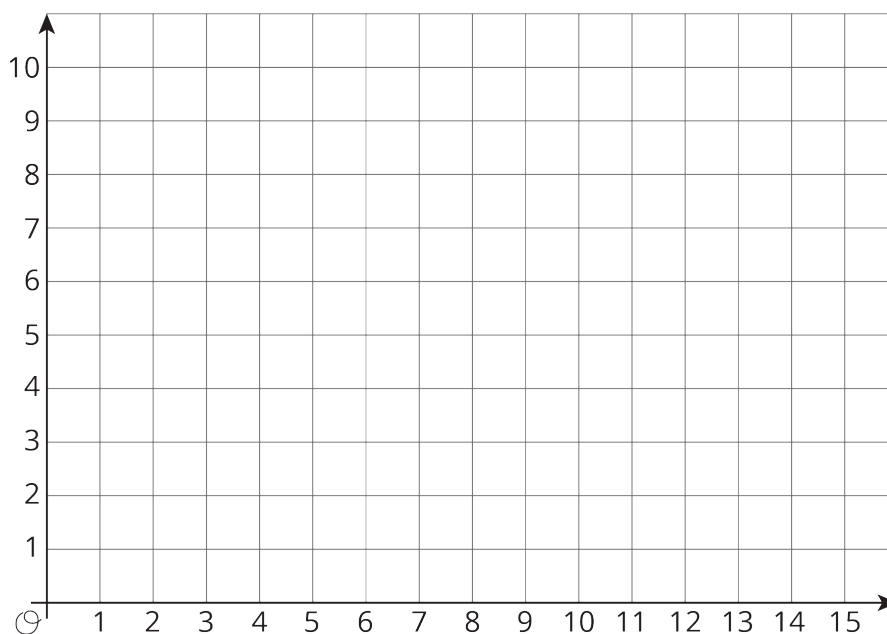


Lesson 11: Points on the Coordinate Plane

Let's explore and extend the coordinate plane.

11.1: Guess My Line

1. Choose a horizontal or a vertical line on the grid. Draw 4 points on the line and label each point with its coordinates.



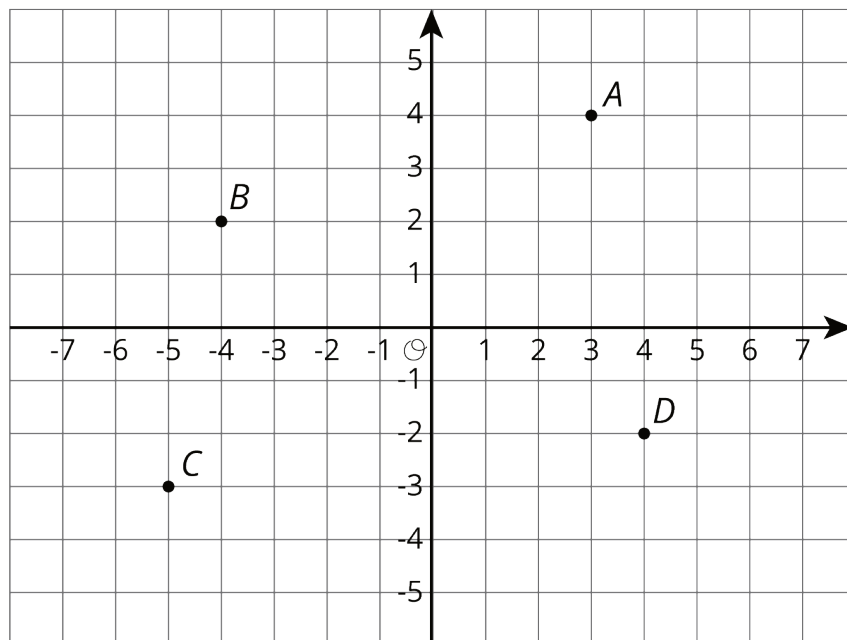
2. Tell your partner whether your line is horizontal or vertical, and have your partner guess the locations of your points by naming coordinates.

If a guess is correct, put an X through the point. If your partner guessed a point that is on your line but not the point that you plotted, say, "That point is on my line, but is not one of my points."

Take turns guessing each other's points, 3 guesses per turn.

11.2: The Coordinate Plane

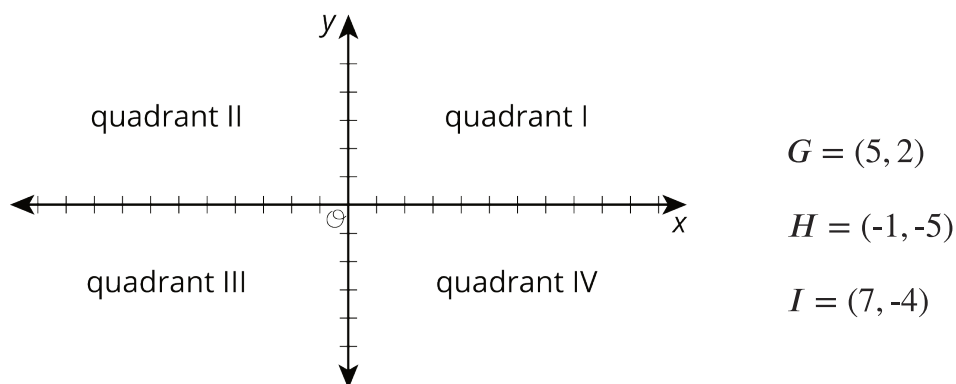
1. Label each point on the coordinate plane with an ordered pair.



