

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
Diploma Engineering – SEMESTER – 1(CtoD) – EXAMINATION – Summer-2024

Subject Code: C300001**Date: 25-06-2024****Subject Name: Basic 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.
7. Use only OMR to answer this question paper.

No. Question Text and Option. પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ.

For $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $3A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ | B. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ | D. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ |

For $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $3A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- | | |
|--|---|
| q. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ | B. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ | D. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ |

$\log_2 2 + \log_2 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 2. A. 1 | B. 0 |
| C. 3 | D. 2 |

$\log_2 2 + \log_2 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| q. A. 1 | B. 0 |
| C. 3 | D. 2 |

If $\begin{bmatrix} x+1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & y \end{bmatrix}$ then $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 3. A. $x = 0$ and $y = 0$ | B. $x = 1$ and $y = 1$ |
| C. $x = 4$ and $y = 1$ | D. $x = 1$ and $y = 0$ |

જો $\begin{bmatrix} x+1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & y \end{bmatrix}$ તો $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ અને $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 3. A. $x = 0$ and $y = 0$ | B. $x = 1$ અને $y = 1$ |
| C. $x = 4$ and $y = 1$ | D. $x = 1$ અને $y = 0$ |

If A is singular matrix then $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 4. A. $A = A^T$ | B. $ A = 0$ |
| C. $ A \neq 0$ | D. $A = -A^T$ |

જો A અસામાન્ય શૈખ્ષિક હોય તો ____.

૪. A. $A = A^T$ B. $|A| = 0$
 C. $|A| \neq 0$ D. $A = -A^T$
- $180^\circ = \text{_____ radian.}$
5. A. 3π B. 2π
 C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ D. π
- $180^\circ = \text{_____ રેડિયન.}$
૬. A. $\cos \theta$ B. $-\cos \theta$
 C. $\sin \theta$ D. $-\sin \theta$
- $\cos(-\theta) = \text{_____}.$
૭. A. $\log x$ B. $4 \log x$
 C. $3 \log x$ D. $4/5$
- $\log x^4 - \log x^3 = \text{_____}.$
૮. A. $\log_7 3$ B. $\log_3 7$
 C. $\log_7 21$ D. $\log_{21} 3$
- $\frac{1}{\log_{21} 7} = \text{_____}.$
૯. A. $\log_7 3$ B. $\log_3 7$
 C. $\log_7 21$ D. $\log_{21} 3$
- Period of the function $\sin x$ is ____.
૧૦. A. 4π B. 2π
 C. π D. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\sin x$ નું અપાર્ટમેન્ટ _____ થાય.
૧૧. A. 4π B. 2π
 C. π D. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \text{_____}.$
૧૨. A. 1 B. $\frac{1}{2}$
 C. 0 D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1$
- $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \text{_____}.$
૧૩. A. 1 B. $\frac{1}{2}$
 C. 0 D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1$

For $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\text{adj } A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

11. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 C. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{જો } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ હોય તો } adj A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

91. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 C. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

For $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $A^T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

12. A. $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$
 C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{જો } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ હોય તો } A^T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

୧୨. A. $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$
 C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Order of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ is ____.

13. A. 3×3 B. 3×2
 C. 2×2 D. 2×3

જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ હીય તો A ની ક્રમ _____ છે.

43. A. 3×3 B. 3×2
C. 2×2 D. 2×3

If for matrix A, $A = A^T$ then A is _____ matrix.

14. A. Diagonal B. Symmetric
C. Skew-symmetric D. None of these

જો શ્રેણિક A માટે $A = A^T$ હોય તો A _____ શ્રેણિક છે.

૧૪. A. વિકર્ષી B. સંમિત
C. વિસંમિત D. આમાંનું એક પણ નહિ

Area of a square with length 4 cm is ____sq. cm.

