NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th

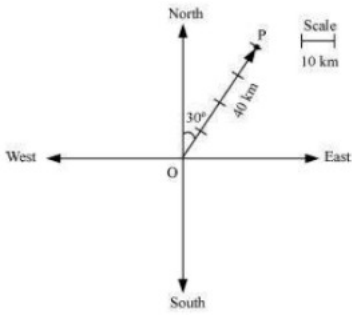


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Class : 12th
Subject : Maths
Chapter : 10
Chapter Name : Vector Algebra

Q1 Represent graphically a displacement of 40 km, 30° east of north.

Answer.



Here vector $\overrightarrow{OP}$ represent the displacement of 40 km, 30° East of north .

Page : 428 , Block Name : Exercise 10.1

Q2 Classify the following measures as scalars and vectors.
(i) 10kg (ii) 2 metres north-west (iii) 40°
(iv) 40 watt (*v*)10^{-19} coulomb (vi) $20 m/s^2$

Answer. (i) 10 kg is a scalar quantity because it involves only magnitude.
(ii) 2 meters north-west is a vector quantity as it involves both magnitude and direction.
(iii) 40° is a scalar quantity as it involves only magnitude.
(iv) 40 watts is a scalar quantity as it involves only magnitude.
(v) 10^{-19} coulomb is a scalar quantity as it involves only magnitude.
(vi) $20 m/s^2$ is a vector quantity as it involves magnitude as well as direction.

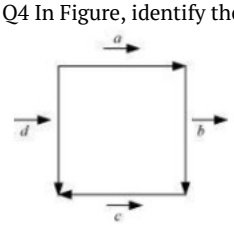
Page : 428 , Block Name : Exercise 10.1

Q3 Classify the following as scalar and vector quantities.
(i) time period
(ii) distance
(iii) force
(iv) velocity
(v) work done

Answer. (i) Time period is a scalar quantity as it involves only magnitude.
(ii) Distance is a scalar quantity as it involves only magnitude.
(iii) Force is a vector quantity as it involves both magnitude and direction.
(iv) Velocity is a vector quantity as it involves both magnitude as well as direction.
(v) Work done is a scalar quantity as it involves only magnitude.

Page : 428 , Block Name : Exercise 10.1

Q4 In Figure, identify the following vectors.



(i) Coinitial
(ii) Equal
(iii) Collinear but not equal

Answer. (i) Vectors a and $\vec{d}$ are coinitial because they have the same initial point.
(ii) vectors $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{d}$ are equal because they have the same magnitude and direction.
(iii) Vectors a and c are collinear but not equal. This is because although they are parallel, their directions are not the same.

Page : 428 , Block Name : Exercise 10.1

Q5 Answer the following as true or false.
(i) a and $-\vec{a}$ are collinear.
(ii) Two collinear vectors are always equal in magnitude.
(iii) Two vectors having same magnitude are collinear.
(iv) Two collinear vectors having the same magnitude are equal.

Answer. (i) True.
Vectors a and $-\vec{a}$ are parallel to the same line.
(ii) False.
Collinear vectors are those vectors that are parallel to the same line.
(iii) False.

Page : 428 , Block Name : Exercise 10.1

Q1 Compute the magnitude of the following vectors:
$a = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}; \quad \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}; \quad c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{k}$

Answer. The given vectors are:
$a = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}; \quad \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}; \quad c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{k}$

$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (1)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{3}$

$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-7)^2 + (-3)^2}$

$= \sqrt{4 + 49 + 9}$

$= \sqrt{62}$

$|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} = 1$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q2 Write two different vectors having same magnitude.

Answer.
Consider $\vec{a} = (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$ and $\vec{b} = (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$
It can be observed that $|a| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9} = \sqrt{14}$ and
$\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 9} = \sqrt{14}$

Hence, $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are two different vectors having the same magnitude. The vectors are different because they have different directions.

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q3 Write two different vectors having same direction.

Answer.
Consider $\vec{p} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ and $\vec{q} = (2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$
The direction cosines of $\vec{p}$ are given by,
$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},$ and $n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

The direction cosines of $\vec{q}$ are given by

$l = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2+2^2+2^2}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $m = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2+2^2+2^2}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

and $n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2+2^2+2^2}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

The direction cosines of p and q are the same. Hence, the two vectors have the same direction.

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q4 Find the values of x and y so that the vectors $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ and $x\hat{i} + y\hat{y}$ are equal.

Answer. The two vector $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ and $x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$ will be equal if their corresponding components are equal.
Hence, the required values of x and y are 2 and 3 respectively.

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q5 Find the scalar and vector components of the vector with initial point (2, 1) and terminal point(-5, 7).

Answer. The vector with the initial point p (2, 1) and terminal point Q (5, 7) can be given by,

$\vec{PQ} = (-5-2)\hat{i} + (7-1)\hat{j}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{PQ} = -7\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}$

Hence, the required scalar components are —7 and 6 while the vector components are $-7\hat{i}$ and $6\hat{j}$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q6 Find the sum of the vectors $a = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \dot{k}$, $b = -2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ and $c = \hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$

Answer. The given vector are $a = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $b = -2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ and $c = \hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$

$\therefore \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = (1-2+1)\hat{i} + (-2+4-6)\hat{j} + (1+5-7)\hat{k}$

$= 0 \cdot \hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 1 \cdot \hat{k}$

$= -4\hat{j} - \hat{k}$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q7 Find the unit vector in the direction of the vector $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

Answer.

The unit vector $\hat{a}$ in the direction of vector $a = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ is given by $\hat{a} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|a|}$

$|a| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1+1+4} = \sqrt{6}$

$\therefore \hat{a} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{\hat{i}+\hat{j}+2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\hat{j} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\dot{k}$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q8 Find the unit vector in the direction of vector $\vec{PQ}$, where p and Q are the points (1, 2, 3) and (4, S, 6), respectively.

Answer.

The given points are $P(1, 2, 3)$ and $Q(4, 5, 6)$.

$\therefore \vec{PQ} = (4-1)\hat{i} + (5-2)\hat{j} + (6-3)\hat{k} = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

$|\vec{PQ}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{9+9+9} = \sqrt{27} = 3\sqrt{3}$

Hence, the unit vector in the direction of PQ is

$\frac{\vec{PQ}}{|\vec{PQ}|} = \frac{3\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+3\hat{k}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{j} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\dot{k}$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q9

For given vectors, $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$, find the unit vector in the direction of the vector $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$

Answer.

The given vectors are $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$

$\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

$\vec{b} = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$

$\therefore \vec{a} + \vec{b} = (2-1)\hat{i} + (-1+1)\hat{j} + (2-1)\hat{k} = 1\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 1\hat{k} = \hat{i} + \hat{k}$

$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$

Hence, the unit vector in the direction of $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$) is

$\frac{(\vec{a}+\vec{b})}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|} = \frac{\hat{i}+\hat{k}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{k}$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q10 Find a vector in the direction of vector $5\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ which has magnitude 8 units.

