

## Chapter: Introduction to Coordinate Geometry

Page No: 247

### Exercise 22A

#### Question 1:

**Solution:**

- (i) The abscissa is 0
- (ii) The abscissa is 3
- (iii) The abscissa is -2
- (iv) The abscissa is 6

#### Question 2:

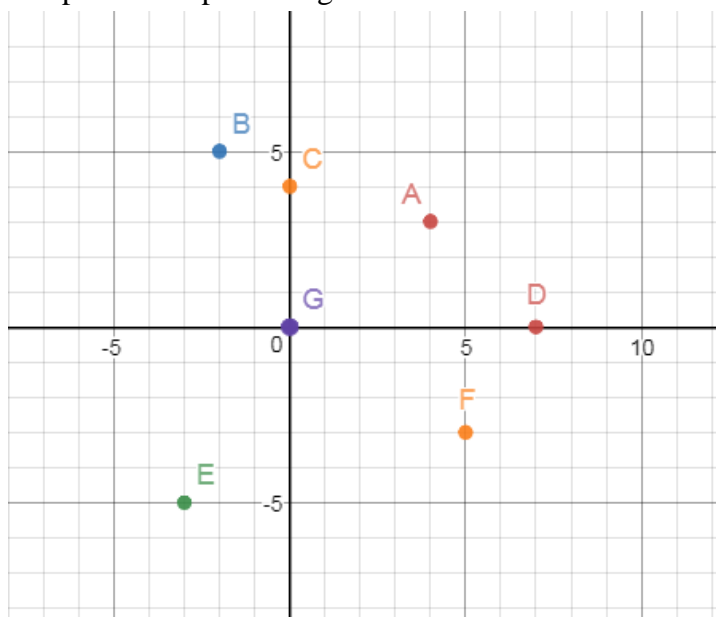
**Solution:**

- (i) The ordinate is 0
- (ii) The ordinate is 2
- (iii) The ordinate is -4
- (iv) The ordinate is -7

#### Question 3:

**Solution:**

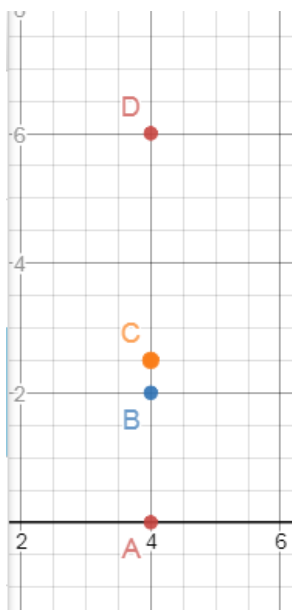
The plot of the points is given below:



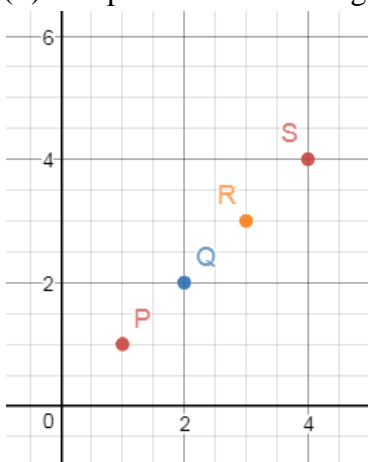
#### Question 4:

**Solution:**

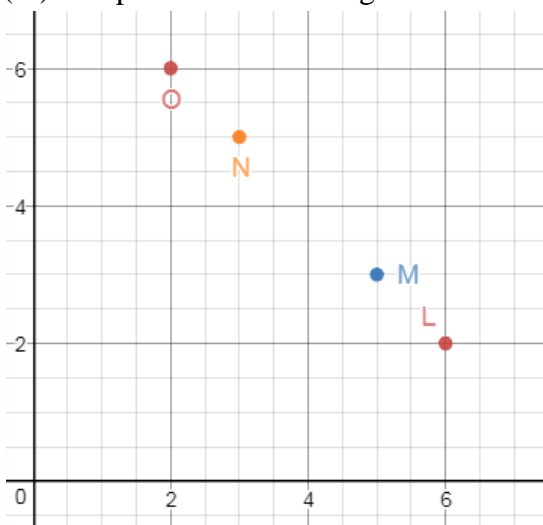
- (i) The points lie on a line.



