

Gujarat Technological University

Diploma Engineering C to D Bridge Course Examination

Subject Code: C320002

Date: 09-06 -2017

Subject Name: Advance Mathematics Group -1

Time: 10:30 AM to 12:00 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.	For complex number $z = 5 - 3i$ then $\bar{z} =$ _____	
	A. $5 + 3i$	B. $5 - 3i$
	C. $3 - i5$	D. $3 + 5i$
૧.	સંકર સંખ્યા $z = 5 - 3i$ તો $\bar{z} =$ _____	
	A. $5 + 3i$	B. $5 - 3i$
	C. $3 - i5$	D. $3 + 5i$
2.	For complex number $z = 4 + 2i$ $ z =$ _____	
	A. $2\sqrt{5}$	B. $2\sqrt{6}$
	C. $2\sqrt{-5}$	D. ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
૨.	સંકર સંખ્યા, $z = 4 + 2i$ માટે $ z =$ _____	
	A. $2\sqrt{5}$	B. $2\sqrt{6}$
	C. $2\sqrt{-5}$	D. ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
3.	$i^5 =$ _____	
	A. i	B. 1
	C. (-1)	D. 0
૩.	$i^5 =$ _____	
	A. i	B. 1
	C. (-1)	D. 0
4.	If $z = 1 + i$ then $\theta =$ _____	
	A. $\frac{\pi}{3}$	B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
	C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$	D. π
૪.	જો $z = 1 + i$ તો $\theta =$ _____	
	A. $\frac{\pi}{3}$	B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
	C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$	D. π
5.	$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 =$ _____	
	A. $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$	B. $(\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta)$

	C.	$(\cos 3\theta + \sin 3\theta)$	D.	$(\cos 3\theta - i \sin 3\theta)$
૫.	$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$	B.	$(\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta)$
	C.	$(\cos 3\theta + \sin 3\theta)$	D.	$(\cos 3\theta - i \sin 3\theta)$
6.	$\sqrt{-16} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	4	B.	(-4)
	C.	0	D.	(±4)
૭.	$\sqrt{-16} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	4	B.	(-4)
	C.	0	D.	(±4)
7.	$i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-i	D.	i
૭.	$i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-i	D.	i
8.	If $Z = -1 + 3i$ then $ Z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\sqrt{10}$	B.	10
	C.	-10	D.	01
૮.	જો $Z = -1 + 3i$ તો $ Z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\sqrt{10}$	B.	10
	C.	-10	D.	01
9.	If $z_1 = 3 + 2i$ and $z_2 = 4 + 2i$ then $z_2 - z_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
૯.	જો $z_1 = 3 + 2i$ અને $z_2 = 4 + 2i$ તો $z_2 - z_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
10.	If $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ then $f(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	6	B.	3
	C.	5	D.	0
૧૦.	જો $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ તો $f(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	6	B.	3
	C.	5	D.	0
11.	If $f(x) = \sec x$ then $f(-x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\sec x$	B.	$-\sec x$
	C.	$\tan x$	D.	$\cos x$
૧૧.	જો $f(x) = \sec x$ તો $f(-x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\sec x$	B.	$-\sec x$
	C.	$\tan x$	D.	$\cos x$
12.	If $f(x) = \log x$ then $f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$f(x) - f(y)$	B.	$f(x) + f(y)$
	C.	$f(x)f(y)$	D.	0
૧૨.	જો $f(x) = \log x$ તો $f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			

	A.	$f(x) - f(y)$	B.	$f(x) + f(y)$
	C.	$f(x)f(y)$	D.	0
13.	If $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5$ then $f(2) =$ _____			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	4	D.	6
૧૩.	જો $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5$ તો $f(2) =$ _____			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	4	D.	6
14.	If $f(x) = \sin x$ then $f(-x) =$ _____			
	A.	$\cos x$	B.	$(-\cos x)$
	C.	$\sin x$	D.	$(-\sin x)$
૧૪.	જો $f(x) = \sin x$ તો $f(-x) =$ _____			
	A.	$\cos x$	B.	$(-\cos x)$
	C.	$\sin x$	D.	$(-\sin x)$
15.	$x \sin x$ is _____ types of function.			
	A.	Odd	B.	Even
	C.	Constant	D.	None of above
૧૫.	$x \sin x$ એ _____ પ્રકારનું વિધેય છે.			
	A.	એકી	B.	બેકી
	C.	અચળ	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
16.	If $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = 2x + 1$ then $gof(x) =$ _____			
	A.	$2x^2 - 1$	B.	$x^2 + 1$
	C.	x^2	D.	None of above
૧૬.	જો $f(x) = x^2$ અને $g(x) = 2x + 1$ તો $gof(x) =$ _____			
	A.	$2x^2 - 1$	B.	$x^2 + 1$
	C.	x^2	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
17.	If $f(x) = \sin x$ then $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$ _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	(-1)	D.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
૧૭.	જો $f(x) = \sin x$ તો $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$ _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	(-1)	D.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
18.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x + 1} =$ _____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	3	D.	$\frac{3}{2}$
૧૮.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x + 1} =$ _____			
	A.	1	B.	0