Answer.

Let $\vec{a} = 5\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

$\therefore |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{5^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{25 + 1 + 4} = \sqrt{30}$

$\therefore \hat{a} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{5\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{30}}$

Hence, the vector in the direction of vector $5\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ which has magnitude 8 units is given by,

$8\hat{a} = 8\left(\frac{5\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{30}}\right) = \frac{40}{\sqrt{30}}\hat{i} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{30}}\hat{j} + \frac{16}{\sqrt{30}}\hat{k}$

$= 8\left(\frac{5\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}}{\sqrt{30}}\right)$

$= \frac{40}{\sqrt{30}}\vec{i} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{30}}\vec{j} + \frac{16}{\sqrt{30}}\vec{k}$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q11 Show that the vectors $2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ and $-4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$ are collinear.

Answer.

Let $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = -4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$

It is observed that $\vec{b} = -4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 8\hat{k} = -2(2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) = -2\vec{a}$

$\therefore \vec{b} = \lambda\vec{a}$

where,

$\lambda = -2$

Hence, the given vectors are collinear.

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q12 Find the direction cosines of the vector $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

Answer.

Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

$\therefore |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9} = \sqrt{14}$

Hence, the direction cosines of $\vec{a}$ are $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\right)$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q13 Find the direction cosines of the vector joining the points A (I, 2, -3) and B (-1 , -2 , -3) directed from A to B.

Answer.

The given points are $A(1, 2, -3)$ and $B(-1, -2, 1)$.

$\therefore \vec{AB} = (-1-1)\hat{i} + (-2-2)\hat{j} + \{1-(-3)\}\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} = -2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

$\therefore |\vec{AB}| = -\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-4)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4 + 16 + 16} = \sqrt{36} = 6$

Hence, the direction cosines of `a are $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\right)$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q14 Show that the vector $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ is equally inclined to the axes OX, OM, and OZ.

Answer.

Let $a = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

Then,

$|a| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$

Therefore, the dlrectlon coslnes of $\bar{a}$ are $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

Then we have $\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ Hence, the given vector is equally inclined to axes OX, OM, and OZ.

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q15 Find the position vector of a point R which divides the line joining two points P and Q $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $-\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ whose position vectors are respectively, in the ratio 2:1
(i) internally
(ii) externally

Answer. The position vector of point R dividing the line segment joining two points P and Q in the ratio m: n is given by:

1. Internally:

$\frac{m\bar{b} + n\bar{a}}{m+n}$

ii. Externally:

$\frac{m\bar{b} - n\bar{a}}{m-n}$

Position vectors of P and Q are given as:

$\vec{OP} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{OQ} = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

(i) The position vector Of point R Which divides the line joining two points p and Q internally in the ratio 2:1 is given by,

$\bar{OR} = \frac{2(-\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) + 1(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k})}{2+1} = \frac{(-2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) + (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k})}{3}$

$= \frac{-\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}\hat{i} + \frac{4}{3}\hat{j} + \frac{1}{3}\hat{k}$

(ii) The position vector of point R which divides the line joining two points P and Q externally in the ratio 2:1 is given by,

$\vec{OR} = \frac{2(-\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \dot{k}) - 1(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \dot{k})}{2-1} = (-2i + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) - (i + 2\hat{j} - \dot{k})$

$= -3i + 3\hat{k}$

Page : 440 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q16 Find the position vector of the midpoint of the vector joining the points P (2, 3, 4) and Q (4 , 1 , -2)

Answer. The position vector of mid-point R of the vector joining points P (2, 3, 4) and Q (4, 1, - 2) is given by,

$$\vec{OR} = \frac{(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) + (4\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k})}{2} = \frac{(2+4)\hat{i} + (3+1)\hat{j} + (4-2)\hat{k}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}}{2} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

Page : 441 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q17

Show that the points A, B and C with position vectors, $\bar{a} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$ $\bar{b} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\bar{c} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$, respectively form the vertices of a right angled triangle.

Answer. position vectors Of points A, B, and c are respectively given as:

$\bar{a} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\bar{c} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$

$\bar{a} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\bar{c} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$

$\therefore \vec{AB} = \bar{b} - \bar{a} = (2-3)\hat{i} + (-1+4)\hat{j} + (1+4)\hat{k} = -\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$

$\bar{BC} = \bar{c} - \bar{b} = (1-2)\hat{i} + (-3+1)\hat{j} + (-5-1)\hat{k} = -\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$

$\vec{CA} = \bar{a} - \bar{c} = (3-1)\hat{i} + (-4+3)\hat{j} + (-4+5)\hat{k} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$\therefore |\vec{AB}|^2 = (-1)^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 = 1 + 9 + 25 = 35$

$|BC|^2 = (-1)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-6)^2 = 1 + 4 + 36 = 41$

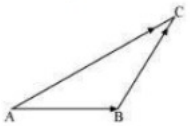
$|CA|^2 = 2^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2 = 4 + 1 + 1 = 6$

$\therefore |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{CA}|^2 = 36 + 6 = 41 = |\vec{BC}|^2$

Hence, *ABC* is a right-angled triangle.

Page : 441 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q18 In triangle ABC Which Of the following is not true:



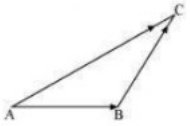
A. $\bar{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} = \bar{0}$

B. $\bar{AB} + \vec{BC} - \vec{AC} = \vec{0}$

C. $\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} - \vec{CA} = \vec{0}$

D. $\bar{AB} - \vec{CB} + \vec{CA} = \vec{0}$

Answer.



On applying the triangle law of addition in the given triangle, we have:

$\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AC}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} + BC = -CA$

$\Rightarrow \bar{AB} + \vec{BC} + \bar{CA} = \vec{0}$

$\therefore$ The equation given in alternative A is true.

$\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AC}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} - \vec{AC} = \vec{0}$

$\therefore$ The equation given in altermative B is true.

From equation (2), we have:

Now, consider the equation given in altemative C:

$\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} - \vec{CA} = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \bar{CA}$

$\vec{AC} = \vec{CA}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AC} = -\vec{AC}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AC} + \vec{AC} = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow 2\vec{AC} = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AC} = \vec{0}$, which is not true.

Hence, the equation given in altemative C is incorrect.
The correct answer is C.

Page : 441 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q19

If $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are two collinear vectors, then which of the following are incorrect:

A. $\vec{b} = \lambda\vec{a}$, for some scalar λ

B. $\vec{a} = \pm\vec{b}$

C. the respective components of $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are proportional

D. both the vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ have same direction, but different magnitudes

Answer.

