

Gujarat Technological University
Diploma Engineering C to D Bridge Course Examination

Subject Code: C300001

Date: 7-06-2017

Subject Name: Basic Mathematics

Time: 2.30 PM TO 4.00 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			
1.	$\log_2 1 = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A.	$\log_1 2$	B.	$\log_{10} 2$
	C.	0	D.	1
1.	$\log_2 1 = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A.	$\log_1 2$	B.	$\log_{10} 2$
	C.	0	D.	1
2.	$\text{Log tan}\theta + \text{logcot}\theta = \dots\dots\dots (0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2})$			
	A.	$\text{Log sin } \theta$	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	$\text{Log cos } \theta$
૨	$\text{Log tan}\theta + \text{logcot}\theta = \dots\dots\dots (0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2})$			
	A.	$\text{Log sin } \theta$	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	$\text{Log cos } \theta$
3.	$\text{Log}1.\text{log}2.\text{log}3.\dots\dots\dots.\text{log}2015 = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A.	2015	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	None of the above
3.	$\text{Log}1.\text{log}2.\text{log}3.\dots\dots\dots.\text{log}2015 = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A.	2015	B.	1
	C.	0	D.	એકપણ નહિ.
4	Which of the statement is false?			
	A.	$\log_{10} 10 = 1$	B.	$\text{Log}(2+3) = \text{log}2 * \text{log}3$
	C.	$\log_{10} 1 = 0$	D.	$\text{Log}(1+2+3) = \text{log}1 + \text{log}2 + \text{log}3.$
4.	કયુ વિધાન સાચુ નથી?			
	A.	$\log_{10} 10 = 1$	B.	$\text{Log}(2+3) = \text{log}2 * \text{log}3$
	C.	$\log_{10} 1 = 0$	D.	$\text{Log}(1+2+3) = \text{log}1 + \text{log}2 + \text{log}3.$
5	$\log_{10} 2 = 0.3010$ then $\log_2 10 = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A.	$\frac{699}{301}$	B.	$\frac{1000}{301}$
	C.	$\frac{301}{1000}$	D.	0.6990
5.	$\log_{10} 2 = 0.3010$ તો $\log_2 10 = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A.	$\frac{699}{301}$	B.	$\frac{1000}{301}$
	C.	$\frac{301}{1000}$	D.	0.6990

6.	$\log_3 243 = \dots\dots$			
	A.	3	B.	243
	C.	5	D.	0
6	$\log_3 243 = \dots\dots$			
	A.	3	B.	243
	C.	5	D.	0
7	$\log_{35} \sqrt{35} = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A.	$\sqrt{35}$	B.	35
	C.	1	D.	$\frac{1}{2}$
7	$\log_{35} \sqrt{35} = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A.	$\sqrt{35}$	B.	35
	C.	1	D.	$\frac{1}{2}$
8	$\log_{q^2} p^2 \cdot \log_{p^2} q^2 = \dots\dots$			
	A.	p^2	B.	q^2
	C.	0	D.	1
8	$\log_{q^2} p^2 \cdot \log_{p^2} q^2 = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A.	p^2	B.	q^2
	C.	0	D.	1
9	$\text{Log}(x+2) + \log(x-2) = \log 21$ तल $x = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	2	B	-2
	C	5	D	21
9	$\text{Log}(x+2) + \log(x-2) = \log 21$ then $x = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	2	B	-2
	C	5	D	21
10	$\log_2(\log_6 36) = \log_x 2$ तल $x = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	2	B	6
	C	36	D	0
10	$\log_2(\log_6 36) = \log_x 2$ then $x = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	2	B	6
	C	36	D	0
11	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ तल $ 4A+2B = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	4	B	2
	C	1	D	0
16	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ तल $ 3A+5B = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	4	B	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	C	1	D	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
11	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ तल $ 3A+5B = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	1	B	2
	C	1	D	0
16	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ तल $A^4 = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	A	B	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -13 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	C	adjA	D	I_2
17	$\text{If } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ तल $A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$ तल $ 2A+B = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	A	B	$9A^{-1}$
	C	adjA	D	I_2
13	Matrix $A_{3 \times 2}$ and $B_{2 \times 4}$ then matrix AB contains totalelements.			
	A	6	B	6
	C	8	D	12
17	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ तल $ 2A+B = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	8	B	9
	C	4	D	-1

