



**Pakistan School**  
Kingdom of Bahrain

# Welcome Class 10<sup>th</sup> (arts)

## Introduction to coordinate geometry

# Objectives

Students will be able to:

Use distance formula

## Distance formula

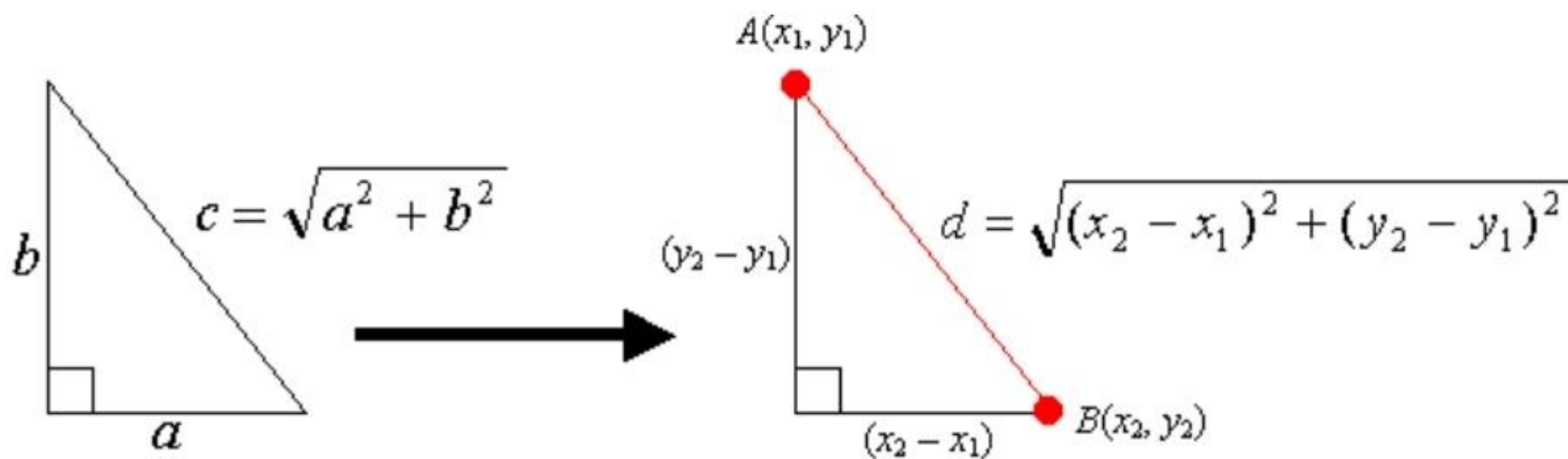
$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$d$  = distance

$(x_1, y_1)$  = coordinates of the first point

$(x_2, y_2)$  = coordinates of the second point

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$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

**4- Show that the points A(5, 4), B(4, -3), C(-2, 5) are equidistant from.**

**Solution:** Here (A (5, 4), B(4, -3), C (-2, 5), D(1, 1)

Now

$$\begin{aligned} |\overline{DA}| &= \sqrt{(5-1)^2 + (4-1)^2} = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16+9} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\overline{DB}| &= \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (-3-1)^2} = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (-4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\overline{DC}| &= \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (5-1)^2} = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{As } |\overline{DA}| = |\overline{DB}| = |\overline{DC}| = 5$$

Hence the points A (5, 4), B (4, -3), C (-2, 5) are equidistant from D (1, 1).

**I- Encircle the Correct Answer.**

1.  $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$  is called
  - (a) *distance formula*
  - (b) *collinear points*
  - (c) *non-collinear points*
  - (d) *equal points*
2. A point in a cartesian plane determines a unique ordered pair of:
  - (a) *set*
  - (b) *abscissa*
  - (c) *numbers*
  - (d) *ordinate*
3. In the plane with every ordered pair is associated:
  - (a) *a unique point*
  - (b) *zero*
  - (c) *two points*
  - (d) *four points*
4. Points lying on the same line are called:
  - (a) *non-collinear*
  - (b) *collinear*
  - (c) *equal*
  - (d) *overlapping*
5. Points which do not lie on the same straight line are called:
  - (a) *non-collinear*
  - (b) *collinear*
  - (c) *equal*
  - (d) *zero*



6. Point on the axis do not lie in any:

- (a) *a plane*                      (b) *line*                      (c) *quadrant*                      (d) *circle*

7. The co-ordinates of the origin are:

- (a) 0                      (b) (1,0)                      (c) (0,0)                      (d) (0,1)

**8.** Points on the negative  $x$ -axis have negative:

- (a) *abscissa*                      (b) *ordinate*                      (c) *value*                      (d) *fraction*

9. A point in 4th quadrant has its ordinate:

- (a) *positive*                      (b) *negative*                      (c) *zero*                      (d) *one*

10. A point in the first quadrant is characterized by the fact that both its co-ordinates are:

- (a) zero (b) positive  
(c) negative (d) positive and negative other

# Answers

1.  $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$  is called
  - (a) *distance formula*
  - (b) *collinear points*
  - (c) *non-collinear points*
  - (d) *equal points*
2. A point in a cartesian plane determines a unique ordered pair of:
  - (a) *set*
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  - (c) *numbers*
  - (d) *ordinate*
3. In the plane with every ordered pair is associated:
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  - (d) *zero*



6. Point on the axis do not lie in any:

(a) a plane

(b) line

(c) quadrant

(d) circle

7. The co-ordinates of the origin are:

(a) 0

(b) (1,0)

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(d) (0,1)

8. Points on the negative  $x$ -axis have negative:

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(b) negative

(c) zero

(d) one

10. A point in the first quadrant is characterized by the fact that both its co-ordinates are:

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(b) positive

(c) negative

(d) positive and negative oth

**II- Fill in the blanks.**

1.  $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$  is called \_\_\_\_\_
2. A point in a cartesian plane determines a \_\_\_\_\_ ordered pair of numbers.
3. With every ordered pair is associated a \_\_\_\_\_ point in the plane .
4. Points lying on the same line are called \_\_\_\_\_ points.
5. Points which do not lie on the same straight line are called \_\_\_\_\_ points.
6. Points on the axes do not lie in any \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The origin has the co-ordinates \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Points on the negative x-axis have negative abscissa and their ordinate is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A point in the 4th quadrant has its abscissa positive and its ordinate \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A point in the first quadrant is characterized by the fact, that both its co-ordinates are \_\_\_\_\_.

# Answers

## II- Fill in the blanks.

- |                     |            |           |              |                  |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| 1- Distance formula | 2- unique  | 3- unique | 4- collinear | 5- non-collinear |
| 6- quadrant         | 7- $(0,0)$ | 8- zero   | 9- negative  | 10- positive     |

# Homework

Ex 10.1 Q 3,5