Time : 1 Hour $/$
सूચનાओ :

2) પ્રશ્નોની ょમ संख्या 1 थी 50 છे અને हરેક ไ पनो गुझ 1 છે.


આપેલા છે. તે પ્રશ્રનો જે જ્વાબ સાચો હોય

- ધટ્己 કરવાનું રહેશે.

5) રફ કાર્ય હેતુ સ્સ ટેસ્ટ ખુકલેટમાં ચ્ચેલી ब્ય્યા ૫૨ ક૨વાનું રહેશે.
 ชગામાં ¡ખવાનું રહશે.


6) or $a * b=\frac{a b}{3}: a, b \in \mathrm{Q}$, तो (2*(b) $)^{-1}=$

> (A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (C) $\frac{4}{3}$
(13

(A) $16^{2}$
(C) $4^{i}$

## 14 (1)



3) विधिय $f: N \rightarrow Z, f(n)=-n^{2}$ $\qquad$
(A) थेક-玉ोક नथी पंतु व્યાપ્ત B.



(1) की विद्धिय $f: R \rightarrow R, f(x)=\frac{3 x-1}{2}$, तो $f^{\prime}(x)=$
(A) $\frac{2 x-1}{3}$
(B) $2 x+1$
((C)) $\frac{2 x+1}{3}$
——... घाख्यो $\frac{3 \cdot x-1}{2}=1$

$$
3 x-1=27
$$

$$
\therefore 3 x=x y+1
$$

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

$$
-x-\frac{2 y+1}{5}
$$

414

 5) $\cos \left(\cos \frac{11 \pi}{6}\right)=$
(A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
(B) $-\frac{\pi}{6}$
(C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
(D) $\frac{5 \pi}{6}$
6) $\tan ^{-2} 2+\cot ^{-1} \frac{1}{3}=$
$\tan ^{-1} 2+6$
(A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(B) $-\frac{\pi}{4}$
(C) $-\frac{3 \pi}{4}$
((D) $\frac{3 \pi}{4}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\cos ^{-1}\left[\cos \left(2 \pi-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] \\
& =\cos ^{-1}\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad(\because \cos (2 \pi-\theta) \\
& \left.=\frac{\pi}{6} \quad=\cos \theta\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

${ }^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$
$=\vec{\pi}+\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{2.3}{1-2.3}\right)$
$=\pi+\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{S}{-S}\right)$
$=\pi+\tan ^{-1}(-1)$
$=\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sin ^{-1} \frac{3}{4}=0 \sin \sin \theta=\frac{3}{4} \\
& \therefore \sec \left(2 \sin ^{-1} \frac{3}{4}\right)=\sec 2 \theta=\frac{1}{\cos 2 \theta}=\frac{1}{1-2 \sin ^{2} \theta}=\frac{1}{1-2\left(\frac{9}{16}\right)}=\frac{8}{8-9}=-8
\end{aligned}
$$

7) $\sec \left(2 \sin 1 \frac{3}{4}\right)=$ $\qquad$
(A) 8
(B) $\frac{-1}{8}$
(C) -8
(D) $-\frac{1}{8}$
8) oin $\tan ^{-1} 7=\cos ^{\prime} y$ cil $-y=$
(A) $\frac{1}{4 \sqrt{3}}$
(iB) $\frac{1}{5 \sqrt{2}}$
(C) $\frac{7}{5 \sqrt{2}}$
(D) $\frac{7}{4 \sqrt{3}}$
9) $a_{\mathrm{d}}\left|\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -a & -1 \\ 5 & 10 & 2\end{array}\right|=0$ तो $a-$
(A) -4
(C) -2
(B) 2
(D) 4

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \tan ^{-1} 7=\cos ^{-1} y \\
& \therefore \cos ^{-1} y=\cos ^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}}
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{50}}=\frac{1}{5 \sqrt{2}}
$$

