a + b = 1$
	C.	$a = b$	D.	$a^2 - b^2 = 1$
13	જો $\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) + \log\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \log(a+b)$ તો			
	A.	$a - b = 1$	B.	$a + b = 1$
	C.	$a = b$	D.	$a^2 - b^2 = 1$
14	$\begin{vmatrix} cos\theta & sin\theta \\ -sin\theta & cos\theta \end{vmatrix} =$ ____			
	A.	$2cos\theta$	B.	1
	C.	$2sin\theta$	D.	0
14	$\begin{vmatrix} cos\theta & sin\theta \\ -sin\theta & cos\theta \end{vmatrix} =$ ____			
	A.	$2cos\theta$	B.	1
	C.	$2sin\theta$	D.	0
15	$\begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix} =$ ____			
	A.	$2x + 2y$	B.	$x^2 - y^2$
	C.	$x^2 + y^2$	D.	$(x+y)^2$
15	$\begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix} =$ ____			
	A.	$2x + 2y$	B.	$x^2 - y^2$
	C.	$x^2 + y^2$	D.	$(x+y)^2$
16	If $f(x) = log_x 1$ then $f(100)$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	100	D.	x
16	જો $f(x) = log_x 1$ તો $f(100)$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	100	D.	x
17	270° =____Radian			
	A.	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	B.	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$
	C.	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	D.	$\frac{\pi}{9}$
17	270° =____ રેડીયન			
	A.	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	B.	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$
	C.	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	D.	$\frac{\pi}{9}$
18	$\frac{2\pi}{9}$ Radian =____°			

	A.	40	B.	80
	C.	20	D.	10
18	$\frac{2\pi}{9}$ રેડીયન =____°			
	A.	40	B.	80
	C.	20	D.	10
19	Period of $\cos(3x+5)$ = ____			
	A.	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	B.	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$
	C.	$\frac{\pi}{5}$	D.	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$
19	$\cos(3x+5)$ *નું મુખ્ય આવર્તમાન* = ____			
	A.	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	B.	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$
	C.	$\frac{\pi}{5}$	D.	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$
20	Period of $\cos\frac{x}{6}$ = _____			
	A.	6π	B.	12π
	C.	8π	D.	$\frac{\pi}{6}$
20	$\cos\frac{x}{6}$ નું મુખ્ય આવર્તમાન = _____			
	A.	6π	B.	12π
	C.	8π	D.	$\frac{\pi}{6}$
21	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)$=			
	A.	$-cos\theta$	B.	$cos\theta$
	C.	$sin\theta$	D.	$-sin\theta$
21	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)$=			
	A.	$-cos\theta$	B.	$cos\theta$
	C.	$sin\theta$	D.	$-sin\theta$
22	$sin120° =$ ___			
	A.	$2/\sqrt{3}$	B.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	C.	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	D.	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
22	$sin120° =$ ___			
	A.	$2/\sqrt{3}$	B.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	C.	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	D.	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
23	$\sin(A+B)\cdot\sin(A-B)$=_____			
	A.	$\sin^2 A-\cos^2 B$	B.	$\sin^2 A-sin^2 B$
	C.	$\cos^2 A-\cos^2 B$	D.	$\cos^2 A-\sin^2 B$
23	$\sin(A+B)\cdot\sin(A-B)$=_____			
	A.	$\sin^2 A-\cos^2 B$	B.	$\sin^2 A-sin^2 B$
	C.	$\cos^2 A-\cos^2 B$	D.	$\cos^2 A-\sin^2 B$
24	$sin2x$			
	A.	$\frac{1-\tan^2 x}{1+\tan^2 x}$	B.	$\frac{2tanx}{1+\tan^2 x}$
	C.	$\frac{1+\tan^2 x}{1-\tan^2 x}$	D.	$\frac{2tanx}{1-\tan^2 x}$

24	$sin2x$			
	A.	$\frac{1-\tan^2 x}{1+\tan^2 x}$	B.	$\frac{2tanx}{1+\tan^2 x}$
	C.	$\frac{1+\tan^2 x}{1-\tan^2 x}$	D.	$\frac{2tanx}{1-\tan^2 x}$
25	$sin40° + sin20°$			
	A.	$cos10°$	B.	$-cos10°$
	C.	$cos20°$	D.	$-cos20°$
25	$sin40° + sin20°$			
	A.	$cos10°$	B.	$-cos10°$
	C.	$cos20°$	D.	$-cos20°$
26	If $sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ then $cosec\theta =$ ____			
	A.	$\frac{4}{5}$	B.	$\frac{5}{4}$
	C.	$\frac{3}{5}$	D.	$\frac{3}{4}$
26	જો $sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ તો $cosec\theta =$ ____			
