Seat No. _____ Enrolment No.: _____

Gujarat Technological University

Diploma Engineering C to D Bridge Course Examination

Subject Code: C320003 **Date: 05-01 -2017**

Subject Name: Advance Maths (Group-2)

Time: 02:30 PM TO 04:00 PM **Total Marks: 70**

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumption wherever necessary.
3. Each question is of 1 mark.
4. Use of SIMPLE CALCULATOR is permissible. (Scientific/Higher Version not allowed)
5. English version is authentic.

No.	Question Text and Option. પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પો.
1.	Equation of line having slop -1 and passing from the point (2,1) is _____ . A. $x+y-3=0$ B. $x-y+3=0$ C. $x-y-3=0$ D. $x+y+3=0$
૧.	બિંદુ(2,1) માંથી પસાર થતી અને –1 ઢાળ વાળી રેખાનું સમીકરણ _____છે. A. $x+y-3=0$ B. $x-y+3=0$ C. $x-y-3=0$ D. $x+y+3=0$
2.	Equation of line passing from the point (2,0) and (3,5) is _____ . A. $x-y-5=0$ B. $x-y-2=0$ C. $5x-y-10=0$ D. $x-5y-2=0$
૨.	બિંદુ(2,0) અને (3,5) માંથી પસાર થતી રેખાનું સમીકરણ _____છે. A. $x-y-5=0$ B. $x-y-2=0$ C. $5x-y-10=0$ D. $x-5y-2=0$
3.	If line making angle 45° with positive X-axis then slope _____ . A. 0 B. 1 C. $\sqrt{3}$ D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
૩.	જો રેખા X-અક્ષની ધન દિશા સાથે 45° નો ખૂણો બનાવે તો ઢાળ _____ થાય. A. 0 B. 1 C. $\sqrt{3}$ D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
4.	Slope of line ax + by + c = 0 is _____. A. $\frac{b}{a}$ B. $\frac{-c}{a}$ C. $\frac{-c}{b}$ D. $\frac{-a}{b}$
૪.	રેખા ax + by + c = 0 નો ઢાળ _____ થશે. A. $\frac{b}{a}$ B. $\frac{-c}{a}$ C. $\frac{-c}{b}$ D. $\frac{-a}{b}$
5.	Two lines l_1 and l_2 are parallel if their slopes become _____ . A. $m_1 \neq m_2$ B. $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$ C. $m_1 \cdot m_2 = 1$ D. $m_1 = m_2$
૫.	જો બે રેખાઓ l_1 અને l_2 સમાંતર હોય તો તેમનો ઢાળ _____થાય. A. $m_1 \neq m_2$ B. $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$ C. $m_1 \cdot m_2 = 1$ D. $m_1 = m_2$
6.	Equation of a circle having centre (1,2) and radius 3 is _____ . A. $(x+1)^2+(y+2)^2=3$ B. $(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2=3$

C. $(x+1)^2+(y+2)^2=9$ D. $(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2=9$

કેંન્દ્ર (1,2) અને ત્રિજ્યા 3 વાળા વર્તુળનું સમીકરણ _____ છે.

૬. A. $(x+1)^2+(y+2)^2=3$ B. $(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2=3$
C. $(x+1)^2+(y+2)^2=9$ D. $(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2=9$

For circle $x^2+y^2-2x=0$, radius is _____ .

7. A. 2 B. 1
C. 4 D. 3

વર્તુળ $x^2+y^2-2x=0$, ની ત્રિજ્યા _____ છે.

૭. A. 2 B. 1
C. 4 D. 3

Centre of the circle $x^2+y^2=4$ is _____ .

8. A. (0, 0) B. (0, 2)
C. (2, 0) D. (2, 2)

વર્તુળ $x^2+y^2=4$ નું કેંન્દ્ર _____થાય.

૮. A. (0, 0) B. (0, 2)
C. (2, 0) D. (2, 2)

Equation of the tangent of the circle $x^2+y^2=r^2$ at the point (x_1, y_1) is ___ .

