This Question Paper contains 20 printed pages (Part - A & Part - B)

SLNo 0100

SCIENCE STRIAM (Special Exam) (Semester System)

Part - A : Time : I Hour / Marks : 50 Part - B : Time : 2 Hours / Marks : 50

प्रभ पंपरची संह नज़द बहनी antenia om alkin પક્ર કરવાનું રહે છે Set So of Coexton Paper darken in OMR sheer

[Maximum Marks : 50

11

(Part - Ab

Time: 1 Hourl

સૂચનાઓ :

- આ પ્રશ્નપત્રના ભાગ  $\Lambda$  માં હેતુલક્ષી પ્રકારની 50 પ્રક્ષો છે. બધાજ પ્રશ્નો ફરજિયાત છે, 1)
- પ્રશ્નોની ક્રમ સંખ્યા 1 થી 50 છે અને દરેક પ્રાથનો ગુણ 1 છે.
- કાળજીપૂર્વક દરેક પ્રશ્નનો અભ્યાસ કરી સાચ વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરવો.
- આપને અલગથી આપેલ OMR પત્રકમાં જે તે પ્રાથ નંબર સામે (A) O, (B) O, (C) O, (D) O આપેલા છે. તે પ્રશ્નનો જે જવાબ સાચો હોય તેના વિકલ્પ પરના વર્તુળને બોલપેનથી પૂર્ણ ● ઘટ કરવાનું રહેશે.
- રફ કાર્ય હેતુ આ ટેસ્ટ બુકલેટમાં આપેલી 🜓 ગ્યા પર કરવાનું રહેશે.
- પ્રશ્નપત્રકમાં ઉપરની જમણી બાજુમાં આપેલા પ્રશ્નપત્રક સેટ નં. ને OMR પત્રકમાં આપેલી જગ્ધામાં રાખવાનું રહેશે.
- વિદ્યાર્થીઓ જરૂર જણાય ત્યાં સાદા કેલ્કયુર્વેટરનો ઉપયોગ કરી શકશે. 7)
- આ પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં વપરાયેલ સંજ્ઞાઓને તેના પ્રશ્નીલેત અર્થ છે.

1) of 
$$a*b = \frac{ab}{3}$$
;  $a,b \in \mathbb{Q}^{\circ}$ ,  $\operatorname{cl}(2*6)^{-1} = \frac{ab}{2}$  and  $\operatorname{cl}(2*6)^{-1} = \frac{ab}{3}$  and  $\operatorname{cl}(2*6)^{-1} = \frac{ab$ 

- 3) વિધેય  $f: N \rightarrow Z$ ,  $f(n) = -n^{\tau}$ 
  - (A) એક-એક નથી પરંતુ વ્યાપ્ત છે.

  - (C) એક-એક છે અને વ્યાપ્ત પણ છે.
  - (D) એક-એક નથી વ્યાપ્ત પણ નથી.

$$2iif 2iif = f(n_{n_{1}}) = f(n_{n_$$

(B)) એક-એક છે પરંતુ વ્યાપ્ત નથી. f cuin નથી માટા f (n) = +n 2) you or dai ann fieluli mzo, mez aui m & Rf => + cuien oral

41 જો વિદેષ 
$$f: R \to R$$
,  $f(x) = \frac{3x-1}{2}$ , તો  $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

(A) 
$$\frac{2x-1}{3}$$

(B) 
$$2x+1$$

$$\bigcirc \frac{2x+1}{3}$$

$$(D) \quad \frac{3x+1}{-2}$$

Limited of f(a) dileter fear eight -  $f(a) = \frac{\alpha x + 1}{3}$  with  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  cos  $\frac{1}{3}$  cos  $\frac{1}{3}$  cos  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac$ 

$$(A) \frac{\pi}{6}$$

(B) 
$$-\frac{\pi}{6}$$

(C) 
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(D) = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

6) 
$$\tan^{-1}2 + \cot^{-1}\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$$

(A) 
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

(B) 
$$-\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(C) \quad -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

