Seat No.: _____ Enrolment No._____

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

DIPLOMA ENGINEERING- C to D Bridge Course Examination WINTER 2018

Subject Code: C320003 Date: 09-01-2019

Subject Name: ADVANCED MATHEMATICS(GROUP-2)

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

Instructions:

1. **Attempt all questions.**
2. **Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.**
3. **Each question is of 1 mark.**
4. **Use of only simple calculator is permitted. (Scientific/Higher Version not allowed).**
5. **English version is authentic**.

No.	Question Text and Option. પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પો.			
1.	Distance between two points (-3,0) and (3,0) is _____.			
	A.	3	B.	6
	C.	1	D.	9
૧.	બે બિંદુઓ (-3,0) અને (3,0) વચ્ચેનુ અંતર = _____			
	A.	3	B.	6
	C.	1	D.	9
2.	Two lines having slopes m_1 and m_2 respectively are perpendicular if _____ .			
	A.	$m_1m_2 = 1$	B.	$m_1m_2 = -1$
	C.	$m_1 = m_2$	D.	$m_1 = m_2 + 1$
૨.	બે લંબ રેખાઓ કે જેનો ઢાળ અનુક્રમે m_1 અને m_2 તો _____			
	A.	$m_1m_2 = 1$	B.	$m_1m_2 = -1$
	C.	$m_1 = m_2$	D.	$m_1 = m_2 + 1$
3.	The slope of the line passing through the points A(1, -1) and B(4,5) is ____.			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	-2	D.	3
૩.	બિંદુઓ A(1, -1) અને B(4,5) માથી પસાર થતી રેખાનો ઢાળ __ થાય			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	-2	D.	3
4.	Slope of the line 2x - 2y = 6 is _____.			
	A.	-2	B.	6
	C.	-1	D.	1
૪.	રેખા 2x - 2y = 6 નો ઢાળ _____થશે ?			
	A.	-2	B.	6
	C.	-1	D.	1
5.	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.	$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 9$
૫.	કેંન્દ્ર (1,2) અને ત્રિજ્યા 3 વાળાવર્તુળનુ સમીકરણ _____ છે.			
	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.	$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 9$
6.	x-intercept of the line 2x+3y = 4 is _____.			
	A.	-2	B.	3
	C.	2	D.	4
૬.	રેખા 2x+3y=4માટે X-અંત:ખું ડ__ થાય.			
	A.	-2	B.	3
	C.	2	D.	4
7.	If two lines 5x+2y-3=0 and kx+2y+7=0 are parallel, if k=_____.			
	A.	2	B.	-7