	A.	$\frac{4}{5}$	B.	$\frac{5}{4}$
	C.	$\frac{3}{5}$	D.	$\frac{3}{4}$
27	If $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ then θ lies in _____ quadrant.			
	A.	First	B.	Second
	C.	Third	D.	Fourth
27	જો $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ તો θ _____ ચરણ માં છે.			
	A.	પ્રથમ	B.	દ્વિતીય
	C.	તૃતીય	D.	ચતુર્થ
28	$sin90° \cdot sin60° \cdot sin45° \cdot sin0°$ =			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	$\frac{1}{2}$
28	$sin90° \cdot sin60° \cdot sin45° \cdot sin0°$ =			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	$\frac{1}{2}$
29	$\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3})$			
	A.	30°	B.	45°
	C.	60°	D.	120°
29	$\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3})$			
	A.	30°	B.	45°
	C.	60°	D.	120°
30	If $f(x) = cosx$ then , $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right) =$ ____			
	A.	$cosx$	B.	$sinx$
	C.	$-cosx$	D.	$-sinx$
30	જો $f(x) = cosx$ તો, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right) =$ ____			
	A.	$cosx$	B.	$sinx$
	C.	$-cosx$	D.	$-sinx$

31	$\bar{x} \times (2\overline{\bar{x}}) =$ __			
	A.	$2\|\bar{x}\|^2$	B.	$2\bar{x}$
	C.	2	D.	$\bar{0}$
31	$\bar{x} \times (2\overline{\bar{x}}) =$ __			
	A.	$2\|\bar{x}\|^2$	B.	$2\bar{x}$
	C.	2	D.	$\bar{0}$
32	If $\|\bar{x}\|$=2 then $\|-3\bar{x}\|$=_____			
	A.	6	B.	-6
	C.	12	D.	18
32	જો $\|\bar{x}\|$=2 તો $\|-3\bar{x}\|$=_____			
	A.	6	B.	-6
	C.	12	D.	18
33	$\bar{x} \times (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) =$ ____			
	A.	$\|\bar{x}\|^2 - (\bar{x} \times \bar{y})$	B.	$\bar{x} \times \bar{y}$
	C.	$\bar{y} \times \bar{x}$	D.	$\bar{0}$
33	$\bar{x} \times (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) =$ ___			
	A.	$\|\bar{x}\|^2 - (\bar{x} \times \bar{y})$	B.	$\bar{x} \times \bar{y}$
	C.	$\bar{y} \times \bar{x}$	D.	$\bar{0}$
34	If $\bar{x} \perp \bar{y}$ then $\bar{x} \cdot (\bar{x} + \overline{\bar{y}})$=_____			
	A.	$\|\bar{x}\|^2$	B.	0
	C.	$\|\bar{x}\|$	D.	$\|\bar{x}\|\|\bar{y}\|$
34	જો $\bar{x} \perp \bar{y}$ તો $\bar{x} \cdot (\bar{x} + \overline{\bar{y}})$=_____			
	A.	$\|\bar{x}\|^2$	B.	0
	C.	$\|\bar{x}\|$	D.	$\|\bar{x}\|\|\bar{y}\|$
35	$\left\|3\bar{\imath} + 4\bar{\jmath} + 12\bar{k}\right| =$ ___			
	A.	$\sqrt{50}$	B.	12
	C.	13	D.	15
35	$\left\|3\bar{\imath} + 4\bar{\jmath} + 12\bar{k}\right| =$ ___			
	A.	$\sqrt{50}$	B.	12
	C.	13	D.	15
36	$\bar{\jmath} \times \bar{k}$			