	C.	3	D.	$\frac{3}{2}$
19.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (5x^3 - 5x + 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	5	B.	4
	C.	0	D.	3
૧૯.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (5x^3 - 5x + 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	5	B.	4
	C.	0	D.	3
20.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x}\right)^x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	5	B.	e^5
	C.	0	D.	1
૨૦.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x}\right)^x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	5	B.	e^5
	C.	0	D.	1
21.	$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6\theta}{\tan 3\theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	2	B.	6
	C.	3	D.	1
૨૧.	$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6\theta}{\tan 3\theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	2	B.	6
	C.	3	D.	1
22.	If $y = 3^x$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$3^x \log_e 3$	B.	3^x
	C.	0	D.	1
૨૨.	જો $y = 3^x$ તો $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$3^x \log_e 3$	B.	3^x
	C.	0	D.	1
23.	$\frac{d}{dx}(4x^3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$12x^2$	B.	x^3
	C.	$4x^3$	D.	$3x^2$
૨૩.	$\frac{d}{dx}(4x^3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$12x^2$	B.	x^3
	C.	$4x^3$	D.	$3x^2$
24.	If $xy = 3x^2$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
૨૪.	જો $xy = 3x^2$ તો $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	0	B.	1

	C.	2	D.	3
25.	If $y = \frac{1}{x^3}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$-\frac{3}{x^4}$	B.	$\frac{3}{x^4}$
	C.	$-\frac{1}{x^3}$	D.	$3x^2$
૨૫.	જો $y = \frac{1}{x^3}$ તો $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$-\frac{3}{x^4}$	B.	$\frac{3}{x^4}$
	C.	$-\frac{1}{x^3}$	D.	$3x^2$
26.	If $x = \sin \theta$ and $y = \cos \theta$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\cot \theta$	B.	$\tan \theta$
	C.	$-\cot \theta$	D.	$-\tan \theta$
૨૬.	જો $x = \sin \theta$ અને $y = \cos \theta$ તો $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\cot \theta$	B.	$\tan \theta$
	C.	$-\cot \theta$	D.	$-\tan \theta$
27.	If $y = \log (\sin x)$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\tan \theta$	B.	$\cot \theta$
	C.	$-\tan \theta$	D.	$-\cot \theta$
૨૭.	જો $y = \log (\sin x)$ તો $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\tan \theta$	B.	$\cot \theta$
	C.	$-\tan \theta$	D.	$-\cot \theta$
28.	If $y = \tan^{-1} x$ then $y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	B.	$\frac{-1}{1+x^2}$
	C.	0	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
૨૮.	જો $y = \tan^{-1} x$ તો $y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	B.	$\frac{-1}{1+x^2}$
	C.	0	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
29.	Function $x + y = \sin (xy)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\frac{y \cos xy - 1}{1 - x \cos xy}$	B.	$\frac{y \cos xy + 1}{1 + x \cos xy}$
	C.	$\frac{1 - x \cos xy}{y \cos xy - 1}$	D.	$\frac{1 + x \cos xy}{y \cos xy + 1}$
૨૯.	વિધેય $x + y = \sin (xy)$, માટે $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\frac{y \cos xy - 1}{1 - x \cos xy}$	B.	$\frac{y \cos xy + 1}{1 + x \cos xy}$