	C.	5	D.	-3
૭.	બે રેખાઓ 5x+2y-3= 0અને kx+2y+7 =0 જો સમાંતર હોય તો k = _____			
	A.	2	B.	-7
	C.	5	D.	-3
8.	If midpoint joining two points A(2,1) and B(4,5) is M(3,x) then x = _____ .			
	A.	2	B.	3
	C.	4	D.	5
૮.	બિંદૂઓ A(2,1) અને B(4,5) ને જોડતા રેખાખડનુ મધ્યબિંદૂ હોય M(3,x) તો x = _____.			
	A.	2	B.	3
	C.	4	D.	5
9.	The point ____ is not on the line x+ y = 1.			
	A.	(0,1)	B.	(3,4)
	C.	(1,0)	D.	(-3,4)
૯.	નીચેનામાથી બિંદૂ ____ એ રેખા x+ y = 1 પર નથી.			
	A.	(0,1)	B.	(3,4)
	C.	(1,0)	D.	(-3,4)
10.	Equation of a circle having centre (0,0)and radius 3 is _____.			
	A.	$(x)^2 + (y)^2 =9$	B.	$(x)^2 -(y)^2 =9$
	C.	$(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 =9$	D.	$(x-1)^2 +(y-2)^2 =9$
૧૦.	કેન્દ્ર (0,0) અને ત્રિજ્યા 3 વર્તુળનુ સમીકરણ_____ છે.			
	A.	$(x)^2 + (y)^2 =9$	B.	$(x)^2 -(y)^2 =9$
	C.	$(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 =9$	D.	$(x-1)^2 +(y-2)^2 =9$
11.	If A (2, –7) and B (8, 3) then midpoint of line segment $\overline{AB}$ is =_____ .			
	A.	(5,-2)	B.	(-5,-2)
	C.	(-5,2)	D.	(10,-4)
૧૧.	જો A(2, –7) અને B(8, 3) હોય તો રેખાખંડ $A\bar{\bar{B}}$ ન મધ્યબિંદૂના યામ = _____થાય.			
	A.	(5,-2)	B.	(-5,-2)
	C.	(-5,2)	D.	(10,-4)
12.	For circle $2x^2 +2y^2 +4x -2 = 0$ centre is _____.			
	A.	(1,2)	B.	(1,0)
	C.	(0,1)	D.	(-1,0)
૧૨.	વર્તુળ $2x^2 +2y^2 +4x -2 = 0$ નુ કેન્દ્ર_____ છે.			
	A.	(1,2)	B.	(1,0)
	C.	(0,1)	D.	(-1,0)
13.	If A (–3, 5) and B (2, –4) then slope of $\overline{AB}$ is _____ .			
	A.	9/5	B.	-9/5
	C.	5/9	D.	-5/9
૧૩.	જો A (–3, 5) અને B (2, –4) હોય તો $A\bar{\bar{B}}$ નો ઢાળ _____ થાય.			
	A.	9/5	B.	-9/5
	C.	5/9	D.	-5/9
14.	Centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ is _____ .			
	A.	(0,0)	B.	(0,2)
	C.	(2,0)	D.	(2,2)
૧૪.	વર્તુળ $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ નુ કેંન્દ્ર _____થાય.			
	A.	(0,0)	B.	(0,2)
	C.	(2,0)	D.	(2,2)
15.	If $f(x) = 2^x + 3^x$ then f(0) = _____			
	A.	5	B.	0
	C.	1	D.	2
૧૫.	જો $f(x) = 2^x + 3^x$ હોય તો f(0) = _____.			
	A.	5	B.	0
	C.	1	D.	2
16.	If f (x) = sin 2x , then f ($\pi/6$) = _____.			

	A.	½	B.	1/√2
	C.	√3/2	D.	0
૧૬.	જો f (x) = sin 2x , હોય તો f ($\pi/6$) = _____.			
	A.	½	B.	1/√2
	C.	√3/2	D.	0
17.	$\lim_{\emptyset \to 0} \left(\frac{\tan \emptyset}{2\emptyset}\right)$ =_____			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	½	D.	2/3
૧૭.	$\lim_{\emptyset \to 0} \left(\frac{\tan \emptyset}{2\emptyset}\right)$ =_____			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	½	D.	2/3
18.	$\lim_{x \to 3} \left(\frac{x^3-27}{x-3}\right)$ =_____			
	A.	27	B.	9
	C.	3	D.	0
૧૮.	$\lim_{x \to 3} \left(\frac{x^3-27}{x-3}\right)$ =_____			
	A.	27	B.	9
	C.	3	D.	0
19.	$\lim_{x \to 2} \left(\frac{x^2-3x+2}{x-2}\right)$ =_____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
૧૯.	$\lim_{x \to 2} \left(\frac{x^2-3x+2}{x-2}\right)$ =_____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
20.	$\lim_{n \to \infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^n$ = _____			
	A.	1	B.	e
	C.	1/e	D.	None of above
૨૦.	$\lim_{n \to \infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^n$ = _____			
	A.	1	B.	e
	C.	1/e	D.	આમાનું એક પણ નહીં
21.	$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4^x-1}{x}$ = _____			
	A.	log x	B.	1
	C.	$\log_e 4$	D.	0
૨૧.	$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4^x-1}{x}$ = _____			
	A.	log x	B.	1
	C.	$\log_e 4$	D.	0
22.	$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{tan5x}$ = _____			
	A.	5	B.	-5
	C.	1/5	D.	0
૨૨.	$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{tan5x}$ = _____			
	A.	5	B.	-5
	C.	1/5	D.	0
23.	$\lim_{x \to 2} (\frac{x^2-8x+12}{x^2-4})$ = _____			
	A.	-4	B.	4

