

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 9
MATHS – Coordinate Geometry

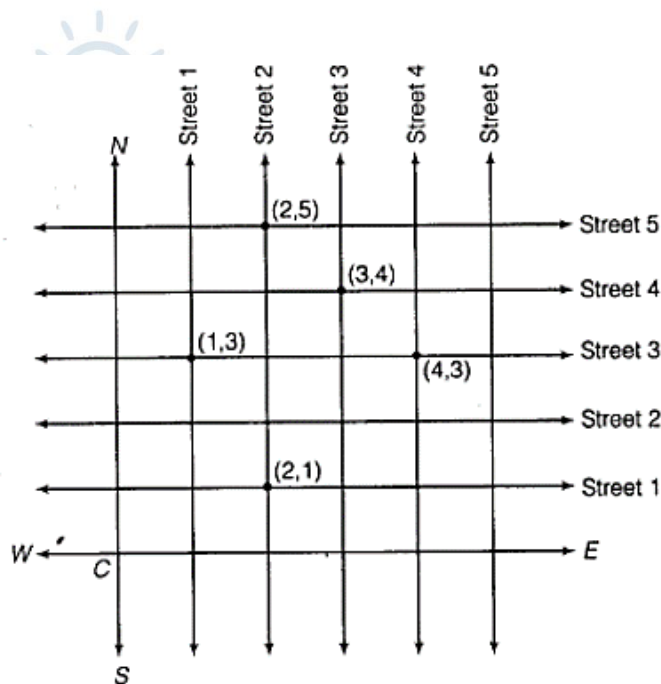


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1. **(Street Plan):** A city has two main roads which cross each other at the centre of the city. These two roads are along the North-South direction and East-West direction:
All the other streets of the city run parallel to these roads and are 200 m apart. There are 5 streets in each direction. Using $1\text{cm} = 200\text{m}$, draw a model of the city on your notebook. Represent the roads/streets by single lines.
- There are many cross- streets in your model. A particular cross-street is made by two streets, one running in the North - South direction and another in the East - West direction. Each cross street is referred to in the following manner: If the 2nd street running in the North - South direction and 5th in the East - West direction meets at some crossing, then we will call this cross-street (2, 5). Using this convention, find:
- How many cross - streets can be referred to as (4, 3).
 - How many cross - streets can be referred to as (3, 4).

Sol.



- Here is only one cross-street which can be referred as (4, 3).
- There is only one cross-street which can be referred as (3, 4).

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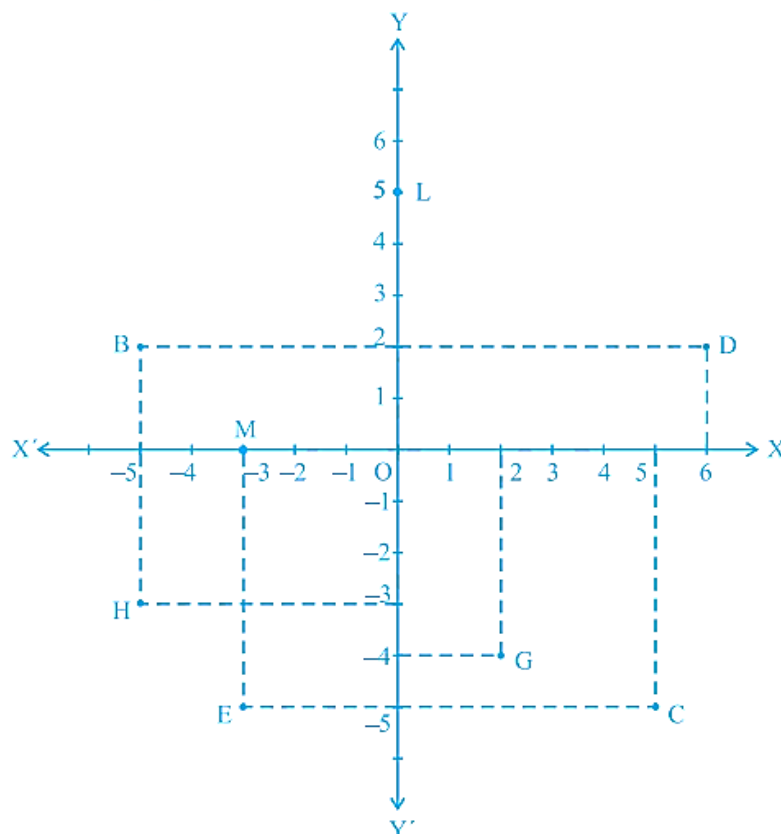
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2. Write the answer of each of the following questions:
- What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?
 - What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines?
 - Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect.

- Sol.**
- Horizontal line is known as X-axis and vertical line is known as Y-axis.
 - Each part of the plane formed by horizontal and vertical lines is known as quadrant.
 - Horizontal and vertical lines intersect at the origin.

3. See Fig. and write the following:
- The coordinates of B.
 - The coordinates of C.
 - The point identified by the coordinates $(-3, -5)$.
 - The point identified by the coordinates $(2, -4)$.
 - The abscissa of the point D.
 - The ordinate of the point H.
 - The coordinates of the point L.
 - The coordinates of the point M.



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I still wonder how one man has such a deep understanding of an examination. It becomes the truth what ever Vipin Sir says about NTSE.

