20. Vector Algebra

EE24BTECH11047 - Niketh Prakash Achanta

I. D: MCQs with One or More than One Correct

1) Three lines $L_1 : \mathbf{r} = \lambda\hat{\mathbf{i}}$, $\lambda \in$ R
$L_2 : \mathbf{r} = \hat{\mathbf{k}} + \mu\hat{\mathbf{j}}$, $\mu \in R$ and
$L_3 : \mathbf{r} = \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \nu\hat{\mathbf{k}}$, $\nu \in R$
are given. For which point(s) Q on L_2 can we find a point P on L_1 and a point R on L_3 so that P,Q and R are collinear? (JEE Adv. 2019)

   a) $\hat{\mathbf{k}} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{\mathbf{j}}$
   b) $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$
   c) $\hat{\mathbf{k}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}}$
   d) $\hat{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{\mathbf{j}}$

II. E: Subjective Problems

1) From a point O inside the triangle ABC, perpendiculars OD,OE,OF are drawn to the sides BC,CA,AB respectively. Prove that the perpendiculars from A,B,C to the sides EF,FD,DE are concurrent. (1978)

2) $A_1, A_2, ...A_n$ are the vertices of a regular plane polygon with n sides and O is its centre. Show that
$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\mathbf{OA_i} \times \mathbf{OA_{i+1}}) = (1-n)(\mathbf{OA_2} \times \mathbf{OA_1})$
(1982-2Marks)

3) Find all values of λ such that $x, y, z \neq (0,0,0)$ and $\left(\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} + 3\hat{\mathbf{k}}\right)x + \left(3\hat{\mathbf{i}} - 3\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}\right)y + \left(-4\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 5\hat{\mathbf{j}}\right)z = \lambda\left(\mathbf{x}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \mathbf{y}\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \mathbf{z}\hat{\mathbf{k}}\right)$ where $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ are unit vectors along the coordinate axes. (1982-3Marks)

4) A vector **A** has components A_1, A_2, A_3 in a right-handed rectangular Cartesian coordinate system oxyz. The coordinate system is rotated about the x-axis through an angle $\frac{\pi}{2}$. Find the components of A in the new coordinate system, in terms of A_1, A_2, A_3. (1983-2Marks)

5) The position vectors of the points A,B,C and D are $\left(3\hat{\mathbf{i}} - 2\hat{\mathbf{j}} - \hat{\mathbf{k}}\right)$,$\left(2\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 3\hat{\mathbf{j}} - 4\hat{\mathbf{k}}\right)$,$\left(-\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} + 2\hat{\mathbf{k}}\right)$ and $\left(4\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 5\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \lambda\hat{\mathbf{k}}\right)$, respectively. If the points A,B,C and D lie on a plane, find the value of λ. (1986-2.5Marks)

6) If A,B,C,D are any four points in space, prove that- (1987-2Marks)
$|\mathbf{AB} \times \mathbf{CD} + \mathbf{BC} \times \mathbf{AD} + \mathbf{CA} \times \mathbf{BD}| = 4$(area of triangle ABC)

7) Let OACB be a parallelogram with O at the origin and OC a diagonal. Let D be the midpoint of OA. Using vector methods prove that BD and CO intersect in the same ratio. Determine this ratio. (1988-3Marks)

8) If vectors $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ are coplanar, show that

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

(1989-2Marks)

9) In a triangle OAB, E is the midpoint of BO and D is a point on AB such that AD:DB=2:1. If OD and AE intersect at P, determine the ratio OP:PD using vector methods. (1989-4 Marks)

10) Let $\mathbf{A} = 2\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{B} = \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}$, and $\mathbf{C} = 4\hat{\mathbf{i}} - 3\hat{\mathbf{j}} + 7\hat{\mathbf{k}}$. Determine a vector **R** satisfying $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0$ (1990-3Marks)

11) Determine the value of 'c' so that for all real x, the vector $\mathbf{cx}\hat{\mathbf{i}} - 6\hat{\mathbf{j}} - 3\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ and $\mathbf{x}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + 2\mathbf{cx}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ make an obtuse angle with each other. (1991-4Marks)

12) In a triangle ABC,D and E are points on BC and AC respectively, such that $BD = 2DC$ and $AE = 3EC$. Let P be the point of intersection of AD and BE. Find BP/PE using vector

methods. (1993-5Marks)

13) If the vectors $\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}$ are not coplanar, then prove that the vector $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d})$ + $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}) \times (\mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{b})$ + $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{d}) \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})$ is parallel to $\mathbf{a}$. (1994-4Marks)

14) The position vectors of the vertices A,B and C of a tetrahedron ABCD are $\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{\mathbf{i}}$ and $\mathbf{3}\hat{\mathbf{i}}$ respectively. The altitude from vertex D to the opposite face ABC meets the median line through A of the triangle ABC at a point E. If the length of the side AD is 4 and the volume of the tetrahedron is $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$, find the position vector of the point E for all its possible positions. (1996-5Marks)