9. A. $x_1x+y_1y=r^2$ B. $x_1x-y_1y=r^2$
C. $x_1x+y_1y=r$ D. $x_1x-y_1y=r$

વર્તુળ $x^2+y^2=r^2$ નાં બિંદુ (x_1, y_1) આગળ સ્પર્શકનું સમીકરણ _____ થાય.

૯. A. $x_1x+y_1y=r^2$ B. $x_1x-y_1y=r^2$
C. $x_1x+y_1y=r$ D. $x_1x-y_1y=r$

If the radius of the circle $x^2+y^2-4x-8y+k=0$ is $\sqrt{19}$ then k = _____ .

10. A. -41 B. 1
C. 4 D. 12

વર્તુળ $x^2+y^2-4x-8y+k=0$ ની ત્રિજ્યા $\sqrt{19}$ હોય તો k =

૧૦. A. -41 B. 1
C. 4 D. 12

If A(3,5), B(-1,3) and C (2,2) are vertices of triangle then _____ .

11. A. $m\angle A=90°$ B. $m\angle B=90°$
C. $m\angle C=90°$ D. None of above

જો બિન્દુઓ A(3,5), B(-1,3) અને C (2,2) ત્રિકોણના શિરોબિંદુઓ હોય તો _____.

૧૧. A. $m\angle A=90°$ B. $m\angle B=90°$
C. $m\angle C=90°$ D. આમાં નું એક પણ નહિં

Distance between of the point (3 , 4) from the origin is = _____ .

12. A. 3 B. 4
C. 5 D. 7

બિંદુઓ (3, 4) નું ઉગમબિંદુથી અંતર= _____ થાય.

૧૨. A. 3 B. 4
C. 5 D. 7

If d { (x, 0) , (0, 5) } = 25 then x =_____ .

13. A. 0 B. ± 1
C. ± 2 D. ± 3

જો d { (x, 0) , (0, 5) } = 25 હોય તો x =_____ .

૧૩. A. 0 B. ± 1
C. ± 2 D. ± 3

If A (2, –7) and B (8, 3) then midpoint of line segment $\overline{AB}$ is =_____ .

14. A. (5, –2) B. (–5, –2)
C. (–5, 2) D. (10, – 4)

૧૪. જો A(2, –7) અને B(8, 3) હોય તો રેખાખંડ $\overline{AB}$ ના મધ્યબિંદુના યામ = _____થાય.

A. (5, –2) B. (–5, –2)
C. (–5, 2) D. (10, – 4)

If the midpoint of line segment $\overline{AB}$ is (1,1) and B (4,3) then the coordinate of A=__.

15. A. (2, 1) B. (–2, –1)
C. (–2, 1) D. (2, – 1)

જો રેખાખંડ $\overline{AB}$ નાં મધ્યબિંદુનાં યામ (1,1) હોય અને B ના યામ (4,3) હોય તો A નાં યામ

૧૫. _____થાય.

A. (2, 1) B. (–2, –1)
C. (–2, 1) D. (2, – 1)

If $f(x) = 2^x - \log_2 x$, then $f(2)$ = _____

16. A. 2 B. -2
C. 3 D. -3

જો $f(x) = 2^x - \log_2 x$, તો $f(2)$ = _____

૧૬. A. 2 B. -2
C. 3 D. -3

If $f(x) = \log_2 x$, $g(x) = x^4$ then $f(g(2))$ = _____.

17. A. 1 B. 16
C. 4 D. 2

જો $f(x) = \log_2 x$, $g(x) = x^4$ તો $f(g(2))$ = _____.

૧૭. A. 1 B. 16
C. 4 D. 2

If $f(x) = e^{\cos x}$ then $f(0)$ = _____.

18. A. 1 B. e
C. -1 D. 0

જો $f(x) = e^{\cos x}$ તો n $f(0)$ = _____.

૧૮. A. 1 B. E
C. -1 D. 0

If $f(x) = x^2$ and g(x) = $2x + 1$, then $fog(x)$ = _____.

19. A. $4x^2 + 4x - 1$ B. $4x^2 + 4x + 1$
C. $4x^2 - 4x + 1$ D. None of above

જો $f(x) = x^2$ અને g(x) = $2x + 1$, તો n $fog(x)$ = _____.