(D) 
$$\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

(B) 
$$2x+1$$

$$(B) 2x+1$$

$$(B) \frac{3x-1}{3} = 3$$

$$(B) \frac{3x+1}{3} = 3$$

$$(C) \frac{3x+1}{2} = f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{3} = \frac{3x+1}{3}$$

$$(D) \frac{3x+1}{3} = f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{3} = \frac{3x+1}{3}$$

$$(D) \frac{3x+1}{3} = \frac{3x$$

$$(B) \frac{\pi}{6} = (G^{\dagger}(G)(2\pi - \overline{E}))$$

$$(B) \frac{\pi}{6} = (G^{\dagger}(G)\overline{E}) \quad (C)(G)(2\pi - E)$$

$$(D) \frac{5\pi}{6} = \overline{E} \qquad = (G)(E)$$

$$tun^{1}2+6+\frac{1}{3} = tun^{2}+tun^{1}3$$

$$= \pi + tun^{1}(\frac{2+3}{1-2\cdot3})$$

$$= \pi + tun^{1}(\frac{5}{1-2\cdot3})$$

$$= \pi + tun^{1}(\frac{5}{1-2\cdot3})$$

$$= \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin^{\frac{1}{2}} = 8 \text{ fin} \sin \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$
  
 $= \sec(2\sin^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \sec 2\theta = \frac{1}{\cos 2\theta} = \frac{1}{1-2\sin^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{8}{1-2(\frac{1}{8})} = \frac{8}{8-9} = -8$ 

7) 
$$\sec\left(2\sin^{-1}\frac{3}{4}\right) =$$

$$\bigcirc (B) = \frac{-1}{8}$$

$$(D)$$
  $\frac{1}{8}$ 

$$(\Lambda) \quad \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\underbrace{\text{(B)}}_{5\sqrt{2}}$$

(C) 
$$\frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

(D) 
$$\frac{7}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

9) 
$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -a & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ di } a - \underline{\qquad \qquad }$$

$$1(-20+10)-2(4+5)+3(20+54)=0$$

$$-20+10-18+60+150=6$$

$$130+52=0$$

$$130=-57$$

$$0=-4$$

$$(\Lambda) (x+y+z)^2$$

(C) 
$$x + y + z$$

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= 1 (+2 -3)

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11) 
$$\vec{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x & 10 \\ 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\vec{A} = 25 \vec{A} = \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}$ 

$$(A) -3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5x & 10 \\ 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \text{ with } |A| = 25 \text{ rel} x =$$

B) 
$$\frac{13}{7}$$
  $\begin{vmatrix} 82 & 10 \\ 8 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 25$   
 $\begin{vmatrix} 32 & -90 \\ 352 & -90 \end{vmatrix} = 25$ 

$$D) = \frac{13}{7} = \frac{35\alpha}{2} = 105$$

12) 
$$\vec{A} A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\vec{A} = kA$ .  $\vec{A} = k$ 

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$
 (A) 19

$$= -4-15$$

$$= -19$$

$$= -19$$

$$= -19$$

$$= -3$$

$$= 19$$

$$= -3$$

$$= 19$$

$$= -3$$

$$= 19$$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{19}$$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{19}$$

$$=\frac{1}{19}$$

$$=\frac{1}{19}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1}=\frac{1}{19}A$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(a^{3\log x}\right) = \frac{d}{dz}\left(a^{\log x}\right) = \frac{d}{dz}(x^{3}) = 3x^{3}$$

$$\vdots k = \frac{1}{19}$$

$$(A) -\frac{2}{r^3}$$

(C) 
$$-\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{3}$$

$$(B) = \frac{x}{x}$$

$$3x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} ax+b & 1 \le x < 5 \end{cases}$$

14) or 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 7x - 5 & 5 \le x < 10 \end{cases}$$

now faith 
$$x = 10$$
 and  $x = 10$ 

સતત હોય તો 
$$(a, b) = \frac{\lambda \rightarrow i\delta}{\lambda}$$

cei fai 
$$x = 5$$
 anomainnes

: (im fai = 1 im fai)

 $2 \rightarrow 5$ 

$$\implies \lim_{\lambda \to 10^+} f(\lambda) = \lim_{\lambda \to 10^+} f(\lambda)$$

3 a + 10b = 65 1MG8 (01)

15) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^2 x^3 - \cos^2 x^3) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ -(\cos^2 x^3 - \sin^2 x^3) \right] \approx \sin^2 x^3 + \sin^2 x^3 = \frac{d}{dx} \left( -(\cos^2 x^3) \right)$$

