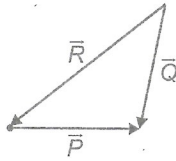


PHYSICS

Section A

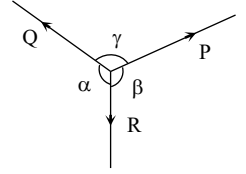
- The vector quantity among the following is
 (1) Mass (2) Time.
 (3) Distance (4) Displacement
- The maximum number of rectangular components in which a vector can be resolved in a plane, is
 (1) Infinite (2) Four
 (3) Two (4) One
- The correct relation between vectors \vec{P} , \vec{Q} and \vec{R} and is



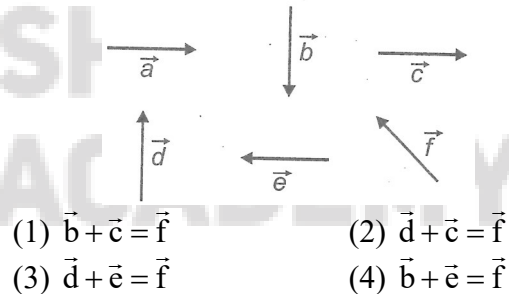
- $\vec{P} + \vec{Q} = \vec{R}$
 - $\vec{Q} + \vec{R} = \vec{P}$
 - $\vec{Q} = \vec{R} + \vec{P}$
 - $\vec{P} + \vec{Q} + \vec{R} = 0$
- If $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}|$, then angle between \vec{A} and \vec{B} will be
 (1) 30° (2) 45°
 (3) 60° (4) 90°
- The angle between vectors $(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})$ and $(\vec{B} \times \vec{A})$ is
 (1) Zero (2) π
 (3) $\pi/4$ (4) $\pi/2$
- Angle (in rad) made by the vector $\sqrt{3}\hat{i} + \hat{j}$ with the x-axis is
 (1) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
 (3) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (4) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

- A body is in equilibrium under the action of three coplanar forces P, Q and R as shown in the figure. Select the correct statement

- $\frac{P}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{Q}{\sin \beta} = \frac{R}{\sin \gamma}$
- $\frac{P}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{Q}{\cos \beta} = \frac{R}{\cos \gamma}$
- $\frac{P}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{Q}{\tan \beta} = \frac{R}{\tan \gamma}$
- $\frac{P}{\sin \beta} = \frac{Q}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{R}{\sin \alpha}$



- For two vectors A and B, $|A + B| = |A - B|$, then angle between \vec{A} and \vec{B}
 (1) 0 (2) 30°
 (3) 45° (4) 90°
- Six vectors, \vec{a} to \vec{f} have the magnitudes and directions indicated in the figure. Which of the following statements is true?



- Which of the following pairs of vectors are parallel?
 (1) $\vec{A} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j}$; $\vec{B} = \hat{i} - 5\hat{j}$
 (2) $\vec{A} = \hat{i} - 10\hat{j}$; $\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} - 5\hat{j}$
 (3) $\vec{A} = \hat{i} - 5\hat{j}$; $\vec{B} = \hat{i} - 10\hat{j}$
 (4) $\vec{A} = \hat{i} - 5\hat{j}$; $\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} - 10\hat{j}$