





NEW JERSEY CENTER  
FOR TEACHING & LEARNING

# **6th Grade**

## **Graphing**

**2016-06-01**

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# Graphing 6th Grade Topics

Click on the topic to go to that section

- **Cartesian Plane**
- **Graphing Ordered Pairs**
- **Polygons in the Coordinate Plane**
- **Cartesian Plane Applications**
- **Glossary & Standards**

# Graphing 6th Grade Topics

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- **Cartesian Plane**
  - **Graphing Ordered Pairs**
  - **Polygons on the Coordinate Plane**
  - **Cartesian Plane Applications**
  - **Glossary & Standards**
- Vocabulary Words are bolded in the presentation. The text box the word is in is then linked to the page at the end of the presentation with the word defined on it.**

# Cartesian Plane

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# Cartesian Plane History

The development of the Coordinate or Cartesian plane is often credited to the French philosopher and mathematician, Rene Descartes.

It is said that Descartes first came up with the idea for the plane as he lay in bed watching several flies crawl across his tiled ceiling: observed their movement he realized that he could use the intersecting lines formed by the tiles to describe a fly's location.



Rene Descartes  
1596 - 1650

# Cartesian Plane History

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It is said that Descartes first came up with the idea for the plane as he lay in bed watching several flies crawl across his tiled ceiling; as he observed their movement he realized that he could use the intersecting lines formed by the tiles to describe a fly's location.

**The well known quote;**

**"Cogito, ergo sum"**

**(I think, therefore I am)**

**is attributed to Rene**

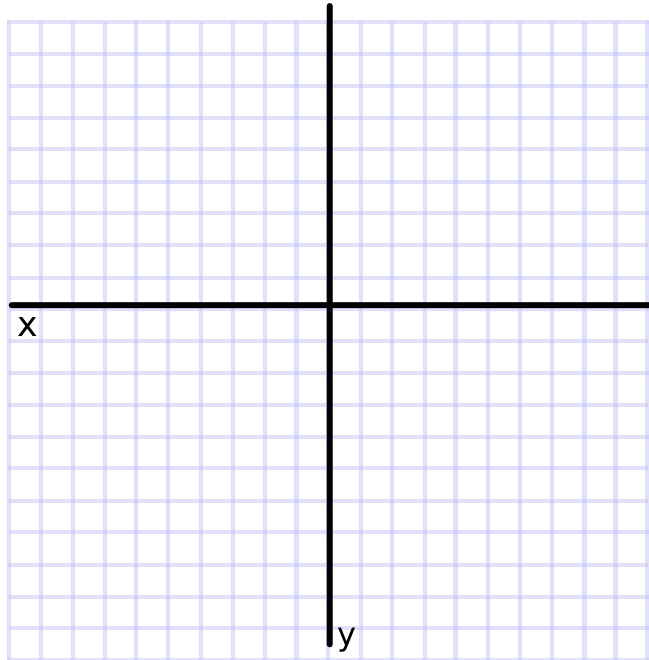
**Descartes.**



Rene Descartes  
1596 - 1650

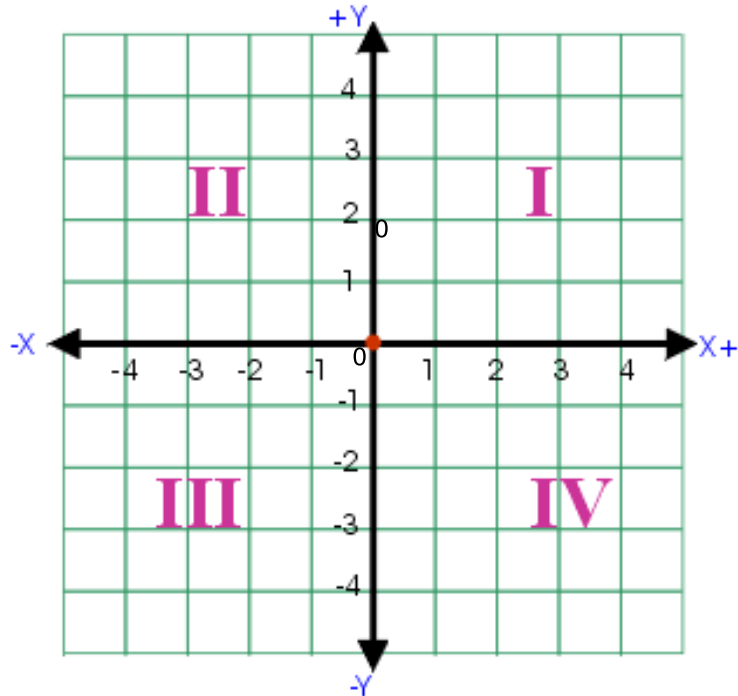
# Cartesian Plane History

Although historical evidence suggests that ~~the~~ temporary of Descartes, Pierre de Fermat, did more to develop the coordinate system, Rene Descartes' work certainly revolutionized mathematics by describing the properties of the plane and using it as the first systematic link between Euclidean geometry and algebra.





# Coordinate Plane

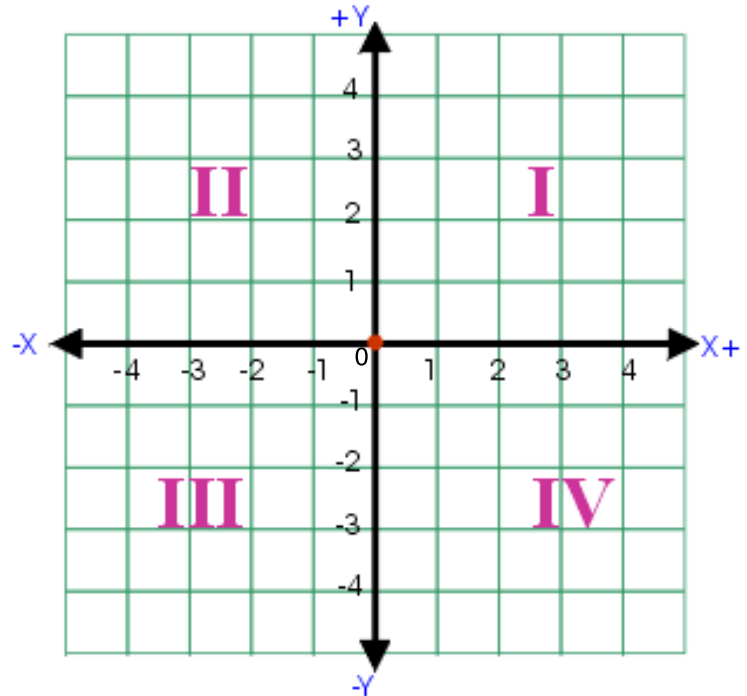
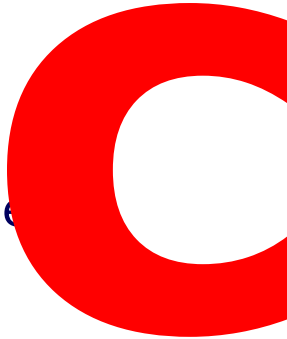