4 समा लब्धाई वाणा यारसनु क्षेत्रफल __ चो. समा थाय.

$$2\sin \pi = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- $$16. \quad A. \quad \frac{1}{2} \qquad B. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

- C. 0
 $2\sin \pi = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
D. 1
૧૬. A. $\frac{1}{2}$
B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
C. 0
D. 1
 $\log_4 64 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૧૭. A. 1
B. 0
C. 3
D. 2
 $\log_4 64 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૧૯. A. 1
B. 0
C. 3
D. 2
Formula for area of circle with radius r is $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૧૮. A. πr^2
B. $2\pi rh$
C. $2\pi r^2$
D. $3\pi r^3$
 r ત્રિજ્યા વાળા વર્તુળનું ક્ષેત્રફળ શોધવા માટેનું સૂત્ર $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ છે.
૧૮. A. πr^2
B. $2\pi rh$
C. $2\pi r^2$
D. $3\pi r^3$
If $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ then $a+b+c+d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૧૯. A. 3
B. 0
C. 1
D. 6
જેણું $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો $a+b+c+d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૧૮. A. 3
B. 0
C. 1
D. 6
જેણું $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો $|A| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૨૦. A. 1
B. 2
C. -2
D. 0
જેણું $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો $|A| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૨૦. A. 1
B. 2
C. -2
D. 0
 $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૨૧. A. 0
B. $\cos 2\theta$
C. 1
D. $\sin 2\theta$
 $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૨૧. A. 0
B. $\cos 2\theta$
C. 1
D. $\sin 2\theta$
 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૨૨. A. $\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
B. $\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
C. $\sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta$
D. $\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
૨૨. A. $\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
B. $\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
C. $\sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta$
D. $\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
Volume of the cylinder with radius r and height h is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
૨૩. A. $2\pi r^2 h$
B. $2\pi r h$
C. $\pi r^2 h$
D. $3\pi r^3$
૨૩. ત્રિજ્યા r અને ઊચાઈ h વાળા નળકારનું ઘનક્ષલ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ થાય.

- A. $2\pi r^2 h$ B. $2\pi rh$
 C. $\pi r^2 h$ D. $3\pi r^3$

For $u = (4, 2, 1)$ and $v = (2, 1, 2)$, $u + v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

24. A. (2,1,1) B. (3,1,1)
 C. (5,0,3) D. (6,3,3)

જો $u = (4, 2, 1)$ અને $v = (2, 1, 2)$ હોય તો $u + v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

૨૪. A. (2,1,1) B. (3,1,1)
 C. (5,0,3) D. (6,3,3)

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ x & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ and $|A| = 12$ then $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

25. A. 2 B. 3
 C. 0 D. 1

જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ x & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય અને $|A| = 12$ હોય તો $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

૨૫. A. 2 B. 3
 C. 0 D. 1

If A is row matrix then it has $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ rows.

26. A. 2 B. 1
 C. 3 D. 5

હાર શ્રેણીક માં હારની સંખ્યા $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ હોય છે.

૨૬. A. 2 B. 1
 C. 3 D. 5

If $\bar{u} = 2i + 4j + k$ and $\bar{v} = 3i - 2j + mk$ are perpendicular than $m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

27. A. 2 B. -2
 C. 12 D. -12

જો $\bar{u} = 2i + 4j + k$ અને $\bar{v} = 3i - 2j + mk$ વિષ સદીશો હોય તો $m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

૨૯. A. 2 B. -2
 C. 12 D. -12
 $\tan(-\theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

28. A. $\sin \theta$ B. $\tan \theta$
 C. $\cot \theta$ D. $-\tan \theta$
 $\tan(-\theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

૨૮. A. $\sin \theta$ B. $\tan \theta$
 C. $\cot \theta$ D. $-\tan \theta$
 $\sin^{-1}\left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

29. A. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 C. π D. 2π
 $\sin^{-1}\left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

૩૦. A. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 C. π D. 2π
 $\sin 3\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

30. A. $3\sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta$ B. $\sin \theta - 4\sin^3 \theta$
 C. $3\sin \theta - 4\sin^3 \theta$ D. $3\sin 3\theta - 4\sin^3 \theta$
 $\sin 3\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

30. A. $3\sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta$ B. $\sin \theta - 4\sin^3 \theta$
 C. $3\sin \theta - 4\sin^3 \theta$ D. $3\sin 3\theta - 4\sin^3 \theta$

$$\log_3(\log_2 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

31. A. 0 B. 2
C. 6 D. 1

$$\log_3(\log_2 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

32. A. 0 B. 2
C. 6 D. 1

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

32. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
C. $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

જેણ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ અને $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ હોય તો $AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

32. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
C. $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

If $A_{2 \times 3}$ and $B_{5 \times 4}$ are two matrices then _____.

