RS Aggarwal Solutions Class 9 Maths Chapter 5: RS Aggarwal Solutions Class 9 Maths Chapter 5 - Coordinate Geometry is a helpful resource for students learning about coordinate geometry. This chapter tells about using coordinate axes and points to describe shapes and solve problems.

The solutions in this guide are easy to follow, giving step-by-step explanations. They help students understand coordinate geometry concepts and how to use them. With practice exercises and clear explanations, students can improve their math skills and feel more confident in this area of study.

RS Aggarwal Solutions Class 9 Maths Chapter 5 - Coordinate Geometry PDF

You can access the RS Aggarwal Solutions Class 9 Maths Chapter 5 - Coordinate Geometry PDF through the provided link below. This PDF is a valuable resource for students studying coordinate geometry. It contains detailed solutions to help students understand the concepts covered in the chapter better. By using this PDF, students can improve their problem-solving skills and strengthen their understanding of coordinate geometry.

RS Aggarwal Solutions Class 9 Maths Chapter 5 - Coordinate Geometry PDF

RS Aggarwal Solutions Class 9 Maths Chapter 5 - Coordinate Geometry

Below, you'll find the solutions for RS Aggarwal Class 9 Maths Chapter 5 - Coordinate Geometry. These solutions are designed to help you understand and solve problems related to coordinate geometry effectively. By following the step-by-step explanations provided in the solutions, you can enhance your grasp of key concepts and improve your problem-solving skills.
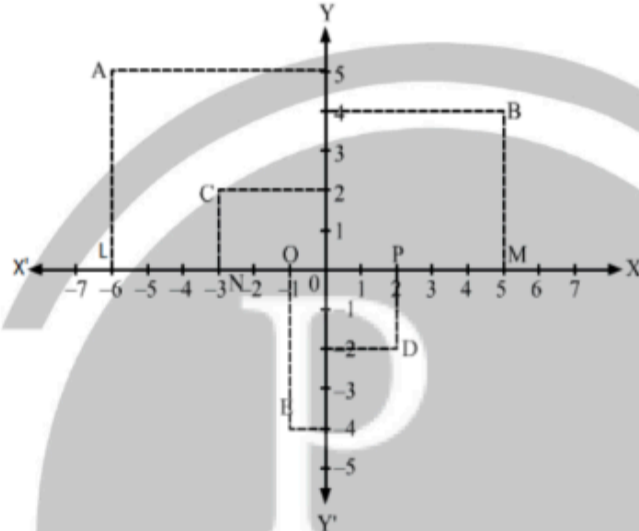
Whether you're preparing for exams or simply looking to strengthen your understanding of coordinate geometry, these solutions are a valuable resource to aid you in your studies.

RS Aggarwal Solutions Class 9 Chapter 6 - Coordinate Geometry Exercise 6

Solution:

Draw perpendicular AL, BM, CN, DP and EQ on the X-axis.

(i) Distance of A from the Y-axis = OL = -6 units
Distance of A from the X-axis = AL = 5 units
Hence, the coordinates of A are (-6,5).

(ii) Distance of B from the Y-axis = OM = 5 units
Distance of B from the X-axis = BM = 4 units
Hence, the coordinates of B are (5,4).

(iii) Distance of C from the Y-axis = ON = -3 units
Distance of C from the X-axis = CN = 2 units
Hence, the coordinates of C are (-3,2).

(iv) Distance of D from the Y-axis = OP = 2 units

Distance of D from the X-axis = DP = -2 units
Hence, the coordinates of D are (2,-2).

(v) Distance of E from the Y-axis = OL = -1 units

Distance of E from the X-axis = AL = -4 units

Hence, the coordinates of E are (-1,-4).

Question 2.

Solution:

Let X'OX and YOY' be the coordinate axes.
Fix a convenient unit of length and form point O, mark equal distances on OX, OX', OY and OY'. Use the convention of signs.

