



MATHS

BOOKS - TELUGU ACADEMY MATHS (TELUGU ENGLISH)

PRODUCT OF VECTORS

1 D Vsaq

1. If $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 3\vec{j} - 2\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ then find the angle between .

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2. Find the angle between the vectors $\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ and $3\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$.

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3. If $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ then S.T $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$, $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ are perpendicular.

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4. If vectors $\lambda\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$, $2\lambda\vec{i} - \lambda\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ are perpendicular to each other find λ .

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5. If the vectors $2\vec{i} + \lambda\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ and $4\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ are perpendicular to each other than find λ .

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6. For what values of λ the vectors $\vec{i} - \lambda\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$, $8\vec{i} + 6\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ are at right angles.





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7. If $|\bar{a} + \bar{b}| = |\bar{a} - \bar{b}|$ then find the angle between \bar{a} and \bar{b} .



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8. If $\bar{a} = \bar{i} - \bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} + \bar{k}$ then find the projection vector of \bar{b} on \bar{a} and its magnitude.



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9. If $\bar{a} = \bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\bar{i} + 3\bar{j} + \bar{k}$ then find the projection vector of \bar{b} on \bar{a} and its magnitude.



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10. If $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ then find the projection vector of \vec{b} on \vec{a} and its magnitude.

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11. Find the Cartesian equation of the plane passing through the point $(-2, 1, 3)$ and perpendicular to the vector $3\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$.

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12. Find the cartesian equation of the plane through the point $A(2, -1, -4)$ and parallel to the plane $4x - 12y - 3z - 7 = 0$.

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13. Find the angle between the planes $2x - 3y - 6z = 5$ and $6x + 2y - 9z = 4$

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14. Find the angle between the planes

$$\vec{r} \cdot (2\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}) = 3, \vec{r} \cdot (3\vec{i} + 6\vec{j} + \vec{k}) = 4$$

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15. If $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k}$, and $\vec{b} = \vec{i} - 3\vec{j} - 5\vec{k}$ then find $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$.

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16. Find a unit vector perpendicular to the plane containing the vector

$$\vec{a} = 4\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - \vec{k}, \vec{b} = 2\vec{i} - 6\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$$

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17. Find unit vector perpendicular to both $\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ and $2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$.

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18. If $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = -\bar{i} + 4\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$ then find $\bar{a} \times \bar{b}$ and unit vector perpendicular to both $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \left[-26\bar{i} - 9\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{782}}(26\bar{i} + 9\bar{j} - 5\bar{k}) \right]$.

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19. If $4\bar{i} + \frac{2p}{3}\bar{j} + p\bar{k}$ is parallel to the vector $\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} + 3\bar{k}$, find p.

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20. Let $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} - \bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = 3\bar{i} + 4\bar{j} - \bar{k}$ and if θ is the angle between \bar{a}, \bar{b} then find $\sin \theta$.

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21. If θ is the angle between the vectors $\vec{i} + \vec{j}$, $\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ then find $\sin \theta$.

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22. Find the area of the triangle having $(3\vec{i} + 4\vec{j})$, $(-5\vec{i} + 7\vec{j})$ as adjacent sides.

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23. If $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ are 2 sides of a triangle, find its area.

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24. Find the area of the parallelogram whose adjacent sides are $\vec{a} = 2\vec{j} - \vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = -\vec{i} + \vec{k}$.

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25. Find the area of the parallelogram whose adjacent sides are

$$\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}, \vec{b} = 3\vec{i} - \vec{k}$$

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26. Find the vector area and area of the parallelogram having

$$\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k}, \vec{b} = 2\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k} \text{ as adjacent sides.}$$

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27. Find the area of the parallelogram whose diagonals are

$$3\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}, \vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$$

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28. Find the volume of the parallelepiped having co-terminus edges

$$\bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}, \bar{i} - \bar{j}, \bar{i} + 2\bar{j} - \bar{k}.$$