The coordinate plane is divided into four sections **quadrants**

Each quadrant is numbered using the Roman numerals I through IV, in **counter-clockwise** direction.

# Coordinate Plane

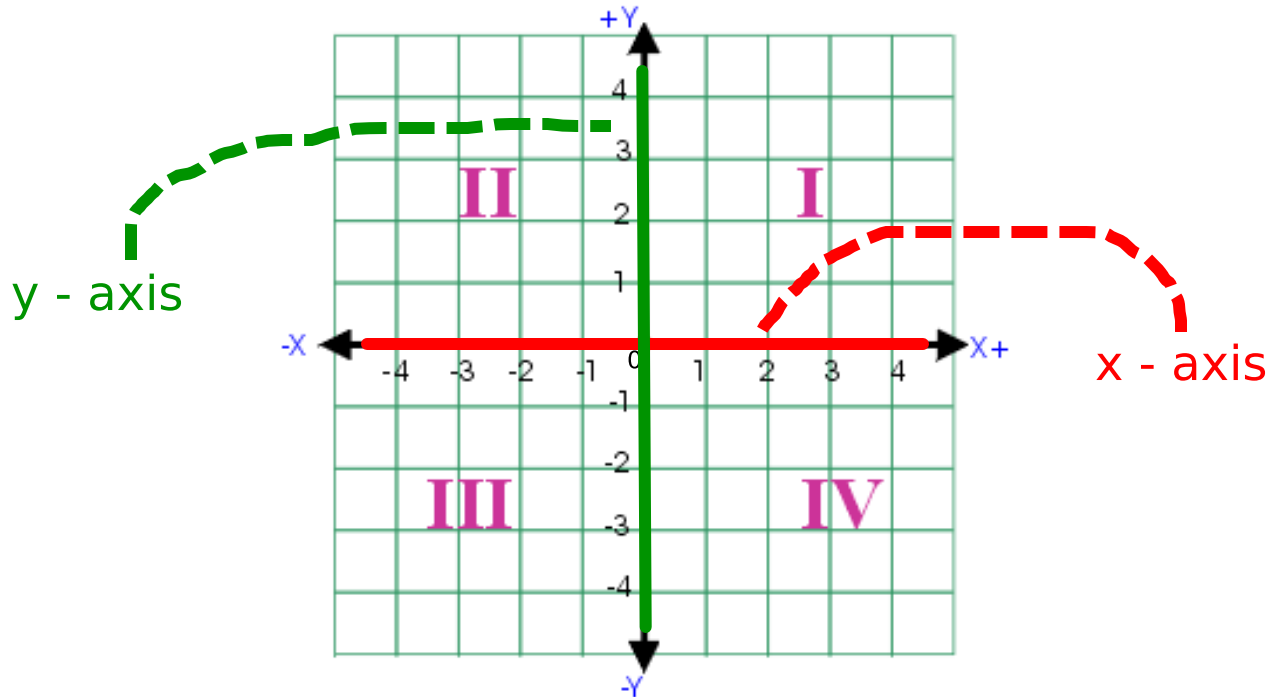
Slide the "C"  
onto the  
coordinate plane



The Coordinate plane is also called **Cartesian plane**

One way to remember how the quadrants are numbered is write a big "C" on top of the plane. The "C" will begin in quadrant I and end in quadrant IV.

# Coordinate Plane Axes

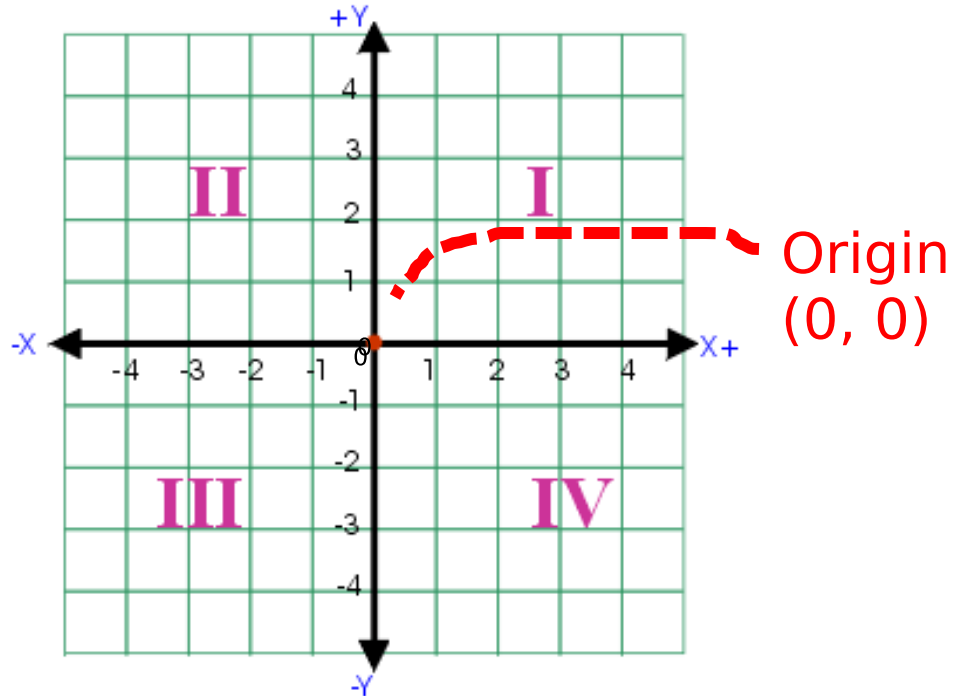


The quadrants are formed by two intersecting lines called axes.