(i) Starting from O, take 7 units on the x-axis and then 4 units on the y-axis to obtain the point P(7,4).
(ii) Starting from O, take -5 units on the x-axis and then 3 units on the y-axis to obtain the point Q(-5,3).
(iii) Starting from O, take -6 units on the x-axis and then -3 units on the y-axis to obtain the point R(-6,-3).
(iv) Starting from O, take 3 units on the x-axis and then -7 units on the y-axis to obtain the point S(3,-7).
(v) Starting from O, take 6 units on the x-axis to obtain the point A(6,0).
(vi) Starting from O, take 9 units on the y-axis to obtain the point B(0,9).
(vii) Same as origin.
(viii) â€‹Starting from O, take -3 units on the x-axis and then -3 units on the y-axis to obtain the point C(-3,-3).
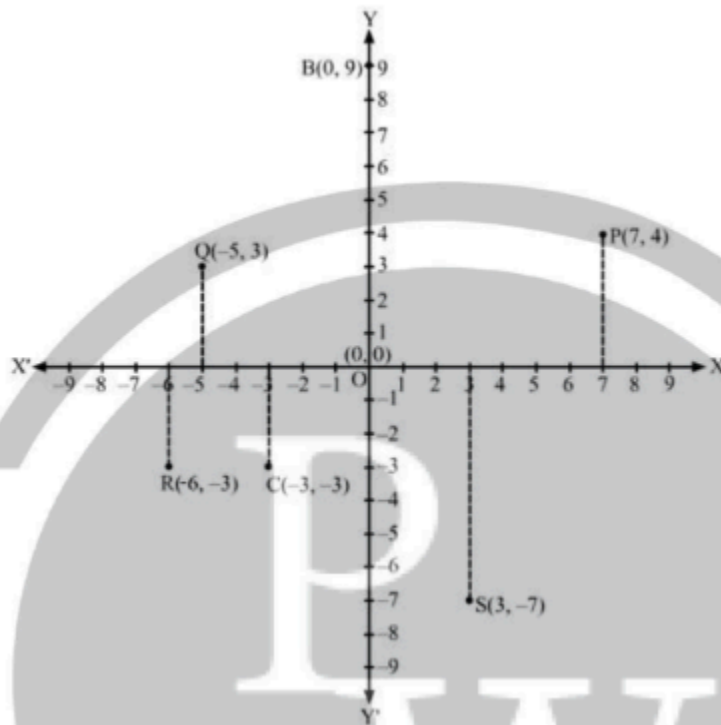
Question 3.

Solution:

(i) In (7,0), ordinate = 0
∴ (7,0) lies on the x-axis.

(ii) In (0,-5), abscissa = 0
∴ (0,-5) lies on the y-axis.

(iii) In (0,1), abscissa = 0
∴ (0,1) lies on the y-axis.

(iv) In (-4,0), ordinate = 0
∴ (-4,0) lies on the x-axis.

Question 4.

Solution:

(i) Points of the type (-,+) lie in the second quadrant.
Hence, the point (-6,5) lies in quadrant II.

(ii) Points of the type (-,-) lie in the third quadrant.
Hence, the point (-3,-2) lies in quadrant III.

(iii) Points of the type (+,-) lie in the fourth quadrant.
Hence, the point (-6,5) lies in quadrant IV.

Question 5:

Solution:

The given equation is $y = x + 1$.
Putting $x = 0$, we get $y = 0 + 1 = 1$
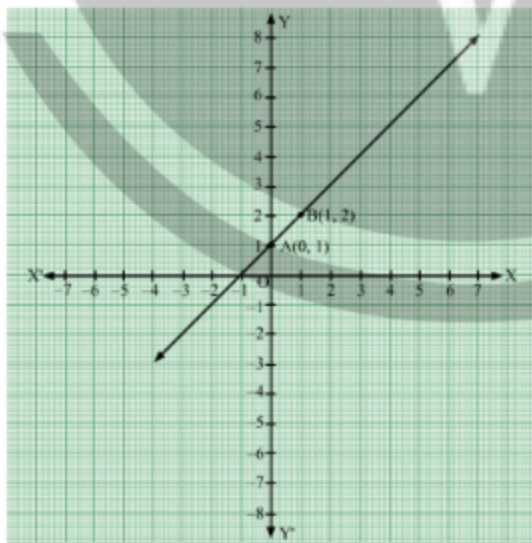Putting $x = 1$, we get $y = 1 + 1 = 2$
Thus, we have the following table:

x	0	1
y	1	2

On a graph paper, draw the lines $X'OX$ and YOY' as the x-axis and y-axis, respectively.
Now, plot the points $A(0,1)$ and $B(1,2)$ on the graph paper.
Join AB and extend it on both directions.

