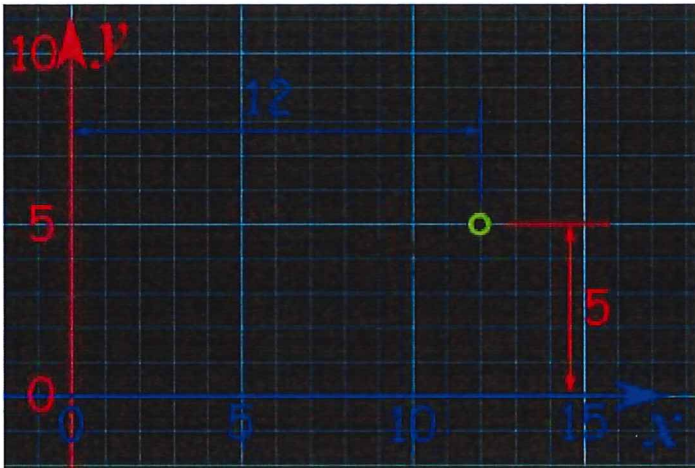


CARTESIAN PLANE

Cartesian coordinates can be used to pinpoint where we are on a map or graph.

The Cartesian coordinate plane of x and y works well with many simple situations in real life. For instance, if you are planning where to place different pieces of furniture in a room, you can draw a two-dimensional grid representing the room and use an appropriate unit of measurement. Choose one direction to be x , and the other (perpendicular) direction to be y , and define a location as your starting point (i.e., the zero coordinate on both axes). You can specify any position in the room with two numbers, in the format (x, y) , so $(3, 5)$ would be 3 meters in the x -direction and 5 meters in the y -direction, from your chosen $(0, 0)$ point.

Using Cartesian Coordinates we mark a [point](#) on a graph by **how far along** and **how far up** it is:



The point **(12,5)** is 12 units along, and 5 units up.

X and Y Axis

The *left-right* (**horizontal**) direction is commonly called **X**.

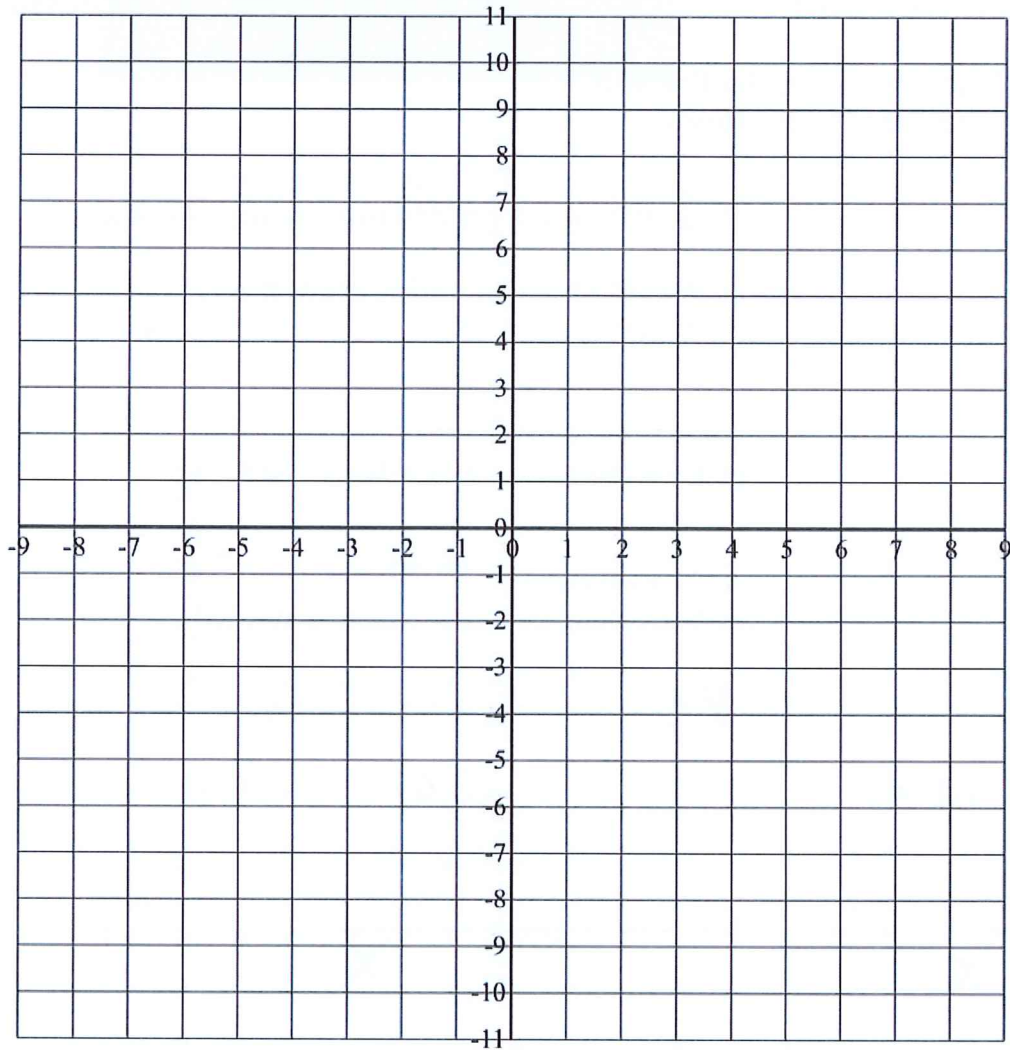
The *up-down* (**vertical**) direction is commonly called **Y**.