 $= \frac{d}{dx} \left( -(c_1 a x^3) \right)$ (B)  $-6x^2 \sin 2x^3 = -(-\sin ax^3) (6x^2)$ 

$$(A)$$
  $-\cos 2x^3$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (A) & -\cos 2x^3 \\ \hline (C) & 6x^2 \sin 2x^3 \end{array}$$

16) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2+3\tan x}{3-2\tan x}\right)\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{3}+\tan x\right)\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{3}+\tan x\right)\right)$$

(B) **4**2

= d (tun'z +x)

(C) 
$$-1$$

(D) D

$$T = \int \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = - + C.$$

(A)  $tan^{-1}x$ 

(B) 
$$\frac{x^3}{3} + \tan^{-1} x$$

(C)  $\log(x^2 + 1)$ 

(D) 
$$\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right|$$

$$= \int (x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + y}) dx$$

$$= \frac{2c^3}{3} + \tan^3 x + c$$

18) 
$$\int \frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin x}} + C. \implies I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int (\sin x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cos x dx = \int (\sin x)^{-\frac{3}{$$

 $(B) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} = \frac{(\sin x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$ 

(C) 
$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin x}}$$

(D)  $2\sqrt{\sin x}$ 

 $= \frac{-2}{\sqrt{sinx}} + c$ 

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(15) (1)

$$\int_{1}^{19} \int_{1}^{19} \frac{e^{xx_{1}} + xe^{x}}{e^{xx_{2}} + xe} dx = \frac{1}{1} + C.$$

- (B)  $e \log |e^x + x^c|$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{a}\log|e^{x}+x^{2}|$ 
  - (D)  $\frac{1}{e} \log |e^{x-1} + x^{e-1}|$

20) of 
$$\int \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + f(x) + C$$

- (C)  $-\frac{2}{r^2+1}$

$$21) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x \sin 3x} dx = \underline{\qquad} + C.$$

- $(A) \quad \log|\sin 3x| \log|\sin 5x|$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{3}\log|\sin 3x| + \frac{1}{5}\log|\sin 5x| = \int \frac{\sin(35x-3x)}{\sin(35x-3x)} dx$
- $3\log|\sin 3x| 5\log|\sin 5x|$

19) 
$$\int \frac{e^{xx} + x^{e^{-1}}}{e^{x} + x^{e}} dx = - + C$$
 =  $\int \frac{e + e^{-x}}{e^{x} + x^{e}} dx$   
(A)  $\log |e^{x} + x^{e}|$  =  $\frac{1}{e} \log |e^{x} + x^{e}|$  =  $\frac{1}{e} \log |e^{x} + x^{e}| + C$ 

20) 
$$i \int \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + f(x) + C$$
 
$$i \int f(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$
 
$$i \int \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$
 
$$i \int \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2} dx$$
 
$$i \int \frac$$

(D) 
$$\frac{1}{x^2+1} = \int \left(\frac{2x^2+1}{x^2+1}\right)^2 dx$$
  
=  $\int \frac{1}{2x^2+1} dx - \int (2x^2+1)^{-2} (2x) dx$ 

$$= tu \bar{n} a - (-1) + c$$

$$f = \frac{\int mex}{\int sinsa \int mas} = \frac{1}{2c+1} + c$$

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2c+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\log|\sin 3x| - \frac{1}{5}\log|\sin 5x| = \sqrt{\frac{Jinsa\cdot(\omega)3x - (\omega)5x}{Sinsa\cdot Jingx}}$$

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22) સંભાવના વિતરણ 
$$P(x) = Cx^2, x = 0,1,2.3,4$$
 દ્વારા વ્યાખ્યાયિત છે. તો  $C = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\frac{1}{30} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1$$

201 P(0)+P(1)+P(2)+P(3)+P(4)=1

(C) 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$

(A)  $\frac{1}{10}$ 

$$\frac{1}{5} \quad 5. \quad C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(A) \frac{3}{8}$$

$$e^{i} P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(ANB)$$

$$e^{i} P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

(C) 
$$\frac{5}{8}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{3}{8}$$

24) જો 
$$A$$
 અને  $B$  એવી ઘટનાઓ હોય જ્યાં  $A \subset B$  અને  $P(A) \neq 0$  તો  $P(B/A)$ 

Cire

(B) 1 der 
$$\rho(B/A) = \frac{\rho(A\cap B)}{\rho(A)} = \frac{\rho(A)}{\rho(A)} = 1$$

(C) 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

25) 
$$z = 30x - 30y + 1800$$
 હેતુલક્ષી વિઘેય છે. સીમિત શક્ય ઉકલના પ્રદેશના શિરોબિંદુઓ (15, 0), (15, 15), (10, 20), (0, 20) અને (0, 15) છે.  $z$  ની ન્યૂનત્તમ ર્કિંમત કયા બિંદુએ પ્રાપ્ત થાય ?