33. A. AB is possible. B. AB is not possible
C. A+B is possible D. A-B is possible

જેણ $A_{2 \times 3}$ અને $B_{5 \times 4}$ હોય તો _____.

33. A. AB શક્ય છે. B. AB શક્ય નથી
C. A+B શક્ય છે. D. A-B શક્ય છે

$$\csc(90^\circ + \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

34. A. $\sin \theta$ B. $\tan \theta$
C. $\cot \theta$ D. $\sec \theta$

$$\csc(90^\circ + \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

34. A. $\sin \theta$ B. $\tan \theta$
C. $\cot \theta$ D. $\sec \theta$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- A. $\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$ B. $\frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$

$$C. \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$D. \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- A. $\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$ B. $\frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$

$$C. \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$D. \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\sin^{-1}(-x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, x \in [-1, 1]$$

36. A. $\cos^{-1} x$ B. $-\cos^{-1} x$
C. $-\sin^{-1} x$ D. $\sin^{-1} x$

$$\sin^{-1}(-x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, x \in [-1, 1]$$

36. A. $\cos^{-1} x$ B. $-\cos^{-1} x$
C. $-\sin^{-1} x$ D. $\sin^{-1} x$

37. Area of a circle is 154 sq. cm then diameter of the circle is _____ cm.

A. 49

B. 14

C. 6

D. 7

એક વર્તુળ નું ક્ષેત્રફળ ૧૫૪ ચો. સેમી હોય તો તેનો વ્યાસ ____ સેમી થાય.

39. A. 49

B. 14

C. 6

D. 7

For vectors \bar{u} and \bar{v} , vector _____ perpendicular to both \bar{u} and \bar{v} .

38. A. \bar{v} B. $\bar{u} + \bar{v}$ C. \bar{u} D. $\bar{u} \times \bar{v}$

જો સદિશ \bar{u} અને \bar{v} માટે _____ સદિશ \bar{u} અને \bar{v} બને ને લંબ થશે.

36. A. \bar{v} B. $\bar{u} + \bar{v}$ C. \bar{u} D. $\bar{u} \times \bar{v}$

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = [2 \ 3]$ then $AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

39. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ C. $[4 \ 6]$ D. $[9]$

જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ અને $B = [2 \ 3]$ એની $AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

36. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ C. $[4 \ 6]$ D. $[9]$

$$\log\left(\frac{x^4}{y}\right) - \log\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

40. A. $\log\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ B. $\log\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)$ C. $\log x$ D. $\log(x^3y)$

$$\log\left(\frac{x^4}{y}\right) - \log\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

30. A. $\log\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ B. $\log\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)$ C. $\log x$ D. $\log(x^3y)$

If for a matrix A if $B = A^{-1}$, then _____.

41. A. $AB + BA = I$ B. $AB + BA = 0$ C. $AB = BA = I$ D. A

જો શ્રેણીકરણ A માટે જો $B = A^{-1}$ હોય તો _____.

39. A. $AB + BA = I$ B. $AB + BA = 0$ C. $AB = BA = I$ D. A

$$\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

42. A. 9

B. 0

C. 5

D. 14

$$\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

32. A. 9

B. 0

- C. 5 D. 14
 If $u = (-1, 2, 4)$ and $v = (0, 1, 2)$ then $u \cdot v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

43. A. 5 B. 9
 C. 10 D. 4
 જો $u = (-1, 2, 4)$ અને $v = (0, 1, 2)$ હોય તો $u \cdot v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

૪૩. A. 5 B. 9
 C. 10 D. 4
 If vectors \bar{u} and \bar{v} are parallel vectors then $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

44. A. $|\bar{u} \times \bar{v}| = 5$ B. $|\bar{u} \times \bar{v}| = 0$
 C. $|\bar{u} \times \bar{v}| = 1$ D. $\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} = 0$
 જો સંદર્ભાનું \bar{u} અને \bar{v} પરસ્પર સમાંતર (parallel) હોય તો $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

૪૪. A. $|\bar{u} \times \bar{v}| = 5$ B. $|\bar{u} \times \bar{v}| = 0$
 C. $|\bar{u} \times \bar{v}| = 1$ D. $\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} = 0$
 $\log_2(4x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

45. A. x B. $\log x$
 C. $1 + \log_2 x$ D. $2 + \log_2 x$
 $\log_2(4x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

૪૫. A. x B. $\log x$
 C. $1 + \log_2 x$ D. $2 + \log_2 x$
 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then $AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

46. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
 C. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $[0]$
 જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ અને $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ તો $AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

૪૬. A. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
 C. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $[0]$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is a unit vector.