If $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are two collinear vectors, then they are parallel.

Therefore, we have:

$\vec{b} = \lambda\vec{a}$ (For some scalar λ)

If $\lambda = \pm 1$, then $\vec{a} = \pm\vec{b}$

If $\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$, then

$\vec{b} = \lambda\vec{a}$.

$\Rightarrow b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k} = \lambda\left(a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}\right)$

$\Rightarrow b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k} = \left(\lambda a_1\right)\hat{i} + \left(\lambda a_2\right)\hat{j} + \left(\lambda a_3\right)\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow b_1 = \lambda a_1, b_2 = \lambda a_2, b_3 = \lambda a_3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{b_1}{a_1} = \frac{b_2}{a_2} = \frac{b_3}{a_3} = \lambda$

Thus, the respective components of $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are proportional.

Thus, the respective components of $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are proportional.

However, vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ can have different directions.

Hence, the statement given in **D** is incorrect.

The correct answer is **D**.

Page : 441 , Block Name : Exercise 10.2

Q1

Find the angle between two vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ with magnitudes $\sqrt{3}$ and 2, respectively having $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sqrt{6}$

Answer.

$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{3}$, $|\vec{b}| = 2$ and, $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sqrt{6}$

Now, we know that $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$

$\therefore \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{3} \times 2 \times \cos\theta$

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3} \times 2}$

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Hence , the angle between the given vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is $\frac{\pi}{4}$

Page : 447 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q2 Find the angle between the given vector $\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

Answer.

The qiven vectors are $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9} = \sqrt{14}$

$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{9 + 4 + 1} = \sqrt{14}$

Now, $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})(3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$
$= 3 + 4 + 3$
$= 10$

$$\begin{array}{l}{\text { Also, we know that } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}=|\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \cos \theta} \\ {\therefore 10=\sqrt{14} \sqrt{14} \cos \theta} \\ {\Rightarrow \cos \theta=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \\ {\Rightarrow \theta=\frac{\pi}{4}}\end{array}$$

Page : 447 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q3 Find the projection of the vector $\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ on the vector $\hat{i} + \hat{j}$

Answer.

Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$

Now, projection of vector $\vec{a}$ on $\vec{b}$ is given by

$\frac{1}{|\vec{b}|}(\vec{a}\vec{b}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1}}\{1.1 + (-1)(1)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 - 1) = 0$

Hence the projection of vector $\vec{a}$ on $\vec{b}$ is 0.

Page : 447 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q4 Find the projection of the vector $\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ on the vector $7\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$

Answer.

Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 7\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$

Now, projection of vector $\vec{a}$ on $\vec{b}$ is given by

Now, projection of vector $\vec{a}$on$\vec{b}$ is given by

$\frac{1}{|\vec{b}|}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7^2 + (-1)^2 + 8^2}}\{1(7) + 3(-1) + 7(8)\} = \frac{7 - 3 + 56}{\sqrt{49 + 1 + 64}} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{114}}$

Page : 447 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q5 Show that each of the given three vectors is a unit vector:
$\frac{1}{7}(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) \cdot \frac{1}{7}(3\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}), \frac{1}{7}(6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$. Also, show that they are mutually perpendicular to each other.

Answer.

Let $\vec{a} = \frac{1}{7}(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) = \frac{2}{7}\hat{i} + \frac{3}{7}\hat{j} + \frac{6}{7}\hat{k}$

$\vec{b} = \frac{1}{7}(3\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = \frac{3}{7}\hat{i} - \frac{6}{7}\hat{j} + \frac{2}{7}\hat{k}$

$\vec{c} = \frac{1}{7}(6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) = \frac{6}{7}\hat{i} + \frac{2}{7}\hat{j} - \frac{3}{7}\hat{k}$

$$|a| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{49} + \frac{9}{49} + \frac{36}{49}} = 1$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{6}{7}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{49} + \frac{36}{49} + \frac{9}{49}} = 1$$

$$|c| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{7}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{36}{49} + \frac{4}{49} + \frac{9}{49}} = 1$$

Thus, each of the given three vectors is a unit vector.

$$a \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{3}{7} + \frac{3}{7} \times \left(\frac{-6}{7}\right) + \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{6}{49} - \frac{18}{49} + \frac{12}{49} = 0$$

$$\vec{b} \cdot c = \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{6}{7} + \left(\frac{-6}{7}\right) \times \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{7} \times \left(\frac{-3}{7}\right) = \frac{18}{49} - \frac{12}{49} - \frac{6}{49} = 0$$

$$c \cdot a = \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{3}{7} + \left(\frac{-3}{7}\right) \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{12}{49} + \frac{6}{49} - \frac{18}{49} = 0$$

Hence, the given three vectors are mutually perpendicular to each other.

Page : 447 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q6 Find
$|a|$ and $|\vec{b}|$, if $(a + \vec{b}) \cdot (a - \vec{b}) = 8$ and $|a| = 8|\vec{b}|$

Answer.
$(a \cdot \vec{b}) \cdot (a - \vec{b}) = 8$

$\Rightarrow a \cdot a - a\vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot a - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} = 8$

$\Rightarrow |a|^2 - |\vec{b}|^2 = 8$

$\Rightarrow (8|\vec{b}|)^2 - |\vec{b}|^2 = 8$

$\Rightarrow 64|\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{b}|^2 = 8$

$\Rightarrow 63|\vec{b}|^2 = 8$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{b}|^2 = \frac{8}{63}$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{\frac{8}{63}}$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{b}| = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{7}}$

$|a| = 8|\vec{b}| = \frac{8 \times 2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{7}} = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{7}}$

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q7 Evaluate the product $(3a - 5\vec{b}) \cdot (2a + 7\vec{b})$

Answer.
$(3a - 5\vec{b}) \cdot (2a + 7\vec{b})$

$= 3a \cdot 2a + 3a \cdot 7\vec{b} - 5\vec{b} \cdot 2a - 5\vec{b} \cdot 7\vec{b}$

$= 6a \cdot a + 21a \cdot \vec{b} - 10a \cdot \vec{b} - 35\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$

$= 6|a|^2 + |1a \cdot \vec{b} - 35|\vec{b}|^2$

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q8 Find the magnitude of two vectors a and $\vec{b}$, having the same magnitude and such that the angle between them is 60° and their scalar product is $\frac{1}{2}$.

Answer.

Let θ be the angle between the vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$.

$|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}$, and $\theta = 60^\circ$.

We know that $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$

we know that $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} = |\vec{a}||\vec{a}|\cos 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = |\vec{a}|^2 \times \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|^2} = 1$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = 1$

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q9

Find $|\vec{x}|$, if for a unit vector $\vec{a}$, $(\vec{x} - \vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{x} + \vec{a}) = 12$

Answer.