	C.	$\frac{1 - x \cos xy}{y \cos xy - 1}$	D.	$\frac{1 + x \cos xy}{y \cos xy + 1}$
30.	$f(x) = \sin x$ then maximum value = _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	2
30.	$f(x) = \sin x$ માટે મહત્તમ કિંમત = _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	2
31.	$f(x) = \cos x$ then minimum value _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
31.	$f(x) = \cos x$ માટે ન્યુનતમ કિંમત _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	-1	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
32.	Function $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 3$ then maximum value $x =$ _____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	2	D.	-2
32.	વિધેય $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 3$ માટે મહત્તમ કિંમત $x =$ _____			
	A.	1	B.	0
	C.	2	D.	-2
33.	$\int e^{3x} dx =$ _____			
	A.	$3e^{3x}$	B.	e^{3x}
	C.	$\frac{e^{3x}}{3}$	D.	0
33.	$\int e^{3x} dx =$ _____			
	A.	$3e^{3x}$	B.	e^{3x}
	C.	$\frac{e^{3x}}{3}$	D.	0
34.	$\int xe^x dx =$ _____			
	A.		B.	
	C.		D.	
34.	$\int xe^x dx =$ _____			
	A.	$e^x(x-1) + c$	B.	$e^x(x+1) + c$
	C.	$e^x + c$	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
35.	$\int e^{\log e^x} dx =$ _____			
	A.	x	B.	$x^2/2$
	C.	x^3	D.	1
34.	$\int e^{\log e^x} dx =$ _____			
	A.	x	B.	$x^2/2$
	C.	x^3	D.	1

36.	$\int \frac{1}{9 + 4x^2} dx = \text{_____} -$			
	A.	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right) + c$	B.	$\frac{1}{6} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right) + c$
	C.	$6 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right) + c$	D.	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + c$
35.	$\int \frac{1}{9 + 4x^2} dx = \text{_____} -$			
	A.	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right) + c$	B.	$\frac{1}{6} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right) + c$
	C.	$6 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right) + c$	D.	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + c$
37.	$\int \cos x dx = \text{_____} \text{ ---}$			
	A.	$-\cos e^{2x}$	B.	$-\cos ecx \cot x$
	C.	$\sin x$	D.	$-\cos ecx \cot x$
39.	$\int \cos x dx = \text{_____} \text{ ---}$			
	A.	$-\cos e^{2x}$	B.	$-\cos ecx \cot x$
	C.	$\sin x$	D.	$-\cos ecx \cot x$
38.	$\int 3 \sin 3x dx = \text{_____} \text{ ---} + c$			
	A.	$-\cos 3x$	B.	$\cos 3x$
	C.	$\tan 3x$	D.	$-\tan 3x$
36.	$\int 3 \sin 3x dx = \text{_____} \text{ ---} + c$			
	A.	$-\cos 3x$	B.	$\cos 3x$
	C.	$\tan 3x$	D.	$-\tan 3x$
39.	$\int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \text{_____} \text{ ---} + c$			
	A.	$\log(x-1)$	B.	$\log x$
	C.	$\log 1$	D.	$\log(x+1)$
36.	$\int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \text{_____} \text{ ---} + c$			
	A.	$\log(x-1)$	A.	$\log x$
	C.	$\log 1$	C.	$\log(x+1)$
40.	$\int \frac{1}{7x+5} dx = \text{_____} \text{ ---} + c$			
	A.	$\log 7x+5 $	B.	$\log x$
	C.	$7 \log 7x+5 $	D.	$\frac{\log 7x+5 }{7}$
40.	$\int \frac{1}{7x+5} dx = \text{_____} \text{ ---} + c$			
	A.	$\log 7x+5 $	B.	$\log x$
	C.	$7 \log 7x+5 $	D.	$\frac{\log 7x+5 }{7}$
41.	$\int \tan x dx = \text{_____} \text{ ---} + c$			
	A.	$\log \sec x $	B.	$\log \cot x $

	C.	$\sec^2 x$	D.	ଓପର ପିକି କୌଣି ପଞ୍ଜା ନହି
୪୧.	$\int \tan x dx = \text{_____} + c$			
	A.	$\log \sec x $	B.	$\log \cot x $
	C.	$\sec^2 x$	D.	ଓପର ପିକି କୌଣି ପଞ୍ଜା ନହି
42.	$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\log e^x$	B.	$\log \frac{1+e}{2}$
	C.	$\log \frac{e}{2}$	D.	1
୪୨.	$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\log e^x$	B.	$\log \frac{1+e}{2}$
	C.	$\log \frac{e}{2}$	D.	1
43.	$\int_0^1 2x dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	4
୪3.	$\int_0^1 2x dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	4
44.	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	0	B.	$-\sin x + c$
	C.	1	D.	$\sin x + c$
୪୪.	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	0	B.	$-\sin x + c$
	C.	1	D.	$\sin x + c$
45.	$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tan x dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\log 2$	B.	$-\sin x + c$
	C.	0	D.	$\sin x + c$
୪୫.	$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tan x dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\log 2$	B.	$-\sin x + c$
	C.	0	D.	$\sin x + c$

