

**Beginning Algebra ~ Lesson 18- A**

Work the following examples as you listen to the recorded lecture.

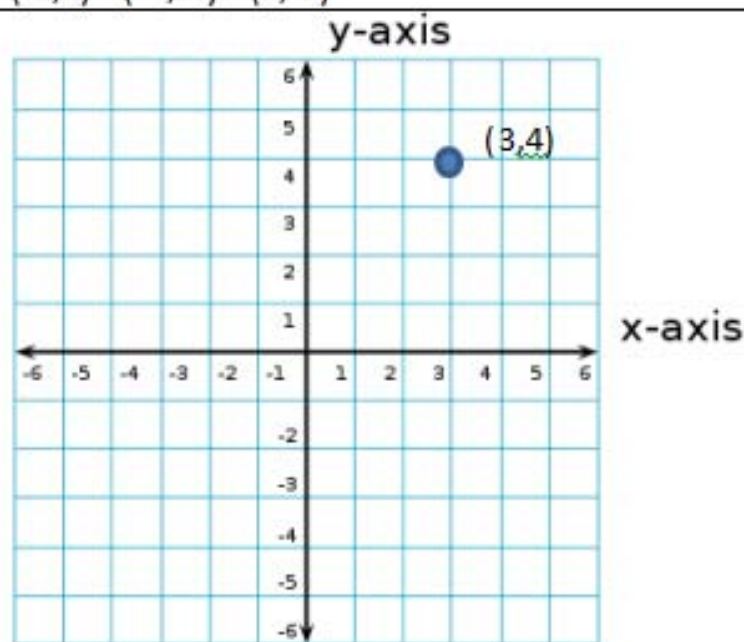
**Plotting Points on the Rectangular Coordinate System**

Linear equations can be drawn as straight lines on the graph known as the Rectangular Coordinate System. This graph has two central lines, the y-axis and the x-axis, that help us identify points and lines.

Points are identified on the rectangular coordinate system graph by their x and y values as ordered pairs, written  $(x, y)$ . For example, the point  $(3, 4)$  would be found by moving from the center of the graph 3 spaces to the right and 4 spaces up.

**Plot these points on the graph below:**

$(-1,5)$   $(-2,-3)$   $(2,-4)$

**Definition...**

The y-axis and x-axis divide the rectangular coordinate system graph into **four quadrants, I, II, III, and IV.**