$(\vec{x} - \vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{x} + \vec{a}) = 12$

$\Rightarrow \vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 12$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{x}|^2 - |\vec{a}|^2 = 12$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{x}|^2 - 1 = 12$ $[|\vec{a}| = 1$ as $\vec{a}$ is a unit vector]

$\Rightarrow |\vec{x}|^2 = 13$

$\therefore |\vec{x}| = \sqrt{13}$

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q10

If $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j}$ are such that $\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$ is perpendicular to $\vec{c}$, then find the value of λ .

Answer.

The given vectors are $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$, and $\vec{c} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j}$

Now,

$\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b} = (2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) + \lambda(-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = (2 - \lambda)\hat{i} + (2 + 2\lambda)\hat{j} + (3 + \lambda)\hat{k}$

If $(\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b})$ is perpendicular to $\vec{c}$, then

$(\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0$

$\Rightarrow [(2 - \lambda)\hat{i} + (2 + 2\lambda)\hat{j} + (3 + \lambda)\hat{k}] \cdot (3\hat{i} + \hat{j}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (2 - \lambda)3 + (2 + 2\lambda)1 + (3 + \lambda)0 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 6 - 3\lambda + 2 + 2\lambda = 0$

$\Rightarrow -\lambda + 8 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 8$

Hence, the required value of λ is 8 .

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q11 Show that $|\vec{a}|\vec{b} + |\vec{b}|\vec{a}$ is perpendicular to $_0|\vec{a}|\vec{b} - |\vec{b}|\vec{a}$, for any two non-zero vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$

Answer.

$(|\vec{a}|\vec{b} + |\vec{b}|\vec{a}) \cdot (|\vec{a}|\vec{b} - |\vec{b}|\vec{a})$

$= |\vec{a}|^2\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} - |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + |\vec{b}||\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - |\vec{b}|^2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}$

$= |\vec{a}|^2|\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{b}|^2|\vec{a}|^2$

$= 0$

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q12

If $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$ and $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$, then what can be concluded about the vector $\vec{b}$

Answer.

It is given that $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$ and $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

Now,

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}| = 0$

$\therefore \vec{a}$ is a zero vector.

Hence, vector $\vec{b}$ satisfying $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ can be any vector.

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q13

If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are unit vectors such that $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$, find the value of

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}$

Answer.

$(|\vec{a}|\vec{b} + |\vec{b}|\vec{a}) \cdot (|\vec{a}|\vec{b} - |\vec{b}|\vec{a})$

$= |\vec{a}|^2\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} - |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + |\vec{b}||\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - |\vec{b}\Big|^2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}$

$= |\vec{a}|^2|\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{b}|^2|\vec{a}|^2$

$= 0$

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q14

If either vector $\vec{a} = \vec{0}$ or $\vec{b} = \vec{0}$, then $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$. But the converse need not be true. Justify your answer with an example.

Answer.

Consider $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$

Then,

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2.3 + 4.3 + 3(-6) = 6 + 12 - 18 = 0$

we now observe that:

$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{29}$

$\therefore \vec{a} = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{54}$

$\therefore \vec{b} = \vec{3}$

Hence, the converse of the given statement need not be true.

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q15 If the vertices A, B, C of a triangle ABC are (1, 2, 3), (—1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 2), respectively, then find DABC. [ABC is the angle between the vectors $\vec{BA}$ and $\vec{BC}$]

Answer.

$\vec{BA} = \{1 - (-1)\}\hat{i} + (2 - 0)\hat{j} + (3 - 0)\hat{k} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

$\vec{BC} = \{0 - (-1)\}\hat{i} + (1 - 0)\hat{j} + (2 - 0)\hat{k} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

$\therefore \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = (2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) = 2 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 = 2 + 2 + 6 = 10$

Now, it is known that:

$\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = |BA||BC|\cos(\angle ABC)$

$\therefore 10 = \sqrt{17} \times \sqrt{6}\cos(\angle ABC)$

$\Rightarrow \cos(\angle ABC) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{17} \times \sqrt{6}}$

$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{102}}\right)$

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q16 Show that the points A (1, 2, 7), 3 (2, 6, 3) and C (3, 10, —1) are collinear.

Answer.

$|\vec{AB} = (2-1)\hat{i} + (6-2)\hat{j} + (3-7)\hat{k} = \hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$

$\therefore \vec{AC} = (3-2)\hat{i} + (10-6)\hat{j} + (-1-3)\hat{k} = \hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$

$\vec{AC} = (3-1)\hat{i} + (10-2)\hat{j} + (-1-3)\hat{k} = 2\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$

$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 16 + 16} = \sqrt{33}$

$|\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{4 + 16 + 16} = \sqrt{33}$

$\therefore |\vec{AC}| = |\vec{AB}| + |\vec{BC}|$

$\therefore |\vec{AC}| = |\vec{AB}| + |\vec{BC}|$

Hence, the given points *A*, *B* , and *C* are collinear.

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q17 Show that the vector $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$ and $3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$ from the vertical of a right angled triangle.

Answer. Let vectors $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$ and $3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$ be position vector of point A,B,C respectively.

$\therefore \vec{AB} = (1-2)\hat{i} + (-3+1)\hat{j} + (-5-1)\hat{k} = -\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$

$\vec{BC} = (3-1)\hat{i} + (-4+3)\hat{j} + (-4+5)\hat{k} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$\vec{AC} = (2-3)\hat{i} + (-1+4)\hat{j} + (1+4)\hat{k} = -\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$

$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 36} = \sqrt{41}$

$|BC| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + l^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 1} = \sqrt{6}$

$|\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{1 + 9 + 25} = \sqrt{35}$

$\therefore |BC|^2 + |\vec{AC}|^2 = 6 + 35 = 41 = |AB|^2$

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q18

$\vec{a}$ is a nonzero vector of magnitude 'a' and λ a nonzero scalar, then $\lambda\vec{a}$ is unit vector if

(A) $= 1$

(B) $\lambda = -1$

(C) $a = |\lambda|$

(D) $a = \frac{1}{|\lambda|}$

Answer.

Vector $\lambda\vec{a}$ is a unit vector if

Now,

$|\lambda\vec{a}| = 1$

$\Rightarrow |\lambda||\vec{a}| = 1$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}| = \frac{1}{|\lambda|}$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{|\lambda|}$

$a = \frac{1}{|\lambda|}$ $a = \frac{1}{|\lambda|}$

Hence, vector $\lambda\vec{a}$ is a unit vector if

Page : 448 , Block Name : Exercise 10.3

Q1

Find $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$, if $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

Answer.

