

**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



	If A is a square matrix then $A(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$ where $A \neq 0$					
18	A	1	B	adjA		
	A	2	B	6	D	0
	C	8	D	12		
	જો A ચોરસ શ્રેણિક હોય તો $A^{-1} = \dots$ 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	8	B	-8		
19	[C 2 3] is ..... Matrix.		D	$\frac{1}{8}$		
	A	Column	B	Row		
	C	Square	D	null		
14	જો A = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ તો 5 ના સહઅવયવ..... છે.					
	શ્રેણિક છે.					
19	A	8 સ્તંભ	B	-8	B	હાર
	C	1	D	$\frac{1}{8}$		
	C	ચોરસ	D	શુન્ય		
	If $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ then $A + A^T$ matrix....					
20	A	Column	B	A	B	Row
15	C	Square		D		null
	$A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times m}$ is a ..... matrix.		D	None of the above		
20	If A = $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A + A^T = \dots$				B	હાર
15	C	2A ચોરસ	B	A	D	શુન્ય
	If A = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A^T = \dots$		D	None of the above		
21	A	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	B	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		
	C	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	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	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	B	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		
	C	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	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	$\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	B	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$		
	C	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	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	$\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	B	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$		
	C	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	D	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$		
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	$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$		
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	$3\pi$	B	$2\pi$
	C	$12\pi$	D	$6\pi$
29	$\sin \frac{x}{3} + \cos \frac{x}{2}$ નું મુખ્ય આવર્તમાન ..... છે.			
	A	$3\pi$	B	$2\pi$
	C	$12\pi$	D	$6\pi$
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	$\pi$
34	$\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \dots$			
	A	0	B	1
	C	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	D	$\Pi$
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	$\Delta ABC$ 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	$\Pi$	D	$2\pi$
49	X અને Y પરસ્પરએકબીજાનેલંબહોય ત્યારે બંને વચ્ચેનો ખૂણો ..... થાય.			
	A	0	B	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C	$\Pi$	D	$2\pi$
50	Angle between vector $x=(1,-1,0)$ and $y=(1,0,1)$ is .....			
	A	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	B	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C	$\Pi$	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	$\Pi$	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	$\pi$	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	$\pi$	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 $ \mathbf{x} $ =.....			
	A	$\sqrt{30}$	B	$\sqrt{28}$
	C	$\sqrt{29}$	D	None of the above
57	X=2i+5j-k તો $ \mathbf{x} $ =.....			
	A	$\sqrt{30}$	B	$\sqrt{28}$
	C	$\sqrt{29}$	D	એકપણનહિ.
58	If $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = 0$ then x and y are ..... vectors.			
	A	Parallel	B	perpendicular
	C	Unit	D	None of the above.
58	જો $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = 0$ તો x અને y ..... સંદેશ હોય..			
	A	સમાંતર	B	લંબ
	C	એકમ	D	એકપણનહિ.
59	$ \mathbf{3i-4j+5k} $ =.....			
	A	$\sqrt{50}$	B	18
	C	55	D	None of the above.
59	$ \mathbf{3i-4j+5k} $ =.....			
	A	$\sqrt{50}$	B	18
	C	55	D	એકપણનહિ.
60	$(2,3,4) \cdot (-1,2,-3)$ =.....			
	A	8	B	-8
	C	10	D	None of the above.
60	$(2,3,4) \cdot (-1,2,-3)$ =.....			
	A	8	B	-8
	C	10	D	એકપણનહિ.
61	Area of circle with radius r is .....			
	A	$\pi r^2$	B	$2\pi r$
	C	$\Pi r$	D	None of the above.
61	r ત્રિજ્યાવાળા વર્તુળનુ ક્ષેત્રફળ ..... થાય.			
	A	$\pi r^2$	B	$2\pi r$
	C	$\Pi r$	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 પરિઘ .....cm. 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 ક્ષેત્રફળ .....થાય			
	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	$\pi r^2h$
	C	$\pi r(r+h)$	D	None of the above.
66	નળાકારનું પુસ્ફફળનું સુત્ર ..... છે.			
	A	$2\pi r(r+h)$	B	$\pi r^2h$
	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 is ....cm.			
	A	4	B	7
	C	14	D	None of the above.
68	4 cm. ઉંચાઈ 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 is .....cm.			
	A	16	B	8
	C	12	D	4
69	ચોરસનું ક્ષેત્રફળ 16 ચો.સેમી હોય તો તેની પરિમિતિ .....થાય.			
	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.