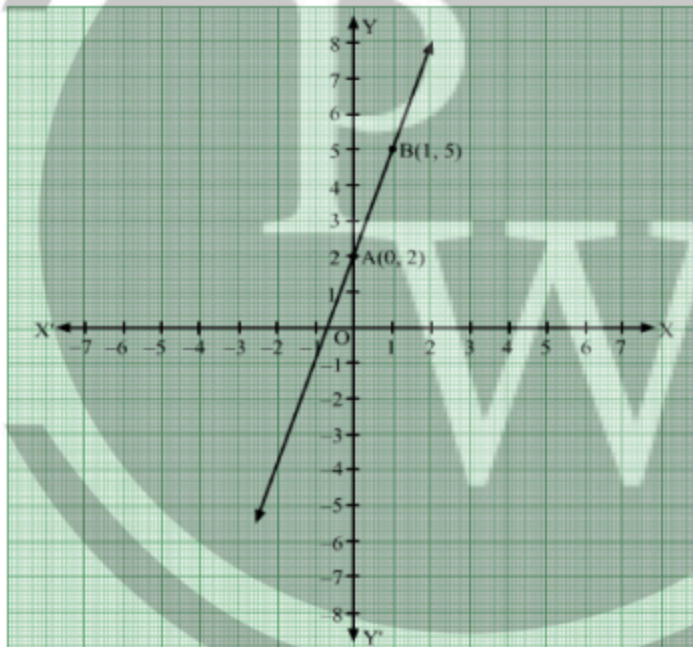Thus, line AB is the required graph of the equation, $y = x + 1$.

Question 6.

The given equation is $y = 3x + 2$.
Putting $x = 0$, we get $y = (3 \times 0) + 2 = 2$.
Putting $x = 1$, we get $y = (3 \times 1) + 2 = 5$.
Thus, we have the following table:

x	0	1
y	2	5

On a graph paper, draw the lines $X'OX$ and YOY' as the x-axis and y-axis, respectively.

Now, plot the points $A(0,2)$ and $B(1,5)$ on the graph paper.
Join AB and extend it on both sides.
Thus, line AB is the required graph of the equation, $y = 3x + 2$.
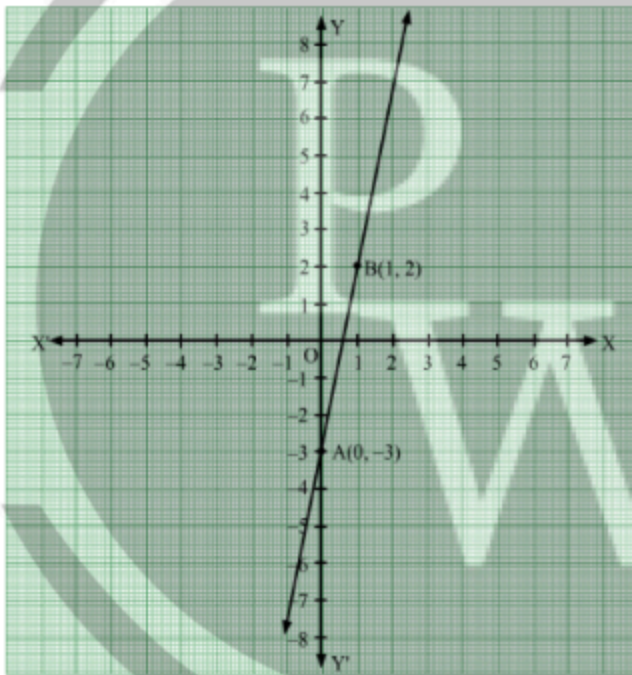
Question 7.

Solution:

The given equation is $y = 5x - 3$.
Putting $x = 0$, we get $y = (5 \times 0) - 3 = -3$
Putting $x = 1$, we get $y = (5 \times 1) - 3 = 2$
Thus, we have the following table:

