

Jadwin-Technical Math A-6th Period-Off Site Learning Packet Day 4

Graphing Points and Lines

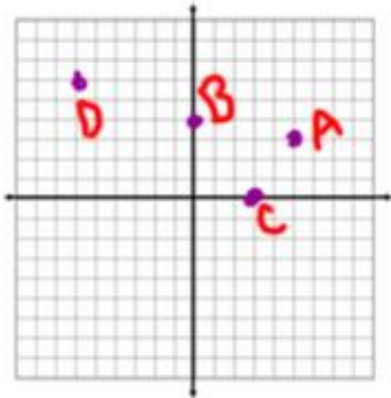
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An ordered pair (x, y) represent a location on the coordinate plane. The coordinate plane is made by the intersection of a horizontal number line (x – axis) and a vertical number line (y – axis).

Graphing Points

- Go left (-) or right (+) based on the first number of the ordered pair.
- Go down (-) or up (+) based on the second number of the ordered pair.

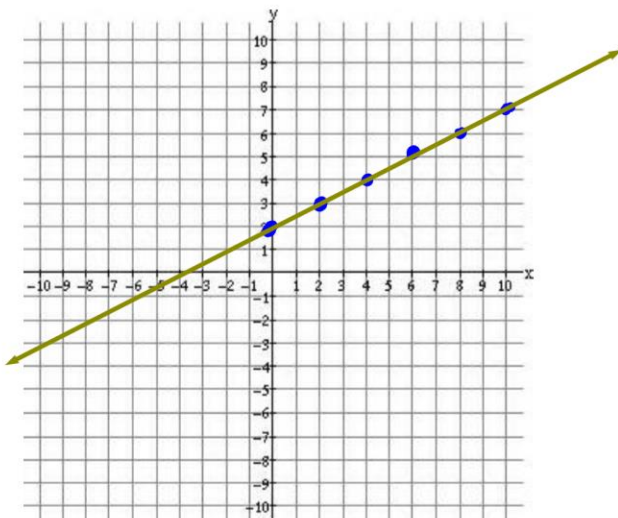
Example: Graph the following points: $A(5, 3)$, $B(0, 4)$, $C(3, 0)$, $D(-6, 6)$



Graphing Lines

- Get the equation in terms of y .
- Slope-Intercept Form ($y = mx + b$), where m is the slope and b is the y -intercept.
- Plot the y -intercept (b) (the point where the line crosses the y -axis)
- Apply the slope (m) from that point to get another point on the line.
- Repeat as necessary.

Example: Graph $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$

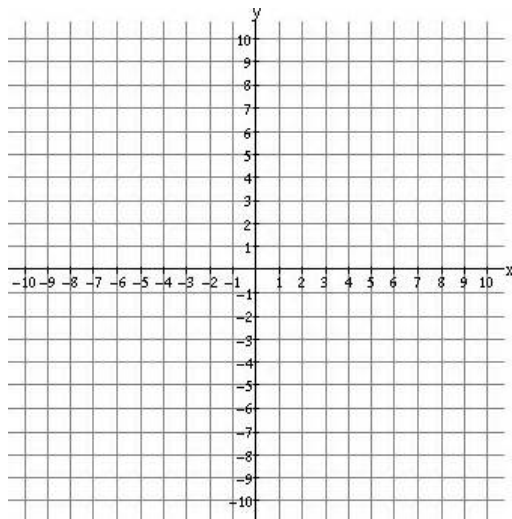


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1. Plot the following points: A(3, 6), B(-1, 2), C(4, -5), D(-9, -2), and E(0, 7)



2. Graph the line $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 5$

3. Graph the line $2x + y = 8$