The horizontal line is the **x-axis**

The vertical line is the **y-axis**

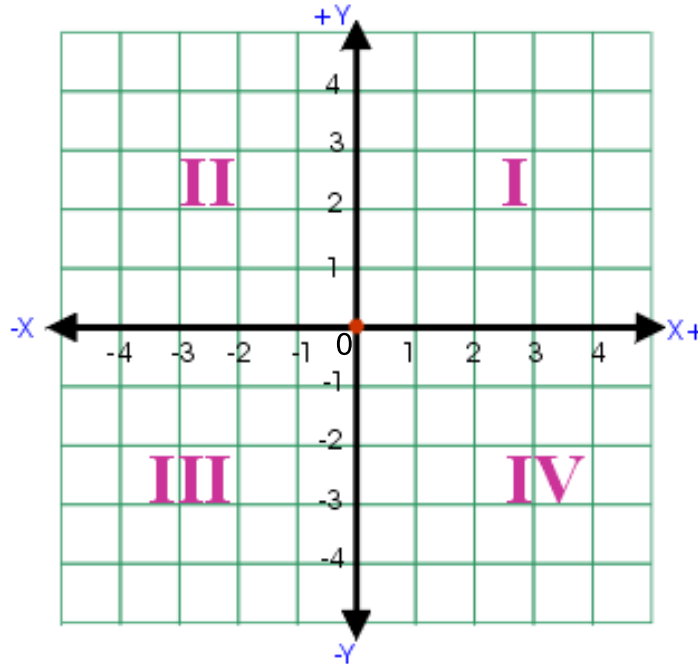
# Coordinate Plane



The point at which the  $x$  and  $y$  axes intersect is called the **origin**.

The **coordinates** of the origin are  $(0, 0)$ .

# Ordered Pairs



Points can be plotted on the plane using one coordinate from each axis. These sets are called **ordered pairs**. The  $x$  coordinate always appears first in these pairs. The  $y$  coordinate appears second.

**$(x, y)$**

# Ordered Pairs

## Math Practice

MP.6: Attend to precision

Emphasize the order of the x- and y-coordinates.

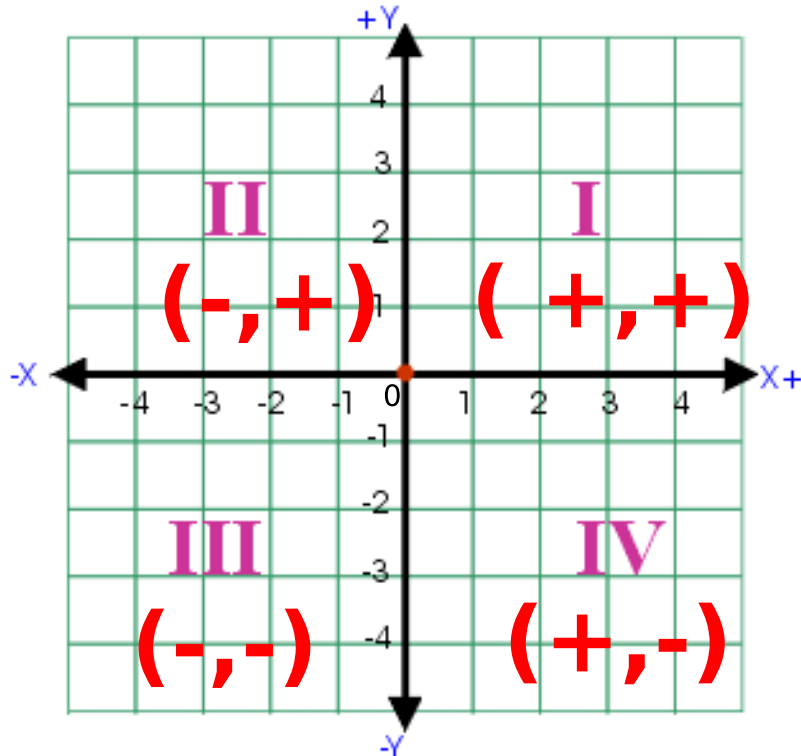
Ask: Which letter comes before the other in the alphabet? So, which number would come first in our ordered pair to make it accurate?

Points can be plotted on the plane using one coordinate from each axis. These sets are called **ordered pairs**. The x coordinate always appears first in these pairs. The y coordinate appears second.

**(x, y)**

# Coordinate Plane

Each of the quadrants can be identified by the properties of numbers that fall within their plane. Remember ordered pairs are always of the form  $(x, y)$



