



Quiz # 1A

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Q.NO.1 Magnitudes of two vector (\vec{a} and \vec{b}) are given by $a = 3$ and $b = 5$. If $\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$, then what is the magnitude of \vec{c} . if

(a) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

(b) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -1$

Solution:

Handwritten solution for Quiz # 1A:

a) Given $a = 3$ and $b = 5$, we need to find the magnitude of $\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$.

$$C = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos\theta}$$
$$= \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2 + 2(0)}$$
$$C = 5.83$$

b) Given $a \cdot b = -1$, we need to find the magnitude of $\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$.

$$C = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos\theta}$$
$$= \sqrt{9 + 25 - 2} = \sqrt{32}$$
$$C = 6.65$$

Q.NO.1 For given vectors, calculate the curl.

$$\mathbf{v}_a = -y\hat{\mathbf{x}} + x\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \quad \mathbf{v}_b = x\hat{\mathbf{y}}.$$

Solution:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v}_a = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ -y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\hat{\mathbf{z}},$$

and

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v}_b = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ 0 & x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}.$$