46.	line $x = 2, x = 0, x = 1$ and x - axis, then area of bounded curve is _____			
	A.	0	B.	5
	C.	$\frac{15}{4}$	D.	$\frac{19}{2}$
૪૬.	લાઈન $x = 2, x = 0, x = 1$ અને x - અક્ષ થી ઘેરાયેલાવિસ્તાર નું ક્ષેત્રફળ _____			
	A.	0	B.	5
	C.	$\frac{15}{4}$	D.	$\frac{19}{2}$
47.	Order of D.E. $\left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 + y = 0$ _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
૪૭.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 + y = 0$ માટે પરિમાણ _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
48.	Degree of D.E. $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
૪૮.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ માટે કક્ષા _____			
	A.	0	B.	1
	C.	2	D.	3
49.	D.E. of given line $y = mx + c$ _____			
	A.	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$	B.	$\frac{dy}{dx} = mx$
	C.	$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$	D.	$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = m$
૪૯.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $y = mx + c$ માટે _____			
	A.	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$	B.	$\frac{dy}{dx} = mx$
	C.	$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$	D.	$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = m$
50.	Solution of given D.E. $x^2 dx + y^2 dy = 0$ _____			
	A.	$xy = c$	B.	$x + y = c$
	C.	$x - y = c$	D.	None of the above
૫૦.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $x^2 dx + y^2 dy = 0$ માટે ઉકેલ _____			
	A.	$xy = c$	B.	$x + y = c$
	C.	$x - y = c$	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
51.	Solution of given D.E. $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = 0$ _____			
	A.	$y = \sin x + \cos x$	B.	$y = \sin x$
	C.	$y = \cos x$	D.	None of the above

૫૧.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = 0$ માટે ઉકેલ _____			
	A.	$y = \sin x + \cos x$	B.	$y = \sin x$
	C.	$y = \cos x$	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
52.	I.F. of given D.E. $\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = e^{2x}$ _____			
	A.	e^{2x}	B.	e^{3x}
	C.	3	D.	$\frac{3}{x}$
૫૨.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = e^{2x}$ માટે I.F. _____			
	A.	e^{2x}	B.	e^{3x}
	C.	3	D.	$\frac{3}{x}$
53.	I.F. of given D.E. $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$, _____			
	A.	$e^{\int p dx}$	B.	$e^{-\int p dx}$
	C.	$e^{\int Q dx}$	D.	None of the above
૫૩.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$, માટે I.F. = _____			
	A.	$e^{\int p dx}$	B.	$e^{-\int p dx}$
	C.	$e^{\int Q dx}$	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
54.	If $f'(x) = 8x^3 - 2x$, $f(2) = 8$ then find $f(x) =$ _____			
	A.	$2x^4 - x^2 - 20$	B.	$2x^3 - x^2 - 20$
	C.	$2x^4 - x^3 - 20$	D.	$2x^4 - x^2 - 10$
૫૪.	જો $f'(x) = 8x^3 - 2x$, $f(2) = 8$ તો find $f(x) =$ _____			
	A.	$2x^4 - x^2 - 20$	B.	$2x^3 - x^2 - 20$
	C.	$2x^4 - x^3 - 20$	D.	$2x^4 - x^2 - 10$
55.	I.F. of D.E. $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \sin x = e^{\cos x}$ _____			
	A.	$e^{\cos x}$	B.	$e^{-\sin x}$
	C.	$e^{-\cos x}$	D.	$e^{\sin x}$
૫૫.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \sin x = e^{\cos x}$ માટે I.F. _____			
	A.	$e^{\cos x}$	B.	$e^{-\sin x}$
	C.	$e^{-\cos x}$	D.	$e^{\sin x}$
56.	Degree of given homogeneous equation $f(x, y) = \frac{x^7 + y^7}{x^3 + y^3}$ _____			
	A.	2	B.	3
	C.	4	D.	5
૫૬.	$f(x, y) = \frac{x^7 + y^7}{x^3 + y^3}$ હોમોજીનીઓસ વિધેય માટે કક્ષા _____			
	A.	2	B.	3