47. A. $(2, 0, 1)$ B. $(0, 1, 1)$
 C. $(1, 0, 0)$ D. $(1, 3, 1)$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ એકમ સંદર્ભ છે.

૪૭. A. $(2, 0, 1)$ B. $(0, 1, 1)$
 C. $(1, 0, 0)$ D. $(1, 3, 1)$
 Volume of cone is 66 cube cm, radius is 3 cm then height

48. A. 22 B. 7
 C. 11 D. 14
 એક શંકુનું ધનફળ 66 ધન સેમી છે અને પાયાની ત્રિજ્યા 3 સેમી થાય.

૪૮. A. 22 B. 7
 C. 11 D. 14
 $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ radian = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ degree.

49. A. 270° B. 45°
 C. 120° D. 135°
 $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ રેડિયન = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ડિગ્રી.

- A. 270°
C. 120°
 $2\sin A \sin B = \text{_____}.$
50. A. $\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)$
C. $\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$
 $2\sin A \sin B = \text{_____}.$
- પો. A. $\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)$
C. $\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \text{_____}.$$
51. A. 2
C. 3

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \text{_____}.$$
- પી. A. 2
C. 3

$$\text{_____ is not a unit vector.}$$
52. A. (2,3)
C. (0,1)

$$\text{_____ એકમ સંદર્ભનથી.}$$
- પર. A. (2,3)
C. (0,1)

$$\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = \text{_____}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$
53. A. 0
C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = \text{_____}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$
- પર. A. 0
C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{Direction cosines of the vector } (-1,1,-1) \text{ are } \text{_____}.$$
54. A. 1,1,1
C. $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\text{સંદર્ભ } (-1,1,-1) \text{ નાં દીક્કોસાઈનો \text{_____ થે.}$$
- પર. A. 1,1,1
C. $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\text{A. } 1,1,1 \quad \text{B. } \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{C. } \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{D. } \text{અનિયોજિત પુણી નાખો.}$$
- For $\bar{u} = (1, 2, -1)$ and $\bar{v} = (2, 0, 1)$ then $\bar{u} \times \bar{v} = \text{_____}.$
55. A. (2,-3,-4)
C. (1,-2,1)

$$\text{સંદર્ભ } \bar{u} = (1, 2, -1) \text{ અને } \bar{v} = (2, 0, 1) \text{ હલે } \bar{u} \times \bar{v} = \text{_____}.$$
- પર. A. (2,-3,-4)
C. (1,-2,1)

$$\text{If } \bar{u} = (1, 0, 0) \text{ and } \bar{v} = (0, 1, 0) \text{ vectors then } |\bar{u} + \bar{v}| = \text{_____}.$$
56. A. $\sqrt{3}$
C. $\sqrt{5}$

$$\text{B. } \sqrt{2} \quad \text{D. } 0$$

જો $\bar{u} = (1, 0, 0)$ અને $\bar{v} = (0, 1, 0)$ સદીશો હોય તો $|\bar{u} + \bar{v}| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- પ૫. A. $\sqrt{3}$ B. $\sqrt{2}$
C. $\sqrt{5}$ D. 0

Volume of the sphere with radius 15 cm is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ cm. cube.

57. A. 300π B. 36π
C. 280π D. 72π

15 સેમી ત્રિજ્યા વાળા ગોલાકનું ધનફળ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ધન સેમી થાય.

- પ૭. A. 300π B. 36π
C. 280π D. 72π
 $\bar{u} \times (3\bar{u}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

58. A. \bar{u} B. $4\bar{u}$
C. $\bar{0}$ D. None of these
 $\bar{u} \times (3\bar{u}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- પ૮. A. \bar{u} B. $4\bar{u}$
C. $\bar{0}$ D. આમાંનું એક પણ નાહિએ.

