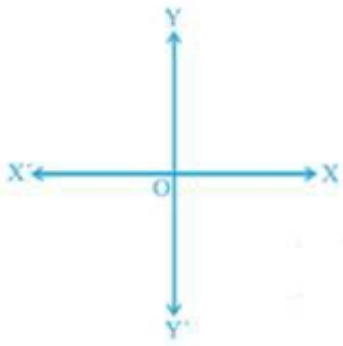
CBSE Class 9 Mathematics
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER 3
Coordinate Geometry(Ex. 3.2)

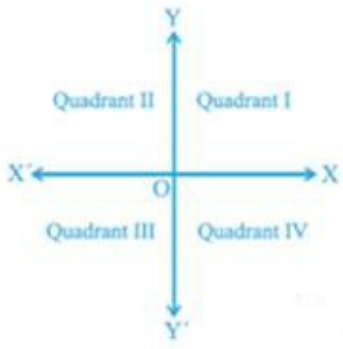
1. Write the answer of each of the following questions:

(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.

Ans. (i) The horizontal line that is drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane is called as ***x*-axis**.
The vertical line that is drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane is called as ***y*-axis**.



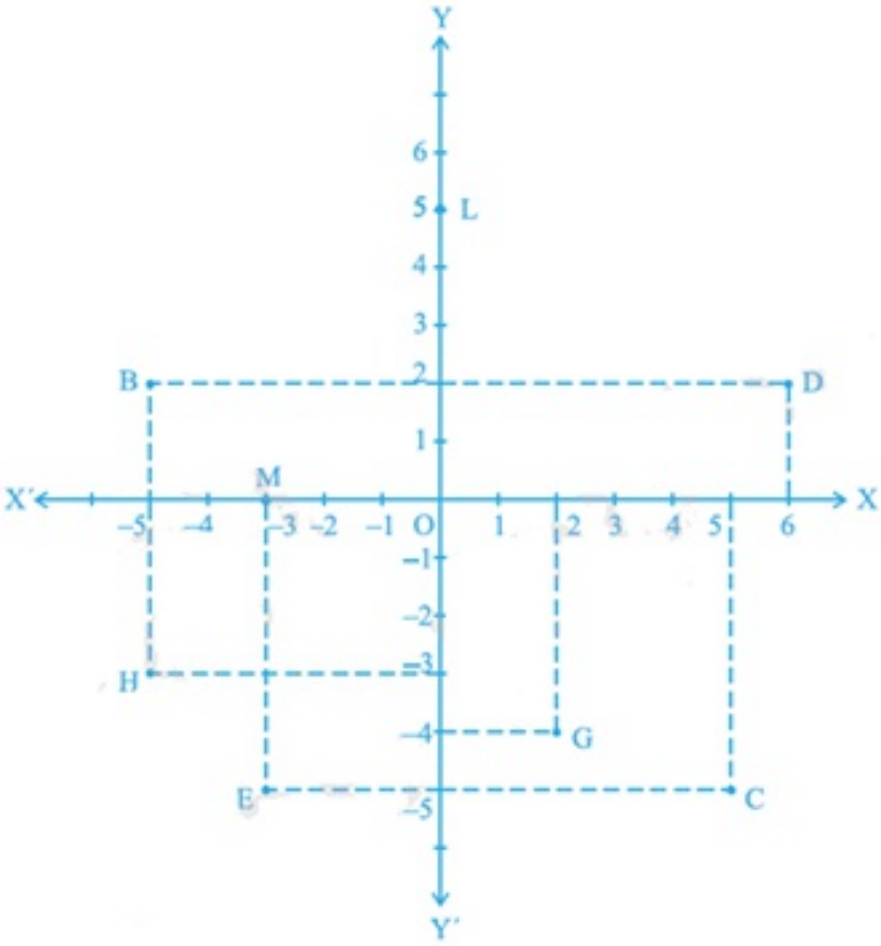
(ii) The name of each part of the plane that is formed by *x*-axis and *y*-axis is called as **quadrant**.



(iii) The point, where the *x*-axis and the *y*-axis intersect is called as **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.



Ans. We need to consider the given below figure to answer the following questions.

(i) The coordinates of point *B* in the above figure is the distance of point *B* from *x*-axis and *y*-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the coordinates of point *B* are (-5, 2).

(ii) The coordinates of point *C* in the above figure is the distance of point *C* from *x*-axis and *y*-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the coordinates of point *C* are (5, -5).

(iii) The point that represents the coordinates (-3, -5) is *E*.

(iv) The point that represents the coordinates (2, - 4) is *G*.

(v) The abscissa of point *D* in the above figure is the distance of point *D* from the *y*-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the abscissa of point *D* is 6.

(vi) The ordinate of point *H* in the above figure is the distance of point *H* from the *x*-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the abscissa of point *H* is -3.

(vii) The coordinates of point *L* in the above figure is the distance of point *L* from *x*-axis and *y*-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the coordinates of point *L* are (0, 5).

(viii) The coordinates of point *M* in the above figure is the distance of point *M* from *x*-axis and *y*-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the coordinates of point *M* are (-3, 0).