CHAPTER

15 INTRODUCTION TO GRAPHS

- The x-coordinate of a point is its distance from y-axis.
- The y-coordinate of a point is its distance from x-axis.
- The coordinates of the origin are (0, 0).
- The x-coordinate of every point on y-axis is zero.
- The y-coordinate of every point on x-axis is zero.
- A bar graph is used to show comparison among categories.
- A pie graph is used to compare parts of a whole.
- A histogram is a bar graph that shows data in intervals.
- A line graph displays data that changes continuously over periods of time.
- A line graph which is a whole unbroken line is called a linear graph.
- Fixing a point on the graph sheet we need, x-coordinate and y-coordinate.
- The relation between dependent variable and independent variable is shown through a graph.

Ex. The following tables gives the quantity of petrol and its cost.

No. of litres of Petrol	10	15	20	25
Cost of petrol in ₹	500	750	1000	1250

Plot a graph to show the data.

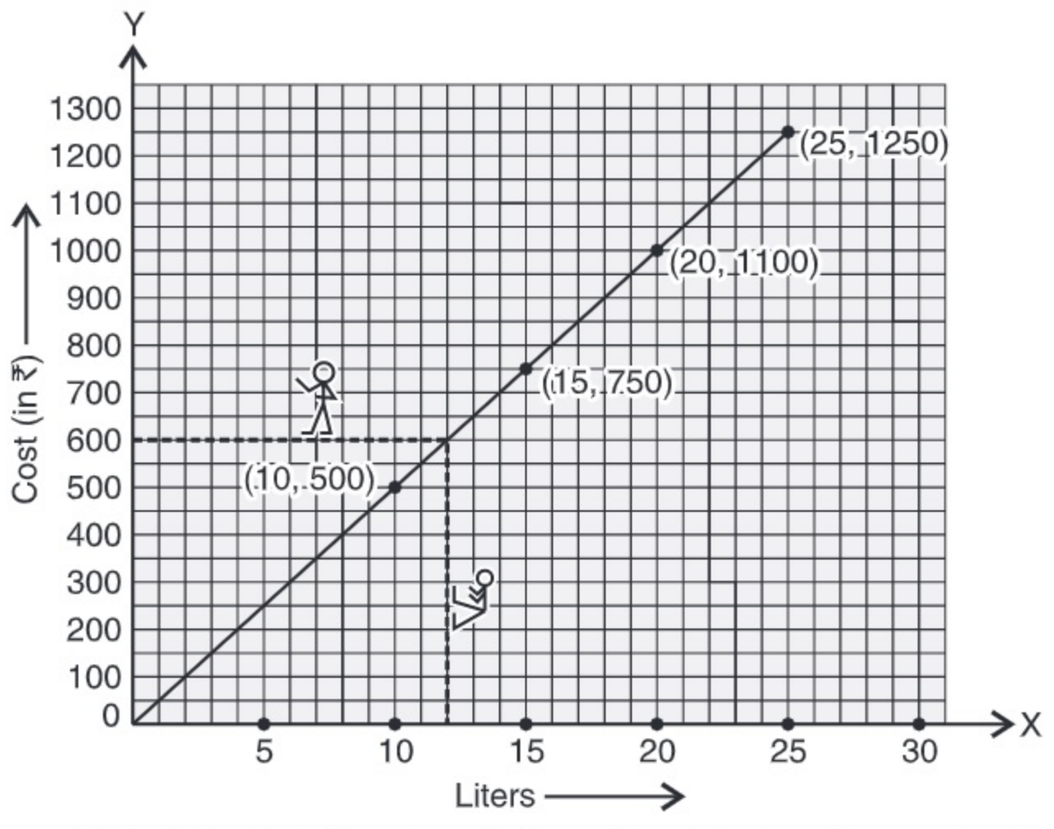
Sol. **Step I :** Let us take a suitable scale on both the axis.

Step II : Mark number of litres along the horizontal axis.

Step III : Mark cost of petrol along the verticals axis

Step IV : Plot the points : (10, 500), (15, 750), (20,1000), (25, 1250).

Step V : Join the points.



We find that the graph is a line. (It is a linear graph.)