1 What points are in quadrant II ?

A

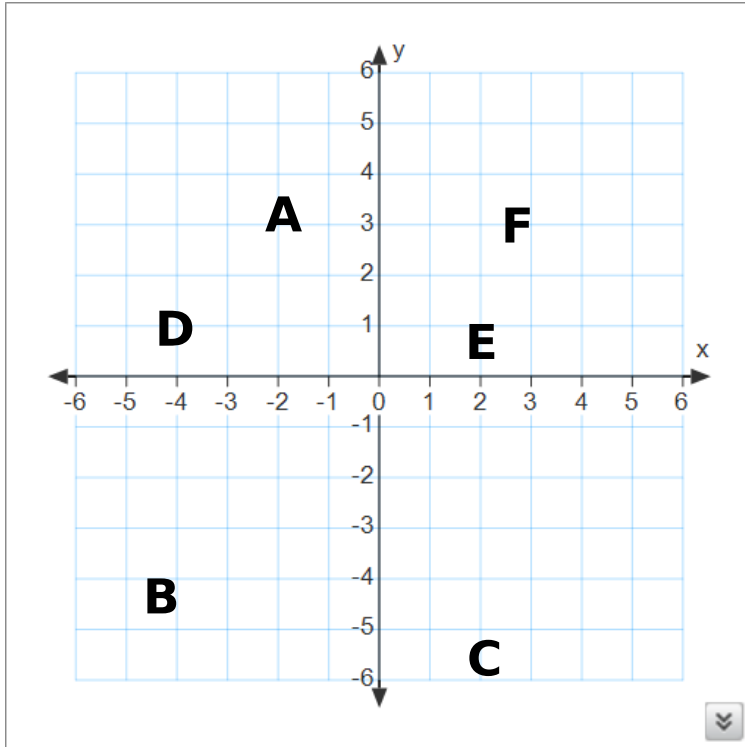
B

C

D

E

F





1 What points are in quadrant II ?

A

B

C

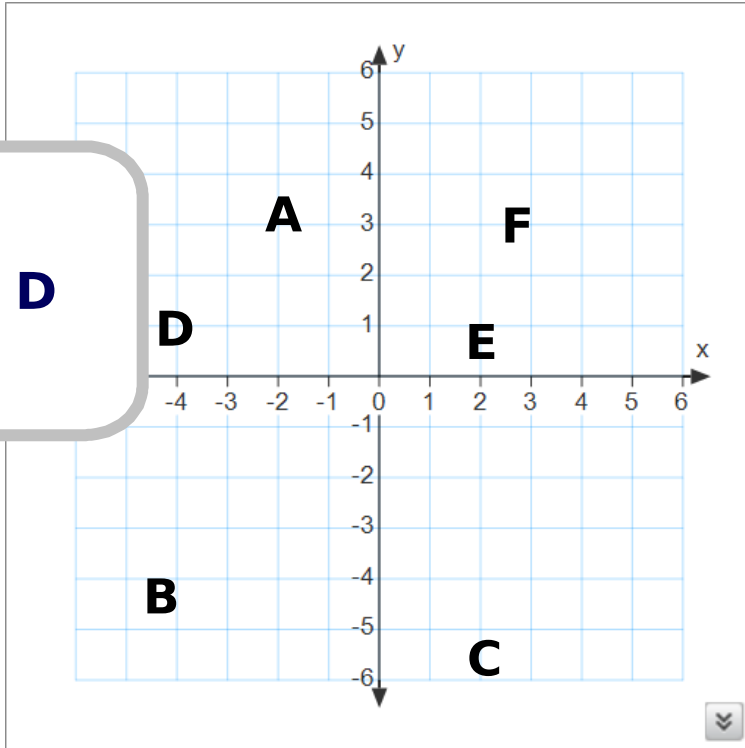
D

E

F

Answer

**A & D**



2 What points are in quadrant I ?

A

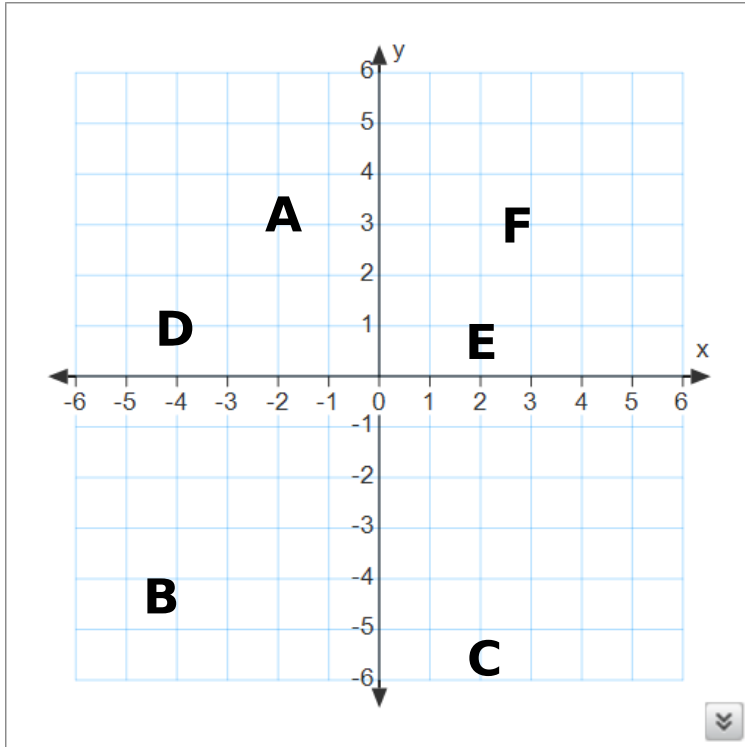
B

C

D

E

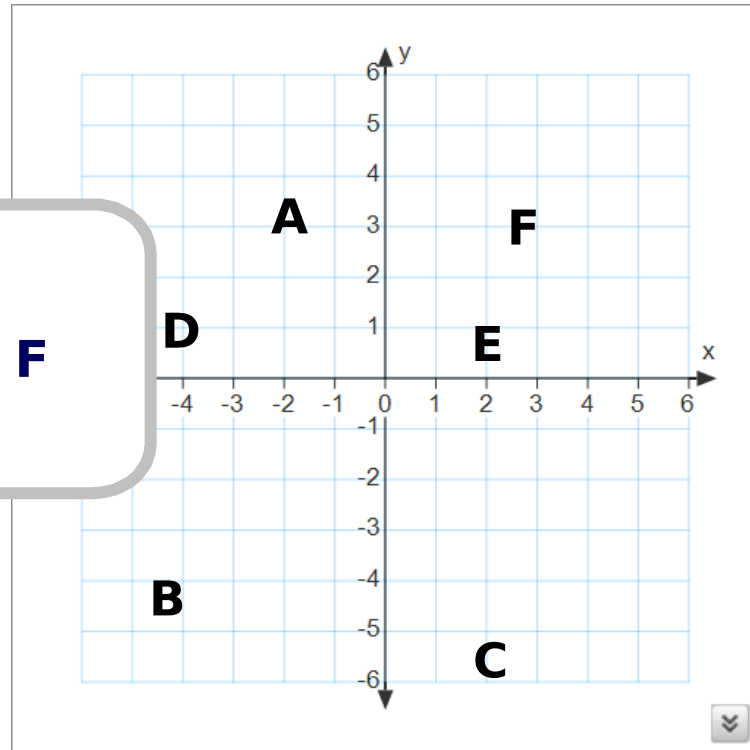
F



2 What points are in quadrant I ?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