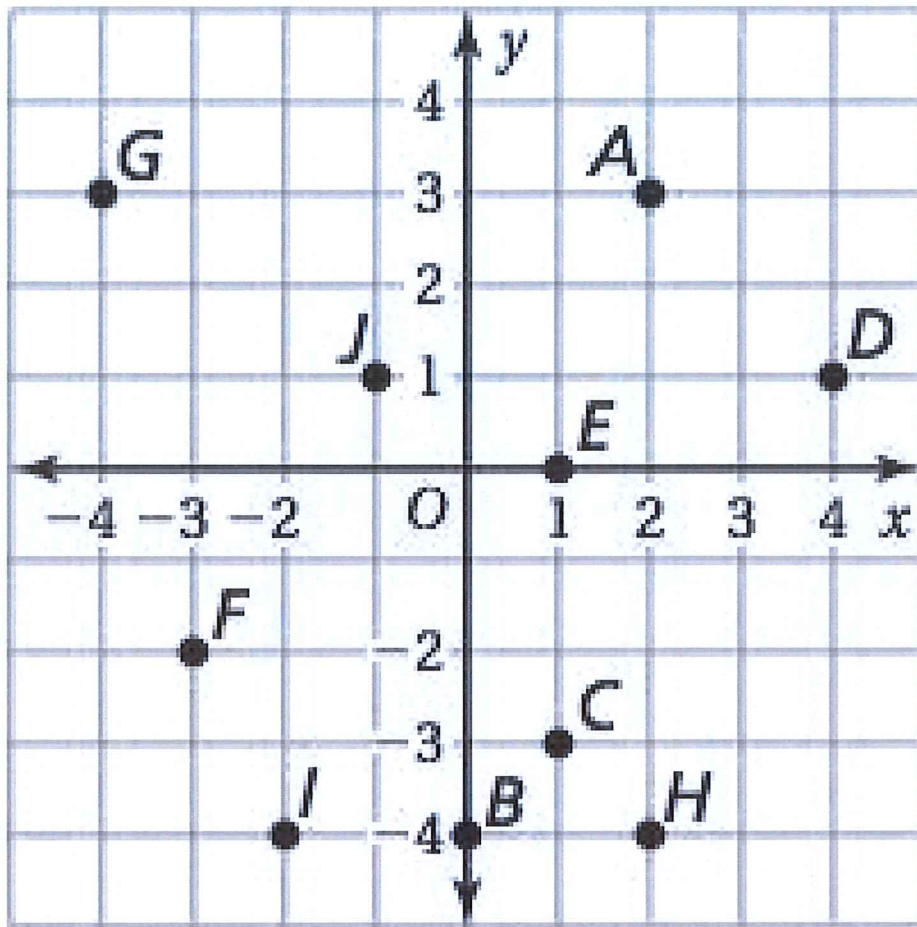
Put them together on a graph ...

Plotting Coordinate Points (A)

Plot the coordinate points below.

$(-4, 10)$ $(7, -9)$ $(0, 9)$ $(-8, 6)$ $(-4, -6)$ $(6, 5)$ $(-3, -1)$ $(5, 5)$
 $(-5, 6)$ $(-3, -6)$ $(-1, -6)$ $(5, 9)$ $(8, 6)$ $(1, 5)$ $(-4, 9)$ $(2, 8)$





A = (,)	B =
C =	D =
E =	F =
G =	H =
I =	J =