$a = \hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ and $b = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

$$a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -7 & 7 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= \hat{i}(-14 + 14) - \hat{j}(2 - 21) + \hat{k}(-2 + 21) = 19\hat{j} + 19\hat{k}$

$\therefore |a \times b| = \sqrt{(19)^2 + (19)^2} = \sqrt{2 \times (19)^2} = 19\sqrt{2}$

Page : 454 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q2

Find a unit vector perpendicular to each of the vector $a + b$ and $a - b$, where

$a = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $b = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$

Answer.

We have,

$a = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $b = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$

$\therefore a + b = 4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$, $a - b = 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{k}$

$$(a + b) \times (a - b) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(16) - \hat{j}(16) + \hat{k}(-8) = 16\hat{i} - 16\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$$

$\therefore (a + b) \times (a - b) = \sqrt{16^2 + (-16)^2 + (-8)^2}$

$= \sqrt{2^2 \times 8^2 + 2^2 \times 8^2 + 8^2}$

$= 8\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1} = 8\sqrt{9} = 8 \times 3 = 24$

Hence, the unit vector perpendicular to each of the vectors $a + b$ and $a - b$ is given by the relation,

$= \pm \frac{(\bar{a} + \bar{b}) \times (\bar{a} - \bar{b})}{(\bar{a} + \bar{b}) \times (\bar{a} - \bar{b})} = \pm \frac{16\hat{i} - 16\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}}{24}$

$= \pm \frac{2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}}{3} = \pm \frac{2}{3}\hat{i} \mp \frac{2}{3}\hat{j} \mp \frac{1}{3}\hat{k}$

Page : 454 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q3

If a unit vector a makes an angles 3 with $i, \frac{\pi}{4}$ with $\hat{j}$ and an acute angle θ with $\hat{k}$, then find θ and hence, the compounds of a .

Answer.

Let unit vector a have $\left(a_1, a_2, a_3\right)$ components.

$\square a = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$

since a is a unit vector, $|a| = 1$

$\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{a_1}{|\bar{a}|}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = a_1$

$\cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{a_2}{|\bar{a}|}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = a_2$

Also, $\cos\theta = \frac{a_3}{|\bar{a}|}$

Now

$|a| = 1$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \cos^2\theta = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} + \cos^2\theta = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} + \cos^2\theta = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} + \cos^2\theta = 1$

$\Rightarrow \cos^2\theta = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\therefore a_3 = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and the components of $\bar{a}$ are $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

Page : 454 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q4

Show that

$(a - \vec{b}) \times (a + \vec{b}) = 2(a \times \vec{b})$

Answer.

$(a - \vec{b}) \times (a + \hat{b})$

$= (a - \vec{b}) \times a + (a - \vec{b}) \times \vec{b}$

$= a \times a - \vec{b} \times a + a \times \vec{b} - \vec{b} \times \vec{b}$

$= \vec{0} + a \times \vec{b} + a \times \vec{b} - \vec{0}$

$= 2a \times \vec{b}$

Page : 454 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q5 Find λ and μ if $(2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 27\hat{k}) \times (\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + \mu\hat{k}) = \vec{0}$

Answer.

$(2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 27\hat{k}) \times (\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + \mu\hat{k}) = \vec{0}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \hat{j} & \hat{k} & \\ 2 & 6 & 27 \\ 1 & \lambda & \mu \end{vmatrix} = 0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{i}(6\mu - 27\lambda) - \hat{j}(2\mu - 27) + \hat{k}(2\lambda - 6) = 0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$

On comparing the corresponding components, we have:

$6\mu - 27\lambda = 0$

$2\mu - 27 = 0$

$2\lambda - 6 = 0$

Now,

$2\lambda - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{27}{2}$

$2\mu - 27 = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{27}{2}$

Hence,

Page : 454 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q6 Given that $a \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ and $a \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$. What can you conclude about the vectors $\bar{a}$ and $\vec{b}$

Answer.

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

Then,

(i) Either $|\vec{a}| = 0$ or $|\vec{b}| = 0$ or $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$(in case $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are non-zero)

$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$

(ii) Either $|\vec{a}| = 0$ or $| = 0,$ or $\vec{a} \| \vec{b}$(in case $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are non-zero)

But, $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ cannot be perpendicular and parallel simultaneously.

Hence, $|\vec{a}| = 0$ or $|\vec{b}| = 0$

Page : 454 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q7

Let the vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ given as $a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}, b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}, c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j} + c_3\hat{k}$. Then show that $= \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$

Answer.

we have,

$\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}, \vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}, \vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j} + c_3\hat{k}$

$(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \left(b_1 + c_1\right)\hat{i} + \left(b_2 + c_2\right)\hat{j} + \left(b_3 + c_3\right)\hat{k}$

Now, $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 + c_1 & b_2 + c_2 & b_3 + c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$= i\left[a_2\left(b_3 + c_3\right) - a_3\left(b_2 + c_2\right)\right] - \hat{j}\left[a_1\left(b_3 + c_3\right) - a_3\left(b_1 + c_1\right)\right] + \hat{k}\left[a_1\left(b_2 + c_2\right) - a_2\left(b_1 + c_1\right)\right]$

$= \hat{i}\left[a_2b_3 + a_2c_3 - a_3b_2 - a_3c_2\right] + \hat{j}\left[-a_1b_3 - a_1c_3 + a_3c_1\right] + \hat{k}\left[a_1b_2 + a_1c_2 - a_2b_1 - a_2c_1\right] \ldots(1)$

$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \hat{i}\left[a_2b_3 - a_3b_2\right] + \hat{j}\left[b_1a_3 - a_1b_3\right] + \hat{k}\left[a_1b_2 - a_2b_1\right]$

$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + (\vec{a} \times \vec{c}) = \hat{i}\left[a_2b_3 + a_2c_3 - a_3b_2 - a_3c_2\right] + \hat{j}\left[ba_3 + a_3c_1 - a_1b_3 - a_1c_3\right]$

$+\hat{k}\left[a_1b_2 + a_1c_2 - a_2b_1 - a_2c_1\right]$

Now, from (1) and (4), we have:

$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Page : 454 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q8

If either $\vec{a} = \vec{0}$ or $\vec{b} = \vec{0},$ then $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$. Is the converse true? Justify your answer with an example.

Answer.

Take any parallel non-zero vectors so that $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$

Let $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}, \vec{b} = 4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$

Then,

$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(24 - 24) - \hat{j}(16 - 16) + \hat{k}(12 - 12) = 0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k} = \vec{0}$

It can now be observed that:

$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{29}$

$\therefore \vec{a} \neq \vec{0}$

$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{116}$

$\therefore \vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$

Hence, the converse of the given statement need not be true.

Page : 454 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q9

Find the area of the triangle with vertices $A(1, 1, 2)$, $B(2, 3, 5)$ and C (1, 5, 5) .