૧૯. A. $4x^2 + 4x - 1$ B. $4x^2 + 4x + 1$
C. $4x^2 - 4x + 1$ D. આમાં નું એક પણ નહિં

$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ = _____.

20. A. 1 B. -1
C. $\frac{1}{e}$ D. e

$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ = _____.

૨૦. A. 1 B. -1
C. $\frac{1}{e}$ D. E

21. $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^x - 1}{x}$ = _____.
A. 1 B. $\log_e 5$
C. $\log_5 e$ D. 5

૨૧. $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^x - 1}{x}$ = _____.
A. 1 B. $\log_e 5$
C. $\log_5 e$ D. 5

22. $\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\theta}$ = _____ .

A. 1 B. 3
C. 0 D. $\frac{1}{3}$

$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\theta}$ = _____ .

২২. A. 1 B. 3
C. 0 D. $\frac{1}{3}$

$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$ = _____.

23. A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. -1

$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$ = _____.

২৩. A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. -1

$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x + 5\sin x}{x}$ = _____ .

24. A. 5 B. 8
C. 3 D. 15

$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x + 5\sin x}{x}$ = _____ .

২৪. A. 5 B. 8
C. 3 D. 15

$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{6n^2 - 3n + 5}{2n^2 + 4n - 3}$ = _____ .

25. A. ∞ B. 3
C. 6 D. 0

$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{6n^2 - 3n + 5}{2n^2 + 4n - 3}$ = _____ .

২৫. A. ∞ B. 3
C. 6 D. 0

$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{x}}$ = _____ .

26. A. 2 B. 3
C. $e^{\frac{4}{3}}$ D. 1

$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{x}}$ = _____ .

২৬. A. 2 B. 3
C. $e^{\frac{4}{3}}$ D. 1

$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x} - 2}{x}$ = _____ .

27. A. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. $\frac{1}{6}$
C. 2 D. 0

$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x} - 2}{x}$ = _____ .

২৭. A. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. $\frac{1}{6}$
C. 2 D. 0

$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 8x + 12}{x^2 - 4}$ = _____ .

28. A. -4 B. 4
C. -1 D. 1

$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 8x + 12}{x^2 - 4}$ = _____ .

২৮. A. -4 B. 4
C. -1 D. 1

29. $\frac{d}{dx}$ (cosec x) = _____.
A. sec x · tan x B. cosec x · cot x
C. – cosec x · cot x D. $\cot^2 x$

২৯. $\frac{d}{dx}$ (cosec x) = _____.
A. sec x · tan x B. cosec x · cot x
C. – cosec x · cot x D. $\cot^2 x$

30. $\frac{d}{dx}(sin^{-1}x)$ = _____.
A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
C. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ D. $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$

৩০. $\frac{d}{dx}(sin^{-1}x)$ = _____.
A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
C. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ D. $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$

31. $\frac{d}{dx}(sin^{-1}x + cos^{-1}x)$ = _____.
A. 1 B. 0
C. -1 D. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

৩১. $\frac{d}{dx}(sin^{-1}x + cos^{-1}x)$ = _____.
A. 1 B. 0
C. -1 D. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

32. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x})$ = _____.
A. 1 B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
C. $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ D. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$

৩২. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x})$ = _____.
A. 1 B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
C. $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ D. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$

33. $\frac{d}{dx}$ (sin $2x$) = _____.
A. 2 sin $2x$ B. 2 cos $2x$
C. -2 sin $2x$ D. -2 cos $2x$

৩৩. $\frac{d}{dx}$ (sin $2x$) = _____.
A. 2 sin $2x$ B. 2 cos $2x$
C. -2 sin $2x$ D. -2 cos $2x$

34. $\frac{d}{dx}(x^x)$ = _____.
A. x^x (1 + $log\ x$) B. x^{x-1}
C. $x^x \log x$ D. $x^{x-1}(1 + \log x)$

৩৪. $\frac{d}{dx}(x^x)$ = _____.
A. x^x (1 + $log\ x$) B. x^{x-1}
C. $x^x \log x$ D. $x^{x-1}(1 + \log x)$

35. $\frac{d}{dx}$ log (sin x) = _____.
A. cosec x B. tan x

C. cot x D. - cot x

$\frac{d}{dx}$ *log* (sin *x*) = _____.