	A.	$-\bar{\imath}$	B.	$\bar{\imath}$
	C.	$\bar{0}$	D.	1
36	$\bar{\jmath} \times \bar{k}$			
	A.	$-\bar{\imath}$	B.	$\bar{\imath}$
	C.	$\bar{0}$	D.	1
37	If $(1,-2,3) \cdot (4,5,m) = 0$ then $m =$ ____			
	A.	2	B.	-2
	C.	3	D.	0
37	જો $(1,-2,3) \cdot (4,5,m) = 0$ તો $m =$ ____			
	A.	2	B.	-2
	C.	3	D.	0
38	$\|\bar{x}\|^2 =$			
	A.	$\bar{x} \times \bar{x}$	B.	$\bar{x} \cdot \bar{x}$
	C.	$\bar{x} + \bar{x}$	D.	$\|\bar{x}\|\bar{x}$
38	$\|\bar{x}\|^2 =$			
	A.	$\bar{x} \times \bar{x}$	B.	$\bar{x} \cdot \bar{x}$
	C.	$\bar{x} + \bar{x}$	D.	$\|\bar{x}\|\bar{x}$
39	If $\|\bar{x}\| = 4$, then $\bar{x} \cdot (5\bar{x})$=_____			

	A.	16	B.	25
	C.	20	D.	80
39	જો $\|\bar{x}\| = 4$, તો $\bar{x} \cdot (5\bar{x}) =$ ____			
	A.	16	B.	25
	C.	20	D.	80
40	$\bar{\imath} \cdot \bar{\jmath} + \bar{\jmath} \cdot \bar{k} + \bar{k} \cdot \bar{\imath} =$ _____			
	A.	1	B.	3
	C.	0	D.	$\bar{\imath} + \bar{\jmath} + \bar{k}$
40	$\bar{\imath} \cdot \bar{\jmath} + \bar{\jmath} \cdot \bar{k} + \bar{k} \cdot \bar{\imath} =$ _____			
	A.	1	B.	3
	C.	1	D.	$\bar{\imath} + \bar{\jmath} + \bar{k}$
41	For every vector $\bar{x} \neq \bar{0}$ then $\frac{\bar{x}}{\|\bar{x}\|}$ is ____.			
	A.	Zero vector	B.	Scalar
	C.	Unit Vector	D.	Constant
41	R^2 ના પ્રત્યેક સદિશ $\bar{x} \neq \bar{0}$, માટે $\frac{\bar{x}}{\|\bar{x}\|}$ એ ____ છે..			
	A.	શૂન્ય સદિશ	B.	અદિશ
	C.	એકમ સદિશ	D.	અયળ
42	$(\bar{\imath} \wedge \bar{\jmath})$			
	A.	0	B.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C.	π	D.	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
42	$(\bar{\imath} \wedge \bar{\jmath})$			
	A.	0	B.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C.	π	D.	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
43	_____ is a unit vector.			
	A.	$\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$	B.	$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
	C.	$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$	D.	$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
43	____ એ એકમ સદિશ			
	A.	$\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$	B.	$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
	C.	$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$	D.	
44	If $\bar{x} \times \bar{y}$ =(1,-2,-5) then $\bar{y} \times (\bar{x} + \bar{y})$=_____			
	A.	(-1,2,5)	B.	(-1,-2,-5)
	C.	(-5,-2,1)	D.	(5,2,-1)
44	જો $\bar{x} \times \bar{y}$ =(1,-2,-5) તો $\bar{y} \times (\bar{x} + \bar{y})$=_____			
