COORDINATE GEOMETRY

BASIC CONCEPT OF COORDINATE GEOMETRY

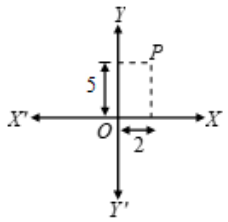
EXERCISE

Q.1 In the adjoining figure find

(i) abscissa

(ii) ordinate

(iii) co-ordinates of point P.

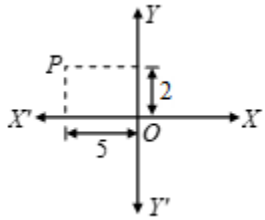


Q.2 Determine

(i) abscissa

(ii) ordinate

(iii) co-ordinate of point P in this given figure.

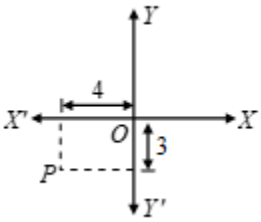


Q.3 Determine

(i) abscissa

(ii) ordinate

(iii) coordinates of point P, in the figure.

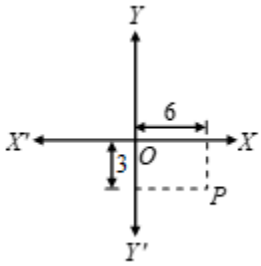


Q.4 In the given figure find

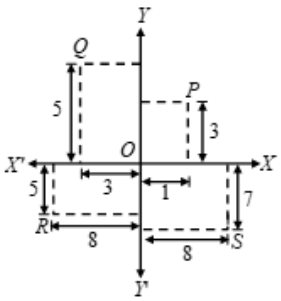
(i) abscissa

(ii) ordinate

(iii) co-ordinates of point P.



Q.5 Write down



(i) abscissa

(ii) ordinates and

(iii) co-ordinates of the points P, Q, R and S in the given figure.

Q.6 Draw X-axis and Y-axis and mark the point A (3, 9), B (4, – 7), C (–8, 9), D (– 3, – 5), E (4, – 2) and F (7, 5)

Q.7 Draw a triangle PQR whose vertices are P = (1, – 6), Q = (7, 4) and R = (– 4, 4).

Q.8 Draw a triangle ABC whose vertices A, B, and C are (– 3, 0), (3, 3) and (– 3, 3) respectively.

Q.9 Draw a rectangle ABCD such that its vertices A, B, C and D are (4, 3), (4, – 2), (– 7, – 2) and (– 7, 3) respectively.

Q.10 Draw a rectangle KLMN such that its vertices K, L, M, and N are (5, 0), (5, 3), (0, 3) and (0, 0) respectively.

ANSWER KEY

1. (i) 2 (ii) 5 (iii) (2, 5)

2. (i) –5 (ii) 2 (iii) (–5, 2)

3. (i) –4 (ii) –3 (iii) (–4, –3)

4. (i) 6 (ii) –3 (iii) (6, –3)

5. (i) 1, –3, –8, 8

(ii) 3, 5, –5, –7

(iii) P(1, 3), Q (–3, 5), R(–8, –5), S(8, –7)

6.