Answer  
**E & F**



3 What points are in quadrant IV ?

A

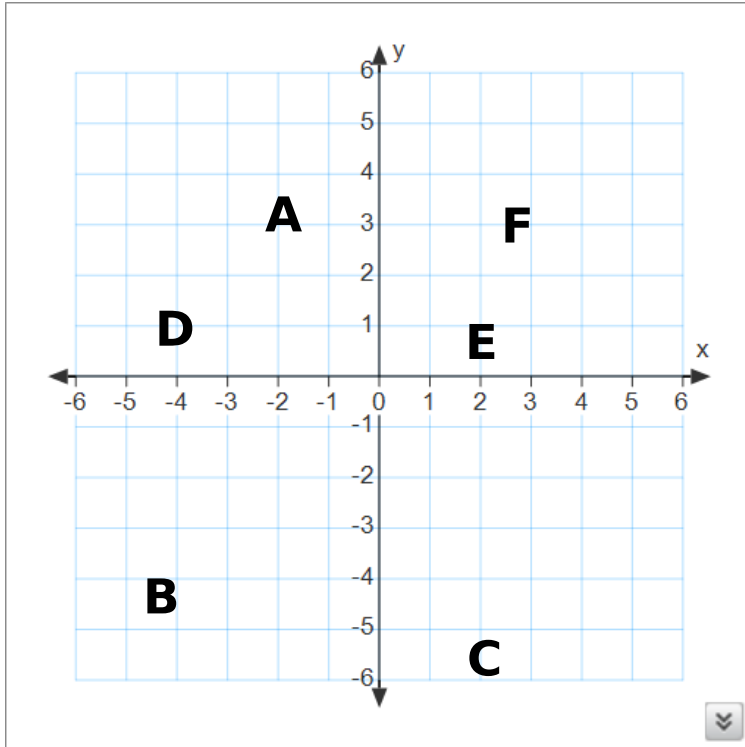
B

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E

F



3 What points are in quadrant IV ?

A

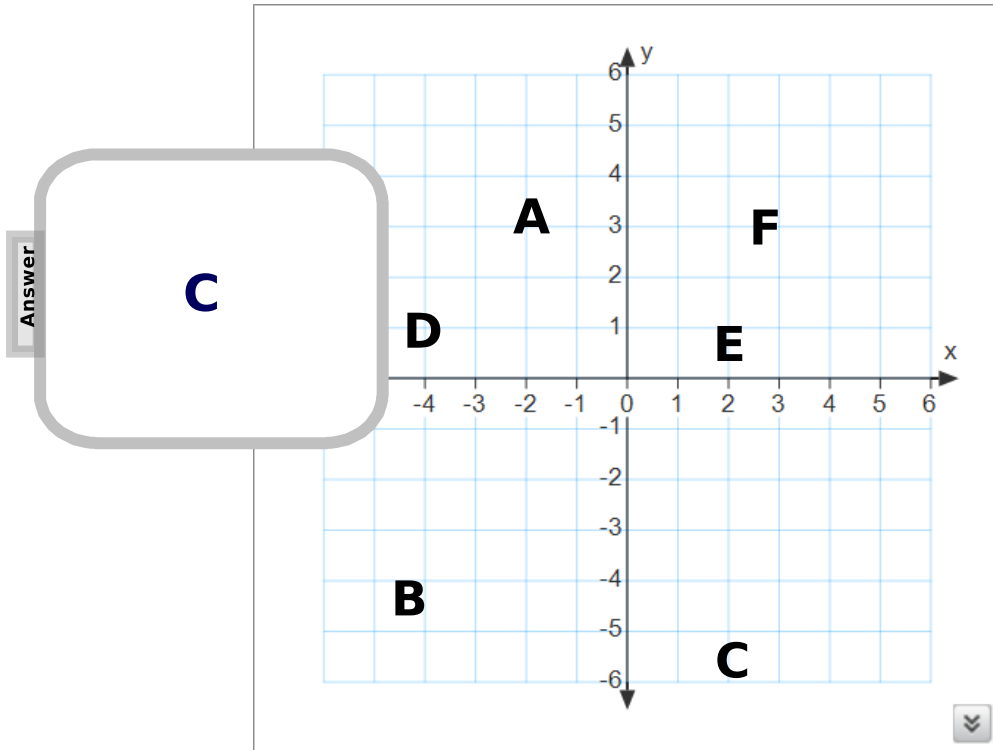
B

C

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E

F



4 What points are in quadrant III ?

A

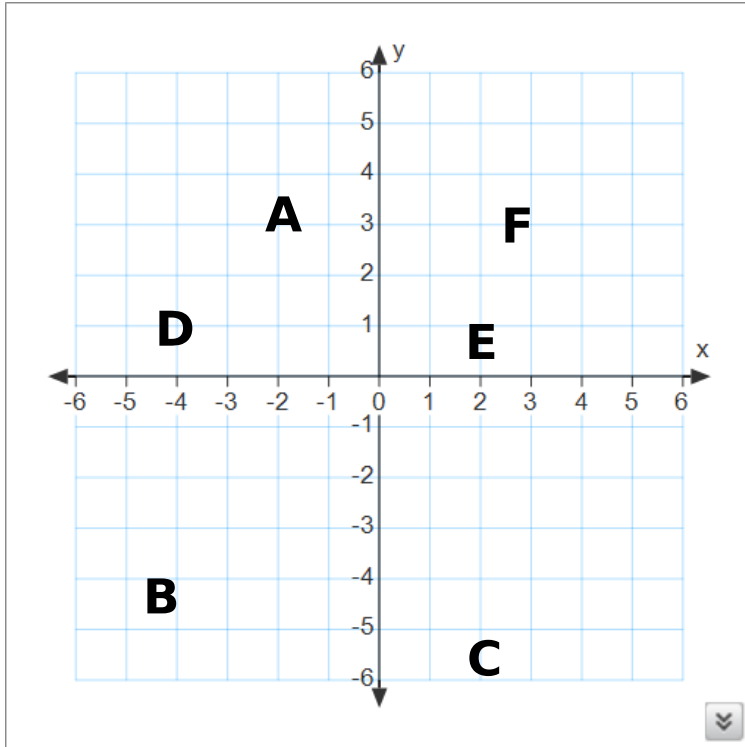
