

31. Three coplanar forces acting on a body keep it in equilibrium. They should therefore be

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| <u>A.</u> concurrent<br><u>C.</u> parallel | <u>B.</u> non concurrent<br><u>D.</u> non parallel |
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**Answer:** Option A

32. which of the following pairs does not have identical dimensions ?

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| <u>A.</u> torque and energy<br><u>C.</u> energy and work | <u>B.</u> momentum and impulse<br><u>D.</u> mass and moment of inertia |
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**Answer:** Option D

33. A central force is that which

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| <u>A.</u> can produce torque<br><u>C.</u> some time can produce torque some time can not | <u>B.</u> can not produce torque<br><u>D.</u> has no relation with torque |
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**Answer:** Option B

34. It is easier to turn a steering wheel with both hands than with a single hand because

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| <u>A.</u> accelerating force increases on the wheel<br><u>C.</u> two hands provide firm grip | <u>B.</u> two forces act on the wheel<br><u>D.</u> couple acts on the wheel |
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**Answer:** Option D

35. The cross product  $i^\wedge \times j^\wedge$  is equal to

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| <u>A.</u> zero<br><u>C.</u> $i^\wedge$ | <u>B.</u> one<br><u>D.</u> $k^\wedge$ |
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**Answer:** Option D

36. ? The unit vector in the direction of vector  $A = 2 i^\wedge - 2j^\wedge + k^\wedge$  is

- A.  $2\mathbf{i}^\wedge - 2\mathbf{j}^\wedge + \mathbf{k}^\wedge$   
C.  $(2\mathbf{i}^\wedge - 2\mathbf{j}^\wedge + \mathbf{k}^\wedge)/3$

- B.  $(2\mathbf{i}^\wedge - 2\mathbf{j}^\wedge + \mathbf{k}^\wedge)/9$   
D.  $(2\mathbf{i}^\wedge - 2\mathbf{j}^\wedge + \mathbf{k}^\wedge)/5$

**Answer:** Option C

37. The magnitude of  $\mathbf{i}^\wedge \cdot (\mathbf{j}^\wedge \times \mathbf{k}^\wedge)$  is

- A. 0  
C. -1  
B. 1  
D.  $\mathbf{i}^\wedge$

**Answer:** Option B

38. In which quadrant, only value of tan will be positive?

- A. first  
C. third  
B. second  
D. both 1st and 3rd

**Answer:** Option D

39. ?? If  $\mathbf{A} = A_x \mathbf{i}^\wedge + A_y \mathbf{j}^\wedge + A_z \mathbf{k}^\wedge$   $\mathbf{B} = B_x \mathbf{i}^\wedge + B_y \mathbf{j}^\wedge + B_z \mathbf{k}^\wedge$  then

- A. ??  $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$   
C. ??  $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_y B_z + A_z B_y + A_z B_x$   
B. ??  $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_x B_y + A_y B_z + A_z B_x$   
D. ??  $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_x B_z + A_y B_y + A_z B_x$

**Answer:** Option A

40. The cross product of two vectors is a negative vector when

- A. they are parallel vectors  
C. they are perpendicular vector  
B. they are anti parallel vectors  
D. they are rotated through 270°

**Answer:** Option D