Answer.

The vertices of triangle ABC are given as $A(1, 1, 2)$, $B(2, 3, 5)$, and $C(1, 5, 5)$.

The adjacent sides $\vec{AB}$ and $\vec{BC}$ of ΔABC are given as:

$\vec{AB} = (2 - 1)\hat{i} + (3 - 1)\hat{j} + (5 - 2)\hat{k} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

$\vec{BC} = (1 - 2)\hat{i} + (5 - 3)\hat{j} + (5 - 5)\hat{k} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{BC} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(-6) - \hat{j}(3) + \hat{k}(2 + 2) = -6\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$\therefore |\vec{AB} \times \vec{BC}| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-3)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{36 + 9 + 16} = \sqrt{61}$

Hence, the area of ΔABC square units.

Page : 454 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q10

Find the area of the parallelogram whose adjacent sides are determined by the vector $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

Answer.

The area of the parallelogram whose adjacent sides are $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$

Adjacent sides are given as:

$\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$$\therefore \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(-1 + 21) - \hat{j}(1 - 6) + \hat{k}(-7 + 2) = 20\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$$

$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{20^2 + 5^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{400 + 25 + 25} = 15\sqrt{2}$

$15\sqrt{2}$

Page : 455 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q11

Let the vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ be such that $|\vec{a}| = 3$ and $|\vec{b}| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$, then $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ is a unit vector, if

the anale between $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is

(A)$\frac{\pi}{6}$(B)$\frac{\pi}{4}$(C)$\frac{\pi}{3}$(D)$\frac{\pi}{2}$

Answer. It is given that

$|\vec{a}| = 3$ and $|\vec{b}| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\sin\theta\hat{n}$

we know that

Now, $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ is a unit vector if $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 1$

$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 1$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\sin\theta\hat{n}| = 1$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\sin\theta| = 1$

$\Rightarrow 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \sin\theta = 1$

$\Rightarrow \quad \sin\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Hence, $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ is a unit vector if the angle between $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is $\frac{\pi}{4}$

The correct answer is B .

Page : 455 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q12

Area of a rectangle having vertices A, B, C, and D with position vectors $-\hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}, \hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}, \hat{i} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ respectively

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$(B)1

(C) 2 (D) 4

Answer.

$\vec{OA} = -\hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}, \vec{OB} = \hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}, \vec{OC} = \hat{i} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}, \vec{OD} = -\hat{i} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

$\vec{AB} = (1+1)\hat{i} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\hat{j} + (4-4)\hat{k} = 2\hat{i}$

$\vec{BC} = (1-1)\hat{i} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\hat{j} + (4-4)\hat{k} = -\hat{j}$

$\therefore \vec{AB} \times \vec{BC} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{k}(-2) = -2\hat{k}$

$|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2} = 2$

Now, it is known that the area of a parallelogram whose adjacent sides are

$\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$

Hence, the area of the given rectangle is $|\vec{AB} \times \vec{BC}| = 2$ square units.

The correct answer is C .

Page : 455 , Block Name : Exercise 10.4

Q1 Write down a unit vector in KY-plane, making an angle of 30° with the positive direction of x-axis.

Answer.

If $\vec{r}$ is a unit vector in the XY-plane, then $\vec{r} = \cos\theta\hat{i} + \sin\theta\hat{j}$

Here, θ is the angle made by the unit vector with the positive direction of the x -axis.

Therefore, for $\theta = 30^\circ$:

$\vec{r} = \cos 30^\circ \hat{i} + \sin 30^\circ \hat{j} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{j}\,\hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{j}$

Hence, the required unit vector is 2

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q2

Find the scalar components and magnitude of the vector joining the points

$P(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

Answer.

The vector joining the points $\left(x_1, y_1, z_1\right)$ and $Q\left(x_2, y_2, z_2\right)$ can be obtained by

$\overrightarrow{PQ}$ = Position vector of Q − Position vector of P

$= \left(x_2 - x_1\right)\hat{i} + \left(y_2 - y_1\right)\hat{j} + \left(z_2 - z_1\right)\hat{k}$

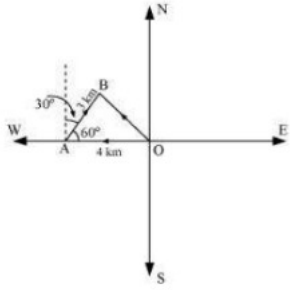
$|\overrightarrow{PQ}| = \sqrt{\left(x_2 - x_1\right)^2 + \left(y_2 - y_1\right)^2 + \left(z_2 - z_1\right)^2}$

Hence, the scalar components and the magnitude of the vector joining the given points are respectively $\left\{\left(x_2 - x_1\right), \left(y_2 - y_1\right), \left(z_2 - z_1\right)\right\}$ and $\sqrt{\left(x_2 - x_1\right)^2 + \left(y_2 - y_1\right)^2 + \left(z_2 - z_1\right)^2}$

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q3 A girl walks 4 km towards west, then she walks 3 km in a direction 30 ° east of north and stops. Determine the girl's displacement from her initial point of departure.

Answer. Let O and B be the initial and final positions of the girl respectively.
Then, the girl's position can be shown as:



$\overrightarrow{OA} = -4\hat{i}$

$\overrightarrow{AB} = \hat{i}|\overrightarrow{AB}|\cos 60° + \hat{j}|\overrightarrow{AB}|\sin 60°$

$= \hat{i}3 \times \frac{1}{2} + \hat{j}3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$= \frac{3}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{j}$

$\overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AB}$

$= (-4\hat{i}) + \left(\frac{3}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{j}\right)$

$= \left(-4 + \frac{3}{2}\right)\hat{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{j}$

$= \left(\frac{-8+3}{2}\right)\hat{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{j}$

$= \frac{-5}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{3}$

Hence, the girl's displacement from her initial point of departure is

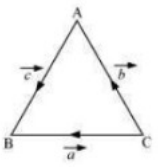
$\frac{-5}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{j}$

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q4 If $\vec{a} = \vec{b} + \vec{c}$, then is it true that $= |\vec{b}| + |\vec{c}|$? Justify your answer.

Answer.

ΔABC, let $\overrightarrow{CB} = \vec{a}, \overrightarrow{CA} = \vec{b}$, and $\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{c}$ (as shown in the following figure)



Now, by the triangle law of vector addition we have $\vec{a} = \vec{b} + \vec{c}$

It is clearly known that $|\vec{a}|, |\vec{b}|,$ and $|\vec{c}|$
Also, it is known that the sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater

than the third side. $\therefore |\vec{a}| < |\vec{b}| + |\vec{c}|$
Hence it is not true that $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| + |\vec{c}|$

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q5 Find the value of x x for which $x(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ is a unit vector .