B

C

D

E

F



4 What points are in quadrant III ?

A

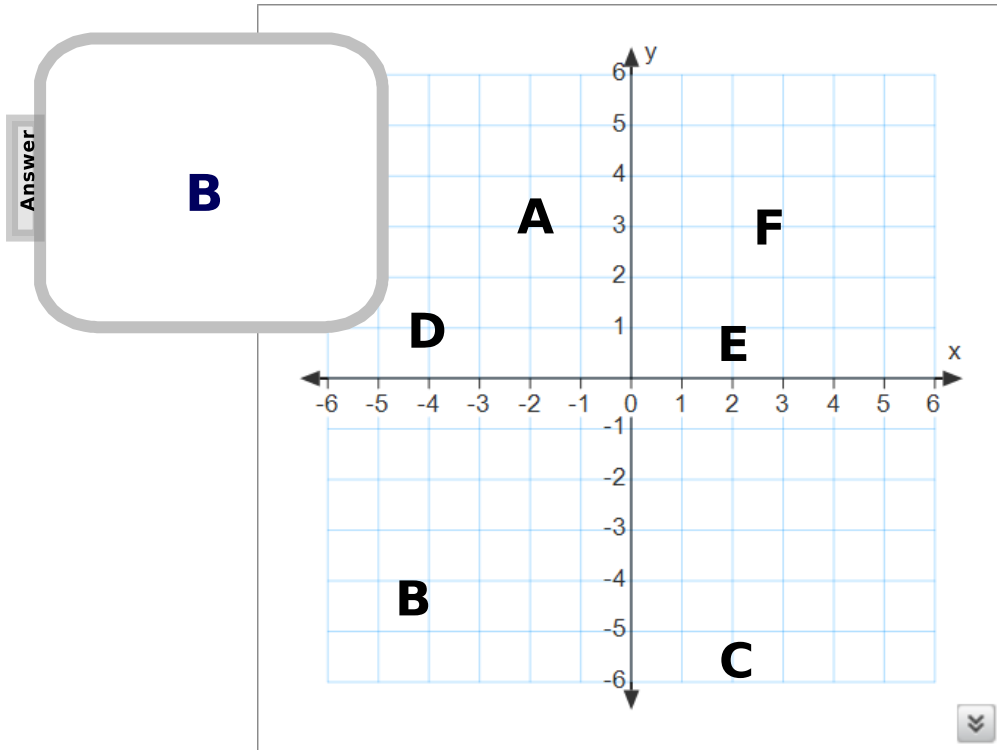
B

C

D

E

F



5 What point is closest to the origin?

A

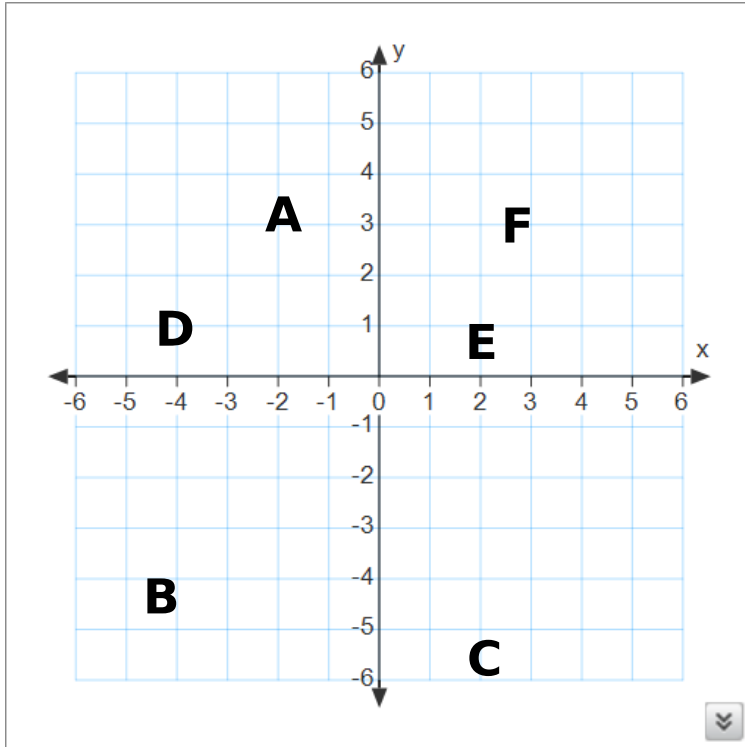
B

C

D

E

F





5 What point is closest to the origin?

A

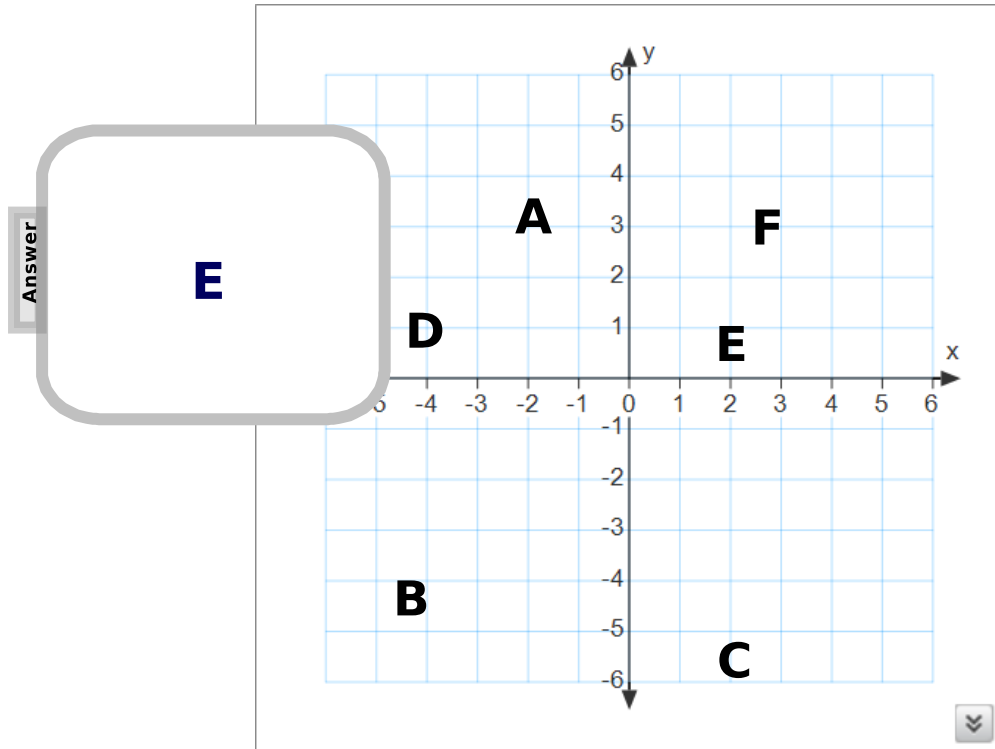
B

C

D

E

F



# Graphing Ordered Pairs

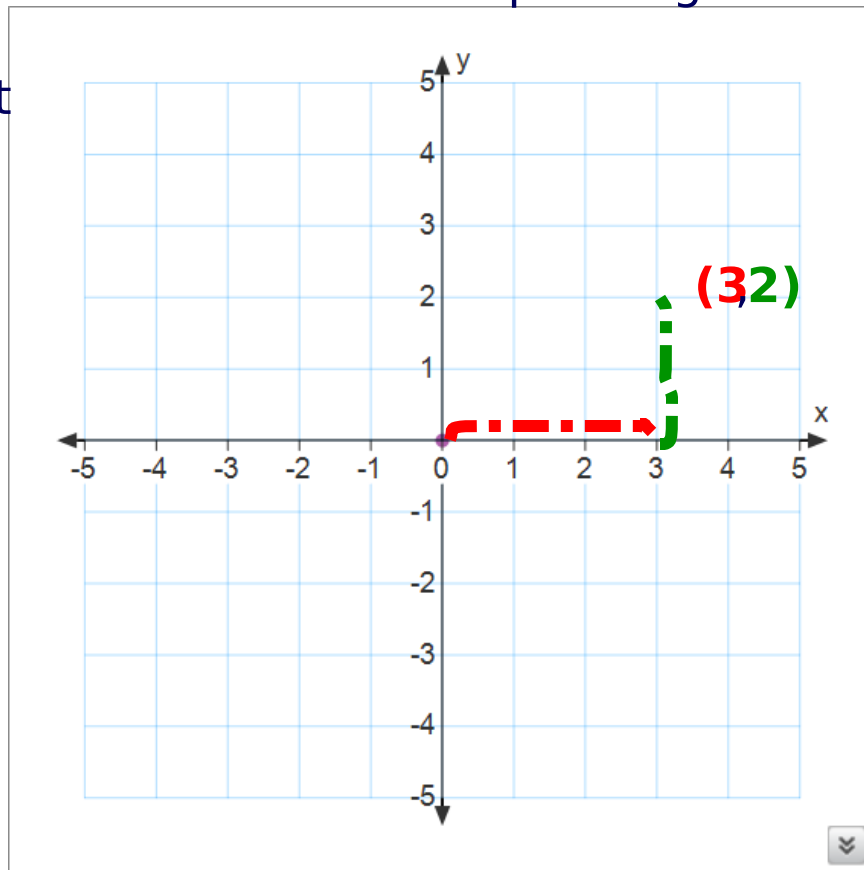