$$
\therefore 1(-2 a+10)-2(4+5)+3(20+5 c)=0
$$

$$
\therefore-24+10-18+60+154=0
$$

$$
13 c e+5 \alpha=0
$$

$$
13 a=-52
$$

$$
a=-4
$$

10) $\left|\begin{array}{lll}x & 2 & y+z-3 \\ y & 2 & z+x-3 \\ z & 2 & x+y-3\end{array}\right|=$
$\left|\begin{array}{ll}x & 2 \\ y & 2 \\ z & 2\end{array}\right|$
(A) $(x+y+z)^{2}$
(B) $x y z$
(C) $x+y+z$
(D) 0
$x+y+z-3$
$x+y+z-3$
$x+y+z-3$$|\left(\&_{13}(1)\right)$
$=2(x+y+z-3)\left|\begin{array}{lll}x & 1 & 1 \\ y & 1 & 1 \\ z & 1 & 1\end{array}\right| \begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ & \left(\frac{1}{3(x+y+2-3}\right.\end{aligned}$

$$
=2(x+x+2-3)(0)\left(\because\left(c_{2}=c_{3}\right)\right.
$$

$$
=0
$$



$$
\text { (A) }-3
$$

(C) 3
B) $\frac{13}{7} \quad \therefore\left|\begin{array}{cc}5 x & 10 \\ 8 & 7\end{array}\right|=25$
$\therefore 35 x-560=25$
$13 \quad \therefore 35 x=105$
12) भे่ $\mathrm{A}=\left[\begin{array}{cc}2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2\end{array}\right]$ माटे $\mathrm{A}^{-i}=k \mathrm{~A}$. तो ${ }_{\mathrm{A}}=$
$\therefore|A|=\left|\begin{array}{cc}2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2\end{array}\right|$
(A) 19

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =-4-15 \\
& =-19
\end{aligned}
$$

कजे cidj $A=\left[\begin{array}{l}-2 \\ -5\end{array}\right.$
(IC) $\frac{1}{19}$
13) $\frac{d}{d x}\left(a^{3 \operatorname{los} x}\right)=\frac{d}{d x}\left(a^{\log x^{x}}\right)=\frac{d}{d x}\left(x^{3}\right)=3 x^{2}$
(A) $-\frac{2}{x^{3}}$
(3) $-\frac{3}{x}$
(C) $-\frac{3}{-4}$

$$
\text { 14) on } f(x)= \begin{cases}a x+b & 1 \leq x<5 \\ 7 x-5 & 5 \leq x<10 \\ b x+3 a & x \geq 10\end{cases}
$$



$$
\text { સતત હોય તો }(a, b)=
$$

(A) $(5,10)$
(C) $(10,5)$
$(5,5) \therefore \lim _{x \rightarrow 10^{-}}(7 x-5 t)=\lim _{x \rightarrow 10+}(6)$
$(0,0) \quad \therefore 3 a+10 b=65$ ( -6
$\mathrm{c}-52 \mathrm{~m}$ वri मूत
$5(s)+b=30$
$b=5 \Rightarrow(a, b)=(5,5)$
15) $\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{d x}\left(\sin ^{2} x^{3}-\cos \right. \\ & \text { (A) }-\cos 2 x^{3}\end{aligned}$
(C) $6 x^{2} \sin 2 x^{3}$
(B)
(D)
16) $\frac{d}{d x}\left(\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{2+3 \tan x}{3-2 \tan x}\right)\right)=\frac{d}{d x}\left[\tan \left(\left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}+\tan x}{1-\frac{2}{3} \tan x}\right)\right]=\frac{d}{d x}\left[\tan ^{-1} \frac{2}{3}+\tan ^{-1}(\tan x)\right]\right.$
(A) 1
(C) -1
(B)

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

(D)

$$
=0+1
$$

$$
=1
$$

17) $\int \frac{x^{4}+x^{2}+1}{x^{2}+1} d x=$ $\qquad$ +C .
(A) $\tan ^{-1} x$
(B) $\frac{x^{3}}{3}+\tan ^{-1} x$
(C) $\log \left(x^{2}+1\right)$
(D) $\frac{x^{3}}{3}+\frac{1}{2} \log \left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right|$
18) $=\int \frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} d x=-C . \Rightarrow I$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (A) }-\frac{2}{\sqrt{\sin x}} & \text { (B) }\end{array}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\sin x}}$

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5
(D)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Rightarrow I=\int \frac{x^{2}\left(x^{2}+1\right)+1}{x^{2}+1} d x \\
& =\int\left(x^{2}+\frac{1}{x^{2}+1}\right) d x \\
& =\frac{x^{3}}{3}+\tan \tan ^{-1} x+C
\end{aligned}
$$