Answer.
$x(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ is a unit vector if $|x(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})| = 1$
Now,

$|x(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})| = 1$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + x^2} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3x^2} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}x = 1$

$\Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q6
Find a vector of magnitude 5 units, and parallel to the resultant of the vectors

$\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

Answer.
$\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

Let $\vec{c}$ be the resultant of $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$
Then,

$\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} = (2 + 1)\hat{i} + (3 - 2)\hat{j} + (-1 + 1)\hat{k} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j}$
$\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} = (2 + 1)\hat{i} + (3 - 2)\hat{j} + (-1 + 1)\hat{k} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j}$
$\therefore |\vec{c}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{9 + 1} = \sqrt{10}$

$\therefore \hat{c} = \frac{\vec{c}}{|\vec{c}|} = \frac{(3\hat{i} + \hat{j})}{\sqrt{10}}$

Hence, the vector of magnitude 5 units and parallel to the resultant of vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ is

$\pm 5 \cdot \hat{c} = \pm 5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(3\hat{i} + \hat{j}) = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{10}i}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\hat{j}$

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q7
If $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}, \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k},$ find a unit vector parallel to the

vector $2\vec{a} - \vec{b} + 3\vec{c}$

Answer.
we have,

$\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}, \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$2\vec{a} - \vec{b} + 3\vec{c} = 2(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) - (2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) + 3(\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$
$= 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k} - 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 3\hat{k} + 3\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$
$= 3\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

$|2a - b + 3c| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-3)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{9 + 9 + 4} = \sqrt{22}$

Hence, the unit vector along $2\vec{a} - \vec{b} + 3\vec{c}$ is

$\frac{2\vec{a} - \vec{b} + 3\vec{c}}{|2\vec{a} - \vec{b} + 3\vec{c}|} = \frac{3\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{22}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{22}}\hat{i} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{22}}\hat{j} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{22}}\hat{k}$

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q8 Show that the points A (1, -2, -8), B (5, 0, -2) and C (11, 3, 7) are collinear, and find the ratio in which B divides AC.

Answer.

The given points are $A(1, -2, -8)$, $B(5, 0, -2)$, and $C(11, 3, 7)$.

$\therefore \vec{AB} = (5-1)\hat{i} + (0+2)\hat{j} + (-2+8)\hat{k} = 4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$

$\vec{BC} = (11-5)\hat{i} + (3-0)\hat{j} + (7+2)\hat{k} = 6\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$

$\vec{AC} = (11-1)\hat{i} + (3+2)\hat{j} + (7+8)\hat{k} = 10\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 15\hat{k}$

$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{16 + 4 + 36} = \sqrt{56} = 2\sqrt{14}$

$|\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2 + 9^2} = \sqrt{36 + 9 + 81} = \sqrt{126} = 3\sqrt{14}$

$|\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2 + 15^2} = \sqrt{100 + 25 + 225} = \sqrt{350} = 5\sqrt{14}$

Thus, the given points A, B, and C are collinear.

Now, let point B divide AC in the ratio $\lambda : 1$. Then, we have:

$\vec{OB} = \frac{\lambda\vec{OC} + \vec{OA}}{(\lambda + 1)}$

$\vec{OB} = \frac{\lambda\vec{OC} + \vec{OA}}{(\lambda + 1)}$

$\Rightarrow 5\hat{i} - 2\hat{k} = \frac{\lambda(11\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}) + (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 8\hat{k})}{\lambda + 1}$

$\Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)(5\hat{i} - 2\hat{k}) = 11\lambda\hat{i} + 3\lambda\hat{j} + 7\lambda\hat{k} + \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow 5(\lambda + 1)\hat{i} - 2(\lambda + 1)\hat{k} = (11\lambda + 1)\hat{i} + (3\lambda - 2)\hat{j} + (7\lambda - 8)\hat{k}$

On equating the corresponding components, we get:

$5(\lambda + 1) = 11\lambda + 1$

$\Rightarrow 5\lambda + 5 = 11\lambda + 1$

$\Rightarrow 6\lambda = 4$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

Hence, point B divides AC in the ratio $2 : 3$.

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q9 Find the position vector of a point R which divides the line joining two points P and Q Whose position vector are $(2\vec{a} + \vec{b})$ and $(\vec{a} - 3\vec{b})$ externally in the ratio 1:2 Also, show that P is the mid point of the line segment RQ.

Answer.

It is given that $\vec{OP} = 2\vec{a} + \vec{b}$, $\vec{OQ} = \vec{a} - 3\vec{b}$

It is given that point R divides a line segment joining two points P and Q externally in the ratio $1 : 2$. Then, on using the section formula, we get:

$\vec{OR} = \frac{2(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) - (\vec{a} - 3\vec{b})}{2 - 1} = \frac{4\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} - \vec{a} + 3\vec{b}}{1} = 3\vec{a} + 5\vec{b}$

Therefore, the position vector of point R is $3\vec{a} + 5\vec{b}$

Position vector of the mid-point of RQ $= \frac{\vec{OQ} + \vec{OR}}{2}$

$= \frac{(\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}) + (3\vec{a} + 5\vec{b})}{2}$

$= \frac{2\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{OP}$

Hence, P is the mid-point of the line segment RQ.

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q10

The two adjacent sides of a parallelogram are $2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ and $\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$.

Find the unit vector parallel to its diagonal. Also, find its area.

Answer.

Adjacent sides of a parallelogram are given as: $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$

Then, the diagonal of a parallelogram is given by $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$

$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (2+1)\hat{i} + (-4-2)\hat{j} + (5-3)\hat{k} = 3\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

Thus, the unit vector parallel to the diagonal is

$\frac{\vec{a}+\vec{b}}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|} = \frac{3\hat{i}-6\hat{j}+2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{3^2+(-6)^2+2^2}} = \frac{3\hat{i}-6\hat{j}+2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{9+36+4}} = \frac{3\hat{i}-6\hat{j}+2\hat{k}}{7} = \frac{3}{7}\hat{i} - \frac{6}{7}\hat{j} + \frac{2}{7}\hat{k}$

$\therefore$ Area of parallelogram ABCD $= |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= \hat{i}(12+10) - \hat{j}(-6-5) + \hat{k}(-4+4)$

$= 22\hat{i} + 11\hat{j}$

$= 11(2\hat{i} + \hat{j})$

$\therefore |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 11\sqrt{2^2+1^2} = 11\sqrt{5}$

Hence, the area of the parallelogram is $11\sqrt{5}$ square units.

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q11 Show that the direction cosines of a vector equally inclined to the axes OX, OY and OZ are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Answer.

Let a vector be equally inclined to axes ox, oy, and oz at angle α .