	A.	(-1,2,5)	B.	(-1,-2,-5)
	C.	(-5,-2,1)	D.	(5,2,-1)
45	The slope of the line making an angle of $\frac{\pi}{4}$ with positive X-axis.			
	A.	1	B.	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
	C.	$\sqrt{3}$	D.	∞
45	X-અક્ષ ની ધન દિશા સાથે $\frac{\pi}{4}$ માપનો ખૂણો બનાવતી રેખા નો ઢાળ=_____			

	A.	1	B.	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
	C.	$\sqrt{3}$	D.	∞
46	Angle between the two lines $x+y=0$ and $x-y=0$ is _____			
	A.	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	B.	$\frac{\pi}{6}$
	C.	0	D.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
46	બે રેખાઓ $x+y=0$ અને $x-y=0$ વચ્ચે નો ખૂણો _____			
	A.	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	B.	$\frac{\pi}{6}$
	C.	0	D.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
47	X- intercept of the line $3x+5=0$ is ____			
	A.	$-\frac{5}{3}$	B.	$\frac{5}{3}$
	C.	$\frac{3}{5}$	D.	0
47	રેખા $3x+5=0$ નો X- અંત:ખંડ ____			
	A.	$-\frac{5}{3}$	B.	$\frac{5}{3}$
	C.	$\frac{3}{5}$	D.	0
48	If (6,0) is the centre of the circle $x^2+y^2+3px-1=0$ then $p=$ __			
	A.	4	B.	-4
	C.	2	D.	-2
48	જો (6,0) એ વર્તુળ $x^2+y^2+3px-1=0$ નું કેન્દ્ર હોય તો $p=$ __			
	A.	4	B.	-4
	C.	2	D.	-2
49	Radius of the circle $x^2+y^2=18$ is ____			
	A.	$2\sqrt{3}$	B.	$3\sqrt{2}$
	C.	$2\sqrt{2}$	D.	$3\sqrt{3}$
49	$x^2+y^2=18$ ____ ની ત્રિજ્યા			
	A.	$2\sqrt{3}$	B.	$3\sqrt{2}$
	C.	$2\sqrt{2}$	D.	$3\sqrt{3}$
50	The equation of the normal to the circle $x^2+y^2=10$ at $(\sqrt{10},0)$ is ___			
	A.	$y=\sqrt{10}$	B.	$x=\sqrt{10}$
	C.	$y=0$	D.	$y=-\sqrt{10}$
50	વર્તુળ $x^2+y^2=10$ પરના બિંદુ $(\sqrt{10},0)$ આગળ અભીલંબ નું સમીકરણ ___			
	A.	$y=\sqrt{10}$	B.	$x=\sqrt{10}$
	C.	$y=0$..	D.	$y=-\sqrt{10}$
51	The equation of line which perpendicular to X –axis and passing through (5,0)			
	A.	$y=0$	B.	$x=5$
	C.	$x+y=5$	D.	$x-y=5$
51	X – અક્ષ ને લંબ અને (5,0) માંથી પસાર થતી રેખા નું સમીકરણ			
	A.	$y=0$	B.	$x=5$
	C.	$x+y=5$	D.	$x-y=5$
52	Slope of the line $y-3=0$ is ____			
	A.	3	B.	0
	C.	-3	D.	$\frac{1}{3}$

52	રેખા $y-3=0$ નો ઢાળ ____			
	A.	3	B.	0
	C.	-3	D.	$\frac{1}{3}$
53	Slope of the line $5x-y+3=0$ is ____			
	A.	-5	B.	5
	C.	$\frac{1}{5}$	D.	$-\frac{1}{5}$
53	રેખા $5x-y+3=0$ નો ઢાળ ____			
	A.	-5	B.	5
	C.	$\frac{1}{5}$	D.	$-\frac{1}{5}$
54	If m_1 and m_2 are slopes of two parallel lines then____			
	A.	$m_1\ m_2=1$	B.	$m_1\ m_2=-1$
	C.	$m_1\ m_2=0$	D.	$m_1=m_2$
54	જો m_1 અને m_2 ઢાળ વાળી રેખાઓ સમાંતર હોય તો___			
	A.	$m_1\ m_2=1$	B.	$m_1\ m_2=-1$
	C.	$m_1\ m_2=0$	D.	$m_1=m_2$
55	Angle formed by the line $x-5=0$ with positive X-axis is ____			
	A.	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	B.	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
	C.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	D.	0
55	રેખા $x-5=0$ એ ધન X- અક્ષ સાથે બનાવેલો ખૂણો ____			
	A.	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	B.	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
	C.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	D.	0
56	If the Y-intercept of the line $3x-5y+k=0$ is 2 then $k=$ ___			
	A.	6	B.	-6
	C.	10	D.	-10
56	જો રેખા $3x-5y+k=0$ નો Y- અંતઃખંડ 2 હોય તો $k=$ ___			
	A.	6	B.	-6
	C.	10	D.	-10