19) $\int \frac{e^{x-1}+x^{x-1}}{e^{x}+x^{e}} d x=$
(A) $\log \left|e^{x}+x^{x}\right|$
(B) $e \log \left|e^{x}+x^{x}\right|$
(C) $\frac{1}{e} \log \left|e^{x}+x^{e}\right|$
(D) $\frac{1}{e} \log \left|e^{x-1}+x^{--1}\right|$
20) ond $\int \frac{(x-1)^{2}}{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{2}} d x=\tan ^{-1} x+f(x)+C$
(A) $\frac{1}{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{2}}$
(C) $-\frac{2}{x^{2}+1}$
21) $\int \frac{\sin 2 x}{\sin 5 x \sin 3 x} d x=-\quad+C$.
(A) $\log |\sin 3 x|-\log |\sin 5 x|$
(B) $\frac{1}{3} \log |\sin 3 x|+\frac{1}{5} \log |\sin 5 x|$
(C) $\frac{1}{3} \log |\sin 3 x|-\frac{1}{5} \log |\sin 5 x|$
(D) $3 \log |\sin 3 x|-5 \log |\sin 5 x|$

22）સંભાવનના વિતરણ $\mathrm{P}(x)=\mathrm{C} x^{2}, x=0,1,2.3,4$ तो $C=$ $\qquad$ －．
（A）$\frac{1}{10}$
（B）
（C）$\frac{1}{3}$
（D）

23）$A$ अनે $B$ निरપेक्ष ધટનાચો છે．ơ่ $P(A \cup B)=0.5, P(A)=0.2$ तो $P(B)=$ $\qquad$ ． $A$ काने $B$ लिखेत हरणना हो $\therefore P(A \cap B)=P(A) \cdot P(B)$
（A）$\frac{3}{8}$
（B）
$\frac{3}{8}$

（C）$\frac{5}{8}$
（D）
人ci $P(A \cup B)=P(A)+P(B)-P(A A B)$
$\therefore P(A \cup B)=P(A)+P(B)-P(A) \cdot P(B)$
$\therefore 0.5=0.2+P(B)-0.2 \beta(B)$
$\therefore P(A \cup B)=P(A)+P(B)-P(A) \cdot P(B)$
$\therefore 0.5=0.2+P(B)-0.2 \beta(B)$
－
 $=$ $\qquad$
（A） 0
，$A \subset B \Rightarrow$
$=0-8 P(B)$
$=\frac{3}{8}$
24）बો A झને B समी घटनाओ હोय क्यां． $\mathrm{A} \subset \mathrm{B}$ अनो $(\mathrm{A}) \neq 0$ तो $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{A})$
（B） 1 sci $P(B / A)=\frac{\rho(A \cap B)}{P(A)}=\frac{\rho(A)}{P(A)}=1$

25）$z=30 x-30 y+1800$ હેતુલક્ષી વિધેય છે．સીમિત શક્ય ઉ઼લના પ્રદેશના शिरोजिंદुシओ $(15,0),(15,15),(10,20),(0,20)$ અને $(0,15)$ છે． $z$ ની ન્યૂનતતમ ધિમત કયા બિંદુુએ પ્રાપ્ત થાય ？
（A）$(0,20)$

| （B） | $10,20)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| （D） | $15,15)$ |

（C）$(15,0)$

| （B） | $10,20)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| （D） | $15,15)$ |

結 414 בci $p(0)+p(1)+p(2)+p(3)+p(4)=1$ $\therefore c(c)^{2}+c(1)^{2}+c(2)^{2}+c(3)^{2}+c(4)^{2}=1$
$=0+c+4 c+9 c+16 c=1$
$\therefore 30 C=1$
$\therefore C=\frac{1}{30}$
（C）$\frac{1}{2}$
（D）
2

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 બદલવાનો દર એ $x$ ના સમयને સાપેક્ષ બદલめાના દર કરતાં 12 ગણો હોય अनે શૂન્યેત્તર હોય.
(A) $(-2,15)$

$$
\operatorname{Ln} \text { eी } \frac{d y}{d t}=12 \frac{d x}{d t}
$$

(C) $(15,2)$
(1) $(2,15)$ icं $y=-x^{3}+7$

२₹ 514

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{r}
x=2 \sin \\
y=8+7=15 \\
=2 i+\sin (2,15)
\end{array}\right.
$$