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# Ordered Pairs

To graph an ordered pair, such as  $(3, 2)$ :

- start at the origin  $(0, 0)$
- move **left** or **right** on the **x-axis** depending on the **first number**
- then move **up** or **down** from there depending on the **second number**
- plot the point



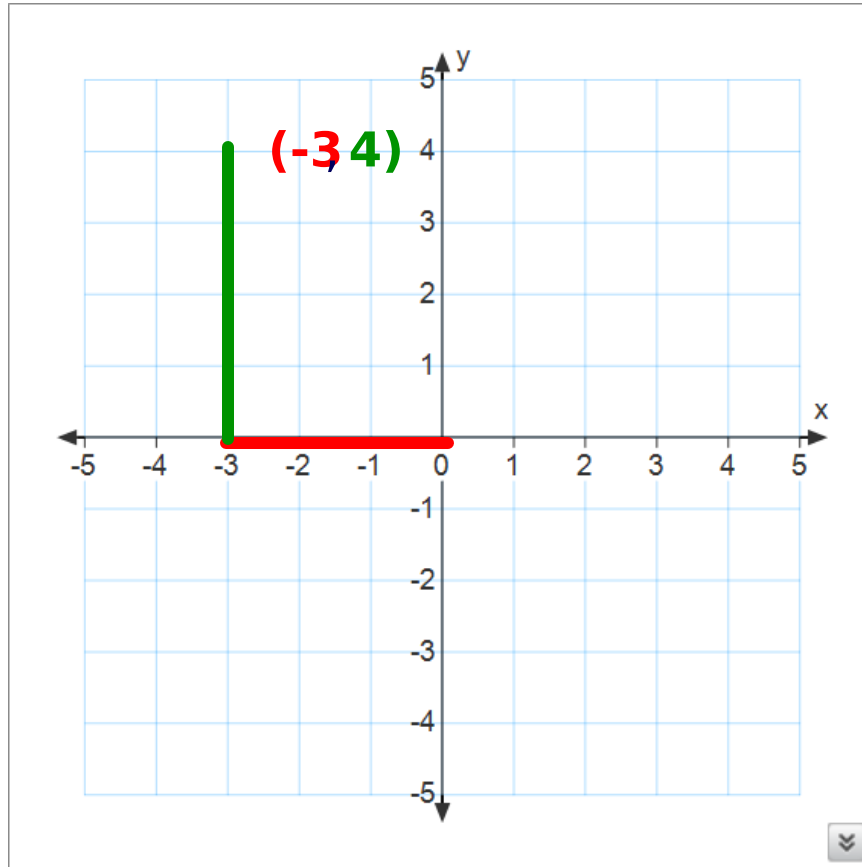


# Ordered Pairs

To graph  $(-3, 4)$ :

