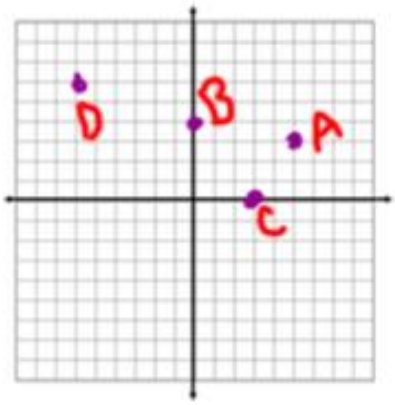
Jadwin-Technical Math A-7th Period-Off Site Learning Packet Day 4
Graphing Points and Lines
(jadwinry@mwood.cc , (330) 296-2892 ext 114)

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.

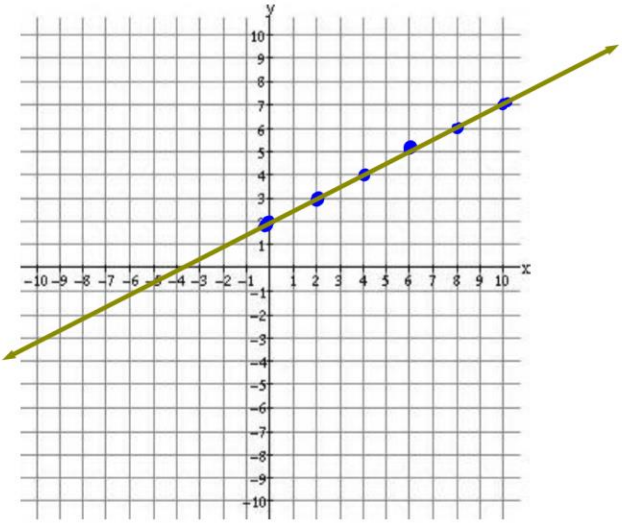
Example: Graph the following points: $A(5,3), B(0,4), C(3,0), D(-6,6)$



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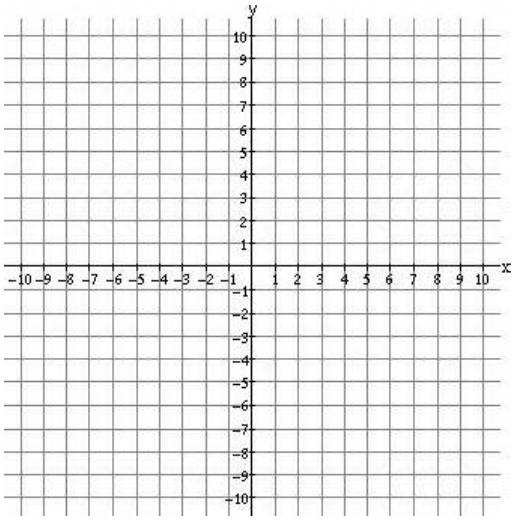
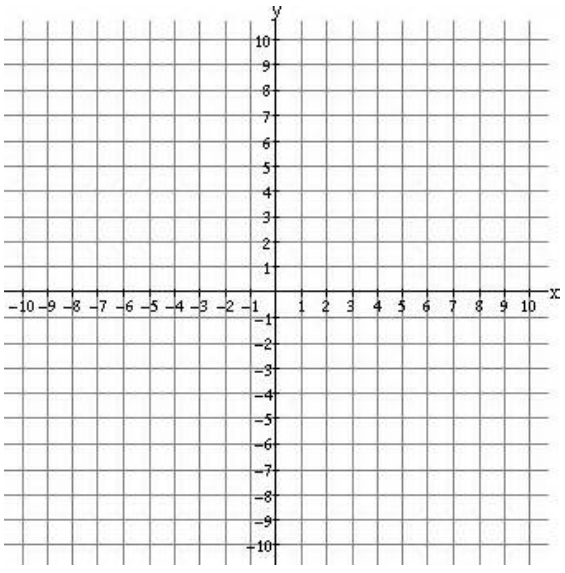
1. Plot the following points: A(3, 6), B(-1, 2), C(4, -5), D(-9, -2), and E(0, 7)



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



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