M. Pareek

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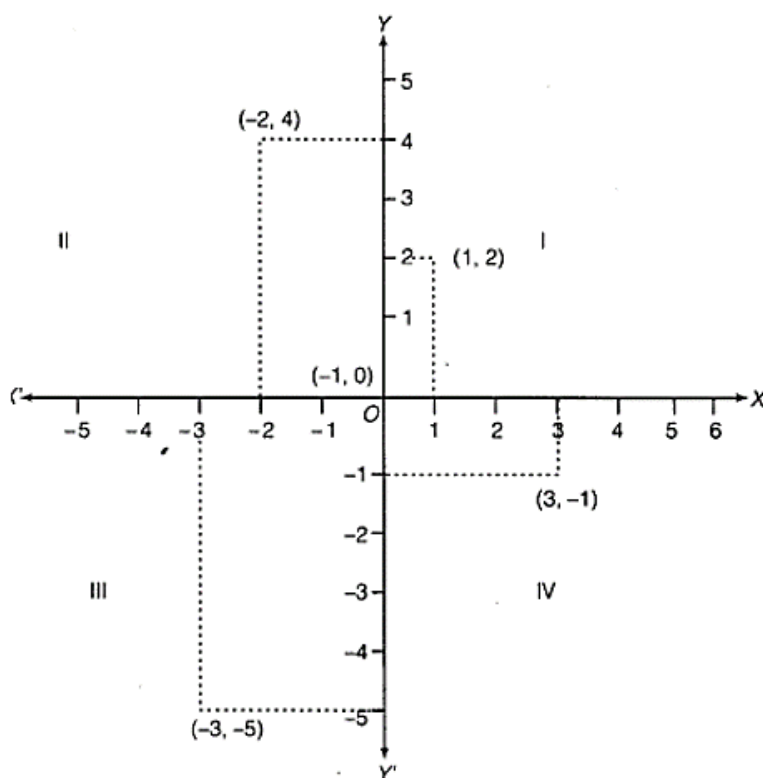


Sol.

1. The coordinates of B = (-5,2) and B lies in II quadrant. (-Abscissa = -5, Ordinate
2. The coordinates of C = (5, - 5).
3. The point identified by the coordinates (-3, - 5) is
4. The point identified by the coordinates (2, - 4) is
5. The abscissa of the point D =6
6. The ordinate of the point H = -3.
7. The coordinates of the point L= (0, 5). (Lies on Y -axis)
8. The coordinates of the point M = (-3,0). (Lies on X -axis)

4. In which quadrant or on which axis do each of the points (- 2, 4), (3, - 1), (- 1, 0), (1, 2) and (- 3, - 5) lie? Verify your answer by locating them on the Cartesian plane.

Sol.



1. (-2, 4) lies in II quadrant.
2. (3,-1) lies in IV quadrant.
3. (-1,0) lies on X-axis.
4. (1, 2) lies in I quadrant.
5. (-3, - 5) lies in III quadrant.

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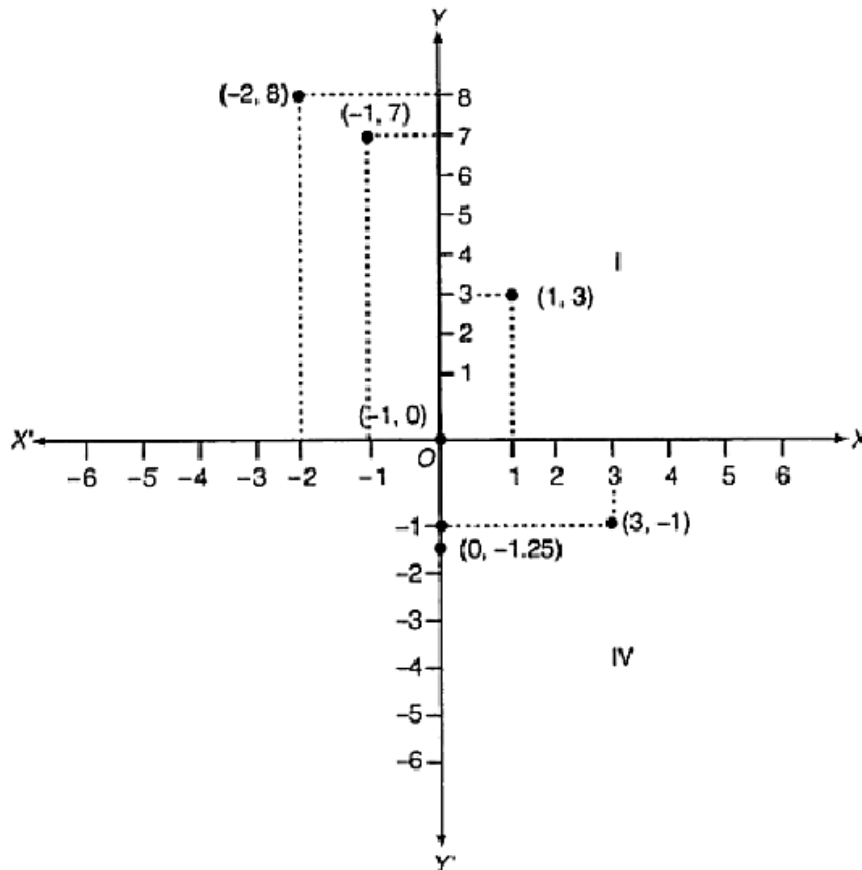
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5. Plot the points (x, y) given in the following table on the plane, choosing suitable units of distance on the axes.

x	-2	-1	0	1	3
y	8	7	-1.25	3	-1

Sol. Let 1 unit = 1 cm, then positions of given points in the Cartesian plane are given below:



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