x	0	1
y	-3	2

On a graph paper, draw the lines $X'OX$ and YOY' as the x-axis and y-axis, respectively.
Now, plot the points $A(0,-3)$ and $B(1,2)$ on the graph paper.
Join AB and extend it on both sides.
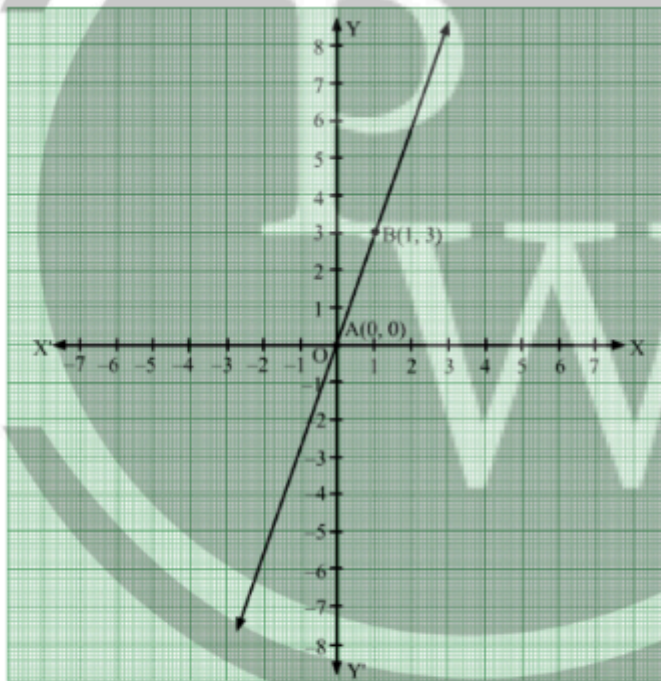Thus, line AB is the required graph of the equation, $y = 5x - 3$.

Question 8.

The given equation is $y = 3x$.
Putting $x = 0$, we get $y = (3 \times 0) = 0$.
Putting $x = 1$, we get $y = (3 \times 1) = 3$
Thus, we have the following table:

x	0	1
y	0	3

On a graph paper, draw the lines $X'OX$ and YOY' as the x-axis and y-axis, respectively.
Now, plot the points $A(0,0)$ and $B(1,3)$ on the graph paper.
Join AB and extend it on both sides.
Thus, line AB is the required graph of the equation, $y = 3x$.
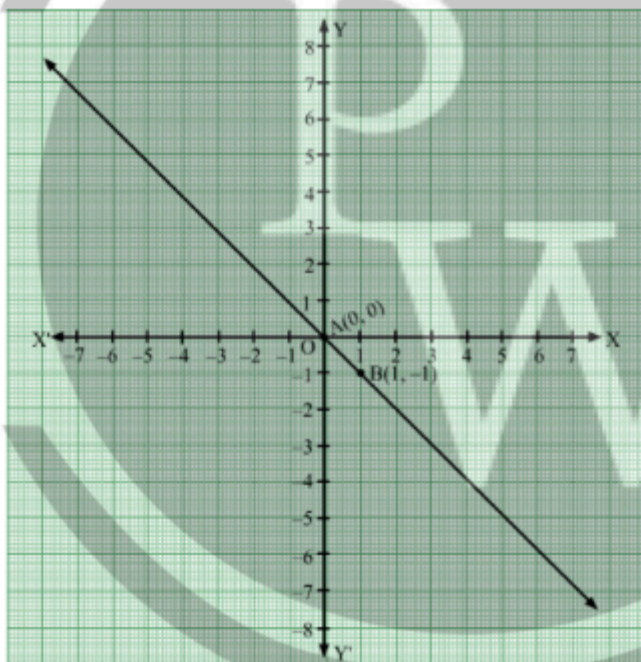
Question 9.

Solution:

The given equation is $y = -x$.
Putting $x = 0$, we get $y = 0$.
Putting $x = 1$, we get $y = (-1)$.
Thus, we have the following table:

x	0	1
y	0	-1

On a graph paper, draw the lines $X'OX$ and YOY' as the x-axis and y-axis, respectively.
Now, plot the points $A(0,0)$ and $B(1,-1)$ on the graph paper.
Join AB and extend it on both sides.
Thus, line AB is the required graph of the equation, $y = -x$.

Benefits of RS Aggarwal Solutions Class 9 Maths Chapter 5 - Coordinate Geometry

The RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 5 - Coordinate Geometry provide several benefits:

Comprehensive Coverage: The solutions cover all the important topics of coordinate geometry included in the curriculum. This ensures that students have a thorough understanding of the subject matter.

Step-by-Step Solutions: Each problem is solved step-by-step, making it easier for students to understand the logic and reasoning behind each solution.

Clarity and Simplification: The solutions are written in a clear and simplified manner, making them easy for students to comprehend and follow, regardless of their proficiency level in mathematics.

Practice Exercises: The solutions include practice exercises that allow students to apply the concepts learned in real-world scenarios. This helps reinforce their understanding of coordinate geometry and improves their problem-solving skills.

Exam Preparation: By regularly practicing with the solutions, students can effectively prepare for their exams. They become familiar with the types of questions that may appear in exams and learn how to approach and solve them efficiently.