Chapter 3

ASSIGNMENT

OBJECTIVE - 3.1

1. The abscissa of a point is distance of the point from :

(A) X-axis (B) Y-axis (C) Origin (D) None of these

2. The y co-ordinate of a point is distance of that point from :

(A) X-axis (B) Y-axis (C) Origin (D) None of these

3. If both co-ordinates of any point are negative then that point will lie in :

(A) First quadrant (B) Second quadrant (C) Thirst quadrant (D) Fourth quadrant

4. If the abscissa of any point is zero then that point will lie :

(A) on X-axis (B) on Y-axis (C) at origin (D) None of these

5. The co-ordinates of one end point of a diameter of a circle are (4, -1) and coordinates of the centre of the circle are (1 ,-3) then coordinates of the other end of the diameter are :

(A) (2,5) (B) (-2,-5) (C) (3,2) (D) (-3,-2)

6. The point (-2,-1), (1,0), (4,3) and (1,2) are the vertices of a :

(A) Rectangle (B) Parallelogram (C) Square (D) Rhombus

7. The distance of the point (3, 5) from X- axis is :

(A) $\sqrt{34}$ (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) None of these

SUBJECTIVE - 3.2

1. Plot the points in the plane if its co-ordinates are given as A (5,0), B(0,3) C(7,2), D(-4,3), E(-3,-2) and F(3,-2).

2. In which quadrant do the following points lie A(2,3), B(-2,3), C(-3,-5), D(3, -1). Explain with reasons.

3. Plot the following pairs of numbers as points in the Cartesian plane.

x	-3	-2	8	4	0
y	5	0	3	8	-2

4. With rectangular exes, plot the points O(0,0), A(4,0) and C(0,6). Find the coordinates of the fourth points B such the OABC forms a rectangle.

5. Plot the points P(-3,1) and Q(2,1) in rectangular coordinate system and find all possible coordinates of other two vertices of a square having P and Q as two adjacent vertices".

6. Find the value of x, if the distance between the points (x, -1) and (3,2) is 5.

7. The base AB two equilateral triangles ABC and ABC′ with side 2a, lies along the x-axis such that the mid point of AB is at origin. Find the coordinates of the vertices C and C′ of the triangles.