	C.	-1	D.	1
২৩.	$\lim_{x \to 2} (\frac{x^2-8x+12}{x^2-4})$ = _____			
	A.	-4	B.	4
	C.	-1	D.	1
24.	$\lim_{\emptyset \to 0} \left(\frac{tan7\emptyset}{\emptyset}\right)$ =_____			
	A.	1/7	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	7
২৪.	$\lim_{\emptyset \to 0} \left(\frac{tan7\emptyset}{\emptyset}\right)$ =_____			
	A.	1/7	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	7
25.	For y = cosx+9 , $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ = _____			
	A.	y	B.	- y
	C.	cosx	D.	- cosx
২৫.	For y = cosx+9 , $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ = _____			
	A.	y	B.	- y
	C.	cosx	D.	- cosx
26.	$\frac{d(\log(secx))}{dx}$ = _____			
	A.	secx	B.	tanx
	C.	1/secx	D.	cotx
২৬.	$\frac{d(\log(secx))}{dx}$ = _____			
	A.	secx	B.	tanx
	C.	1/secx	D.	cotx
27.	$\frac{d}{dx}(sin^{-1}x + cos^{-1}x)$ = _____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	-1	D.	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
২৭.	$\frac{d}{dx}(sin^{-1}x + cos^{-1}x)$ = _____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	-1	D.	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
28.	$\frac{d}{dx}(2^x)$ = _____			
	A.	2^x	B.	2^{x-1}
	C.	$2^x \log_e 2$	D.	$2^x \log_2 e$
২৮.	$\frac{d}{dx}(2^x)$ = _____			
	A.	2^x	B.	2^{x-1}
	C.	$2^x \log_e 2$	D.	$2^x \log_2 e$
29.	$\frac{d(\log x)}{dx}$ = _____			
	A.	$1/x^2$	B.	1/x
	C.	e^x	D.	0
২৯.	$\frac{d(\log x)}{dx}$ = _____			
	A.	$1/x^2$	B.	1/x
	C.	e^x	D.	0

30.	$\frac{d}{dx}$ (3x+ cosx) = _____			
	A.	$3x^2$ - cosx	B.	6x + sinx
	C.	6x + cosx	D.	3 - sinx
૩૦.	$\frac{d}{dx}$ (3x+ cosx) = _____			
	A.	$3x^2$ - cosx	B.	6x + sinx
	C.	6x + cosx	D.	3 - sinx
31.	For y = sinØ, x =cosØ , $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = _____			
	A.	cot Ø	B.	tanØ
	C.	-tanØ	D.	-cotØ
૩૧.	For y = sinØ, x =cosØ , $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = _____			
	A.	cot Ø	B.	tanØ
	C.	-tanØ	D.	-cotØ
32.	$\frac{d}{dx}cos^2x$ = _____			
	A.	2sinxcosx	B.	sin2x
	C.	-sin2x	D.	$\sin^2x$
૩૨.	$\frac{d}{dx}cos^2x$ = _____			
	A.	2sinxcosx	B.	sin2x
	C.	-sin2x	D.	$\sin^2x$
33.	$\frac{d}{dx}cos^{-1}x$ = _____			
	A.	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	B.	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
	C.	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	D.	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
૩૩.	$\frac{d}{dx}cos^{-1}x$ = _____			
	A.	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	B.	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
	C.	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	D.	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
34.	If y = $x$sinx dy/dx = _____.			
	A.	cosx	B.	xcosx- sinx
	C.	xcosx + sinx	D.	xsinx -cosx
૩૪.	જો y = $x$sinx હોય તો dy/dx = _____.			
	A.	cosx	B.	xcosx - sinx
	C.	xcosx + sinx	D.	xsinx - cosx
35.	$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$(e^{2x}) = _____			
	A.	$4e^x$	B.	$4e^{2x}$
	C.	$2e^{2x}$	D.	$2e^x$
૩૫.	$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$(e^{2x}) = _____			
	A.	$4e^x$	B.	$4e^{2x}$
	C.	$2e^{2x}$	D.	$2e^x$
36.	If xy = 1 then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = _____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	x + y $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = 0	D.	y +x $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = 0
૩૬.	જો xy = 1 હોય તો $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = _____			
	A.	1	B.	0

