

CHAPTER-10
VECTOR ALGEBRA

1 EXERCISE - 10.3

1. Find the angle between two vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} with magnitudes $\sqrt{3}$ and 2 respectively having $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sqrt{6}$.
2. Find the angle between the the vectors $\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$.
3. Find the projection of the vector $\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ on the vector $\hat{i} + \hat{j}$.
4. Find the projection of the vector $\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ on the vector $7\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$.
5. Show that each of the given three vectors is a unit vector:
 $\frac{1}{7}(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}), \frac{1}{7}(3\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}), \frac{1}{7}(6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$
Also, show that they are mutually perpendicular to each other.
6. Find $|\vec{a}|$ and $|\vec{b}|$, if $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 8$ and $|\vec{a}| = 8|\vec{b}|$.
7. Evaluate the product $(3\vec{a} - 5\vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a} + 7\vec{b})$.
8. Find the magnitude of two vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} , having the same magnitude and such that the angle between them is 60° and their scalar product is $\frac{1}{2}$.
9. Find $|\vec{x}|$, if for a unit vector \vec{a} , $(\vec{x} - \vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{x} + \vec{a}) = 12$.
10. If $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j}$ are such that $\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$ is perpendicular to \vec{c} , then find the value of λ .
11. Show that $|\vec{a}||\vec{b}| + |\vec{b}||\vec{a}|$ is perpendicular to $|\vec{a}||\vec{b}| - |\vec{b}||\vec{a}|$, for any two nonzero vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} .
12. If $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$ and $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$, then what can be concluded about the vector \vec{b} ?
13. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are unit vectors such that $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, find the value of $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}$.

14. If either vector $\vec{a} = 0$ or $\vec{b} = 0$, then $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$. But the converse need not be true. Justify your answer with an example.
15. If the vertices A,B,C of a triangle ABC are (1,2,3),(-1,0,0)(0,1,2), respectively, then find $\angle ABC$. [$\angle ABC$ is the angle between the vectors \vec{BA} and \vec{BC}].
16. show that the points A(1,2,7),B(2,6,3)and C(3,10,-1) are collinear.
17. show that the vectors $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$ and $3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$ form the vertices of a right angled triangle.
18. If \vec{a} is a nonzero vector of magnitude 'a' and λ a nonzero scalar, then $\lambda\vec{a}$ is unit vector if
 1. $\lambda = 1$
 2. $\lambda = -1$
 3. $a = |\lambda|$
 4. $a = 1/|\lambda|$