(4) $(2,-15)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \therefore \frac{d y}{d t}=3 x^{2} \cdot \frac{d x}{d t} \\
& \therefore 12 \frac{d x}{d t}=3 x^{2} \frac{d x}{d t}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
x=-2 \text { (in) }
$$

$$
J=-1
$$

जng

$$
(-2,-1) \varepsilon
$$

27) $f(x)=\frac{x}{2}+\frac{2}{x}$ नुं સ્थानीय ન્યૂનતતમ મૂલ્ય
(A) 2
(C) 4
$\frac{x}{2}$ कn $\frac{2}{x}$ शेकलीना व्यस है
$\therefore$ oो cuznना सरaluig egjn मुष्य $=2$ गु
28) $\tan 44^{\circ}$ नु आसन्न मूल्य $\qquad$ छ.
ang $x=44^{\circ}, x_{0}=45^{\circ}=\frac{\pi}{4} ; \quad \Delta x=x_{0}-x_{0}$,
(A) $1-\frac{\pi}{90}$
(B)

$\therefore x^{2}=4 \Rightarrow x= \pm 2$
छ. $x \neq 0$
(-2,
(C) $1-\frac{\pi}{45}$
dc $f(x)=f\left(x_{0}\right)+f^{\prime}\left(x_{0}\right)\left(x-x_{0}\right)$

$$
=1+2\left(-\frac{\pi}{180}\right)=1-\frac{\pi}{90}
$$

29) $F(x)=\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{x}$ अ $x \in \mathrm{R}$ भाटे $\qquad$ विद्य छे.
(A) વघतु
(B) घटતું

$$
F(x)=\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)^{\dot{x}}=\frac{1}{s^{x}}=s^{-x}
$$

(C) असत大 $\therefore f^{\prime}(x)=-5^{-x} \log s_{e}<0$
(D) अચળ
$\therefore f(x)$ E12j Fugn
30) $\int \log x(\log x+2) d x=$
(A) $x^{2}(\log x)^{2}$

$$
\log x=+6
$$

(B)
(C)

$$
\therefore I=\int t(t+2) e^{t} d t
$$

(D) $\begin{aligned} \frac{(\log x)^{2}}{x} & =\int e^{t}\left(t^{2}+2 t\right) d t \\ & =e^{t} \cdot f^{2}+c \\ & =x(\log x)^{2}+c\end{aligned}$
31) $\int e^{x}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x^{2}}\right)^{2} d x=$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\int e^{t}\left(t^{2}+2 t\right) d t \\
& =e^{t} \cdot t^{2}+c \\
& =x(\log x)^{2}+c
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$ $+C$
(A) $\frac{e^{x}}{1+x^{2}}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \therefore I=\int e^{x}\left(\frac{1-22+x^{2}}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)^{2}}\right) d x \\
& =\int e^{x}\left(\frac{1+x^{2}}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)^{2}}+\frac{-\alpha x}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)^{2}}\right) d x
\end{aligned}
$$

(B) $\frac{e^{1}}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)^{2}}$

$$
x=e^{t}
$$

$$
\therefore d x=e^{t} d t
$$

(C) $e^{x}(1-x)^{2}=\int e^{x}\left(\frac{1}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)}-\frac{2 x}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)^{2}}\right) d x$
(D) $\frac{e^{x}}{1-x^{2}}=4 e^{x} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}+c$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { 32) }=\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin ^{4} x}{\sin ^{4} x+\cos ^{4} x} d x=  \tag{1}\\
& 2 \sin 4 x \\
& \text { (A) } \frac{\sin ^{4} x+\cos ^{4} x}{\sin ^{4}} d x \text { y } \cos \sin \varepsilon
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\frac{e^{x}}{1+x^{2}}+c \\
& \therefore I=2 \int_{0}^{\pi / 2} \frac{\sin ^{4} x}{\sin ^{4} x+\cos 4 x} d x
\end{aligned}
$$

(1) $\pi{ }^{\therefore} I=2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin ^{4}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{\sin 4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)+\cos ^{4}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right.} d x$
(1) $\frac{\pi}{2} I=2 \int \frac{\cos 4 x}{\cos 4+\sin 4 x} d x$ ख
(C) 1