57	Centre of the circle $x^2+y^2-4x+7=0$ is ____			
	A.	(-2,0)	B.	(2,0)
	C.	(-4,0)	D.	(0,4)
57	વર્તુળ $x^2+y^2-4x+7=0$ નું કેન્દ્ર ____			
	A.	(-2,0)	B.	(2,0)
	C.	(-4,0)	D.	(0,4)
58	Equation of the tangent of circle $x^2+y^2=13$ at the point $(2,3)$			
	A.	$2x-3y=13$	B.	$3x-2y=13$
	C.	$2x+3y=0$	D.	$2x+3y=13$
58	બિંદુ (2,3) આગળ વર્તુળ $x^2+y^2=13$ ના સ્પર્શક નું સમીકરણ=_____			
	A.	$2x-3y=13$	B.	$3x-2y=13$
	C.	$2x+3y=0$	D.	$2x+3y=13$
59	$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$=_____			
	A.	3	B.	$\frac{1}{3}$
	C.	2	D.	1
59	$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$=_____			

	A.	3	B.	$\frac{1}{3}$
	C.	2	D.	1
60	$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{5^x-1}{x}$=____			
	A.	$\log_5 e$	B.	$\log_e 5$
	C.	1	D.	0
60	$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{5^x-1}{x}$=____			
	A.	$\log_5 e$	B.	$\log_e 5$
	C.	1	D.	0
61	$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{sinm\theta}{\theta}$=____			
	A.	0	B.	m
	C.	1	D.	θ
61	$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{sinm\theta}{\theta}$=____			
	A.	0	B.	m
	C.	1	D.	θ
62	$\lim_{x\to 0}(\sec^2 x-\tan^2 x)$ =____			
	A.	-1	B.	0
	C.	1	D.	5
62	$\lim_{x\to 0}(\sec^2 x-\tan^2 x)$ =____			
	A.	-1	B.	0
	C.	1	D.	5
63	$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^x-1}{x}$=____			
	A.	e	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	0
63	$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^x-1}{x}$=____			
	A.	e	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	0
64	$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n=$ ___			
	A.	e	B.	0
	C.	1	D.	-1
64	$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n=$ ___			
	A.	e	B.	0
	C.	1	D.	-1
65	$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{tan\theta}{\theta}=$ ___			
	A.	-1	B.	0
	C.	1	D.	∞
65	$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{tan\theta}{\theta}=$ ___			
	A.	-1	B.	0
	C.	1	D.	∞
66	$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x^4-16}{x-2}$			
	A.	14	B.	12
	C.	32	D.	None of these

66	$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x^4-16}{x-2}$			
	A.	14	B.	12
	C.	32	D.	એક પણ નહીં
67	$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{tan3\theta}{4\theta}=$ ___			
	A.	$\frac{3}{4}$	B.	$\frac{4}{3}$
	C.	12	D.	$\frac{1}{12}$
67	$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{tan3\theta}{4\theta}=$ ___			
	A.	$\frac{3}{4}$	B.	$\frac{4}{3}$
	C.	12	D.	$\frac{1}{12}$
68	$\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{x^2+x+1}{x+1}$=____			
	A.	$\frac{3}{2}$	B.	1
	C.	3	D.	$\frac{2}{3}$
68	$\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{x^2+x+1}{x+1}$=____			
	A.	$\frac{3}{2}$	B.	1
	C.	3	D.	$\frac{2}{3}$
69	$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^{3x}-1}{x}$=____			
	A.	1	B.	3
	C.	$\frac{1}{3}$	D.	None of these
69	$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^{3x}-1}{x}$=____			
	A.	1	B.	3
	C.	$\frac{1}{3}$	D.	એક પણ નહીં
70	$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x^2-4}{x-2}$ =____			
	A.	-4	B.	4
	C.	1	D.	0
70	$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x^2-4}{x-2}$ =____			
	A.	-4	B.	4
	C.	1	D.	0