

The Coordinate Plane

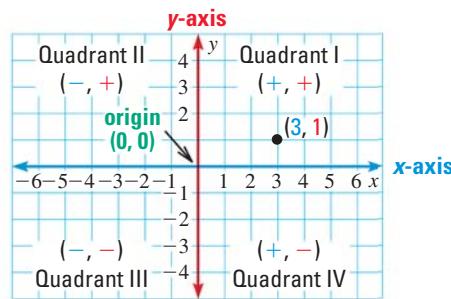


8.7.D

A **coordinate plane** is formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line called the **x-axis** and a vertical number line called the **y-axis**. The axes meet at a point called the **origin** and divide the coordinate plane into four **quadrants**, numbered I, II, III, and IV.

Each point in a coordinate plane is represented by an **ordered pair**. The first number is the **x-coordinate**, and the second number is the **y-coordinate**.

The ordered pair $(3, 1)$ is graphed at the right. The x -coordinate is 3, and the y -coordinate is 1. So, the point is right 3 units and up 1 unit from the origin.



EXAMPLE

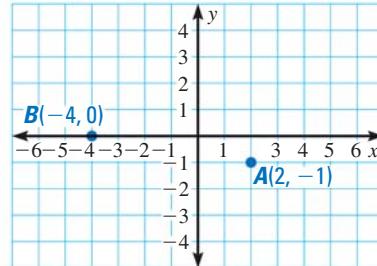
Graph the points $A(2, -1)$ and $B(-4, 0)$ in a coordinate plane.

$A(2, -1)$ Start at the origin.

The x -coordinate is 2, so move right 2 units.
The y -coordinate is -1 , so move down 1 unit.
Draw a point at $(2, -1)$ and label it A .

$B(-4, 0)$ Start at the origin.

The x -coordinate is -4 , so move left 4 units.
The y -coordinate is 0, so move up 0 units.
Draw a point at $(-4, 0)$ and label it B .



PRACTICE

Graph the points in a coordinate plane.

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|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. $A(7, 2)$ | 2. $B(6, -7)$ | 3. $C(2, -3)$ | 4. $D(-8, 0)$ | 5. $E(-4, -8)$ |
| 6. $F(1, 3)$ | 7. $G(3, 0)$ | 8. $H(1, -5)$ | 9. $I(0, -2)$ | 10. $J(-6, 5)$ |
| 11. $K(5, 8)$ | 12. $L(8, -2)$ | 13. $M(-3, -4)$ | 14. $N(-7, 8)$ | 15. $P(-5, 1)$ |
| 16. $Q(-2, -6)$ | 17. $R(0, 6)$ | 18. $S(-4, -1)$ | 19. $T(4, 4)$ | 20. $V(-3, 7)$ |

Give the coordinates and the quadrant or axis of the point.

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|---------|---------|---------|
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. C |
| 24. D | 25. E | 26. F |
| 27. G | 28. H | 29. J |
| 30. K | 31. L | 32. M |
| 33. N | 34. O | 35. P |
| 36. Q | 37. R | 38. S |
| 39. T | 40. U | 41. V |
| 42. W | 43. X | 44. Y |