(ii) The points lie on a straight line.



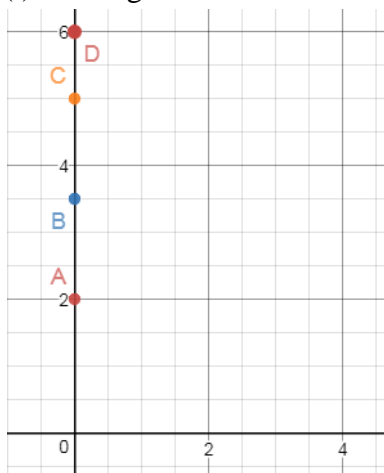
(iii) The points lie on a straight line.



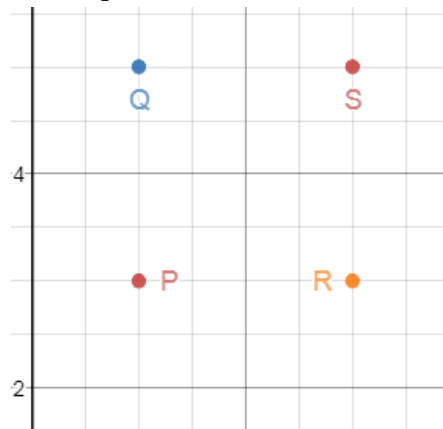
### Question 5:

#### Solution:

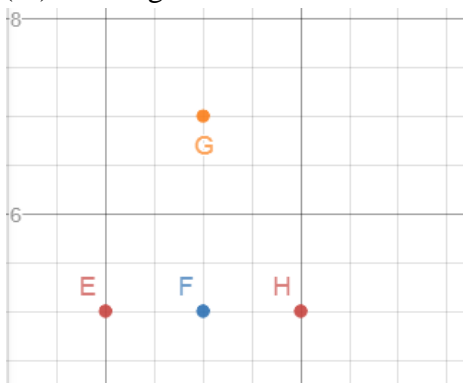
(i) A straight line is formed.



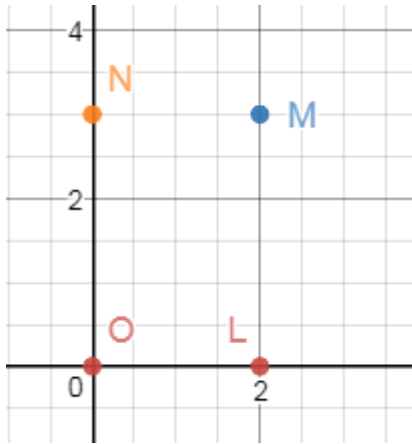
(ii) A square is formed.



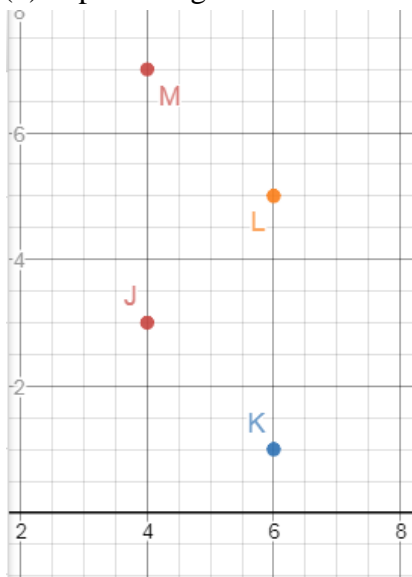
(iii) A triangle is formed.



(iv) A rectangle is formed.

