Ch-3 Coordinate Geometry

1. In which quadrant or on which axis do each of the points (-2, 4), (3, -1), (-4, 0), (2, 3) lie?
2. What is the abscissa of origin?
3. At what point the axes intersect?
4. What is the sign of y-coordinate below the x-axis?
5. What are the coordinates of a point lying on the y-axis at negative 3 units?
6. If the y-coordinate of a point is zero, then where does this point lie?
7. What are the coordinates of a point whose ordinate is 5 and lying on the y-axis?
8. If the two points are A (-3, 7) and B(-7, 5), then what is (abscissa A) – (abscissa B)?
9. What is the sign of x-coordinate in quadrant II?
10. A point is such that (abscissa of the point, other than zero) that it equals to the ordinate of the point. In which quadrants can the point lie?
11. Name the quadrants in which following points lie – (3, 0) (-9, -3).
12. Determine the graph of the equation $y = 2x – 3$.
13. Draw the graph of $y = 4x$. From the graph, find the value of y, when $x = -2$.
14. Draw the graph of $x – 10 = 0$. What type of graph is it?
15. Draw the graph of $y = -x$.
16. The points (-2, 5) and (3, -5) are plotted in xy planes. Find the slope and y-intercept of the line joining the points.
17. Draw the graph of equation $3x + 6y = 12$. Find the coordinates of the point where the graph cuts the y-axis.
18. How does the graph of $y = mx$, depends on the value of m. Also draw graph when $m = 2, 3$.
19. In which quadrant will these points lie – (3, -5), (-3, -1)?
20. Determine the slope and y-intercept of line $2x + 3y + 7 = 0$.