2. What do you notice about the locations and ordered pairs of *B*, *C*, and *D*? How are they different from those for point *A*?

3. Plot a point at $(-2, 5)$. Label it *E*. Plot another point at $(3, -4.5)$. Label it *F*.

4. The coordinate plane is divided into four **quadrants**, I, II, III, and IV, as shown here.

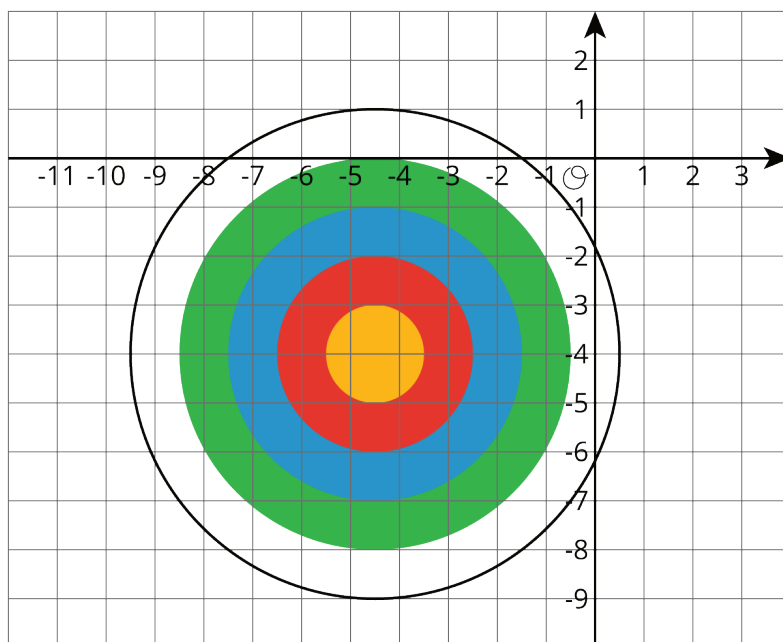


5. In which quadrant is point *G* located? Point *H*? Point *I*?

6. A point has a positive y-coordinate. In which quadrant could it be?

11.3: Coordinated Archery

Here is an image of an archery target on a coordinate plane. The scores for landing an arrow in the colored regions are shown.



- Yellow: 10 points
- Red: 8 points
- Blue: 6 points
- Green: 4 points
- White: 2 points

Name the coordinates for a possible landing point to score:

1. 6 points
2. 10 points
3. 2 points
4. No points
5. 4 points
6. 8 points

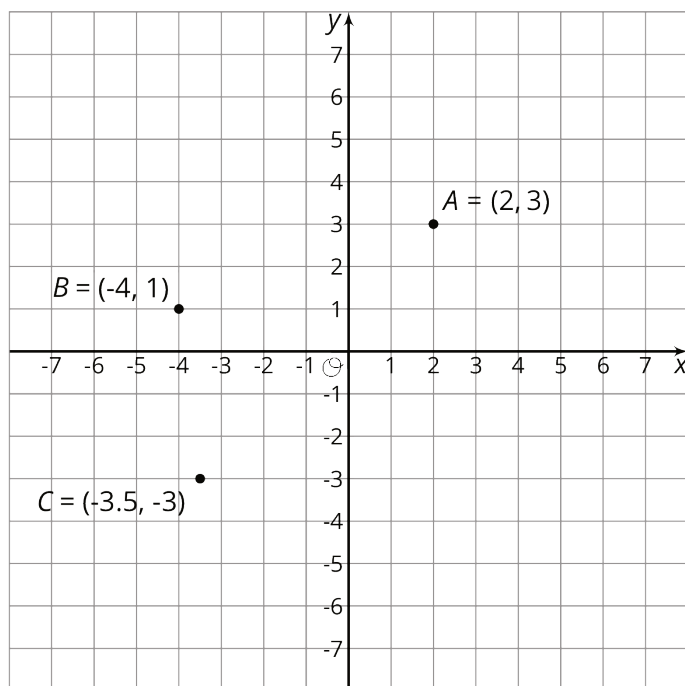
Are you ready for more?

Pretend you are stuck in a coordinate plane. You can only take vertical and horizontal steps that are one unit long.

1. How many ways are there to get from the point $(-3, 2)$ to $(-1, -1)$ if you will only step down and to the right?
2. How many ways are there to get from the point $(-1, -2)$ to $(4, 0)$ if you can only step up and to the right?
3. Make up some more problems like this and see what patterns you notice.

Lesson 11 Summary

Just as the number line can be extended to the left to include negative numbers, the x - and y -axis of a coordinate plane can also be extended to include negative values.



The ordered pair (x, y) can have negative x - and y -values. For $B = (-4, 1)$, the x -value of -4 tells us that the point is 4 units to the left of the y -axis. The y -value of 1 tells us that the point is one unit above the x -axis.

The same reasoning applies to the points A and C . The x - and y -coordinates for point A are positive, so A is to the right of the y -axis and above the x -axis. The x - and y -coordinates for point C are negative, so C is to the left of the y -axis and below the x -axis.