Z=302-307+180

2011 oyann Ann (0,20) (c) §20 nu

રફ કાર્ય

a=2 An

\ J=8+7=1J

(, 2h + los E (2,15)

**26**) વક  $y = x^3 + 7$  પર એવું બિંદુ શોધો જ્યાં આગળ y નો સમયને સાપેક્ષ બદલવાનો દર એ x ના સમયને સાપેક્ષ બદલ $\phi$ ાના દર કરતાં 12 ગણો હોય 20 dy = 12 dx અને શૂન્યેત્તર હોય.

- (A) (-2, 15)
- (C) (15, 2)

- (2, 15) ¿ y=x3+7

  - \ :. બીગુળિ **દ**  $112 \frac{dx}{dx} = 3x^2 \frac{dx}{dx}$ (-2,7)8

27)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}$  ri સ્થાનીય ન્યૂનત્તમ મૂલ્ય  $\frac{8}{2} \cdot x \neq 0$ 

ॐ कार्ज र् 20 मुश्लीनामा ट्यास्ता हो

-. (तो ट्यक्तन) क्रस्थापानु लिझ्तम मूह्य \_\_\_\_\_\_ ह.

 $28) \tan 4\pi \frac{1}{3} \tan 2 \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \Delta x = 2 - 2 \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\pi}{90} = \frac{\pi}{1 + \frac{\pi}{90}}$ (B)  $1 + \frac{\pi}{90} = \frac{\pi}{1 + \frac{\pi}{90}}$ 

- $\frac{\pi}{45} = \frac{\text{func} \Rightarrow f'(a) = \text{Sec}_{\Delta}}{\text{func}}$   $\Rightarrow f'(a_0) = \text{Sec}_{\Delta}$  = 2(D)  $1 + \frac{\pi}{45}$

200 f(20) = tant =

(:57 >0 200 log 570)

 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$ 

=1+2(-10)=1-10

- 29)  $F(x) = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$  એ  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  માટે \_\_\_\_\_ વિદેશ છે.
  - (A) qui  $F(\alpha) = (\frac{1}{5})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{5^{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{5^{\alpha}} = 5^{-\alpha}$
  - (B) uzi : f(x) = 5 -loj 5 (-1)
    - (C) which  $-F'(2) = -5^2/075 < 0$
    - (D) અચળ ; f(x) કાટતું વિદેવ &

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30) 
$$\int \log x(\log x + 2)dx = + c$$
.  
(A)  $x^2((\log x))^2$   $\int \cos \alpha x + c$ .  
(B)  $x((\log x))^2$   $\int \cos \alpha x + c$ .

(D) 
$$\frac{(\log x)^2}{x} = \int e^t (f^2 + 2t) dt$$
  
=  $e^t f^2 + c$   
=  $2c(\log x)^2 + c$ 

31) 
$$\int e^{x} \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x^2}\right)^2 dx = \underline{\qquad} + C.$$

(A) 
$$\frac{e^x}{1+x^2}$$
  $= \int e^x \left(\frac{1-2x^2+a^2}{(1+x^2)^2}\right) dx$ 

(B) 
$$\frac{e^{x}}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} = \frac{+C}{1+x^{2}} + \frac{+C}{1+x^{2}}$$

$$\frac{e^{x}}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} = \int e^{2x} \left(\frac{1-2x^{2}+\alpha^{2}}{(1+x^{2})^{2}}\right) dx$$

$$\frac{e^{x}}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} + \frac{-\alpha x}{(1+\alpha^{2})^{2}} dx$$

(C) 
$$e^{x}(1-x)^{2} = \int e^{2x} \left( \frac{1}{(1+x^{2})} - \frac{2x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} \right) dx$$