Then, the direction cosines of the vector are $\cos\alpha$, $\cos\alpha$, α and $\cos\alpha$.

Now,

$\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1$

$\Rightarrow 3\cos^2\alpha = 1$

$\Rightarrow \cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Hence, the direction cosines of the vector which are equally inclined to the axes $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q12 Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$. Find a vector $\vec{d}$ Perpendicular to both $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$, and $\vec{c}\,\vec{d} = 15$

Answer.

Let $\vec{d} = d_1\hat{i} + d_2\hat{j} + d_3\hat{k}$

since $\vec{d}$ is perpendicular to both $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$, we have:

$\vec{d} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$

$\Rightarrow d_1 + 4d_2 + 2d_3 = 0$

And

$\vec{d} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3d_1 - 2d_2 + 7d_3 = 0$

Also, it is given that:

$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{d} = 15$

$\Rightarrow 2d_1 - d_2 + 4d_3 = 15$

On solving (*i*), (*ii*), and (*iii*), we get:

$d_1 = \frac{160}{3}, d_2 = -\frac{5}{3}$ and $d_3 = -\frac{70}{3}$

$\therefore \vec{d} = \frac{160}{3}\hat{i} - \frac{5}{3}\hat{j} - \frac{70}{3}\hat{k} = \frac{1}{3}(160\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} - 70\hat{k})$

Hence the required vector is $3\frac{1}{3}(160\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} - 70\hat{k})$

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q13

The scalar product of the vector $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ with a unit vector along the sum of vectors $2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$ and $\lambda\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ is equal to one. Find the value of λ

Answer.

$(2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}) + (\lambda\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$

$= (2 + \lambda)\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$

Therefore, unit vector along

$$\frac{(2+\lambda)\hat{i}+6\hat{j}-2\hat{j}}{\sqrt{(2+\lambda)^2+6^2+(-2)^2}} = \frac{(2+\lambda)\hat{i}+6\hat{j}-2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{4+4\lambda+\lambda^2+36+4}} = \frac{(2+\lambda)\hat{i}+6\hat{j}-2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{\lambda^2+4\lambda+44}}$$

Scalar product of $(t' + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$ with this unit vector is 1

$$\Rightarrow (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) \cdot \frac{(2+\lambda)\hat{i}+6\hat{j}-2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{\lambda^2+4\lambda+44}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2+\lambda)+6-2}{\sqrt{\lambda^2+4\lambda+44}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 44} = \lambda + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 44 = \lambda + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 8^2 + 4\lambda + 44 = \lambda^2 + 12\lambda + 36$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

Hence, the value of λ is 1 .

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q14

If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are mutually perpendicular vectors of equal magnitudes, show that the vector $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$ is equally inclined to $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$

Answer.

since $\vec{a}, \vec{b},$ and $\vec{c}$ are mutually perpendicular vectors, we have

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$

It is given that:

$|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}|$

Let vector $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$ be inclined to $\vec{a}, \vec{b},$ and $\vec{c}$ at angles $\theta_1, \theta_2,$ and θ_3 respectively.

Then, we have:

$$\cos\theta_1 = \frac{(\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c})\cdot\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}||\vec{a}|} = \frac{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a}+\vec{b}\cdot\vec{a}+\vec{c}\cdot\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|\,|\vec{a}|}$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{a}|^2}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|\,|\vec{a}|}$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{a}|}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|}$$

$$\cos\theta_2 = \frac{(\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c})\cdot\vec{b}}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}||\vec{b}|} = \frac{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}+\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b}+\vec{c}\cdot\vec{b}}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|\cdot|\vec{b}|}$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{b}|^2}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|\cdot|\vec{b}|}$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|}$$

$$\cos\theta_3 = \frac{(\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c})\cdot\vec{c}}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}||\vec{c}|} = \frac{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{c}+\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c}+\vec{c}\cdot\vec{c}}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|\,|\vec{c}|}$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{c}|^2}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|\,|\vec{c}|}$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{c}|}{|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|}$$

Now, as $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}|$, $\cos\theta_1 = \cos\theta_2 = \cos\theta_3$

$\therefore \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_3$

Hence, the vector $(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c})$ is equally inclined to $\vec{a}, \vec{b},$ and $\vec{c}$

Page : 458 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q15

Prove that $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2$, if and only if $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ are perpendicular, given $\vec{a} \neq \vec{0}, \vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$

Answer.

$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2$

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

$\therefore \vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are perpendicular.

Page : 459 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q16 If θ is the angle between two vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$, then $\vec{a}\vec{b} \geq 0$

$(A) 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ $(B) 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$(C)^0 < \theta < \pi (D) 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

Answer.

Let θ be the angle between two vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$

Then, without loss of generality, $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are non-zero vectors so that $|\vec{a}|$ and $|\vec{b}|$ are positive

It is known that $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$

$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta |\cos\theta \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

Hence, $\vec{a}\vec{b} \geq 0$ when

The correct answer is B.

Page : 459 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q17

Let $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ be two unit vectors and θ is the angle between them. Then $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ is a unit vector if

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

$(B) \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$(C) \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$(D) \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

Answer.

Let $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ be two unit vectors and θ be the angle between them.

Then, $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = 1$

Now, $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ is a unit vector if $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 1$

$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 1$

$\Rightarrow (\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{b}\vec{b} = 1$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + 2\vec{a}\vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + 2\vec{a}\vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow 1^2 + 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta + 1^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 2.1.1\cos\theta + 1 = 1$

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

Hence, $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ is a unit vector if $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

The correct answer is D .

Page : 459 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q18 The value of $\hat{i} \cdot (\hat{j} \times \hat{k}) + \hat{j} \cdot (\hat{i} \times \hat{k}) + \hat{k}. (\hat{i} \times \hat{j})$ is
(A) 0 (B)-1 (C) 1 (D) 3

Answer.

$$\hat{i} \cdot (\hat{j} \times \hat{k}) + \hat{j} \cdot (\hat{i} \times \hat{k}) + \hat{k} \cdot (\hat{i} \times \hat{j})$$
$$= \hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} + \hat{j} \cdot (-\hat{j}) + \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k}$$
$$= 1 - \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} + 1$$
$$= 1 - 1 + 1$$
$$= 1$$

Page : 459 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise

Q19

θ is the angle between any two vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$, then $| = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$ when
(A)0(B)$\frac{\pi}{4}$(C)$\frac{\pi}{2}$(D)n

Answer.

Let θ be the angle between two vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$

Then, without loss of generality, $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are non-zero vectors, so that $|\vec{a}|$ and $|\vec{b}|$ are positive

$$|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$$
$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \sin\theta$$
$$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Hence, $|\vec{a}\vec{b}| = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$

The correct answer is B.

Page : 459 , Block Name : Miscellaneous Exercise