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29. Find the volume of the parallelepiped having co-terminus edges are

$$\text{represented by the vectors } 2\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} + \bar{k}, \bar{i} - \bar{j} + 2\bar{k}, 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}.$$



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30. Find the volume of the tetrahedron having the edges

$$, \bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}, \bar{i} - \bar{j}, \bar{i} + 2\bar{j} + \bar{k}.$$



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31. Find the volume of the tetrahedron, whose vertices are

$$(1, 2, 1), (3, 2, 5), (2, -1, 0), (-1, 0, 1).$$



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32. Prove that the vectors $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} - \bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = \bar{i} - 3\bar{j} - 5\bar{k}$ and $\bar{c} = 3\bar{i} - 4\bar{j} - 4\bar{k}$ are coplanar.



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33. If the vectors $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} - \bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = \bar{i} + 2\bar{j} - 3\bar{k}$, $\bar{c} = 3\bar{i} + p\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}$ are coplanar then find p.



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34. Find t, for which the vectors $2\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} - 3\bar{k}$, $\bar{j} - t\bar{k}$ are coplanar.



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1. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are non-coplanar, then show that the vectors $\vec{a} - \vec{b}, \vec{b} + \vec{c}, \vec{c} + \vec{a}$ are coplanar

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2. If a, b and c are non-coplanar vectors and the four points with position vectors $2a + 3b - c, a - 2b + 3c, 3a + 4b + 2c$ and $ka - 6b + 6c$ are coplanar, then $k =$

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3. $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are coplanar vectors. Prove that of the following four points are coplanar. $6\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} - \vec{c}, 2\vec{a} - \vec{b} + 3\vec{c}, -\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} - 4\vec{c}, -12\vec{a} - \vec{b} - 3\vec{c}$.

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4. Prove that the four points $4\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $-(\bar{j} + \bar{k})$, $3\bar{i} + 9\bar{j} + 4\bar{k}$, $-4\bar{i} + 4\bar{j} + 4\bar{k}$ are coplanar.

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5. Find the area of the triangle formed with the points $A(1, 2, 3)$, $B(2, 3, 1)$, $C(3, 1, 2)$.

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6. Find the unit vector perpendicular to the plane passing through the points $(1, 2, 3)$, $(2, -1, 1)$ and $(1, 2, -4)$.

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7. Find the vector having magnitude $\sqrt{6}$ units and perpendicular to both $2\bar{i} - \bar{k}$, $3\bar{j} - \bar{i} - \bar{k}$.

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8. Find a vector of magnitude 3 and perpendicular to both the vectors

$$\bar{b} - 2\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + \bar{k}, \bar{c} = 2\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} + 3\bar{k}.$$

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9. If $\bar{a} + \bar{b} + \bar{c} = \bar{0}$ then prove that $\bar{a} \times \bar{b} = \bar{b} \times \bar{c} = \bar{c} \times \bar{a}$.

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10. For any vector \bar{a} , show that $|\bar{a} \times \bar{j}|^2 + |\bar{a} \times \bar{k}|^2 = 2|\bar{a}|^2$.

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11. If $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = -\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} - 4\bar{k}$, $\bar{c} = \bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}$ then find $(\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \cdot (\bar{b} \times \bar{c})$

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1 D Laq

1. P.T the smaller angle θ between any two diagonals of a cube is given by

$$\cos \theta = 1/3$$

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2. If \bar{a} , \bar{b} , \bar{c} are any three vectors then $(\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times \bar{c}$ is a vector

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3. If $\bar{a} = \bar{i} - 2\bar{j} - 3\bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $\bar{c} = \bar{i} + 3\bar{j} - 2\bar{k}$ then verify that

$$\bar{a} \times (\bar{b} \times \bar{c}) = (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{c})\bar{b} - (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b})\bar{c}.$$

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4.