(D) 
$$\frac{e^x}{1-x^2} = \frac{4}{5}e^{2x} \frac{1}{1+a^2} + C = \frac{e^{2x}}{1+a^2} + C$$

$$32)T = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \frac{1}{$$

$$\frac{32\pi \sin^{2}x + \cos^{2}x}{\sin^{4}x + \cos^{2}x} dx you leading (3) \pi = I = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{4}(I - x)}{\sin^{4}(I - x) + \cos^{4}(I - x)} dx$$

$$(C) \quad | \quad (C) \quad (C) \quad | \quad (C) \quad (C$$

$$\int \frac{\pi}{2} I = 2 \int \frac{\cos^4 \pi}{2} d\pi = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} I = 2 \int \frac{\text{Cas}^{4}_{21}}{\text{Cas}^{4}_{21} + J_{11} J_{12}} dz = 0$$

$$33)T = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(C)$$
 log 4

$$= 2 \int \log^2 1 + i \int_{0}^{3}$$

(D) 
$$\frac{1}{2}\log 2 = \chi \left[\log 4 - \log 2\right]$$

$$\sqrt{34}$$
 of  $\int_{0}^{x} (3x^{2} + 2x + 1) dx = 36$  of  $K = \frac{1}{4}$ 

(D) 2

(B)

(D)

$$(A)$$
 3

$$(C) 1$$

$$(B) 2$$

$$(3x^{2}+2x+1)dx = 3($$

$$(B)^{2}(3x^{2}+2x+1)dx =$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{7 + x^6 \sin^7 x} \, dx =$$

**36)** વક 
$$y = \cos^2 x$$
 તથા  $x = 0$  અને  $x = \pi$  વડે આવૃત્ત પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ

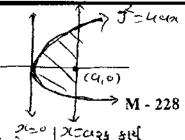
(C) 
$$2\pi$$

(D)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

only  $T = \int_{0}^{\pi} (0)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1+(0)x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[2\right]_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \left[Smx\right]_{0}^{\pi}$ 

(B) 
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
  $z=0$   $x=\overline{z}$   $=\pi$ 

which well shows  $\theta$   $\Rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow$ 



37) પરવલય  $y^2 = 4ax$  અને તેનાં નાભિલંબ વડે આવૃત્ત પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ  $\frac{2c_2}{c_1}$ 

ornight ween dising given A = 2/II

(A)  $\frac{10}{3}a^2$ 

(B)  $\frac{16}{3}a^2$   $= \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}a^2)$   $= \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}a^2)$   $= \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}a^2)$   $= \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}a^2)$   $= \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}a^2)$   $= \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}a^2)$ 

(C)  $\frac{8}{3}a^2$ 

- = 4 0 = 4 08

38) વક  $y = \sin x$  તથા x = 0 અને  $x = 2\pi$  વડે આવૃત પ્રદેશનું ક્ષેત્રફળ

anight used stoth them A= 17/+ 17  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_{n} = \sum_{n$ 

(A) 3

(C)

- neur  $T_2 = \int_{\Pi} \int r r n da = \left[-\left(\omega J_{\alpha}\right)^{2\pi} + \left(\omega J_{\alpha}\right)^{\pi} + \left(\omega J_{\alpha}\right)^{\pi}\right] = -1 1 = -2$ = - (0)17+(0)0=1+1=2

39) Paser समीडरण  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}} - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}} - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{$ 

(B) 2  $\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right)^3$ 

(C) 4

- : 21M of यरीमाध 3 8

દ્વિતીય કક્ષાના વિકલસર્મીકરણના વ્યાપક ઉકેલમાં આવેંા સ્વૈર અચળોની

સુંખ્યા

21M326/ of 82M 3911 214

(A) = 0

**(B)** 1

count Offini Azri eine

(D) 3

2nan liy

MG8 (01)

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(P.T.O.)

