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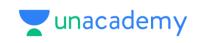
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JEE Main & Advanced Physics DPP

DPP-2 Vectors (Unit Vectors, Resolution of a vector)
By Physicsaholics Team



Q) Direction of unit vector of vector \vec{A} is:



(b) Always opposite to the direction of \vec{A}

(c) Always perpendicular to the direction of A

(d) In any random direction.

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Ans. a

Unit Vectory of A = A the dissection of A.



Q) Which of the following is negative vector of $\vec{A} = 2\hat{\imath}$

(a)
$$\vec{B} = 2\hat{\imath} - 3\hat{\jmath} + 4\hat{k}$$

(c) $\vec{B} = -2\hat{\imath} - 3\hat{\jmath} - 4\hat{k}$

(c)
$$\vec{B} = -2\hat{\imath} - 3\hat{\jmath} - 4\hat{k}$$

(b)
$$\vec{B} = 2\hat{\imath} + 3\hat{\jmath} + 4\hat{k}$$

(d)
$$\vec{B} = -2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

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Ans. d

7 = 21-37 + 4k

Negative vector (B)= -A = - (21-3++k)



Q) Find the magnitude of vector $\vec{P} = 10\hat{\imath} + 30\hat{\jmath}$:



(c) $20\sqrt{10}$

(b) $10\sqrt{20}$

d) 45

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Criver: p= 101+301 P1 = P = 5102 H(30)C 102 + 300 100+900 =)1000 = 10 110



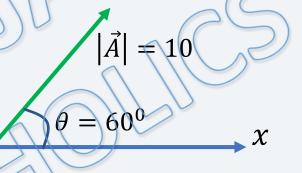
Q) Represent the given vector in $\hat{i} \& \hat{j}$ notation:

(a)
$$\vec{A} = 5\hat{\imath} + 5\hat{\jmath}$$

(b)
$$\vec{A} = 5\hat{\imath} - 5\hat{\jmath}$$

(c)
$$\vec{A} = 5\hat{\imath} + 5\sqrt{3}\hat{\jmath}$$

$$(d) \vec{A} = 5\sqrt{3}\hat{\imath} + 5\hat{\jmath}$$



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Ans. c

=10(960°= 5 = 16 SI 160° = 5 D3



Q) Find a unit vector in the direction of $\vec{P} = \hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath}$:

(a)
$$\hat{P} = \hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath}$$

(c) $\hat{P} = \hat{\imath} - \hat{\jmath}$

(c)
$$\hat{P} = \hat{\imath} - \hat{\jmath}$$

(b)
$$\hat{P} = \frac{\hat{i}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(d)
$$\hat{P} = \frac{\hat{i}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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Ans. b

$$\vec{p} = \vec{1} + \hat{9}$$

$$|\vec{p}| = |\vec{p}|$$

$$|\vec{p}| = |\vec{1}| + \vec{1}|$$

$$|\vec{p}| = |\vec{p}| + \vec{1}|$$



Q) Find a vector \vec{Q} of magnitude 5 unit in the direction of $\vec{P} = 6\hat{\imath} + 8\hat{\jmath}$:

(a)
$$\vec{Q} = 6\hat{\imath} + 8\hat{\jmath}$$

(c)
$$\vec{Q} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{i} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{j}$$

(b)
$$\vec{Q} = 3\hat{\imath} + 4\hat{\imath}$$

$$(\mathbf{d}) \vec{Q} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{\imath} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{\jmath}$$

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Ans. b

$$\vec{P} = 6\vec{3} + 8\vec{7}$$

$$\vec{P} = \vec{P} + 8\vec{1} = 10$$

$$\vec{P} = 6\vec{3} + 8\vec{1} = 10$$

$$\vec{P} = 6\vec{3} + 8\vec{1} = 3\vec{3} + 4\vec{1}$$

$$\vec{Q} = |\vec{Q}| \cdot \hat{p} = 5 \cdot \hat{p}$$

$$\vec{Q}' = 5 \left(\frac{3\cancel{1} + 4\cancel{3}}{5} \right)$$

$$|\vec{Q}' = 3\cancel{1} + 4\cancel{3}$$



Q) Find a vector of magnitude 3 in the direction opposite to the direction of \vec{c} = $\frac{1}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{j}$:

(a)
$$\vec{P} = -\frac{1}{2}\hat{\imath} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{\jmath}$$

(a)
$$\vec{P} = -\frac{1}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{j}$$

(c) $\vec{P} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{j}$

(b)
$$\vec{P} = -\frac{3}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{3}{2}\hat{j}$$

(d)
$$\vec{P} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{i} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{j}$$

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Ans. d

direction of
$$\vec{c} = \hat{c} = \frac{9\vec{c}}{(\vec{c})}$$

$$|\vec{c}| = \int (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \propto \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}$$

opposite digrection of
$$\vec{z} = -\hat{z} = -\hat{z} = -\hat{z}$$

- Vorctour
$$\vec{p} = (3)(-\hat{c})$$

$$\vec{P} = 3\left(-\frac{1}{52}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{3}\right)$$



Q) Find the resultant vector \vec{R} , where $\vec{R} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$, if $\vec{A} = 2\hat{\imath} + 3\hat{\jmath}$ and $\vec{B} = 4\hat{\imath} - 4\hat{\jmath}$:

(a)
$$\vec{R} = 6\hat{i} + 7\hat{j}$$

(c) $\vec{R} = 6\hat{i} - 7\hat{j}$

(c)
$$\vec{R} = 6\hat{\imath} - 7\hat{\jmath}$$

(b)
$$\vec{R} = 6\hat{\imath} - \hat{\jmath}$$

$$(\mathbf{d}) \hat{P} = \hat{\imath} - \hat{\jmath}$$

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$$\vec{R} = 2\vec{J} + 3\vec{J}$$

$$\vec{R} = 4\vec{J} - 4\vec{J}$$

$$\vec{R} = \vec{R} + \vec{R}$$

$$= (2\vec{J} + 3\vec{J}) + (4\vec{J} - 4\vec{J})$$

$$\vec{R} = 6\hat{J} - 1\vec{J}$$

$$\vec{R} = 6\vec{\lambda} - \vec{\beta}$$



Q) Find the resultant vector $\vec{R} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$, if $\vec{A} = 5\hat{\imath} - 3\hat{\jmath}$ and $\vec{B} = 3\hat{\imath} + 7\hat{\jmath}$:

(a)
$$\vec{R} = 2\hat{\imath} - 10\hat{\jmath}$$

(c)
$$\vec{R} = 8\hat{\imath} - 7\hat{\jmath}$$

(b)
$$\vec{R} = 2\hat{\imath} - 4\hat{\jmath}$$

$$(d)\vec{P} = 2\hat{\imath} + 4\hat{\jmath}$$

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$$\vec{R} = 5\vec{\lambda} - 3\vec{\lambda}$$

$$\vec{R} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$$

$$= (3\vec{A} + 7\vec{J})$$

$$\vec{R} = 2\vec{J} - 10\hat{J}$$



Q) If $\vec{A} = 4\hat{\imath} - 3\hat{\jmath}$ and $\vec{B} = 6\hat{\imath} + 8\hat{\jmath}$, then magnitude and direction of $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$:

- (a) 5, $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ from x axis
- (b) $5\sqrt{5}$, $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) from x axis$
- (c) $10, \tan^{-1}(5)$ from x axis
- (d) 25, $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ from x axis

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$$\vec{A} = 4\vec{1} - 3\vec{1}$$

$$\vec{B} = 6\vec{1} + 8\vec{1}$$

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = 10\vec{1} + 5\vec{1}$$

$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{100 + 25}$$

$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{15}$$

$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = 5\sqrt{5}$$

$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = 5\sqrt{5}$$

$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{15}$$

$$|\vec{A} + \vec{A}| = \sqrt{15}$$

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