૩૫. A. cosec x B. tan x

C. cot x D. - cot x

If $x + y = 1$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = _____.

36. A. $1 - x$ B. 0

C. 1 D. -1

જો $x + y = 1$ તો $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = _____.

૩૬. A. $1 - x$ B. 0

C. 1 D. -1

$\frac{d}{dx}$ ($\sin^3 x$) = _____.

37. A. $\cos^3 x$ B. $3x^2 \cos^2 x$

C. $3\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x$ D. $3 \cos^3 x$

$\frac{d}{dx}$ ($\sin^3 x$) = _____.

૩૭. A. $\cos^3 x$ B. $3x^2 \cos^2 x$

C. $3\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x$ D. $3 \cos^3 x$

If $y = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$ *then* y_5= _____.

38. A. 1 B. 24

C. 4 D. 0

જો $y = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$ હોય તો y_5= _____.

૩૮. A. 1 B. 24

C. 4 D. 0

If $x = at^2$, $y = 2at$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = _____.

39. A. t B. $\frac{1}{t}$

C. *a*t D. $\frac{a}{t}$

જો $x = at^2$, $y = 2at$ હોય તો $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = _____.

૩૯. A. t B. $\frac{1}{t}$

C. *a*t D. $\frac{a}{t}$

40. $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 2x + 7) =$ _____

A. $2x + 7$ B. $2x + 2$

C. $2x^2 + 2$ D. $2x^2 + 7$

૪૦. $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 2x + 7) =$ _____

A. $2x + 7$ B. $2x + 2$

C. $2x^2 + 2$ D. $2x^2 + 7$

If y = $\frac{x-1}{x+1}$ *then* $\frac{dy}{dx}$= _____.

41. A. $\frac{2}{(x+1)^2}$ B. $\frac{-2}{(x+1)^2}$

C. $\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ D. $\frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}$

જો y = $\frac{x-1}{x+1}$ હોય તો $\frac{dy}{dx}$= _____.

૪૧. A. $\frac{2}{(x+1)^2}$ B. $\frac{-2}{(x+1)^2}$

C. $\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ D. $\frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}$

42. If $f(x) = \log\sqrt{x^2+1}$ then $f'(0)$ = _____.

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

જો $f(x) = \log\sqrt{x^2+1}$ હોય તો $f'(0)$ = _____.

૪૨. A. 0 B. 1
C. 2 D. -1

If $y = xlogx$ then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ = _____

43. A. $1 + logx$ B. $\frac{1}{x}$
C. $\log(e+x)$ D. $\frac{-1}{x}$

If $y = xlogx$ then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ = _____

૪૩. A. $1 + logx$ B. $\frac{1}{x}$
C. $\log(e+x)$ D. $\frac{-1}{x}$

$\int \tan x\, dx$ = _____.

44. A. $log\,|\sin x| + c$ B. $log\,|\cos x| + c$
C. $log\,|\sec x| + c$ D. $log\,|\text{cosec } x| + c$

$\int \tan x\, dx$ = _____.

૪૪. A. $log\,|\sin x| + c$ B. $log\,|\cos x| + c$
C. $log\,|\sec x| + c$ D. $log\,|\text{cosec } x| + c$

$\int \frac{5}{x}\, dx$ = _____.

45. A. $5\,log\,|x| + c$ B. 0
C. $\frac{5}{x^2}$ D. 5

$\int \frac{5}{x}\, dx$ = _____.

૪૫. A. $5\,log\,|x| + c$ B. 0
C. $\frac{5}{x^2}$ D. 5

$\int \cot^2 x\, dx$ = _____ .

46. A. $-\text{cosec } x + c$ B. $\text{cosec } x + c$
C. $\cot x - x + c$ D. $-\cot x - x + c$

$\int \cot^2 x\, dx$ = _____ .

૪૬. A. $-\text{cosec } x + c$ B. $\text{cosec } x + c$
C. $\cot x - x + c$ D. $-\cot x - x + c$

$\int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x\, dx$ = _____ + C.