	If A is a square matrix then $A(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$ where $A \neq 0$ હોય.					
18	A	1	B	adjA		
	C	2	D	0		
	A		A ²		B	6
	C		D		12	
	જો A ચોરસ શ્રેણિક હોય તો $A \cdot A^{-1} = \dots$ જ્યાં $A \neq 0$					
18	If A = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ then cofactor of 5 is				B	adjA
14	C		A ²		D	0
	A		B		-8	
19	[C 2 3] is Matrix.			D	$\frac{1}{8}$	
	A			Column		8
	C			D		null
14	જો A = $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ તો 5 ના સહઅવયવ..... છે.					
	[1 2 4] નું શ્રેણિક છે.					
19	AA		B		-8	
	C		D		$\frac{1}{8}$	
	C		D		શુન્ય	
	If $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ then $A + A^T$ matrix....					
20	AA		B		A	
15	C		D		Row	
	C		D		null	
	C		D		None of the above	
	A		B		હાર	
20	If A = $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A + A^T = \dots$					
15	CA		B		A	
	C		D		શુન્ય	
	C		D		None of the above	
21	A		B		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
	C		D		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	
21	જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ તો $A^T = \dots$					
	A		B		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
	C		D		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	
22	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A^2 = \dots$					
	A		B		$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	
	C		D		$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$	
22	જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ તો $A^2 = \dots$					
	A		B		$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	
	C		D		$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$	
23	$\begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} = \dots$					
	A		B		1	
	C		D		$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$	
23	$\begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} = \dots$					

	A	$\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta$	B	1
	C	0	D	$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$
24	If A $_{3 \times 2}$ and B $_{2 \times 3}$ then BA is			
	A	$_{3 \times 3}$	B	$_{2 \times 2}$
	C	$_{2 \times 3}$	D	$_{3 \times 2}$
24	જો A $_{3 \times 2}$ અને B $_{2 \times 3}$ તો BA થાય.			
	A	$_{3 \times 3}$	B	$_{2 \times 2}$
	C	$_{2 \times 3}$	D	$_{3 \times 2}$
25	If matrix A is of $_{2 \times 2}$ then $\text{adj}(\text{adj}A) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	A^{-1}	B	$\text{adj}A$
	C	$ A $	D	A
25	જો શ્રેણિક A $_{2 \times 2}$ હોય તો $\text{adj}(\text{adj}A) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	A^{-1}	B	$\text{adj}A$
	C	$ A $	D	A
26	Matrix I_3 has total Elements.			
	A	3	B	6
	C	9	D	12
26	શ્રેણિક I_3 ના કુલ ઘટકો છે.			
	A	3	B	6
	C	9	D	12
27	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A+2B = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 11 \\ 11 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$	B	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 11 \\ 11 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$
	C	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -11 \\ 11 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	D	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -11 \\ -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$
27	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A+2B = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 11 \\ 11 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$	B	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 11 \\ 11 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$
	C	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -11 \\ 11 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	D	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -11 \\ -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$
28	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 9 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ then $ 2A = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	22	B	12
	C	2	D	0
28	જો $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 9 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ તો $ 2A = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	22	B	12
	C	2	D	0
29	Principle Period of $\sin \frac{x}{3} + \cos \frac{x}{2}$ is			
	A	3π	B	2π
	C	12π	D	6π
29	$\sin \frac{x}{3} + \cos \frac{x}{2}$ નું મુખ્ય આવર્તમાન છે.			
	A	3π	B	2π
	C	12π	D	6π
30	$\sin(-x) = \dots\dots\dots$			