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$$
\begin{align*}
& \alpha I=\alpha \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 4 x+\cos x}{\sin 4 x+\cos 4} d x \\
& \therefore I=\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d x=[x]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=\frac{\pi}{2}-0=\frac{\pi}{2}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=t^{2} \text { fin } \\
& d x=2 t d t \\
& \text { naloniz̀ }^{2} \rightarrow 1 \text { nuì } t \rightarrow 1
\end{aligned}
$$

gर्यों $x \rightarrow q$ परे $t \rightarrow 3$
33) $I=\int_{1}^{9} \frac{d x}{\sqrt{x+x}}=$
(A) $\log 9$
(C) $\log 4$

$$
=2[\log 4-\log 2]
$$

$$
=2 \log \left(\frac{4}{4}\right)=2 \log 2 .
$$

$$
=\log _{2} 2
$$

(A) 3

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \int_{1}^{k}\left(3 x^{2}+2 x+1\right) d x=36 \\
& \therefore\left[\frac{3 x^{3}}{3}\right]_{1}^{k}+\left[\frac{2 x^{2}}{35}\right]_{1}^{k}+[x]_{-\pi}^{k}= \\
& \frac{\sqrt{7+x^{6}}}{\sin ^{2} x d x=}
\end{aligned}
$$

(A) 6
(B) 4
(D) $\frac{1}{2} \log 2=$
$\therefore I=\int_{1}^{3} \frac{2 t d t}{t+t^{2}}=2 \int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{1+t} d t$
(13) $\log ?$

$$
=2[\log \mid 1++1]_{1}^{3}
$$

$$
=\log 4
$$

(D) 2

$$
\begin{aligned}
& k^{3}-1+k^{2}-1+k-1=36 \\
& k^{3}+k^{2}+k-33=0 \\
& 2012
\end{aligned}
$$

(B) 7
(C) 0
(D) 2
$\sqrt{7+x^{6}}-\sin ^{7} x$ के $2 y x^{\prime}$ कि है है
36) વઝ $y=\cos ^{2} x$ तथા $x=0$ अને $x=\pi$ વડ આવૃત્ત પ્રદેशનું क्षेत्रझળ
$\qquad$ છे.
(A) $\pi$
(B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$


काषलை यसी
 $A=1 \pm 1$
(D) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
ani $I=\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos ^{2} x d x=\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1+\cos x}{2} d x$
(C) $2 \pi$

$\qquad$
 snui
(B) $\frac{16}{3} a^{I}=$

(A) $\frac{10}{3} a^{2}$
(C) $\frac{8}{3} a^{2}$


छे.
(A) $e^{a}$
(C) $e^{x}$

2n $P(x)=5$
cici zifcutht 2namu
(B) $e^{3 x}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =e^{\int \rho(x) d x} \\
& =e^{\int s d x} \\
& =e^{5 x}
\end{aligned}
$$

 2nरी $\left(x_{0,} y_{0}\right)=(1,2)$
(A) 2
(ci 2nuzu2itantinct (C) $=\left|\frac{y_{0}}{\left(\frac{d y}{d x}\right)_{(x)}}\right|=\left|\frac{2}{1}\right|=2$

 4.4 an $\bar{x}=(1,-2,2)^{2}$
(A) $(1,-2,2)$

$$
\therefore|x|=\sqrt{1+4+4}=3
$$

(B) $(-2, A,-4)$
(C) $(2,-4,4)$
(D) $(-6,12,-12)$
44) बतो $\bar{x}=(2,-3) ; \bar{y}=(a, 6)$ समरे घा4.
(A) 4
(C) 3
$\therefore \bar{x}$ 和 $\mathrm{c}_{2}$ \& $_{1}$ हिथाना 6 मानवाजा

$$
\text { समझश }=-\frac{6}{1 \bar{x}} \cdot \vec{x}=-\frac{6}{3}(1-2,2)=(-2,4,-4)
$$

ताहरोi होय तो $a=$ on $\bar{x} 2 \operatorname{in} \bar{y}$ से रूथ रांयn
(B) $-4 \frac{2}{a}=\frac{-3}{6}$
(D) $-3 \quad \therefore \frac{2}{c c}=-\frac{1}{2}$

$$
c i=-4
$$

45) 

