

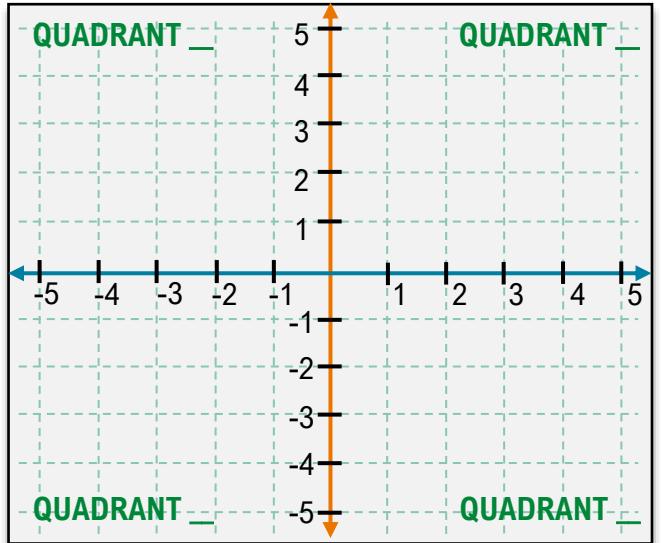
## **TOPIC: RECTANGULAR COORDINATE SYSTEM**

### **Graphs & the Rectangular Coordinate System**

- Graphing in this course usually involves plotting \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ on the rectangular coordinate system.

**Rectangular Coordinate System (“Cartesian Plane”):** 2 perpendicular \_\_\_\_\_ form a 2-D plane.

- Horizontal axis is the \_\_\_-axis
- Vertical axis is the \_\_\_-axis
- **Ordered pairs / points:** Position always in form \_\_\_\_\_
- **Origin:** point (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_) where **x** & **y** axes intersect
  - x** values are [ + | - ] [ **RIGHT** | **LEFT** ] of origin
  - y** values are [ + | - ] [ **ABOVE** | **BELOW** ] origin
- **Quadrants:** **x** & **y** axes divide graphs into 4 \_\_\_\_\_.  
Q1 starts at top-right, #s continue counter-clockwise



**EXAMPLE:** Plot the points **A** (4, 3), **B** (-3, 2), **C** (-2, -3), **D** (5, -4), **E** (0,0), **F** (0,-3) on the graph above.

**EXAMPLE:** Graph the points **W** (1, -2), **X** (5, 2), **Y** (-3, -4), **Z** (-4, 3). Identify the **quadrant** of each point.