	C.	4	D.	5
57.	Solution of given D.E. $ydx + xdy = 0$ _____			
	A.	$x^2 + y^2 = c$	B.	$x^2 - y^2 = c$
	C.	$x^2 y^2 = c$	D.	$xy = c$
૫૭.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $ydx + xdy = 0$ નો ઉકેલ _____			
	A.	$x^2 + y^2 = c$	B.	$x^2 - y^2 = c$
	C.	$x^2 y^2 = c$	D.	$xy = c$
58.	$\int \cot x dx =$ _____			
	A.	$\log \tan x$	B.	$\log \cos x$
	C.	$-\cos e^{c^2 x}$	D.	$\log \sin x$
૫૮.	$\int \cot x dx =$ _____			
	A.	$\log \tan x$	B.	$\log \cos x$
	C.	$-\cos e^{c^2 x}$	D.	$\log \sin x$
59.	Solution of given linear D.E. $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^2$ _____			
	A.	$xy = \frac{x^3}{3} + c$	B.	$y = \frac{x^4}{4} + c$
	C.	$xy = \frac{x^4}{4} + c$	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
૫૯.	લીનીઅર વિકલ સમીકરણ $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^2$ નો ઉકેલ _____			
	A.	$xy = \frac{x^3}{3} + c$	B.	$y = \frac{x^4}{4} + c$
	C.	$xy = \frac{x^4}{4} + c$	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
60.	$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx =$ _____			
	A.	$\frac{-\pi}{2}$	B.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C.	π	D.	0
50.	$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx =$ _____			
	A.	$\frac{-\pi}{2}$	B.	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
	C.	π	D.	0
61.	$\int \frac{dx}{3x-2} =$ _____ + c			
	A.	$\log 3x-2 $	B.	$3 \log 3x-2 $
	C.	$\frac{1}{3} \log 3x $	D.	$\frac{1}{3} \log 3x-2 $

59.	$\int \frac{dx}{3x-2} = \text{_____} + c$			
	A.	$\log 3x-2 $	B.	$3 \log 3x-2 $
	C.	$\frac{1}{3} \log 3x $	D.	$\frac{1}{3} \log 3x-2 $
62.	If $\int f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec 2x + c$ then $f(x) = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\sec x \tan x$	B.	$\sec 2x \tan 2x$
	C.	$\sec 2x$	D.	$\tan 2x$
52.	જો $\int f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec 2x + c$ તો $f(x) = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\sec x \tan x$	B.	$\sec 2x \tan 2x$
	C.	$\sec 2x$	D.	$\tan 2x$
63.	$\int_0^2 x^2 dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\frac{4}{3}$	B.	$\frac{8}{3}$
	C.	8	D.	2
53.	$\int_0^2 x^2 dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$\frac{4}{3}$	B.	$\frac{8}{3}$
	C.	8	D.	2
64.	$\int_1^4 (\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x) dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	0	B.	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
	C.	π	D.	$\frac{5\pi}{2}$
58.	$\int_1^4 (\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x) dx = \text{_____}$			
	A.	0	B.	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
	C.	π	D.	$\frac{5\pi}{2}$
65.	If $y = e^{2x}$ તો $y_3 = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$8e^{2x}$	B.	$8e^x$
	C.	e^{2x}	D.	None of the above
54.	જો $y = e^{2x}$ તો $y_3 = \text{_____}$			
	A.	$8e^{2x}$	B.	$8e^x$
	C.	e^{2x}	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
66.	$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} \right) = \text{_____}$			

	A.	$-\frac{4}{x^5}$	B.	$\frac{4}{x^3}$
	C.	$-\frac{4}{x^4}$	D.	$\frac{4}{x^4}$
૬૬.	$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$-\frac{4}{x^5}$	B.	$\frac{4}{x^3}$
	C.	$-\frac{4}{x^4}$	D.	$\frac{4}{x^4}$
67.	Solution of D.E. $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$ _____			
	A.	$y(I.F.) = \int [Q(P.F.)dx] + c$	B.	$y(I.F.) = -\int [Q(I.F.)dx] + c$
	C.	$y(I.F.) = \int [Q(I.F.)dx] + c$	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
૬૭.	વિકલ સમીકરણ $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$ નો ઉકેલ _____			
	A.	$y(I.F.) = \int [Q(P.F.)dx] + c$	B.	$y(I.F.) = -\int [Q(I.F.)dx] + c$
	C.	$y(I.F.) = \int [Q(I.F.)dx] + c$	D.	ઉપર પૈકી કોઈ પણ નહિ
68.	If $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{2}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$	B.	$\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$
	C.	$-\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$	D.	$-\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$
૬૮.	જો $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{2}$ તો $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	$\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$	B.	$\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$
	C.	$-\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$	D.	$-\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$
69.	If $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ then minimum value of $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	-1	B.	0
	C.	2	D.	-2
૬૯.	જો $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ તો ન્યુનતમ of $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	-1	B.	0
	C.	2	D.	-2
70.	If $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ then $f'(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	1	B.	-1
	C.	-2	D.	0
૭૦.	જો $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ તો $f'(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
	A.	1	B.	-1
	C.	-2	D.	0