If

$$\bar{a} = \bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + 3\bar{k}, \bar{b} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}, \bar{c} = \bar{i} + \bar{j} + 2\bar{k} \text{ then find } (\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times \bar{c}$$


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5. If $\bar{a} = \bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + \bar{k}, \bar{b} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}, \bar{c} = \bar{i} + 2\bar{j} - \bar{k}$, then find

$$\bar{a} \times (\bar{b} \times \bar{c}) \text{ and } |(\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times \bar{c}|.$$


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6. If $\bar{a} = \bar{i} - 2\bar{j} - 3\bar{k}, \bar{b} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}, \bar{c} = \bar{i} + 3\bar{j} - 2\bar{k}$, find

$$\bar{a} \times (\bar{b} \times \bar{c}).$$


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7.

If

$$\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - 3\bar{k}, \bar{b} = \bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + \bar{k}, \bar{c} = -\bar{i} + \bar{j} - 4\bar{k} \text{ and } \bar{d} = \bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}$$

$$\text{, then compute } |(\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times (\bar{c} \times \bar{d})|.$$



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8. If $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} + 3\bar{j} + 4\bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = \bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $\bar{c} = \bar{i} - \bar{j} + \bar{k}$, compute $\bar{a} \times (\bar{b} \times \bar{c})$ and verify that it is perpendicular to \bar{a} .



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9. If $\bar{a} = \bar{i} - 2\bar{j} - 3\bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}$, $\bar{c} = \bar{i} + 3\bar{j} - 2\bar{k}$ then verify that $\bar{a} \times (\bar{b} \times \bar{c}) = (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{c})\bar{b} - (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b})\bar{c}$.



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10. Find the shortest distance between the skew lines .

$$\bar{r} = (6\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}) + t(\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}) \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{r} = (-4\bar{i} - \bar{k}) + s(3\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} - \bar{k})$$



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11.

If

$$A = (1, -2, -1), B = (4, 0, -3), C = (1, 2, -1), D = (2, -4, -5)$$

then find distance between $\overline{AB}, \overline{CD}$



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12. By vector method prove that altitudes of a triangle are concurrent.



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13. The perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle are concurrent.



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2 D Vsaq Saq Laq

1. $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$. Find the vector \vec{c} such that \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} form the sides of a triangle.

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2. if $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, $|\vec{a}| = 3$, $|\vec{b}| = 5$, $|\vec{c}| = 7$ then find angle between \vec{a} , \vec{b} .

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3. If $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \neq \vec{0}$, then show that $\vec{a} + \vec{c} = p\vec{b}$, where p is some scalar.

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4. If \vec{a} , \vec{b} and $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ are unit vectors, then what is the angle between \vec{a} and \vec{b} ?

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5. If \vec{a}, \vec{b} are non-zero vectors such that $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2$, then find the angle between \vec{a}, \vec{b} .

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6. If $4\vec{i} + \frac{2p}{3}\vec{j} + p\vec{k}$ is parallel to the vector $\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$, find p.

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7. If $|\vec{a}| = 2, |\vec{b}| = 3, |\vec{c}| = 4$ and each of $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ is perpendicular to the sum of the other two vectors, then find the magnitude of $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$.

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8. $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are pair wise non zero and non collinear vectors. If $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ is collinear with \vec{c} and $\vec{b} + \vec{c}$ is collinear with \vec{a} then find vector $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$.

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9. Find unit vector parallel to the XOY-plane and perpendicular to the vector $4\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$.

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10. Find the equation of the plane through the point $(3, -2, 2)$ and perpendicular to the vector $(4, 7, -4)$.

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11. For any two vectors \vec{a}, \vec{b} prove that $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2|\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2$.

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12. For any three vectors \bar{a} , \bar{b} , \bar{c} prove that $[\bar{b} + \bar{c}\bar{c} + \bar{a}\bar{a} + \bar{b}] = 2[\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}]$.



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13. If $(\bar{b} \times \bar{c}) \times (\bar{b} \times \bar{a}) = 3\bar{c}$, then find $[\bar{b} \times \bar{c}\bar{c} \times \bar{a}\bar{a} \times \bar{b}]$.



