# UNIT 3 Getting Ready

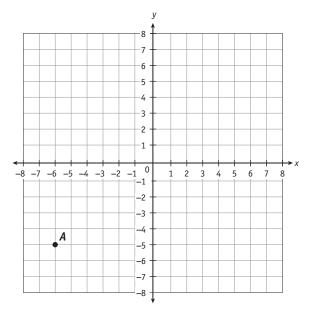
The coordinate plane is a grid that is used to locate points by using numbers. A coordinate plane is made of two axes. One axis is the horizontal axis, often referred to as the *x*-axis. The other axis is the vertical axis, often referred to as the *y*-axis.

Each point is assigned an ordered pair, which is a point's location given its *x*-coordinate first and its *y*-coordinate second. The point where the two axes meet is called the origin. The origin is located at (0, 0). For the *x*-coordinate, values to the left of 0 are negative and values to the right of 0 are positive. For the *y*-coordinate, values below 0 are negative and values above 0 are positive.

Maps of towns and states use coordinate planes to give locations.

## EXAMPLE 1

What is the location of point *A* on the coordinate grid below?



- *Step 1:* Find the value of the x-coordinate. Count the number of units to the left of 0.
- *Step 2:* Find the value of the *y*-coordinate. Count the number of units below 0.
- *Step 3: Write the ordered pair.*

Solution: Point *A* is located at (-6, -5).

You can plot points on a coordinate grid using these rules.

- The first coordinate tells the number of units to the left or right of 0.
- The second coordinate tells the number of units below or above 0.

A is located 6 units to the left of 0. The *x*-coordinate is -6. A is located 5 units below 0. The *y*-coordinate is -5. The ordered pair is (-6, -5).

# Practice D

# **Coordinate Plane** continued

## EXAMPLE 2

UNIT 3

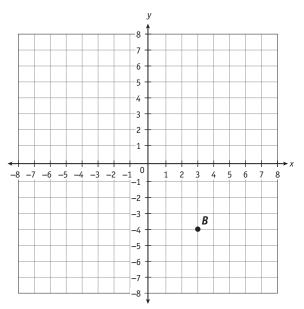
Getting

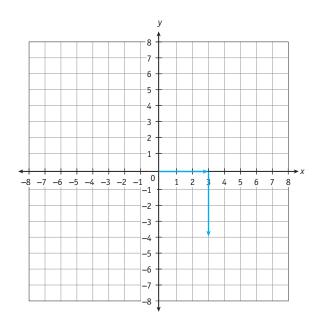
Ready

Plot point *B* at (3, -4) on a coordinate grid.

- *Step 1: Starting at (0, 0), move 3 units to the right.*
- *Step 2: From that point, (3, 0), move 4 units down.*
- *Step 3: Plot point B.*

#### Solution:





### TRY THESE

Copy the grid at right.

For questions 1 through 6, give the coordinates of each point.

<b>1.</b> C	<b>2.</b> D	<b>3.</b> E
<b>4.</b> <i>F</i>	<b>5.</b> G	<b>6.</b> <i>H</i>

Plot each point on the coordinate grid.

- **7.** Point *J* at (3, −7)
- **8.** Point *K* at (-8, 6)
- **9.** Point *L* at (-3, -5)
- **10.** If you connect points *D*, *E*, and *H*, what polygon would you form? Describe it as specifically as you can. Explain why your answer is correct.

