

Ch-3 Coordinate Geometry

1. The position of the point is located on a plane by drawing two lines perpendicular to each other.
2. The horizontal line is called x-axis and the vertical line is called y-axis.
3. The plane is called the cartesian or coordinate plane and the mutually perpendicular lines are called axes.
4. The x- coordinate of a point is called abscissa.
5. The y-coordinate of a point is called the ordinate.
6. The abscissa of every point is 0 on the y-axis and the ordinate of every point is 0 on the x-axis.
7. The coordinates of the origin are (0,0).
8. The axis divides the plane in four quadrants.
9. The points of the type lies in –
 - a. (+,+) - Quadrant I
 - b. (-, +) - quadrant II
 - c. (-,-) - Quadrant III
 - d. (+,-) - quadrant IV
10. We can represent a point in plane (called a cartesian plane or a coordinate plane) by means of an ordered pair of real numbers, called the coordinates of that point. The branch of mathematics in which geometrical problems are solved using coordinate systems is known as **Coordinate Geometry**.