42) 
$$y' = 4x$$
 પરના બિંદુ (1, 2) આગળના ચુવસપાર્શકની લેખાઇ

$$327.\frac{d7}{dx} = h \Rightarrow \frac{d7}{dx} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$327.\frac{d7}{dx} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$327.\frac{d7}{dx} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$2n\Omega\left(\alpha_{0},\gamma_{0}\right) = (1,2) \quad d\alpha \quad \gamma^{2} = 4\alpha \longrightarrow 2\gamma \quad d\gamma = \lambda \implies d\gamma = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$(A) \quad -2 \qquad (B) \quad 2 \qquad \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d\gamma \\ d\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$(C) \quad 1 \qquad (C) \quad 1 \qquad (D) \qquad \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d\gamma \\ d\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$(C) \quad 1 \qquad (D) \quad \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d\gamma \\ d\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$(C) \quad 1 \qquad (D) \quad \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d\gamma \\ d\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$(C) \quad 1 \qquad \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d\gamma \\ d\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$(C) \quad 1 \qquad \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d\gamma \\ d\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

(A) 
$$(1, -2, 2)$$

$$(3, -2, 2)$$

(C) 
$$(2,-4,4)$$
  $2h_{\text{E2}1} = 1 - \frac{6}{1571} \cdot 5 = -\frac{6}{3}(1,-2,2) = (-2,4,-4)$ 
(D)  $(-6,12,-12)$ 

44) 
$$\vec{n} = (2,-3)$$
;  $\vec{y} = (a,6)$   $\vec{n} = (a,6)$ 

(B) 
$$-4 = \frac{3}{6}$$
  
(D)  $-3 = \frac{3}{6}$   
(a)  $-4 = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

(D) 
$$-3 - \frac{2}{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

**IMG8** (01)

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45) 
$$|\vec{x}| = 1, |\vec{y}| = 2, |\vec{z}| = 5 \text{ and } \vec{x} + \vec{y} + \vec{z} = \vec{0}, \text{ all } \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + \vec{y} \cdot \vec{z} + \vec{z} \cdot \vec{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(C) 
$$-\frac{15}{2}$$

$$| \frac{1}{2} = 0, \text{ (i)}$$

$$| \frac{1}{2} = 0, \text$$

$$2 \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}\hat{j} - \hat{k} + 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$2 \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}\hat{j} - \hat{k}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 + 2 + 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

(A) 
$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

(C) 
$$2,2\sqrt{2},-2$$

equ.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
& 2 \\
\hline
& 2$$

(D) 
$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2}$$
 (e)  $\beta = \frac{2}{|\vec{x}|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (f)  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2}$  (o)  $\gamma = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{|\vec{x}|} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

47) જેની ધારો 
$$\overrightarrow{OA} = (3,-1,1), \overrightarrow{OB} = (-1,1,-1), \overrightarrow{OC} = (2,1,1)$$
 હોય તેવા સમાંતર ફલકનું ઘનફળ \_\_\_\_\_ છે. તેવા સમાંતર ફલકનું ઘનફળ \_\_\_\_\_ છે.

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

48) રેખા 
$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-3}{6} = \frac{z+1}{2}$$
 અને  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-11} = \frac{z-3}{10}$  વચ્ચેના

(A) 
$$\cos^{-1} \frac{8}{21}$$

(C) 
$$\cos^{-1}\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{11}{10} = \frac{10}{10}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{11}{10} = \frac{10}{10}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{11}{10} = \frac{10}{10}$$

(B) 
$$\sin^{-1}\frac{8}{21}$$
  $\lim_{n \to \infty} 1 = \sqrt{\frac{9+36+4}{121+100}} = 15$ 

(D) 
$$\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{8}{21}\right)$$
:  $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{8}{21}\right)$ :  $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{8}{21$ 

;/IC8 (01)

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રફ કાર્ય

49) A(4, 1, -3) અને B(2, -5, 7) છે તો AB ના લંબદ્ધિભાજક સમતલનું સમીકરણ \_\_\_\_\_થાય. ટાઠી ટ્યાંગામાં આવેલ

(A) 
$$x+3y-5z+13=0$$

(B) 
$$x+3y+5z-13=0$$

(C) 
$$3x-2y+2z+13=0$$

(D) 
$$x-3y+5z-13=0$$

**50**) સમતલ 
$$12x-4y+3z=104$$
 \_થાય.

- (A) 10
- (C) 5

1201-45+32-104=0 of

(35) mlusgal Giordin2  $P = \frac{1}{12(0)-4(0)+3(0)-104}$   $\sqrt{144+16+9}$ 

:.21nnhg 2n \(\frac{7}{7}\)\(\frac{7}{2}\)\(\frac{2}{7}\)\(\frac{2}\)\(\frac{2}\)\(\frac{2}\)\(\frac{2}\)\(\frac{2}\)\(\frac{2}\)\(\frac{2}\

.. x+3y-52=-13

(B) 8

(D) 104