47. A. $\frac{sin^5 x}{5}$ B. $5\sin^5 x$
C. $4\sin^3 x$ D. $\cos^4 x \cdot \sin x$

$\int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x\, dx$ = _____ + C.

૪૭. A. $\frac{sin^5 x}{5}$ B. $5\sin^5 x$
C. $4\sin^3 x$ D. $\cos^4 x \cdot \sin x$

$\int cos^2 x\, dx$ = _____+ c.

48. A. $cos^3 x$ B. $\sin 2x$
C. $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4}$ D. $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4}$

$\int cos^2 x\, dx$ = _____+ c.

૪૮. A. $cos^3 x$ B. $\sin 2x$
C. $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4}$ D. $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4}$

49. $\int_0^1 \frac{4}{1+x^2}\, dx$ = _____.
A. π B. 2π

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ D. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\int_0^1 \frac{4}{1+X^2}\ dx$ = _____.

૪૯. A. π B. 2π

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ D. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2-1}\ dx =$ _____ + C.

50. A. $\frac{1}{2} log \left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right|$ B. $sin^{-1}x$

C. $-sin^{-1}x$ D. $\frac{1}{2} log \left|\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right|$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2-1}\ dx =$ _____ + C.

૫૦. A. $\frac{1}{2} log \left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right|$ B. $sin^{-1}x$

C. $-sin^{-1}x$ D. $\frac{1}{2} log \left|\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right|$

$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(\ x^5 + cosec^3x)\ dx$ = _____ .

51. A. 5 B. 1

C. 0 D. 3

$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(\ x^5 + cosec^3x)\ dx$ = _____ .

૫૧. A. 5 B. 1

C. 0 D. 3

Area of region bounded by curve $y = x, x - axis$ and $x = 0, x = 1\ is$ = ____unit .

52. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. 2 D. 1

વક્ર $y = x$, X – અક્ષ અને રેખા $x = 0, x = 1$ થી ઘેરાયેલા પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ = ____ એકમ થશે.

૫૨. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. 2 D. 1

$\int_0^2 x^2\ dx$ = _____ .

53. A. $\frac{3}{8}$ B. $\frac{8}{3}$

C. 8 D. 0

$\int_0^2 x^2\ dx$ = _____ .

૫૩. A. $\frac{3}{8}$ B. $\frac{8}{3}$

C. 8 D. 0

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$ = _____+ c

54. A. $\frac{1}{a} cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$ B. $cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$

C. $\frac{1}{a} sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$ D. $sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$ = _____+ c

૫૪. A. $\frac{1}{a} cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$ B. $cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$

C. $\frac{1}{a} sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$ D. $sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$

Area covered by the curve $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ is _____ .

55. A. 2π B. 4π

C. 16π D. 4

વક્ર $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ દ્વારા ઘેરાયેલા પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ _____ થાય.

૫૫. A. 2π B. 4π
C. 16π D. 4

$\int e^{x^2} 2xdx =$ _____+c .

56. A. e^{x^2} B. e^{2x}
C. e^{x} D. None of this

$\int e^{x^2} 2xdx =$ _____+c .

૫૬. A. e^{x^2} B. e^{2x}
C. e^{x} D. આમાં નું એક પણ નહિં

$\int (sec^2 x - tan^2 x)\, dx =$ _____ + c.

57. A. x B. $sec^3 x + tan^3 x$
C. $\sec x$ D. $\tan x$

$\int (sec^2 x - tan^2 x)\, dx =$ _____ + c.

૫૭. A. x B. $sec^3 x + tan^3 x$
C. $\sec x$ D. $\tan x$

$\int_1^2 \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx =$ _____ .

58. A. $log\frac{5}{2}$ B. $log 2$
C. $log 5$ D. $log\frac{2}{5}$

$\int_1^2 \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx =$ _____ .

૫૮. A. $log\frac{5}{2}$ B. $log 2$
C. $log 5$ D. $log\frac{2}{5}$

For the data 12, 11, 14,13 ,15 mean *is* _____ .

59. A. 11 B. 65
C. 12 D. 13

માહિતીના અવલોકનો 12, 11, 14,13 ,15 હોય તો મધ્યક_____થશે.

