

11. माना दो रेखाएँ $\vec{r} = \hat{i} + \lambda(\hat{i} + \hat{j})$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ तथा $\vec{r} = -\hat{j} + \mu(\hat{j} - \hat{k})$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, एक समतल P पर स्थित हैं। यदि बिन्दु $M(1, 0, 1)$ से समतल P पर डाले गए लम्ब का पाद, बिन्दु $Q(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ है, तो $3(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$ बराबर है _____।
12. माना $f(x) = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$ का स्थानीय उच्चिष्ठ x_0 है, जहाँ $\vec{a} = x\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = -2\hat{i} + x\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ तथा $\vec{c} = 7\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + x\hat{k}$ है। तब $x = x_0$ पर $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}$ का मान होगा :
 (1) -30 (2) 14
 (3) -4 (4) -22
13. यदि $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$, है, तो $|\hat{i} \times (\vec{a} \times \hat{i})|^2 + |\hat{j} \times (\vec{a} \times \hat{j})|^2 + |\hat{k} \times (\vec{a} \times \hat{k})|^2$ का मान है _____।
14. यदि एक समांतर षट्फलक, जिसके एक ही शीर्ष से जाने वाले किनारे (edges) सदिशों $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + n\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - n\hat{k}$ तथा $\vec{c} = \hat{i} + n\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ ($n \geq 0$) द्वारा दिए गए हैं, का आयतन 158 घन इकाइयों है, तो :
 (1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 17$ (2) $\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 10$
 (3) $n = 7$ (4) $n = 9$
15. माना सदिश \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} इस प्रकार है कि $|\vec{a}| = 2$, $|\vec{b}| = 4$ तथा $|\vec{c}| = 4$ हैं। यदि \vec{b} का \vec{a} पर प्रक्षेप, \vec{c} के \vec{a} पर प्रक्षेप के समान है तथा \vec{b} और \vec{c} परस्पर लम्बवत् है तो $|\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \vec{c}|$ का मान है _____।
16. यदि \vec{a} तथा \vec{b} एकक सदिश है तो $\sqrt{3}|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| + |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$ का अधिकतम मान है _____।
17. यदि \vec{x} तथा \vec{y} दो शून्येतर सदिश इस प्रकार हैं कि $|\vec{x} + \vec{y}| = |\vec{x}|$ और $2\vec{x} + \lambda\vec{y}$ सदिश \vec{y} , के लम्बवत् है, तो λ का मान है _____।

SOLUTION

1. NTA Ans. (1)

Sol. $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{c}|^2 + 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + 2(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) + 2(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}}{-3} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$\vec{d} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c} + \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{d} = 3(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

2. NTA Ans. (4)

ALLEN Ans. (BONUS)

Note: None of the given options matches. So, it should be bonus but NTA did not accept our claim

Sol. $\vec{a} = \lambda(\hat{b} + \hat{c}) = \lambda \left(\frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}}{3\sqrt{2}} \right)$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\lambda}{3\sqrt{2}}(4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{3\sqrt{2}}(4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$$

$$= \alpha\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \beta\hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 4 \text{ and } \beta = 4$$

$$\text{So, } \vec{a} = 4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

None of the given options is correct

3. NTA Ans. (3)

Sol. $\vec{b} \times \vec{c} - \vec{b} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$

$$\vec{b} \times (\vec{c} - \vec{a}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{b} = \lambda(\vec{c} - \vec{a}) \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{a}^2)$$

$$4 = \lambda(0 - 6) \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-4}{6} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\text{from (i) } \vec{b} = \frac{-2}{3}(\vec{c} - \vec{a})$$

$$\vec{c} = \frac{-3}{2}\vec{b} + \vec{a} = \frac{-1}{2}(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (3) \text{ Option}$$

4. NTA Ans. (1)

Sol. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2, 4$

Now, $\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}}{|\vec{u}||\vec{w}|}$
 $= \frac{5}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{6}} \text{ or } \frac{7}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{18}} = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } \frac{7}{6\sqrt{3}}$

5. NTA Ans. (30)

Sol. $\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 10 \Rightarrow 5|\vec{c}|\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = 10 \Rightarrow |\vec{c}| = 4$

$$|\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})| = |\vec{a}||\vec{b} \times \vec{c}|$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot \sin\frac{\pi}{4} = 30$$

