

Daily Practice Problems-04

Q1. The angle between the vectors \vec{A} and \vec{B} is θ . The value of the triple product $\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{A})$ is

- a. $A^2 B$
- b. Zero
- c. $A^2 B \sin\theta$
- d. $A^2 B \cos\theta$

Q2. If $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{B} \times \vec{A}$ then the angle between A and B is

- a. $p/2$
- b. $p/3$
- c. p
- d. $p/4$

Q3. If $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ then value of $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|$ will be

- a. $8\sqrt{2}$
- b. $8\sqrt{3}$
- c. $8\sqrt{5}$
- d. $5\sqrt{8}$

Q4. The torque of the force $\vec{F} = (2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})\text{N}$ acting at the point $\vec{r} = (3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})\text{m}$ about the origin be

- a. $6\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 12\hat{k}$
- b. $17\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 13\hat{k}$
- c. $-6\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 12\hat{k}$
- d. $-17\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 13\hat{k}$

Q5. If $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{C}$, then which of the following statements is wrong

- a. $\vec{C} \perp \vec{A}$
- b. $\vec{C} \perp \vec{B}$
- c. $\vec{C} \perp (\vec{A} + \vec{B})$
- d. $\vec{C} \perp (\vec{A} \times \vec{B})$

Q6. If a particle of mass m is moving with constant velocity v parallel to x-axis in x-y plane as shown in fig. Its angular momentum with respect to origin at any time t will be

- a. $mvb\hat{k}$
- b. $-mvb\hat{k}$
- c. $mvb\hat{i}$
- d. $mv\hat{i}$

Q7. A vector \vec{F}_1 is along the positive X-axis. If its vector product with another vector \vec{F}_2 is zero then \vec{F}_2 could be

- a. $4\hat{j}$
- b. $-(\hat{i} + \hat{j})$
- c. $(\hat{j} + \hat{k})$
- d. $(-4\hat{i})$

Q8. The resultant of the two vectors having magnitude 2 and 3 is 1. What is their cross product

- a. 6
- b. 3
- c. 1
- d. 0

Q9. The angle between two vectors given by $6\vec{i} + 6\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$ and $7\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$ is

- a. $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$
- b. $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$
- c. $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$
- d. $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)$

Q10. The value of $(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) \times (\vec{A} - \vec{B})$ is

- a. 0
- b. $A^2 - B^2$

- c. $\vec{B} \times \vec{A}$
- d. $2(\vec{B} \times \vec{A})$

Q11. The position vectors of radius are $2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ while those of linear momentum are $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$. Then the angular momentum is

- a. $2\hat{i} - 4\hat{k}$
- b. $4\hat{i} - 8\hat{k}$
- c. $2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$
- d. $4\hat{i} - 8\hat{k}$

Q12. If $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = \sqrt{3}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$, then the value of $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}|$ is

- a. $\left(A^2 + B^2 + \frac{AB}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- b. $A + B$
- c. $\left(A^2 + B^2 + \sqrt{3}AB\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- d. $\left(A^2 + B^2 + AB\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Q13. If a vector \vec{A} is parallel to another vector \vec{B} then the resultant of the vector $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ will be equal to

- a. A
- b. \vec{A}
- c. Zero vector
- d. Zero

ANSWERS

1. b

2. c

3. b

4. b

5. d

6. b

7. d

8. d

9. d

10. d

11. b

12. d

13. c

