

Cartesian Plane

Quadrant I

(,)

The Coordinate Plane

Quadrant II

(,)

Glue this side down

If printed 2-sided, flip on short edge
Fold on dotted lines
Cut on solid lines

Quadrant IV

(,)

Quadrant III

(,)

Cartesian Plane

Quadrant I

(+ , +)

The Coordinate Plane

Quadrant II

(- , +)

Glue this side down

If printed 2-sided, flip on short edge
Fold on dotted lines
Cut on solid lines

Quadrant IV

(+ , -)

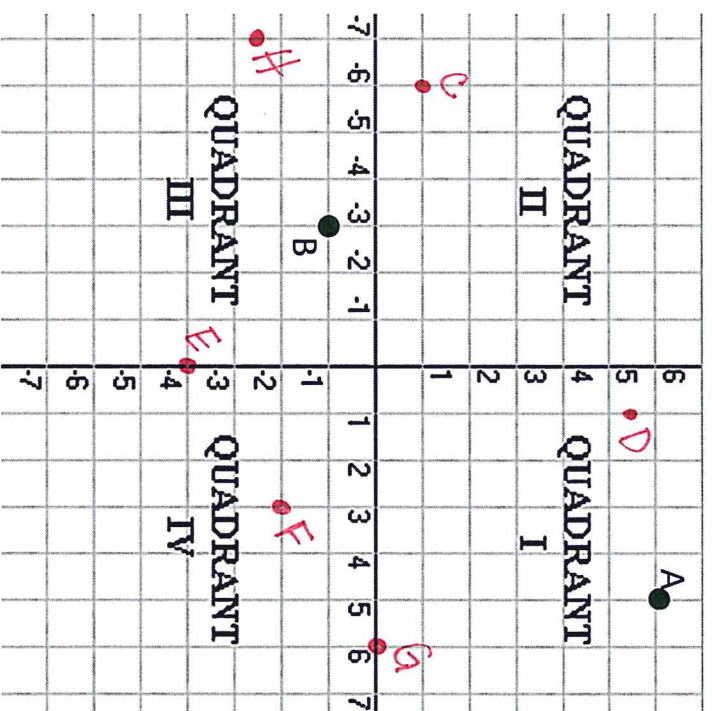
Quadrant III

(- , -)

The Coordinate Plane

(x, y)

- The first number tells how far to the right (positive) or left (negative) the point is located from the origin.
- The second number tells how far up (positive) or down (negative) the point is located from the origin.
- The ordered pair for the origin is $(0, 0)$
- Points that are located on the axes are NOT located in any quadrant.
- The scale of an axis is the number of units that each grid line represents.
- The two number lines are called axes.
- The horizontal axis is called the x-axis.
- The vertical axis is called the y-axis.
- The point where the axes intersect is called the origin.
- The two axes divide the coordinate plane into four quadrants.
- A pair of numbers that gives the location of a point on a coordinate plane is an ordered pair.



Ex. 1 Identify the coordinates of each point. Name the quadrant where each point is located.

Point A is 5 unit(s) right of the origin and 5 unit(s) up. The ordered pair is written (5, 5). It is located in Quadrant I.

Point B is 3 unit(s) left of the origin and 1 unit(s) down. The ordered pair is written (-3, -1). It is located in Quadrant III.

Ex 2 Graph and label each point on the coordinate plane.

C (-6, 1) D (1, 5.5) E (0, -4) F (3, -2) G (6, 0) H (-7, -2.5)