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { भो }|\bar{x}|=1,|\bar{y}|=2,|\bar{z}|=5 \text { च्मने } \bar{x}+\bar{y}+\frac{1}{T}=\overline{0}, \text { तो } \\
& \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}+\bar{y} . \overline{1}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
M-22 i
$$

$$
\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}+\bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}+\bar{z} \cdot \bar{x}=
$$

(A) 15
(C) $-\frac{15}{2}$
(8) $\begin{aligned} & -15+ \\ & -15\end{aligned}$
$=|\vec{x}|^{2}+|\vec{j}| 1^{2}+|\overline{2}|^{2}+2 \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$
(ip) $-30 \quad+2 \vec{J} \cdot \overrightarrow{2}+\overrightarrow{2} \cdot \vec{x}=0$
46) $\hat{i}+\sqrt{2} \hat{j}-\hat{k}$ ની Eिક્કોસાઈન
an介 $\bar{x}=\hat{i}+\sqrt{2} \hat{i}-\hat{k} \Rightarrow|\bar{x}|=\sqrt{1+2+1}$ था.
$1+\sqrt{2} \hat{i}-k \Rightarrow|\bar{x}|=\sqrt{1+2+1}=$
(A) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},-\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $2,2 \sqrt{2},-2$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (i) } \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2} \\
& -\sqrt{1}+f+\operatorname{AN})
\end{aligned} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \cos \gamma=\frac{x_{3}}{|\bar{x}|}=\frac{-1}{2} \\
& \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},-\frac{1}{2}, ~ 214
\end{aligned}\right.
$$

47) णेની ધારો $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OA}}=(3,-1,1), \overrightarrow{\mathrm{OB}}=(-1,1,-\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OC}}=(2,1,1)$ હोય તેવા સમાંતર ફલકનું ધનફથથ $\qquad$

(A) 2
(C) 1
48) रेजा $\frac{x}{3}=\frac{y-3}{6}=\frac{z+1}{2}$ अने $\frac{x-1}{2}=\frac{y+1}{-11}=\frac{z-3}{10}$ वच्चेना =6+1-3=4 ખૂણાનું માપ $\qquad$ છे.
(A) $\cos ^{-1} \frac{8}{21}$
(C) $\cos ^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$
(B) $\sin ^{-1} \frac{8}{21} \quad \lim 1=\sqrt{9+36+4}=7 . \sqrt{4+121+10 c}=15$
ang $\bar{l}=(3,6,4), \bar{m}=(2,-11,10)$

$\therefore \theta=\cos ^{-1}\left(-\frac{8}{21}\right)$
${ }^{4} \mathrm{IGB}_{(01)}$

49） $\mathrm{A}(4,1,-3)$ अने $\mathrm{B}(2,-5,7)$ छे तो સમીકરણ $\qquad$ थाय．
（A）$x+3 y-5 z+13=0$
（B）$x+3 y+5 z-13=0$
（C） $3 x-2 y+2 z+13=0$
（D）$x-3 y+5 z-13=0$

50）સમતલ $12 x-4 y+3 z=104$ था4．
（A） 10
（C） 5
（D） 104

$$
12 x-4 y+32-104=09
$$

Goinforgan Giononit？

$$
\begin{aligned}
\rho & =\frac{|12(0)-4(0)+3(0)-104|}{\sqrt{144+16+9}} \\
& =\frac{104}{13} \\
& =8
\end{aligned}
$$

AB ना संभ［कमा6／5 अभवसनु २₹ $\ddagger 14$

2nd 21nnnगड 2nถीion

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \bar{n}=\overrightarrow{B A}=(4,1,-3)-(2,-5,7) \\
& \therefore \bar{n}=(2,6,-10) \text { थाप } \\
& \text { 2nの スかnnの } M=\left(\frac{4+2}{2}, \frac{1-5}{2}, \frac{-3+7}{2}\right) \\
& =(3,-2,2) \text { गian upil2 }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (B) } 8 \\
& \overline{r o n}=\overline{\cos } \bar{n}^{2} \\
& (x, y, 2) \cdot(2,+6,-1 c)=(3,-2,2)(2,+6,-1 c) \\
& \therefore 2 x+6 y-10 z=6+12-20 \\
& \therefore 2 x+6 y-102=-26 \\
& \therefore x+3 y-5 z=-13 \\
& \therefore x+3 y-5 z+13=0 \\
& \text { or ni- }
\end{aligned}
$$