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14. If \bar{a} , \bar{b} , \bar{c} are mutually perpendicular unit vectors, then find $[\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}]^2$.



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15. Show that $(\bar{a} + \bar{b}) \cdot [(\bar{b} + \bar{c}) \times (\bar{c} + \bar{a})] = 2[\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}]$.



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16. Show that

$$\text{i) } \bar{a} \times (\bar{a} \times (\bar{a} \times \bar{b})) = (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{a})(\bar{b} \times \bar{a})$$

$$\text{ii) } \{(\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times (\bar{a} \times \bar{c})\} \cdot \bar{d} = (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{d}) [\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}]$$



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17. If $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}, \bar{d}$ are any four vectors then $(\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times (\bar{c} \times \bar{d})$ is a vector



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18. Find the value of $[\bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}, \bar{i} - \bar{j}, \bar{i} + 2\bar{j} - \bar{k}]$.



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19. By vector method prove that the angle in a semi circle is a right angle.



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20. In a parallelogram, the sum of the square of the lengths of the diagonals is equal to sum of the squares of the lengths of its sides.

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21. The vectors $AB = 3i - 2j + 2k$ and $BC = -i - 2k$ are the adjacent sides of a parallelogram. The angle between its diagonals is

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22. Let \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} be mutually orthogonal vectors of equal magnitudes. Prove that the vector $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$ is equally inclined to each of \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} , the angle of inclination being $\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

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23. Let \vec{a} be perpendicular to both \vec{b}, \vec{c} . If $|\vec{a}| = 2, |\vec{b}| = 3, |\vec{c}| = 4$ and $(\vec{b}, \vec{c}) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, compute $|[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}]|$.

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24. $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are three unit vectors, \vec{b} is not parallel to \vec{c} and $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}$ then $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \dots, (\vec{a}, \vec{c}) =$

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25. Let \vec{a} and \vec{b} be vectors, satisfying $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = 5$ and $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 45^\circ$. Find the area of the triangle having $\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$ and $3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$ as two of its sides.

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26. If \vec{a}, \vec{b} and \vec{c} represent the vertices A, B and C respectively of $\triangle ABC$, then prove that $|(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + (\vec{c} \times \vec{a})|$ is twice the

area of $\triangle ABC$.

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3 D Miscellaneous

1. If $|\vec{a}| = 11$, $|\vec{b}| = 23$, $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 30$ then find the angle between the vectors \vec{a} , \vec{b} and also find $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|$.

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2.

Let

$\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + k$, $\vec{b} = 4\vec{i} + \vec{j}$ and $\vec{i} = \vec{i} - 3\vec{j} - \vec{k}$. Find vector \vec{r} such that

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3. Show that the points $A(2\bar{i} - \bar{j} + \bar{k})$, $B(\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} - 5\bar{k})$, $C(3\bar{i} - 4\bar{j} - 4\bar{k})$ are the vertices of a right angled triangle.



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4. For any two vectors \bar{a} and \bar{b} show that

$$|\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}| \leq |\bar{a}| |\bar{b}| \text{ (Cauchy-Schwartz inequality).}$$



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5. For any two vectors \bar{a} and \bar{b} show that

$$|\bar{a} + \bar{b}| \leq |\bar{a}| + |\bar{b}| \text{ (triangle inequality).}$$



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6. The volume of the tetrahedron with $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ as co-terminus edges is $\frac{1}{6} |[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}]|$.

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7. If $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = -\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$, then find $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b})$ and unit vector perpendicular to both $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ and $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$

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8. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ and \vec{d} are vectors such that $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c} \times \vec{d}$ and $\vec{a} \times \vec{c} = \vec{b} \times \vec{d}$. Then show that the vectors $\vec{a} - \vec{d}$ and $\vec{b} - \vec{c}$ are parallel.

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9. Let $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}$ be such that $\bar{c} \neq 0, \bar{a} \times \bar{b} = \bar{c}, \bar{b} \times \bar{c} = \bar{a}$. Show that $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}$ are pair orthogonal vectors and $|\bar{b}| = 1, |\bar{c}| = |\bar{a}|$.