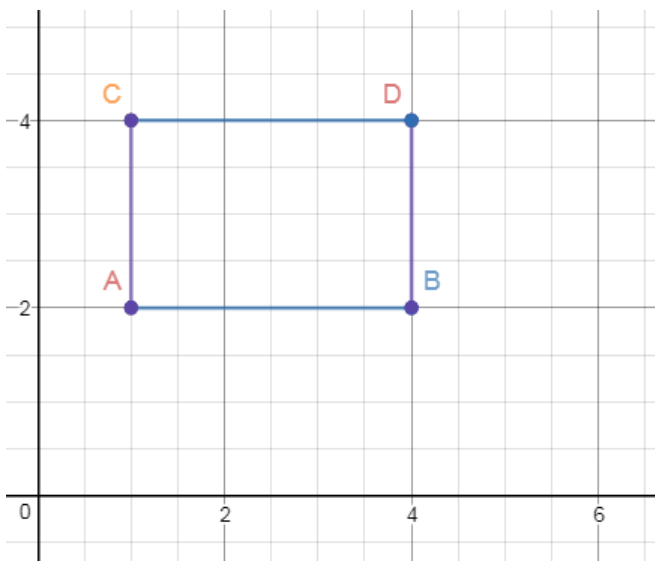


(v) A parallelogram is formed.

