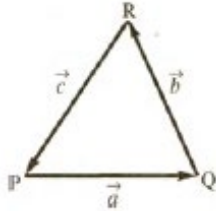


11. (2)

Let  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  and  $\overrightarrow{QR}$  represents  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  in the same order, then according to triangle law of vector addition, the resultant of  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  is represented by  $\overrightarrow{PR}$  i.e.  $\overrightarrow{PR} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$

Since  $\overrightarrow{PR} = -\overrightarrow{RP} = -\vec{c} \therefore -\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$  or  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$



12. (3)

Let  $\theta$  be the angle between  $\vec{A}$  and  $\vec{B}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos\theta &= \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|} \\ &= \frac{(5\hat{i} - 5\hat{j}) \cdot (5\hat{i} - 5\hat{j})}{\sqrt{(5)^2 + (-5)^2} \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-5)^2}} \\ &= \frac{50}{\sqrt{50}\sqrt{50}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

or  $\theta = \cos^{-1}(1) = 0^\circ$

13. (4)

The vector product of two non-zero vectors is zero if they are in the same direction or in the opposite direction. Hence vector  $\vec{B}$  must be parallel or antiparallel to vector  $\vec{A}$ , i.e. along  $\pm z$ -axis.

14. (1)

$$\vec{A} - \vec{B} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k} = 2\vec{A}$$

ie.,  $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$  and  $\vec{A}$  are parallel

15. (1)

When a vector is displaced parallel to itself, neither its magnitude nor its direction changes.

16. (4)

$\vec{A} = 4$  units due east;  $\therefore -4\vec{A} = -16$   
The magnitude of a vector  $-4\vec{A}$  is 16 units and its direction is due west.

17. (2)

Given :  $\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$

Let  $\theta$  be the angle that vector  $\vec{A}$  makes with  $y$ -axis.

$$\therefore \cos\theta = \frac{(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) \cdot \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

18. (1)

Multiplying a vector  $A$  with a negative number  $\lambda$  gives a vector whose magnitude is changed by the factor  $\lambda$  but direction is reversed.

19. (4)

Among the given physical quantities impulse is a vector quantity whereas all others are scalar quantities.

20. (1)

Here,  $v = 80 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  Let  $v_x = 40 \text{ km h}^{-1}$ ,  $v_y = ?$  We know  $v^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2$

$$\begin{aligned} v_y^2 &= v^2 - v_x^2 = 80^2 - 40^2 \\ &= 6400 - 1600 = 4800 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_y = \sqrt{4800} = 69.28 \text{ unit .}$$