૫૯. A. 11 B. 65
C. 12 D. 13

For the data 52, 54, 53, 52, 55, 56, 52, 52, 54, 52 Mode is _____ .

60. A. 52 B. 54
C. 53 D. 55

માહિતીના અવલોકનો 52, 54, 53, 52, 55, 56, 52, 52, 54, 52 હોય તો બહુલક _____થશે.

૬૦. A. B.
C. D.

For the data 13, 11, 15, 23, 34, 32, 12, 23, 33 median is _____ .

61. A. 23 B. 32
C. 34 D. 11

માહિતીના અવલોકનો 13, 11, 15, 23, 34, 32, 12, 23, 33 હોય તો મધ્યસ્થ _____થશે.

૬૧. A. 23 B. 32
C. 34 D. 11

For information 5, 7, 10, 13, 12, 6, 17 mean deviation from mean is ___.

62. A. 4 B. 3.4
C. 3 D. None of above

જો મહિતીનો મધ્યક 5, 7, 10, 13, 12, 6, 17 હોય તો મધ્યકથી સરેરાશ વિચલન ___.

૬૨. A. 4 B. 3.4
C. 3 D. આમાં નું એક પણ નહિં

63. For information 11, 7, 9, 15, 13 standard deviation is ___.

A. 2 B. 3
C. 2.8 D. None of above

જો માહિતીનાં અવલોકનો 11, 7, 9, 15, 13 હોય તો પ્રમાણિત વિચલન ___.

૬૩. A. 2 B. 3
C. 2.8 D. આમાં નું એક પણ નહિં

The range of the data 17, 15, 25, 34, 32 is _____.

64. A. 18 B. 19
C. 34 D. 17

અવલોકનો 17, 15, 25, 34, 32 નો વિસ્તાર _____થાય.

૬૪. A. 18 B. 19
C. 34 D. 17

Mean of the first n natural number is _____ .

65. A. $\frac{n}{2}$ B. $\frac{n-1}{2}$
C. $\frac{n}{2}+1$ D. $\frac{n+1}{2}$

પ્રથમ n પ્રાકૃતિક સંખ્યાનો મધ્યક _____ છે.

૬૫. A. $\frac{n}{2}$ B. $\frac{n-1}{2}$
C. $\frac{n}{2}+1$ D. $\frac{n+1}{2}$

For the observations -5,5,-2,8,-8,6,0,-1 and -10, median = _____.

66. A. 0 B. 1
C. 2 D. -1

અવલોકનો -5,5,-2,8,-8,6,0,-1 અને -10 નો મધ્યસ્થ = ____છે.

૬૬. A. 0 B. 1
C. 2 D. -1

For 12 observations $\sum x_i = 102$ and $\sum {x_i}^2 = 1542$. Then the standard deviation of the observations is _____.

67. A. 38.33 B. 7.50
C. 56.25 D. 11.34

For 12 observations $\sum x_i = 102$ and $\sum {x_i}^2 = 1542$. Then the standard deviation of the observations is _____.

૬૭. A. 38.33 B. 7.50
C. 56.25 D. 11.34

The median of the ordered observations 4,6,x,y,10 and 18 is 8.Then their mean is ___.

68. A. 9 B. 8
C. 10 D. 6

ચળતા ક્રમમાં ગોઠવેલા અવલોકનો 4,6,x,y,10 અને 18 નો મધ્યસ્થ 8 છે, તો તેમનો મધ્યક = ____ થાય.

૬૮. A. 9 B. 8
C. 10 D. 6

For the data 15, 12, 14, a, 6, 18, 10 median is 11 then a = ____ .

69. A. 14 B. 11
C. 6 D. 0

માહિતીનાં અવલોકનો 15, 12, 14, a, 6, 18, 10 નો મધ્યસ્થ 11 હોય તો a = ____ .

૬૯. A. 14 B. 11
C. 6 D. 0

For information mean is 1.43 and median is 1.32 then mode is ___.

70. A. 1 B. 1.1
C. 1.2 D. 0.9

જો માહિતીનો મધ્યક 1.43 અને મધ્યસ્થ 1.32 હોય તો બહુલક___.

૭૦. A. 1 B. 1.1
C. 1.2 D. 0.9

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