	C.	$x + y\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$	D.	$y + x\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
37.	Equation of the motion of moving particle is given by $s = t^3 + 2t + 51$, then velocity at t=1 seconds is ____ units.			
	A.	5	B.	1
	C.	51	D.	3
૩૭.	ગતિ કરતા પદાથર્ની ગતિ નું સમીકરણ $s = t^3 + 2t + 51$ હોય તો,t=1 સેકંદે પદાર્થ નો વેગ ____ થશે.			
	A.	5	B.	1
	C.	51	D.	3
38.	If y =log2 then dy/dx = _____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	½	D.	x
૩૮.	જો y =log2 હોય તો dy/dx = _____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	½	D.	x
39.	If $y = x^{3/2}$ then dy/dx = _____			
	A.	$3\sqrt{x}/2$	B.	$-3\sqrt{x}/2$
	C.	$3/2\sqrt{x}$	D.	$-3/2\sqrt{x}$
૩૯.	જો $y = x^{3/2}$ હોય તો dy/dx = _____			
	A.	$3\sqrt{x}/2$	B.	$-3\sqrt{x}/2$
	C.	$3/2\sqrt{x}$	D.	$-3/2\sqrt{x}$
40.	If $x^2 = 3xy + 9$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____			
	A.	$\frac{3x-2y}{3x}$	B.	$\frac{2x+3y}{3x}$
	C.	$\frac{2x-3y}{3x}$	D.	$\frac{2x-3y}{x}$
૪૦.	જો $x^2 = 3xy + 9$ હોય તો $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____			
	A.	$\frac{3x-2y}{3x}$	B.	$\frac{2x+3y}{3x}$
	C.	$\frac{2x-3y}{3x}$	D.	$\frac{2x-3y}{x}$
41.	If $y = e^{sinx}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____			
	A.	e^{sinx}	B.	$e^{sinx}cosx$
	C.	e^{cosx}	D.	$e^{cosx}cosx$
૪૧.	જો $y = e^{sinx}$ હોય તો $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____			
	A.	e^{sinx}	B.	$e^{sinx}cosx$
	C.	e^{cosx}	D.	$e^{cosx}cosx$
42.	If $y=cosec^2x - cot^2x$ then dy/dx =_____			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	0	D.	None of above
૪૨.	જો $y = cosec^2x - cot^2x$ હોય તો dy/dx =_____			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	0	D.	આમાનું કોઈ પણ નહીં
43.	$\frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 + sinx + 2) =$ _____			
	A.	$3x^2 - cosx$	B.	$6x + cosx$
	C.	$6x^2 + cosx$	D.	$6x - cosx$
૪૩.	$\frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 + sinx + 2) =$ _____			
	A.	$3x^2 - cosx$	B.	$6x + cosx$
	C.	$6x^2 + cosx$	D.	$6x - cosx$
44.	$\int tan^2 x\, dx =$ _____+ c			
	A.	secxdx	B.	secx tanx

	C.	tanx –x	D.	x- tanx
४४.	$\int tan^2 x\, dx =$ _____+ c			
	A.	secxdx	B.	secx tanx
	C.	tanx –x	D.	x- tanx
45.	$\int tanxdx =$ _____			
	A.	Log $\lvert cosx \rvert + c$	B.	Log $\lvert secx \rvert + c$
	C.	Log $\lvert sinx \rvert + c$	D.	Log $\lvert tanx \rvert + c$
४५.	$\int tanxdx =$ _____			
	A.	Log $\lvert cosx \rvert + c$	B.	Log $\lvert secx \rvert + c$
	C.	Log $\lvert sinx \rvert + c$	D.	Log $\lvert tanx \rvert + c$
46.	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx =$ ___			
	A.	x^{-1} + c	B.	x^{-2} + c
	C.	$-x^{-2}$ + c	D.	Log $\lvert x \rvert + c$
४६.	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx =$ ___			
	A.	x^{-1} + c	B.	x^{-2} + c
	C.	$-x^{-2}$ + c	D.	Log $\lvert x \rvert + c$
47.	$\int \sin(2x-7)\, dx =$ _____			
	A.	-cos(2x-7)+c	B.	-cos(2x) +c
	C.	$\frac{-\cos(2x-7)}{2} + c$	D.	$\frac{-\cos(2x-7)}{7} + c$
४७.	$\int \sin(2x-7)\, dx =$ _____			
	A.	-cos(2x-7)+c	B.	-cos(2x) +c
	C.	$\frac{-\cos(2x-7)}{2} + c$	D.	$\frac{-\cos(2x-7)}{7} + c$
48.	$\int si\, n^4 x\, cosx\, dx =$ _____			
	A.	$\frac{sin^5 x}{5}$	B.	$5sin^5 x$
	C.	$4sin^3 x$	D.	$cos^4 x\, sinx$
४८.	$\int si\, n^4 x\, cosx\, dx =$ _____			
	A.	$\frac{sin^5 x}{5}$	B.	$5sin^5 x$
	C.	$4sin^3 x$	D.	$cos^4 x\, sinx$
49.	$\int x\, e^x dx =$ _____			
	A.	e^x	B.	xe^x
	C.	$(x+1)e^x$	D.	$(x-1)e^x$
४९.	$\int x\, e^x dx =$ _____			
	A.	e^x	B.	xe^x
	C.	$(x+1)e^x$	D.	$(x-1)e^x$
50.	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx =$ _____			
	A.	log $\lvert f(x) \rvert + c$	B.	log $\lvert f'(x) \rvert + c$
	C.	log $\lvert f(x) + f'(x) \rvert + c$	D.	$n[f(x)]^{n-1}$ +c
५०.	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx =$ _____			