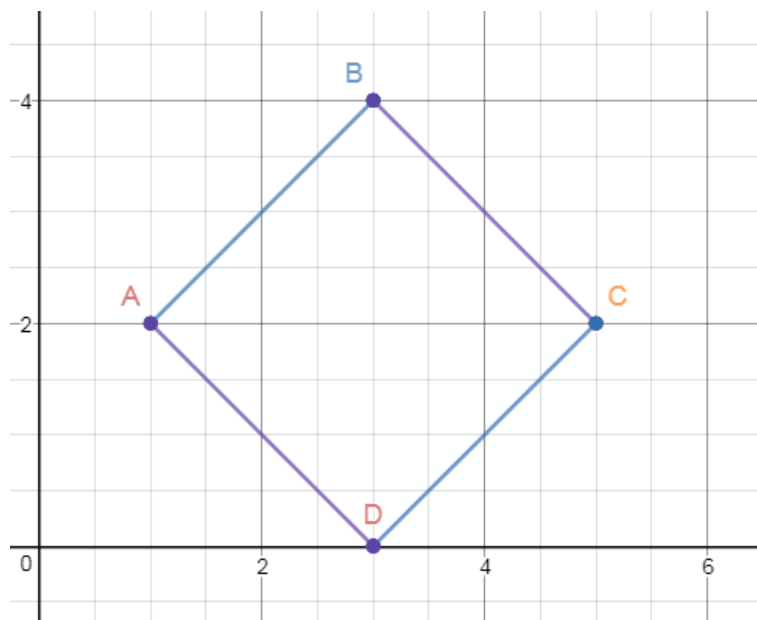


**Question 6:**

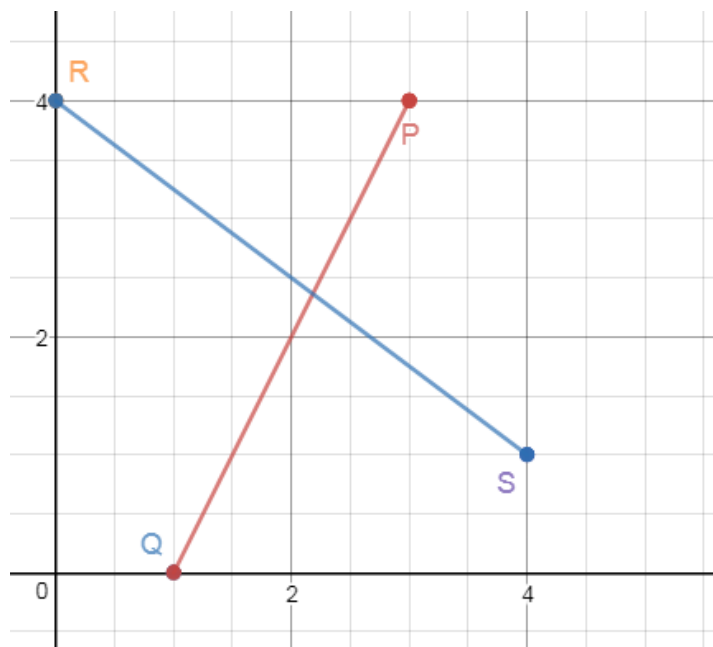
**Solution:**



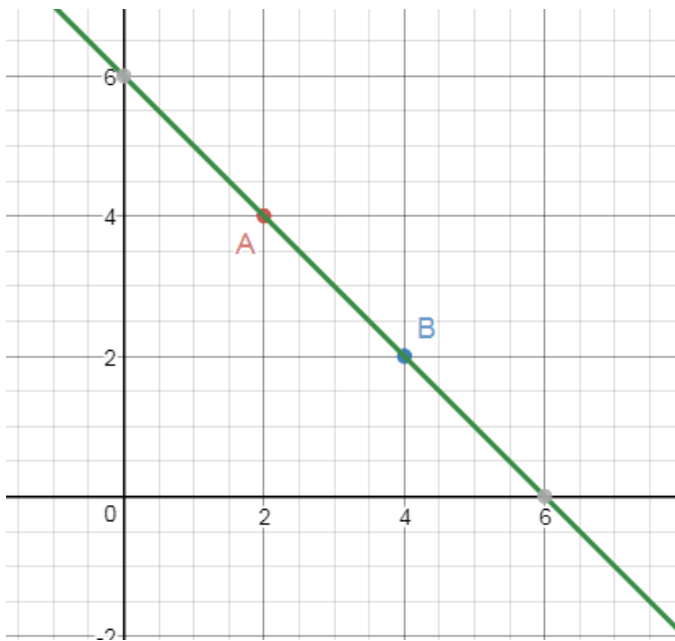
The coordinates of point D are (4, 4).

**Question 7:****Solution:**

From the graph, point D is represented as (3, 0) and the diagonals are equal.

**Question 8:****Solution:**

The lines intersect at approximately (2.2, 2.4).

**Question 9:****Solution:**

The coordinates of the points where this line meets the x-axis and the y-axis are (6, 0) and (0, 6).

**Question 10:****Solution:**

From the graph it is clear that

(a) (2, 1) represents E.

(b) (0, 5) represents B

(c) (2, 0) represents G

The coordinates of the points A are (4, 5) and F are (5.5, 0)

**Question 11:****Solution:**

The coordinates of all points are as follows: A(4, 7), B(7, 4), C(4, 1), D(1, 4), E(3,5), F(5,5), G(5,3), H(3, 3), I(4, 5), J(5, 4), K(4, 3), L(3, 4).

**Question 12:****Solution:**

The coordinates of the vertices are as follows:

A(1, 1), B(3, 0), C(4, 2), D(2, 3); I(1, 2), J(2, 4), K(0,5); E(5, 1), F(6, 3), G(5,5) H(4, 3); L(2,5), M(1,5), N(2, 6), O(3, 6), P(4, 5), Q(4, 4)

**Question 13:****Solution:**

- (i) y – axis as the x-coordinate is zero.
- (ii) x - axis as the y-coordinate is zero.
- (iii) 0 as the point lies on the y-axis.

- (iv) origin as the two axes intersect.
- (v) 2 units
- (vi) x - coordinate as it indicates distance from the y - axis.
- (vii) (0,0) as they represent the origin.

**Page No: 249**

**Exercise 22B**

**Question 1:**

**Solution:** (a)

Since both the points are positive, the point lies in the first quadrant.

**Question 2:**

**Solution:** (c)

Since both the points are negative, the point lies in the third quadrant.

**Question 3:**

**Solution:** (d)

Since the x-coordinate is positive and the y-coordinate is negative, the point lies in the fourth quadrant.

**Question 4:**

**Solution:** (b)

Since the y-coordinate is positive and the x-coordinate is negative, the point lies in the second quadrant.

**Question 5:**

**Solution:** (c)

This is quite evident from the definition of abscissa.

**Question 6:**

**Solution:** (d)

The equation of  $y = a$  is a line parallel to the x-axis that passes through the point  $y = a$ .

**Question 7:**

**Solution:** (a)

The y-axis is represented as  $x = 0$ .