#### **Chapters/ Sections will be Covered**

Book: Fundamentals of Physics by David Halliday, Jearl Walker, and Robert Resnick

Chapter Title: Vectors

Sections:

Vectors

Adding Vectors Geometrically

Components of Vectors

Which of the following statements is not true?

- a)  $\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{B} + \vec{A}$
- b)  $\vec{C} = 12 + \vec{B}$
- c)  $12 \overrightarrow{A} = \overrightarrow{A}12$
- d) None of the above

Which statement is true for a vector quantity?

- a) Vectors are variables only
- b) Vectors are numbers only
- c) Vectors can be divided by a number
- d) Vectors only provide direction of a variable

Instead of the graphical determination method of a vector, what method can be used?

- a) Associative law of vectors
- b) Commutative Law of Addition
- c) Projection of vectors
- d) None of the above

Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Temperature uses +/- for magnitude ( $-30^{\circ}$ C), so it is a vector
- b) A student was seen 2 meters away and 33 degrees north of the university building. It is a scalar.
- c) A vector  $\overrightarrow{BA} = -\overrightarrow{a}$  becomes a negative when the direction is changed
- d) Potential energy (mgh) uses gravity and height direction, so it is a vector

How many vector components can be used in the rectangular component method of vectors?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 0

If a vector works horizontally, what is the displacement along the *y*-axis (identify qualitatively)?

- a) Can't be measured
- b) 0
- c) Maximum
- d) Minimum > 0

A vector  $\vec{A}$  is moving 10*m* horizontally, what is the value of  $12 + \vec{A}$ ?

- a) 22m
- b) 22m vertically
- c) 0
- d) Can't be determined

A vector  $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$  works vertically where A = 2m and B = 1m. What is the value of  $3/\vec{C}$ ?

- a) 1
- b) 0
- c) -1
- d) Can't be determined