

The graphing that was started in earlier grades is now extended to include negative values, and students will graph algebraic equations with two variables. For addition information, see problem 3-122 in the *Core Connections, Course 1* text.

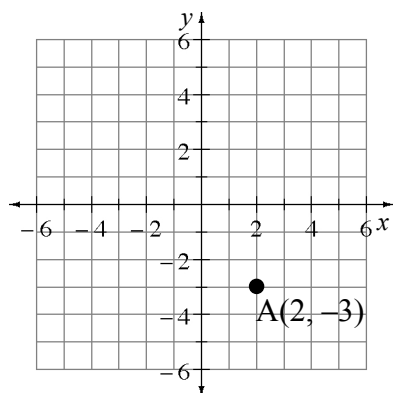
**GRAPHING POINTS**

Points on a coordinate graph are identified by two numbers in an ordered pair written as  $(x, y)$ . The first number is the  $x$ -coordinate of the point and the second number is the  $y$ -coordinate. Taken together, the two coordinates name exactly one point on the graph. The examples below show how to place a point on an  $xy$ -coordinate graph.

**Example 1**

Graph point  $A(2, -3)$ .

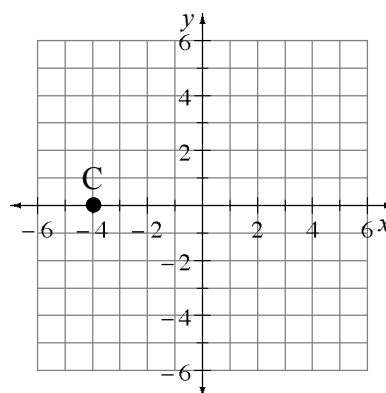
Go right 2 units from the origin  $(0, 0)$ , then go down 3 units. Mark the point.



**Example 2**

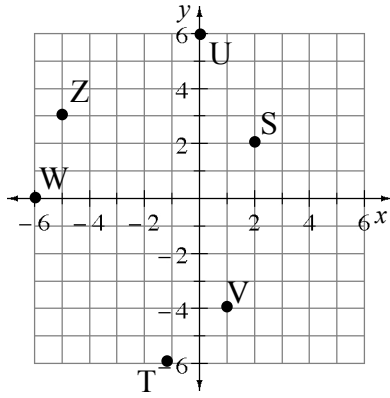
Plot the point  $C(-4, 0)$  on a coordinate grid.

Go to the left from the origin 4 units, but do not go up or down. Mark the point.



## Problems

- Name the coordinate pair for each point shown on the grid below.
- Use the ordered pair to locate each point on a coordinate grid. Place a “dot” at each point and label it with its letter name.



$K(0, -4)$

$L(-5, 0)$

$M(-2, -3)$

$N(-2, 3)$

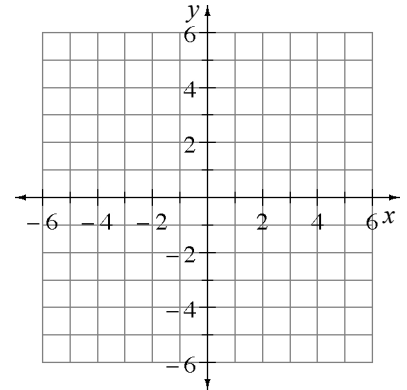
$O(2, -3)$

$P(-4, -6)$

$Q(4, -5)$

$R(-5, -4)$

$T(-1, -6)$



## Answers

- $S(2, 2)$
  - $T(-1, -6)$
  - $U(0, 6)$
  - $V(1, -4)$
  - $W(-6, 0)$
  - $Z(-5, 3)$

2.