	A	Sinx	B	-sinx
	C	$\text{Sin}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$	D	None of the above
30	Sin (-x)=.....			
	A	Sinx	B	-sinx
	C	$\text{Sin}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$	D	એકપણનહિ.
31	$\tan \frac{5\pi}{4} = \dots$			
	A	$\frac{5}{4}$	B	0
	C	$\frac{4}{5}$	D	1
31	$\tan \frac{5\pi}{4} = \dots$			
	A	$\frac{5}{4}$	B	0
	C	$\frac{4}{5}$	D	1
32	$\sin^2 30 + \cos^2 60 = \dots$			
	A	$\frac{1}{2}$	B	$\frac{3}{4}$
	C	0	D	1
32	$\sin^2 30 + \cos^2 60 = \dots$			
	A	$\frac{1}{2}$	B	$\frac{1}{2}$
	C	0	D	1
33	$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = \dots$			
	A	1	B	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
	C	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	D	0
33	$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = \dots$			
	A	1	B	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
	C	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	D	0
34	$\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \dots$			
	A	0	B	1
	C	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	D	π
34	$\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \dots$			
	A	0	B	1
	C	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	D	Π
35	$\text{Cos}15 \cdot \text{sin}75 + \text{cos}75 \cdot \text{sin}15 = \dots$			
	A	0	B	-1
	C	1	D	2
35	$\text{Cos}15 \cdot \text{sin}75 + \text{cos}75 \cdot \text{sin}15 = \dots$			
	A	0	B	-1
	C	1	D	2
36	If $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ then $\sin 2\theta = \dots$			
	A	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	B	$\frac{1}{2}$

	C	1	D	0
36	જો $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ તો $\sin 2\theta = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	B	$\frac{1}{2}$
	C	1	D	0
37	Degree of an angle $\frac{15\pi}{2}$ is			
	A	1350°	B	675°
	C	2700°	D	None of the above
37	$\frac{15\pi}{2}$ ખુણાનુમાપ અંશમા			
	A	1350°	B	675°
	C	2700°	D	એકપણનહિ.
38	If $\sin^{-1} x = \frac{3}{5}$ then $\cos^{-1} x = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$\frac{3}{4}$	B	$\frac{4}{5}$
	C	$\frac{5}{4}$	D	$\frac{4}{3}$
38	જો $\sin^{-1} x = \frac{3}{5}$ તો $\cos^{-1} x = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$\frac{3}{4}$	B	$\frac{4}{5}$
	C	$\frac{5}{4}$	D	$\frac{4}{3}$
39	Cos 3A =			
	A	$4\cos^3 A - 3\cos A$	B	$3\sin A - 4\sin^3 A$
	C	$3\cos A - 4\cos^3 A$	D	None of the above
39	Cos 3A =			
	A	$4\cos^3 A - 3\cos A$	B	$3\sin A - 4\sin^3 A$
	C	$3\cos A - 4\cos^3 A$	D	એકપણનહિ.
40	$\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$-\sin\theta$	B	$\sin\theta$
	C	$\cos\theta$	D	$-\cos\theta$
40	$\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$-\sin\theta$	B	$\sin\theta$
	C	$\cos\theta$	D	$-\cos\theta$
41	$\cot 225^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	0	B	1
	C	-1	D	$\sqrt{3}$
41	$\cot 225^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	0	B	1
	C	-1	D	$\sqrt{3}$
42	If $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$ then $\tan(A+B) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$\frac{1}{6}$	B	1
	C	$\frac{1}{5}$	D	$\frac{5}{6}$
42	જો $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$ અને $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$ તો $\tan(A+B) = \dots\dots\dots$			

.....END.....

	A	$\frac{1}{6}$	B	1
	C	$\frac{1}{5}$	D	$\frac{5}{6}$
43	$\cos(\pi + \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5}) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$-\frac{3}{5}$	B	$\frac{3}{5}$
	C	$\frac{4}{5}$	D	None of the above
43	$\cos(\pi + \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5}) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$-\frac{3}{5}$	B	$\frac{3}{5}$
	C	$\frac{4}{5}$	D	એકપણનહિ.
44	$\sin^2 21^\circ + \sin^2 69^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	0	B	$\frac{1}{2}$
	C	-1	D	1
44	$\sin^2 21^\circ + \sin^2 69^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	0	B	$\frac{1}{2}$
	C	-1	D	1
45	For $\Delta ABC \cos(A+B) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$-\cos C$	B	$\cos C$
	C	$\sin C$	D	None of the above
45	ΔABC માં $\cos(A+B) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$-\cos C$	B	$\cos C$
	C	$\sin C$	D	એકપણનહિ.
46	$\sin(2\pi - \theta) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$\sin \theta$	B	$-\sin \theta$
	C	$\cos \theta$	D	$-\cos \theta$
46	$\sin(2\pi - \theta) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$\sin \theta$	B	$-\sin \theta$
	C	$\cos \theta$	D	$-\cos \theta$
47	$(2i+3j+4k) \cdot (-i+2j-3k) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	-8	B	8
	C	-4	D	4
47	$(2i+3j+4k) \cdot (-i+2j-3k) = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	-8	B	8
	C	-4	D	4
48	If $\vec{x} = (1, 2, 3), \vec{y} = (2, 3, 1)$ then $\vec{x} \times \vec{y} = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$(-7, 5, -1)$	B	$(7, -5, -1)$
	C	$(-7, -5, 1)$	D	None of the above
48	જો $\vec{x} = (1, 2, 3), \vec{y} = (2, 3, 1)$ તો $\vec{x} \times \vec{y} = \dots\dots\dots$			
	A	$(-7, 5, -1)$	B	$(7, -5, -1)$
	C	$(7, -5, -1)$	D	એકપણનહિ.
49	X and Y are mutually perpendicular if angle between them is			
	A	0	B	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

