

Exercise 3.2

1. Write the answer of each of the following questions:

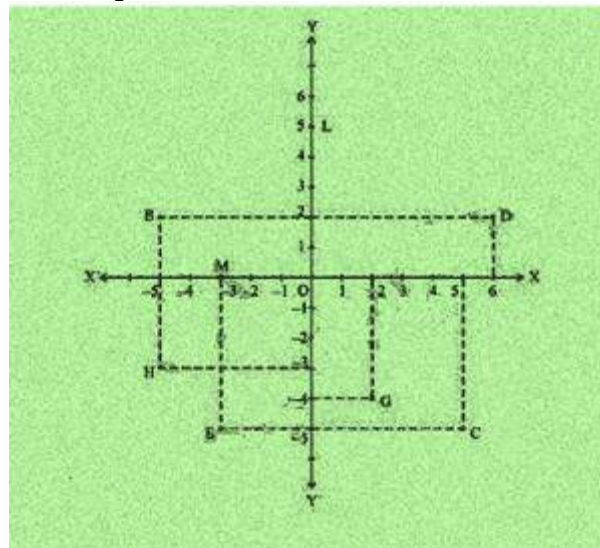
- (i) What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?
- (ii) What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines?
- (iii) Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect.

Solution:

- (i) The name of horizontal and vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane is x-axis and y-axis respectively.
- (ii) The name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines x-axis and y-axis is quadrants.
- (iii) The point where these two lines intersect is called the origin.

2. See Fig.3.14, and write the following:

- i. The coordinates of B.
- ii. The coordinates of C.
- iii. The point identified by the coordinates $(-3, -5)$.
- iv. The point identified by the coordinates $(2, -4)$.
- v. The abscissa of the point D.
- vi. The ordinate of the point H.
- vii. The coordinates of the point L.
- viii. The coordinates of the point M.



Solution:

- i. The co-ordinates of B is $(-5, 2)$.
- ii. The co-ordinates of C is $(6, -5)$.
- iii. The point identified by the coordinates $(-3, -5)$ is E.
- iv. The point identified by the coordinates $(2, -4)$ is G.
- v. Abscissa means x co-ordinate of point D. So, abscissa of the point D is 6.
- vi. Ordinate means y coordinate of point H. So, ordinate of point H is -3.
- vii. The co-ordinates of the point L is $(0, 5)$.
- viii. The co-ordinates of the point M is $(-3, 0)$.