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10. Let $a = 2i + j - 2k$ and $b = i + j$. If c is vector such that $a \cdot c = |c|, |c - a| = 2\sqrt{2}$ and the angle between $a \times b$ and c is 30° , then $|(a \times b) \times c| =$

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11. Let \bar{a}, \bar{b} be two non-collinear unit vectors, if $\bar{\alpha} = \bar{a} - (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b})\bar{b}$ and $\bar{\beta} = \bar{a} \times \bar{b}$, then show that $|\bar{\beta}| = |\bar{\alpha}|$.

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12. Let $\bar{a} = 4\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} - \bar{k}, \bar{b} = \bar{i} - 4\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}$ and $\bar{c} = 3\bar{i} + \bar{j} - \bar{k}$. Find the vector which is perpendicular to both \bar{a} and \bar{b} and $\bar{\alpha} \cdot \bar{c} = 21$



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13. If \vec{a} is a non-zero vector are two vectors such that $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$ and $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$, then prove that $\vec{b} = \vec{c}$.



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14. Find the equation of the plane passing through the point $A=(2,3,-1), B=(4,5,2), C=(3,6,5)$.



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15. Find the distance of a point $(2,5,-3)$ from the planer $r.(6i-3j+2k)=4$



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1. If $\bar{a} = \bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = 2\bar{i} + 3\bar{j} + \bar{k}$ then find the projection vector of \bar{b} on \bar{a} and its magnitude.

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2. Find unit vector perpendicular to both $\bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k}$ and $2\bar{i} + \bar{j} + 3\bar{k}$.

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3. If $\bar{a} = 2\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}$, $\bar{b} = -\bar{i} + 4\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$ then find $\bar{a} \times \bar{b}$ and unit vector perpendicular to both

$$\bar{a}, \bar{b} \left[-26\bar{i} - 9\bar{j} + 5\bar{k}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{782}} (26\bar{i} + 9\bar{j} - 5\bar{k}) \right].$$

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4. If θ is the angle between the vectors $\bar{i} + \bar{j}$, $\bar{j} + \bar{k}$ then find $\sin \theta$.

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5. If $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ are 2 sides of a triangle, find its area.

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6. Find the area of the parallelogram whose adjacent sides are $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}$, $\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} - \vec{k}$

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7. Find the volume of the parallelepiped having co-terminus edges are represented by the vectors $2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$, $\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$, $2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}$.

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8. Find the volume of the tetrahedron, whose vertices are $(1,2,1)$, $(3,2,5)$, $(2,-1,0)$ and $(-1,0,1)$.



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9. Find t , for which the vectors $2\bar{i} - 3\bar{j} + \bar{k}$, $\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} - 3\bar{k}$, $\bar{j} - t\bar{k}$ are coplanar.



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10. \bar{a} , \bar{b} , \bar{c} are coplanar vectors . Prove that of the following four points are coplanar.

$$6\bar{a} + 2\bar{b} - \bar{c}, 2\bar{a} - \bar{b} + 3\bar{c}, -\bar{a} + 2\bar{b} - 4\bar{c}, -12\bar{a} - \bar{b} - 3\bar{c}.$$



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11. Prove that the four points

$$4\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} + \bar{k}, -(\bar{j} + \bar{k}), 3\bar{i} + 9\bar{j} + 4\bar{k}, -4\bar{i} + 4\bar{j} + 4\bar{k} \text{ are coplanar.}$$



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12. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{d}$ are any four vectors then $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{d})$ is a vector

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13. If $\vec{a} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}, \vec{b} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}, \vec{c} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ then find $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$ and $|(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \times \vec{c}|$.

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14. If $\vec{a} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}, \vec{b} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}, \vec{c} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ find $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$.

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15. If

$\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 3\vec{k}, \vec{b} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}, \vec{c} = -\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 4\vec{k}$ and $\vec{d} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$

, then compute $|(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{d})|$.

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