6. NTA Ans. (1.00)

Sol. $\vec{p} = (a+1)\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + a\hat{k}$,

$$\vec{q} = a\hat{i} + (a+1)\hat{j} + a\hat{k} \text{ and}$$

$$\vec{r} = a\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + (a+1)\hat{k}$$

$\therefore \vec{p}, \vec{q}, \vec{r}$ are coplanar

$$\Rightarrow [\vec{p} \ \vec{q} \ \vec{r}] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a & a \\ a & a+1 & a \\ a & a & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$$

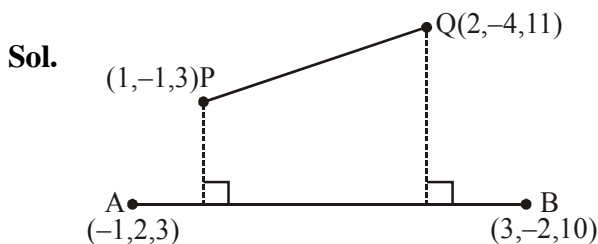
$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad \vec{r} \cdot \vec{q} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$|\vec{r}|^2 = |\vec{q}|^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore 3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q})^2 - \lambda |\vec{r} \times \vec{q}|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q})^2}{|\vec{r} \times \vec{q}|^2} = \frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q})^2}{|\vec{r}|^2 |\vec{q}|^2 - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{q})^2} = 1.00$$

7. NTA Ans. (8.00)



$$\text{Projection of } \overline{PQ} \text{ on } \overline{AB} = \frac{|\overline{PQ} \cdot \overline{AB}|}{|\overline{AB}|}$$

$$= \left| \frac{(\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}) \cdot (4\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 7\hat{k})}{9} \right| = 8$$

8. Official Ans. by NTA (2.00)

Sol. $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1$

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} - \vec{c}|^2 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{c}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = -2}$$

$$|\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} + 2\vec{c}|^2$$

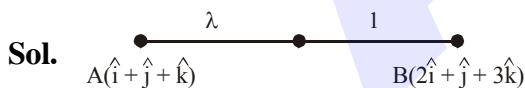
$$= |\vec{a}|^2 + 4|\vec{b}|^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{a}|^2 + 4|\vec{c}|^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$= 10 + 4(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})$$

$$= 10 - 8$$

$$= \boxed{2}$$

9. Official Ans. by NTA (0.8)



Using section formula we get

$$\overline{OP} = \frac{2\lambda + 1}{\lambda + 1} \hat{i} + \frac{\lambda + 1}{\lambda + 1} \hat{j} + \frac{3\lambda + 1}{\lambda + 1} \hat{k}$$

$$\text{Now } \overline{OB} \cdot \overline{OP} = \frac{4\lambda + 2 + \lambda + 1 + 9\lambda + 3}{\lambda + 1}$$

$$= \frac{14\lambda + 6}{\lambda + 1}$$

$$\overline{OA} \times \overline{OP} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{2\lambda + 1}{\lambda + 1} & 1 & \frac{3\lambda + 1}{\lambda + 1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{2\lambda + 1}{\lambda + 1} \hat{i} + \frac{-\lambda}{\lambda + 1} \hat{j} + \frac{-\lambda}{\lambda + 1} \hat{k}$$

$$|\overline{OA} \times \overline{OP}|^2 = \frac{(2\lambda + 1)^2 + \lambda^2 + \lambda^2}{(\lambda + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6\lambda^2 + 1}{(\lambda + 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{14\lambda + 6}{\lambda + 1} - 3 \times \frac{(6\lambda^2 + 1)}{(\lambda + 1)^2} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 10\lambda^2 - 8\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0, \frac{8}{10} = 0.8$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0.8$$

10. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol. $\vec{r} = \hat{i}(1 + 2\ell) + \hat{j}(-1) + \hat{k}(\ell)$

$$\vec{r} = \hat{i}(2 + m) + \hat{j}(m - 1) + \hat{k}(-m)$$

For intersection

$$1 + 2\ell = 2 + m \quad \dots (i)$$

$$-1 = m - 1 \quad \dots (ii)$$

$$\ell = -m \quad \dots (iii)$$

from (ii) $m = 0$

from (iii) $\ell = 0$

These values of m and ℓ do not satisfy equation (1).

Hence the two lines do not intersect for any values of ℓ and m .

11. Official Ans. by NTA (5)

Sol. Dr's normal to plane

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

