

If \vec{a}, \vec{b} are unit vectors such that $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \{(2\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \times (3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b})\} = 0$, then angle between \vec{a} and \vec{b} is -

(1) 0

(2) $\pi/2$

(3) π

(4) indeterminate

Ans $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = 1$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \{ (2\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \times (3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \} = 0$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \{ -4(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + 9(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \} = 0$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \{ 13(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \} = 0$$

$$13 \left[\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \right] = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

~~$$13 \left[\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \right] = 0$$~~

~~$$|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\vec{a}| \sin \theta \cos \theta + |\vec{b}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \cos \theta$$~~

As $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$ or $(\vec{b} \times \vec{a})$ is always \perp to \vec{a} and \vec{b} so eqⁿ (1) is identity.

\therefore Angle is indeterminate.