

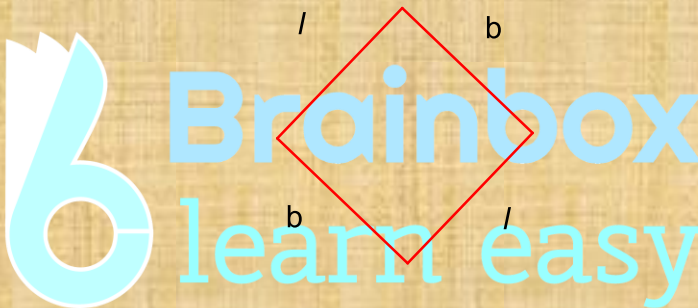
Introduction to Graphs

1. PLANE:

A plane is a flat surface, which extends infinitely in all directions. It has length and width, but no thickness.

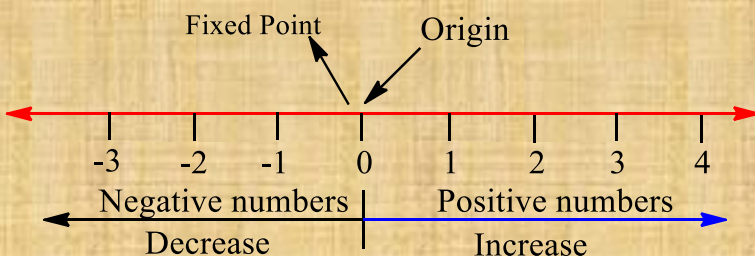
Example:

i) Paper



2. NUMBER LINE:

1) Any number can be represented geometrically on the number line by marking points on the line at equal distances from the fixed points is called origin and denoted by 'O'.



- Draw a line.
- Take a fixed point anywhere on this line considered a fixed point here represent as 'O' is called origin and denoted by "O".

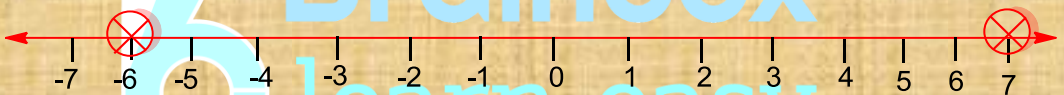
2) Positive numbers are represented on the right side of "O" like 1, 2, 3, 4 ... and negative numbers on the left side 'O' like -1, -2, -3, -4...

3) When we are moving towards the right side of "O" then the values of numbers are increasing.

V) When, we are moving towards the left side of "O" the values of numbers are decreasing.

Example:

The minimum and the maximum temperatures of Kufri in Himachal Pradesh on a particular day in the month of December were -6°C and 7°C . We can represent it on a number line (In $^{\circ}\text{C}$).



Here the number line acts as a reference scale to indicate the states of temperature on a particular day.