	C	Π	D	2π
49	X અને Y પરસ્પરએકબીજાનેલંબહોય ત્યારે બંને વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો થાય.			
	A	0	B	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C	Π	D	2π
50	Angle between vector $x=(1,-1,0)$ and $y=(1,0,1)$ is			
	A	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	B	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C	Π	D	None of the above
50	$x=(1,-1,0)$ and $y=(1,0,1)$ વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો થાય.			
	A	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	B	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C	Π	D	એકપણ નહિ.
51	$\square(-6,1,1)+\square(3,2,1)\square=.....$			
	A	22	B	$\sqrt{93}$
	C	$\sqrt{22}$	D	93
51	$\square(-6,1,1)+\square(3,2,1)\square=.....$			
	A	22	B	$\sqrt{93}$
	C	$\sqrt{22}$	D	93
52	If $a=2i+j$, $b=i-2j$ then $2a+3b=.....$			
	A	(7,-4)	B	(-7,4)
	C	(-7,-4)	D	(7,4)
52	જો $a=2i+j$, $b=i-2j$ તો $2a+3b=.....$			
	A	(7,-4)	B	(-7,4)
	C	(-7,-4)	D	(7,4)
53	If $a=3i-k-2j$ and $b=6i+7j+4k$ then angle between the vectors a and b is			
	A	0	B	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C	π	D	None of the above
53	જો $a=3i-k-2j$ અને $b=6i+7j+4k$ હોય તો a અને b વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો થાય.			
	A	0	B	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C	π	D	એકપણ નહિ.
54	If l,m,n are direction cosines of vector a then $l^2 + m^2 + n^2=.....$			
	A	0	B	1
	C	-1	D	None of the above
54	જો l, m, n સદિશ a ના દિક્કોસાઇન હોય તો $l^2 + m^2 + n^2=.....$			
	A	0	B	1
	C	-1	D	એકપણ નહિ.
55	$\vec{a} \times \vec{b}=.....$			
	A	$\square a \times b \square$	B	$-(a \times b)$
	C	$-(b \times a)$	D	None of the above
55	$\vec{a} \times \vec{b}=.....$			
	A	$\square a \times b \square$	B	$-(a \times b)$
	C	$-(b \times a)$	D	None of the above

56	Force acting on the particle F and the displacement of the particle is d then workdone w=			
	A	Fxd	B	dxF
	C	d.F	D	None of the above
56	કણ પર લાગતુ બળ F હોય અને પરિણામથી થતુ કણનુ સ્થાનાંતર d હોય તો કાર્ય w=.....			
	A	Fxd	B	dxF
	C	d.F	D	એકપણનહિ.
57	X=2i+5j-k then $ x $ =.....			
	A	$\sqrt{30}$	B	$\sqrt{28}$
	C	$\sqrt{29}$	D	None of the above
57	X=2i+5j-k તો $ x $ =.....			
	A	$\sqrt{30}$	B	$\sqrt{28}$
	C	$\sqrt{29}$	D	એકપણનહિ.
58	If x.y=0 then x and y are vectors.			
	A	Parallel	B	perpendicular
	C	Unit	D	None of the above.
58	જો x.y=0 તો x અને y સંદેશ હોય..			
	A	સમાંતર	B	લંબ
	C	એકમ	D	એકપણનહિ.
59	$ 3i-4j+5k $ =.....			
	A	$\sqrt{50}$	B	18
	C	55	D	None of the above.
59	$ 3i-4j+5k $ =.....			
	A	$\sqrt{50}$	B	18
	C	55	D	એકપણનહિ.
60	(2,3,4).(-1,2,-3)=.....			
	A	8	B	-8
	C	10	D	None of the above.
60	(2,3,4).(-1,2,-3)=.....			
	A	8	B	-8
	C	10	D	એકપણનહિ.
61	Area of circle with radius r is			
	A	πr^2	B	$2\pi r$
	C	Πr	D	None of the above.
61	r ત્રિજ્યાવાળા વર્તુળનુ ક્ષેત્રફળ થાય.			
	A	πr^2	B	$2\pi r$
	C	Πr	D	એકપણનહિ.
62	Diameter of a circle is 14cms then circumference of the circle is cm.			
	A	44	B	22

