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MTH282

A vector whose magnitude is unit is called
>> unit vectors
equal vectors
like vectors
unlike vectors
2. Suppose that the coordinates of R be (3,4,12), what is \((OR)\) âÆ'â€"?
3i+4j+12k
3i-4j+12k
>> 3i+4j-12k
3i-4j-12k
3. Suppose that the coordinates of R be (3,4,12), what are the direction cosines of \((OR)\) âÆ'â€"?
>> \(\frac{3}{13}, \frac{4}{13}, \frac{12}{13}\)
\(\frac{3}{14}, \frac{4}{14}, \frac{12}{14}\)
\(\frac{1}{13}, \frac{4}{13}, \frac{11}{13}\)
\(\frac{1}{14}, \frac{4}{14}, \frac{11}{14}\)
4. If \(\alpha=3i-j+2k,\) , \(\beta =2i+j-k\) and \(\gamma Ì…=i-2j+2k,\) find \((\alpha\) times B)\times \gamma\).
24i-7j-5k
>> 24i+7j-5k
-24i+7j-5k
24i+7j+5k
5 is any quantity that has both a magnitude and a direction.

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Scalar quantity Vector and scalar quantity None of the above vector with reference to a point X to origin O is the vector \(OX \)used to specify the true position of X with respect to O. Negative --->> Location **Position Positive** 7. Given\(\alpha=i+2j+3k,\beta =2i+j-k,\) find $\(\alpha=k)$. -5i-7j-3k 5i+7j-3k --->> -5i+7j-3k-5i+7j+3k8. \(\alpha +\beta = \beta +\alpha\) is said to be ____ under addition of vectors. --->> commutative Abelian distributive associative 9. \(\bar{\alpha}\dot\bar{\beta}\) is a _____ --->> vector scalar coplanar vectors

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collinear vectors

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commutative

Abelian

distributive

--->> associative

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