



MATHS

BOOKS - CENGAGE

LINEAR COMBINATION OF VECTORS, DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VECTORS

Dpp 1 2

1. The number of integral values of p for which $(p + 1)\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + p\hat{k}$, $p\hat{i} + (p + 1)\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ and $-3\hat{i} + p\hat{j} + (p + 1)\hat{k}$ are linearly dependent vectors is

q

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Answer: B



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2. The base vectors \vec{a}_1 , \vec{a}_2 and \vec{a}_3 are given in terms of base vectors \vec{b}_1 , \vec{b}_2 and \vec{b}_3 as

$$\vec{a}_1 = 2\vec{b}_1 + 3\vec{b}_2 - \vec{b}_3, \quad \vec{a}_2 = \vec{b}_1 - 2\vec{b}_2 + 2\vec{b}_3$$

and

$$\vec{a}_3 = -2\vec{b}_1 + \vec{b}_2 - 2\vec{b}_3, \quad \text{if}$$

$\vec{F} = 3\vec{b}_1 - \vec{b}_2 + 2\vec{b}_3$, then vector \vec{F} in terms of \vec{a}_1 , \vec{a}_2 and \vec{a}_3 is

A. $\vec{F} = 3\vec{a}_1 + 2\vec{a}_2 + 5\vec{a}_3$

B. $\vec{F} = 3\vec{a}_1 - 5\vec{a}_2 - 2\vec{a}_3$

C. $\vec{F} = 3\vec{a}_1 + 5\vec{a}_2 + 3\vec{a}_3$

D. none of these

Answer: C



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3. The number of distinct real values of λ for which the

vectors $\vec{a} = \lambda^3\hat{i} + \hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - \lambda^3\hat{j}$ and

$\vec{c} = \hat{i} + (2\lambda - \sin \lambda)\hat{i} - \lambda\hat{k}$ are coplanar is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Answer: A



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4. The coplanar points A, B, C, D are $(2 - x, 2, 2), (2, 2 - y, 2), (2, 2, 2 - z)$ and $(1, 1, 1)$ respectively then

A. $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 1$

B. $x + y + z = 1$

C. $\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1-z} = 1$

D. none of these

Answer: A



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5. If a_1 and a_2 are two values of a for which the unit vector $a\vec{i} + b\vec{j} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{k}$ is linearly dependent with $\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}$ and $\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$, then $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2}$ is equal to

A. 1

B. $\frac{1}{8}$

C. $-\frac{16}{11}$

D. $-\frac{11}{16}$

Answer: C



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6. Let a, b and c be distinct non-negative numbers and the vectors $a\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + c\hat{k}, \hat{i} + \hat{k}, c\hat{i} + c\hat{j} + b\hat{k}$ lie in a plane, then the quadratic equation $ax^2 + 2cx + b = 0$ has

A. real and equal roots

B. real unequal roots

C. unreal roots

D. both roots real and positive

Answer: A



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7. In the $\triangle OAB$, M is the midpoint of AB , C is a point on OM , such that $2OC = CM$. X is a point on the side OB such that $OX = 2XB$. The line XC is produced to meet OA in Y . Then $\frac{OY}{YA} =$

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{2}{7}$

C. $\frac{3}{2}$

D. $\frac{2}{5}$

Answer: B



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8. Points X and Y are taken on the sides QR and RS, respectively of a parallelogram PQRS, so that $QX = 4XR$ and $RY = 4YS$ The line XY cuts the line PR at Z Find the ratio PZ: ZR

A. $\frac{21}{25} \overrightarrow{PR}$

B. $\frac{16}{25} \overrightarrow{PR}$

C. $\frac{17}{25} \overrightarrow{PR}$

D. None of these

Answer: A



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9. On the xy plane where O is the origin, given points,

A(1,0), B(0,1) and C(1,1). Let P,Q, and R be moving points

on the line OA, OB, OC respectively such that

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = 45t \left(\overrightarrow{OA} \right), \overrightarrow{OQ} = 60t \left(\overrightarrow{OB} \right), \overrightarrow{OR} = (1 - t) \left(\overrightarrow{OC} \right)$$

with $t > 0$. If the three points P,Q and R are collinear

then the value of t is equal to

A. $\frac{1}{106}$

B. $\frac{7}{187}$

C. $\frac{1}{100}$

D. none of these

Answer: B



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10. Given three vectors \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} are non-zero and non-coplanar vectors. Then which of the following are coplanar.

A. $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$, $\vec{b} + \vec{c}$, $\vec{c} + \vec{a}$

B. $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$, $\vec{b} + \vec{c}$, $\vec{c} + \vec{a}$

C. $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$, $\vec{b} - \vec{c}$, $\vec{c} - \vec{a}$

D. $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$, $\vec{b} + \vec{c}$, $\vec{c} - \vec{a}$

Answer: B::D



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