Q. 04

It is found that |A + B| = |A|. This necessarily implies,

- 1) B = 0
- 2) $A.B \le 0$
- 3) A, B are perpendicular
- 4) A, B are antiparallel

Sol. B = 0

We have to identity statements which are always true. It is given that $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}|$, it could be true in two conditions that is either \vec{B} = 0 or \vec{B} = -2 \vec{A} .

For forming a single condition we will multiply them, as either one of them is true it will uphold the necessary condition

We know $\vec{B}=0, \vec{B}-2\vec{A}$ = 0 (from previous equations)

Therefore their magnitude's product will also be zero.

$$|\vec{B}|(|\vec{B}|-2|\vec{A}|)=0$$
 (This will always be true)

$$|\vec{B}|^2 - 2|\vec{A}||\vec{B}| = 0$$

Therefore.

$$|\vec{A}||\vec{B}| \leq 0$$
 (Equality is true for B = 0)

Above condition is always true