	C	154	D	None of the above.
62	14cm વ્યાસવાળા વર્તુળનો પરિઘcm. થાય.			
	A	44	B	22
	C	154	D	એકપણનહિ.
63	In an equilateral triangle ABC AB=BC=AC=a then area of triangle ABC is.....			
	A	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$	B	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a^2$
	C	$\frac{3}{2}a^2$	D	None of the above.
63	સમબાજુ ત્રિકોણ ABCમા જો AB=BC=AC=a હોય તો ત્રિકોણ ABC નું ક્ષેત્રફળથાય			
	A	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$	B	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a^2$
	C	$\frac{3}{2}a^2$	D	એકપણનહિ.
64	Area of trapezium whose parallel sides are 5cms and 4 cms and the perpendicular distance between the sides is 2cm is cm^2			
	A	4.5	B	9
	C	18	D	None of the above.
64	સમલંબ ચતુષ્કોણમા સમાંતર બાજુઓનું માપ 5cms અને 4 cms હોય તથા બાજુઓ વચ્ચેનું લંબઅંતર 2cm હોય તો સમલંબ ચતુષ્કોણનું ક્ષેત્રફળ..... cm^2 થાય.			
	A	4.5	B	9
	C	18	D	એકપણનહિ.
65	Area of rhombus whose diagonals are 15cm and 8 cm is			
	A	120	B	23
	C	60	D	None of the above.
65	સમબાજુચતુષ્કોણમા વ્યાસનામાપ 15cm અને 8 cm હોય તો ચતુષ્કોણનું ક્ષેત્રફળ cm^2 થાય			
	A	120	B	23
	C	60	D	એકપણનહિ.
66	Toal Surface area of the cylinder is			
	A	$2\pi r(r+h)$	B	πr^2h
	C	$\pi r(r+h)$	D	None of the above.
66	નળાકારનું પુસ્ફફળનું સુત્ર છે.			
	A	$2\pi r(r+h)$	B	πr^2h
	C	$\pi r(r+h)$	D	એકપણનહિ.
67	Volume of a cube whose length of one side 6cm is cm^3			
	A	216	B	36
	C	21.6	D	None of the above.
67	જેની એકબાજુનું માપ 6cm.હોય તે સમઘનનું ઘનફળ cm^3 . થાય.			
	A	216	B	36

	C	21.6	D	એકપણનહિ.
68	Curved surface area of cylinder whose height is 4cm is 176 sq.cm then its radius iscm.			
	A	4	B	7
	C	14	D	None of the above.
68	4 cm.ઉંચાઇ ધરાવતા નળાકારની વક્રસપાટીનું ક્ષેત્રફળ 176 ચો.સેમી.હોય તો તેની ત્રિજ્યા.....સેમી.થાય.			
	A	4	B	7
	C	14	D	એકપણનહિ.
69	Area of square is 16 sq.cm then its perimeter iscm.			
	A	16	B	8
	C	12	D	4
69	ચોરસનું ક્ષેત્રફળ 16 ચો.સેમી હોય તો તેની પરિમિતિથાય.			
	A	16	B	8
	C	12	D	4
70	1 litre =..... cm^3 .			
	A	100	B	1000
	C	10000	D	None of the above.
70	1 litre =..... cm^3 .			
	A	100	B	1000
	C	10000	D	એકપણનહિ.