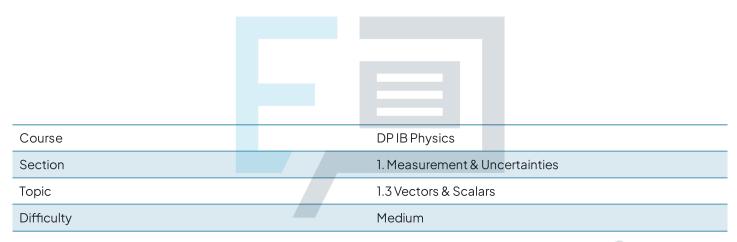


1.3 Vectors & Scalars

Question Paper



Exam Papers Practice

To be used by all students preparing for DP IB Physics HL Students of other boards may also find this useful



Velocity is a vector quantity, so can be represented by a vector arrow. Which quantity is represented by the length of its vector arrow?

- A. Speed
- B. Magnitude
- C. Acceleration
- D. Distance

[1 mark]

Question 2

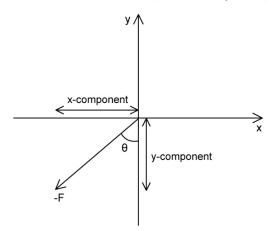
Which of the following represents correct vector and scalar quantities?

	vectors	scalars
A.	Electric charge	Weight
В.	Impulse	Current
C.	Temperature	Pressure
D.	Time	Work done

[1 mark]



Which of the following represents the correct values of the x-component and y-component of the vector -F?

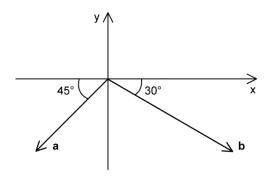


	x-component	y-component
A.	−Fsinθ	-Fcosθ
B.	-Fcosθ	-Ftanθ
C.	Fsinθ	-Fcosθ
D.	-F cos θ	-Fsinθ

[1 mark]



The magnitude of **a** is 15 N and that of **b** is 30 N.



Which of the following represents the correct resultant horizontal and vertical components of the vectors in the diagram?

	Horizontal Component	Vertical Component	
Α.	$15\sqrt{3} - 7.5\sqrt{2} \mathrm{N}$	$15 - 7.5\sqrt{2} \mathrm{N}$	
В.	$15\sqrt{3} - 7.5\sqrt{2}^{\circ}$	-15 - 7.5√2°	
C.	$15\sqrt{3} - 7.5\sqrt{2} \mathrm{N}$	$-15 - 7.5\sqrt{2}$ N	
D.	$-15 - 7.5\sqrt{2}$ N	15 – 7.5 $\sqrt{2}$ N	

You may use the fact that:

$$\cos(30) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 and $\cos(45) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\sin(30) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 and $\sin(45) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

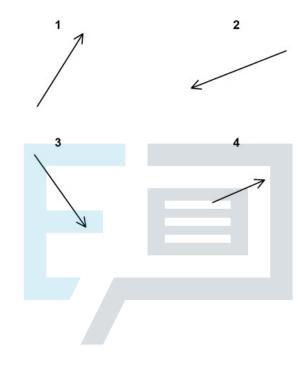
[1 mark]



The diagram shows vector \boldsymbol{p} .



In which of the following diagrams is vector **p** multiplied by a scalar represented?



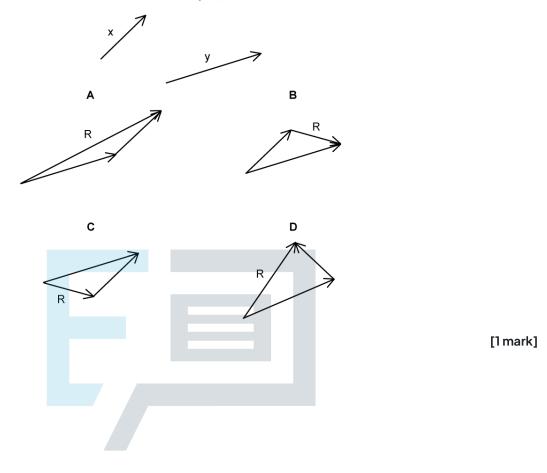
- A.land4
- B.2 only
- C.2 and 4
- D.1 only

n Papers Practice

[1 mark]

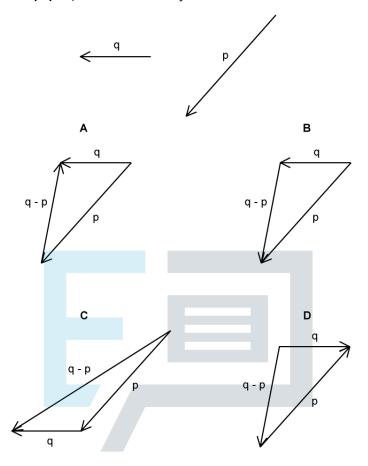


In which of the following diagrams is the addition of vectors \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} represented?





In which of the following diagrams is **q** – **p** represented correctly?

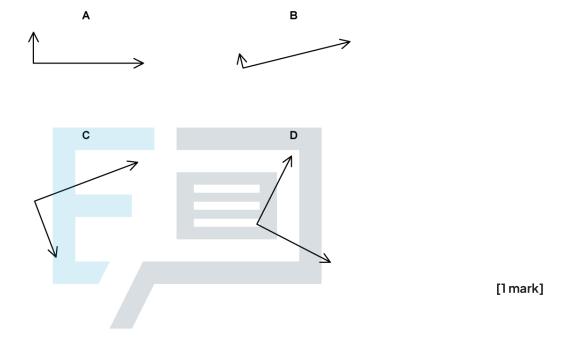




The arrow represents the vector \mathbf{R} .

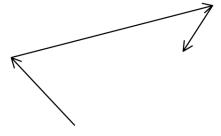


Which diagram does **not** represent **R** as two perpendicular components?

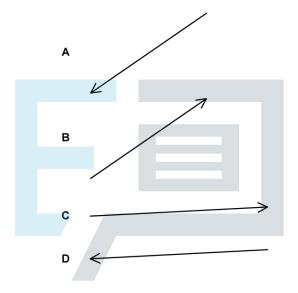




Three forces act on a body as shown.



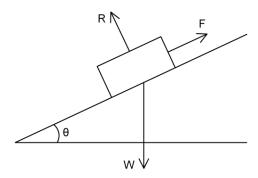
Which fourth force is required so that the resultant force is zero?



Exam Papers Practice [1 mark]



A rectangular object sits at rest on a plane inclined at angle to the horizontal.



R is the normal force, W is the weight and F is friction.

Which row correctly labels R and F in terms of mass m and acceleration due to gravity g.

	R	F
Α.	mg	mg
В.	mg cos θ	0
C.	mg sin θ	mg cos θ
D.	mg cos θ	mg sin θ