	A.	$\log \lvert f(x)\rvert + c$	B.	$\log \lvert f'(x)\rvert + c$
	C.	$\log \lvert f(x) + f'(x)\rvert + c$	D.	$n[f(x)]^{n-1} + c$
51.	$\int cot\emptyset d\emptyset =$ _____			
	A.	$\log\lvert tan\emptyset\rvert$	B.	$\log\lvert sin\emptyset\rvert$
	C.	$\log\lvert sec\emptyset\rvert$	D.	$\log\lvert cos\emptyset\rvert$
૫૧.	$\int cot\emptyset d\emptyset =$ _____			
	A.	$\log\lvert tan\emptyset\rvert$	B.	$\log\lvert sin\emptyset\rvert$
	C.	$\log\lvert sec\emptyset\rvert$	D.	$\log\lvert cos\emptyset\rvert$
52.	$\int \frac{1}{x+7} dx =$ _____			
	A.	Log(x+7) +c	B.	Log(7x) + c
	C.	$\frac{7}{\log(x+7)} + c$	D.	$\frac{1}{\log(x+7)} + c$
૫૨.	$\int \frac{1}{x+7} dx =$ _____			
	A.	Log(x+7) +c	B.	Log(7x) + c
	C.	$\frac{7}{\log(x+7)} + c$	D.	$\frac{1}{\log(x+7)} + c$
53.	$\int_0^1 4x^3 dx =$ _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
૫૩.	$\int_0^1 4x^3 dx =$ _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
54.	$\int (3x^2 - 3)\, dx =$ _____ $+ c$			
	A.	6x	B.	$3x^3$- x
	C.	x^3 - 3x	D.	$3x^3$- 3x
૫૪.	$\int (3x^2 - 3)\, dx =$ _____ $+ c$			
	A.	6x	B.	$3x^3$- x
	C.	x^3 - 3x	D.	$3x^3$- 3x
55.	$\int (sin^2x + cos^2x)\, dx =$ _____ $+ c$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	sin2x	D.	x
૫૫.	$\int (sin^2x + cos^2x)\, dx =$ _____ $+ c$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	sin2x	D.	x
56.	Area of region bounded by curve $y=x$, $x-axis$ and x=1, x=2 is = _____unit .			
	A.	¾	B.	3/2
	C.	3	D.	1
૫૬.	વક્ર $y=x$, $x-$ અક્ષ $x=1$ અને $x=2$ વડે ઘેરાયેલા પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ _____ થાય.			
	A.	¾	B.	3/2
	C.	3	D.	1
57.	If $y = xe^x$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____			
	A.	$e^x(x+1)$	B.	$x(e^x + 1)$
	C.	e^x (x-1)	D.	$x(e^x - 1)$