$\log_{2024} 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

59. A. 1 B. 0
C. 2024 D. 2023

$\log_{2024} 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- પ૯. A. 1 B. 0
C. 2024 D. 2023
If $a^b = c$ then $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

60. A. $\log_b a = c$ B. $\log_a b = c$
C. $\log_b c = a$ D. $\log_a c = b$

જો $a^b = c$ હાંટે $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ લખી શકાય.

૬૦. A. $\log_b a = c$ B. $\log_a b = c$
C. $\log_b c = a$ D. $\log_a c = b$

If $\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2$ then $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

61. A. 1 B. 12
C. 2 D. 0

$\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2$ હોય તો $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

૬૧. A. 1 B. 12
C. 2 D. 0

A matrix which contains only one column is called $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ matrix.

62. A. Column B. Row
C. Square D. None of these

એક અને માત્ર એક સ્તરીય ધરાવતા શ્રેણિકને $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ શ્રેણિક કહેવાય.

૬૨. A. સ્તરીય B. ડાર
C. ચોરસ D. આમાંનું એક પણ નાહિએ

For $u = (1, 0, 0)$ and $v = (0, 1, 0)$ then angle between u and v is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

63. A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ D. 2π

સદીશો $u = (1, 0, 0)$ અને $v = (0, 1, 0)$ વાચેના ખુણાનું માપ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ થાય.

૬૩. A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
C. π D. 2π

64. Surface area of the cylinder with 5 cm radius and 2 cm height is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ sq. cm.

- A. 28π B. 30π
C. 20π D. 720π
- 5 સેમી ત્રિજ્યા અને 2 સેમી ઉંચાઈ વાળા નળાકારની વક્ષ સપાટીનું ક્ષેત્રફળ _____ ચો.સેમી થાય.
૬૪. A. 28π B. 30π
C. 20π D. 720π
- Volume of the cylinder with 3 cm radius and 7 cm height is _____ cube cm.
૬૫. A. 65π B. 20π
C. 720π D. 72π
- 3 સેમી ત્રિજ્યા અને 7 સેમી ઉંચાઈના નળાકારનું ધનફળ _____ ધન સેમી થાય.
૬૫. A. 65π B. 20π
C. 720π D. 72π
- Area of a triangle with length of sides 3 cm, 6 cm and 7 cm is _____ .
૬૬. A. $\sqrt{8}$ sq. cm B. $\sqrt{21}$ sq. cm
C. $\sqrt{80}$ sq. cm D. $\sqrt{20}$ sq. cm
- ત્રિકોણની બાજુઓનાં માપ 3 સેમી, 6 સેમી અને 7 સેમી છે, તો તેનું ક્ષેત્રફળ _____ થાય
૬૬. A. $\sqrt{8}$ ચો.સેમી B. $\sqrt{21}$ ચો.સેમી
C. $\sqrt{80}$ ચો.સેમી D. $\sqrt{20}$ ચો.સેમી
- Volume of a cube with length of side 3 cm is _____ cube cm.
૬૭. A. 27 B. 9
C. 64 D. 3
- એક સમધન જેની એક બાજુની લંબાઈ 3 સેમી છે, તેનું ધનફળ _____ ધન સેમી થાય.
૬૭. A. 27 B. 9
C. 64 D. 3
- If $u = i + 2j - 2k$ then $|u| = \text{_____}$.
૬૮. A. 2 B. 3
C. 9 D. 10
- જો $u = i + 2j - 2k$ હોય તો $|u| = \text{_____}$.
૬૮. A. 2 B. 3
C. 9 D. 10
- $(\bar{u} \times \bar{u}) + \bar{u} = \text{_____}$
૬૯. A. $\bar{u} \times \bar{u}$ B. $\bar{0}$
C. $|\bar{u}|$ D. \bar{u}
- $(\bar{u} \times \bar{u}) + \bar{u} = \text{_____}$
૬૯. A. $\bar{u} \times \bar{u}$ B. $\bar{0}$
C. $|\bar{u}|$ D. \bar{u}
- $\log_a x + \log_a y = \text{_____}$.
૭૦. A. $x + y$ B. $\log_a xy$
C. $\log_a(x + y)$ D. xy
- $\log_a x + \log_a y = \text{_____}$.
૭૦. A. $x + y$ B. $\log_a xy$
C. $\log_a(x + y)$ D. xy
