

Questions

1.	Which of the following is not true if $\overrightarrow{A}=3\hat{i}+4\hat{j}$ and $\overrightarrow{B}=6\hat{i}+8\hat{j}$, where	The $A \& B$ are the magnitudes of A and B ?
	$(1) \stackrel{\rightarrow}{A} \times \stackrel{\rightarrow}{B} = 0$	(2) $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{1}{2}$
	$(3) \xrightarrow{A} \xrightarrow{B} = 48$ mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo	/(4) $A = 5$ _{ango} /// mathongo /// mathongo /// n
2.	A unit vector perpendicular to the plane of $\overrightarrow{a}=2\hat{i}-6\hat{j}-3\hat{k}$ and $\overrightarrow{b}=4\hat{i}$	
	(1) $\frac{4\hat{i}+3\hat{j}-\hat{k}}{\sqrt{26}}$ mathongo mathongo mathongo mathongo	
	$\sqrt{26}$ (3) $3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$	$\frac{(2)}{\text{ma 7 iongo}} \frac{3}{7 \text{longo}} \text{ /// mathongo} \text{ // mathongo} // ma$
_	7	7
3.		$(\lambda_3-1)\hat{k}$ be three vectors such that $\overrightarrow{b}=2\overrightarrow{a}$ and \overrightarrow{a} is perpendicular to \overrightarrow{c} . Then a
	possible value of $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ is	(2) (1 5 1)
	(1) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 4, 0\right)$	(2) (1,5,1)
	(3) $(\frac{1}{2}, 4, -2)$ mathongo mathongo mathongo	(4) (1,3,1)190 /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// n
4.	If \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , and \overrightarrow{c} are unit vectors such that $\overrightarrow{a} + 2\overrightarrow{b} + 2\overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{0}$, then $ \overrightarrow{a} $	$\times \overrightarrow{c}$ equals
	(1)a \frac{1}{4} nongo \mathemathcal{M} mathongo \mathcal{M} mathongo \mathcal{M} mathongo	\sim (2) $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{16}$ nongo \sim mathongo \sim mathongo \sim mathongo \sim n
	$(3) \frac{15}{16}$	(4) $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{15}}$
5.	$ a \rightarrow a ^2 a \rightarrow a ^2$	4
	If $ a \times b + a \cdot b = 144$ and $ a = 4$ then $ b $ is equal to	
	(1) 12	(2) 3
111.	mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo	(4) 4 $+2\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$ and $-3\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+\hat{k}$ (in square unit) is
6.		
	(1) $\sqrt{180}$ (3) $\sqrt{80}$	(2) $\sqrt{140}$
7	(3) $\sqrt{80}$ mathongo mathongo mathongo	(4) $\sqrt{40}$ mathong mathon
, .	The area of the parallelogram whose diagonals are the vectors $2a-b$ and (1) $3\sqrt{2}$	
	$\frac{11}{3}\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$ ngo /// mathongo /// mathongo /// mathongo	(2) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ (4) None of these /// mathongo /// mat
8	(3) V2	(i) Note of these
8.	Let \overrightarrow{a} and \overrightarrow{c} are unit vectors and $ \overrightarrow{b} = 4$ with $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = 2\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{c}$. The a	angle between \overrightarrow{a} and \overrightarrow{c} is $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$. If $\overrightarrow{b} - 2\overrightarrow{c} = \lambda \overrightarrow{a}$, then λ is equal to
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