૫૭.	If $y = xe^x$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____			
	A.	$e^x(x+1)$	B.	$x(e^x+1)$
	C.	$e^x(x-1)$	D.	$x(e^x-1)$
58.	$\int_0^{\pi} sinxdx$ = _____			
	A.	2	B.	-2
	C.	0	D.	1
૫૮.	$\int_0^{\pi} sinxdx$ = _____			
	A.	2	B.	-2
	C.	0	D.	1
59.	If mean of observations 4, 7, 6, a , 5, 9 is 6 then value of a is _____.			
	A.	6	B.	4
	C.	5	D.	2
૫૯.	અવલોકનો 4 ,7, 6, a , 5, 9 નો મધ્યક જો 6 હોય તો a = ___.			
	A.	6	B.	4
	C.	5	D.	2
60.	If the mode of observations 2, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 7, 8, 2, c ,7 is 3 then value of c is ___.			
	A.	2	B.	7
	C.	3	D.	8
૬૦.	અવલોકનો 2, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 7, 8, 2, c ,7 નો બહુલક જો 3 હોય તો c=____.			
	A.	2	B.	7
	C.	3	D.	8
61.	Mean of first five prime numbers is _____.			
	A.	5.5	B.	5
	C.	5.7	D.	5.6
૬૧.	પ્રથમ પાંચ અવિભાજ્ય સંખ્યાઓનો મધ્યક ____ છે			
	A.	5.5	B.	5
	C.	5.7	D.	5.6
62.	For information data 8, 3, 5, 12, 9, 14, 17, 1, 7 median of information is ___.			
	A.	9	B.	8
	C.	8.5	D.	None of above
૬૨.	જો માહિતીના અવલોકનો 8, 3, 5, 12, 9, 14, 17, 1, 7 હોય તો મધ્યસ્થ_____ .			
	A.	9	B.	8
	C.	8.5	D.	આમાનું કોઈ પણ નહીં
63.	For information mean is 1.43 and median is 1.32 then mode is ____.			
	A.	1.1	B.	1.5
	C.	1.2	D.	0.9
૬૩.	જો માહિતીનો મધ્યક 1.43 અને મધ્યસ્થ 1.32 હોય તો બહુલક___.			
	A.	1.1	B.	1.5
	C.	1.2	D.	0.9
64.	The mean deviation from the median for the observations 1,6,9,3,8,4 is_____.			
	A.	2.5	B.	3.0
	C.	3.5	D.	2.8
૬૪.	અવલોકનો 1,6,9,3,8,4 નુ મધ્યસ્થથી સરેરાશ વિચલન ___થાય.			
	A.	2.5	B.	3.0
	C.	3.5	D.	2.8
65.	For the data 12, 10, 15, 22, 30, 20, 32, 12, 20, 30 median is _____.			
	A.	25	B.	30
	C.	20	D.	22
૬૫.	માહિતીનાં અવલોકનો 12, 10, 15, 22, 30, 20, 32, 12, 20, 30 હોય તો મધ્યસ્થ_____ થશે.			
	A.	25	B.	30
	C.	20	D.	22
66.	Mean of first five even numbers is _____.			
	A.	6	B.	10

	C.	15	D.	30
૬૬.	પ્રથમ પાંચ બેકી સંખ્યાઓનો મધ્યક ____ છે			
	A.	6	B.	10
	C.	15	D.	30
67.	For information 5, 7, 10, 13, 12, 6, 17 mean deviation from mean is ____.			
	A.	4	B.	3.4
	C.	3	D.	None of these
૬૭.	જો માહિતીનો મધ્યક 5, 7, 10, 13, 12, 6, 17 હોય તો મધ્યકથી સરેરાશ વિચલન ___.			
	A.	4	B.	3.4
	C.	3	D.	આમાંથી કોઈ પણ નહીં
68.	The range of the data 17, 15, 25, 34, 32 is _____.			
	A.	18	B.	19
	C.	34	D.	17
૬૮.	અવલોકનો 17, 15, 25, 34, 32 નો વિસ્તાર_____થાય.			
	A.	18	B.	19
	C.	34	D.	17
69.	If given data is 8, 7, 4, 5, 6, 9, 7, 3, 8 and 7 then Mode is _____ .			
	A.	5	B.	7
	C.	8	D.	9
૬૯.	અવલોકનો 8, 7, 4, 5, 6, 9, 7, 3, 8 અને 7 નો બહુલક___ છે.			
	A.	5	B.	7
	C.	8	D.	9
70.	To find the standard deviation of ungrouped data first we have to find first_____.			
	A.	Median	B.	Mean
	C.	Mode	D.	None of these
૭૦.	અવર્ગીકૃત માહિતીનાં પ્રમાણિત વિચલન શોધવા માટે પ્રથમ આપણે ____ મેળવવું પડે.			
	A.	મધ્યસ્થ	B.	મધ્યક
	C.	બહુલક	D.	આમાથી કોઈ પણ નહીં