Start at the origin and then move

3 left, up 4

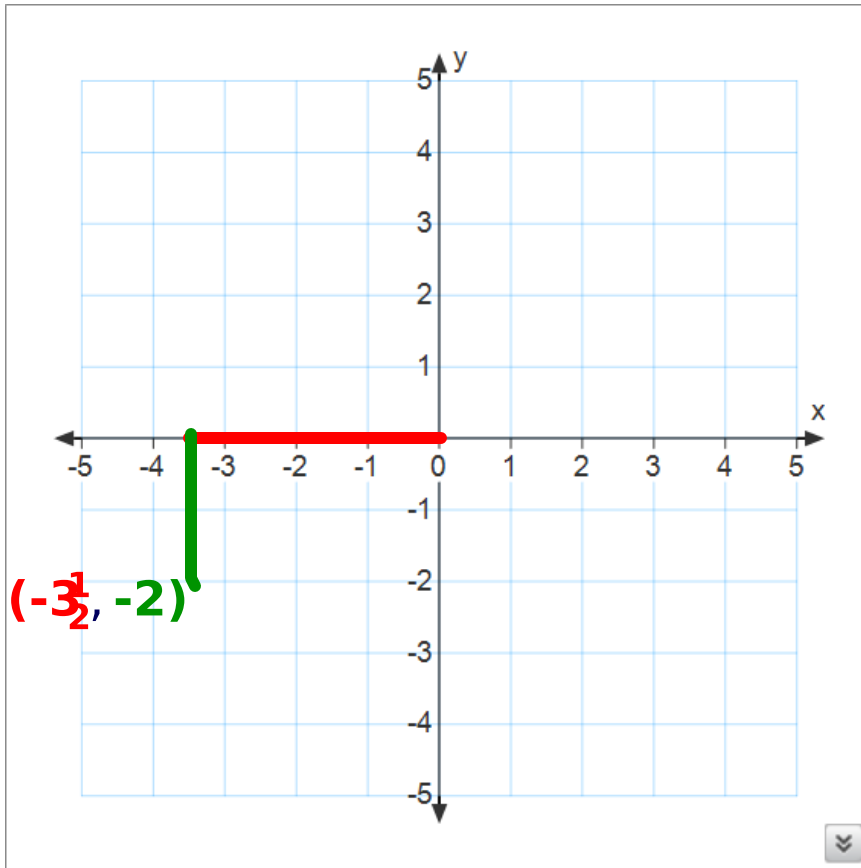




# Ordered Pairs

To graph  $(-3\frac{1}{2}, -2)$ :

Start at the origin and then move  
3 and a half left, down 2



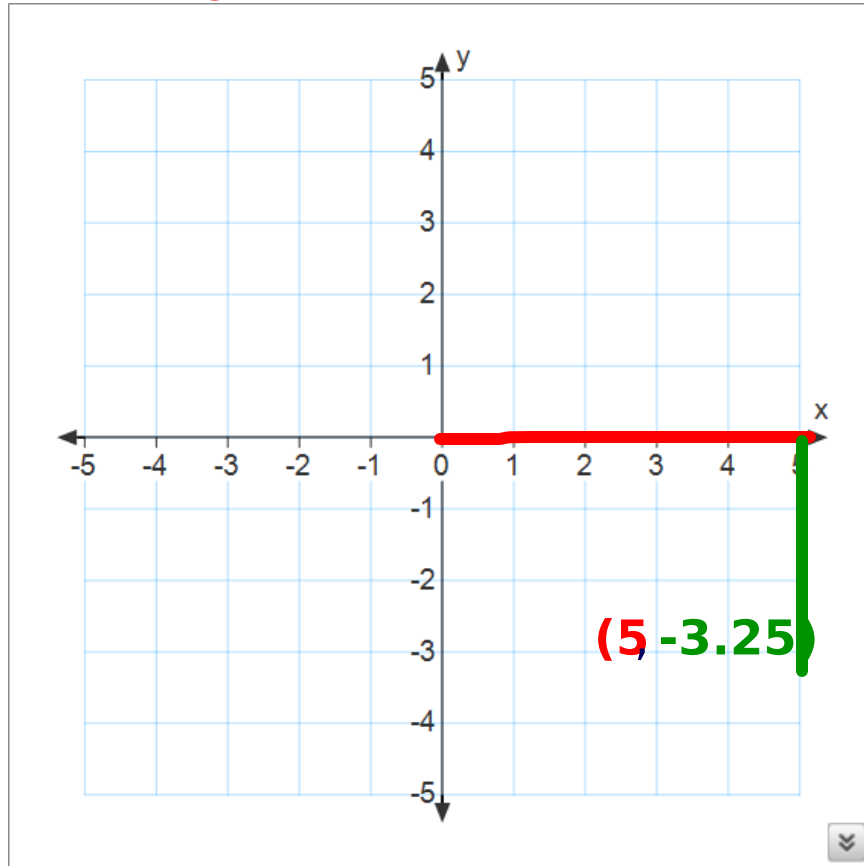


# Ordered Pairs

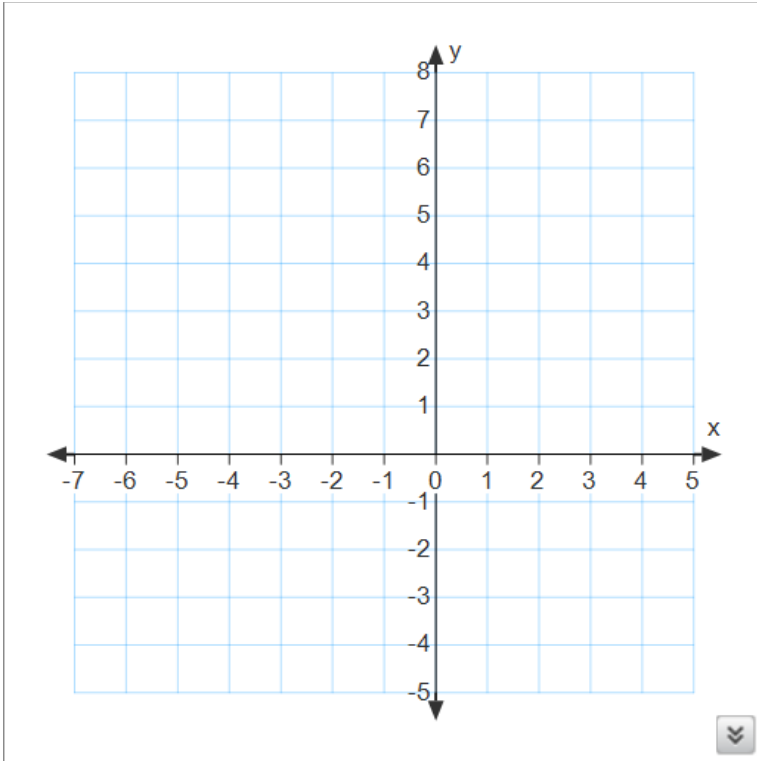
To graph  $(5, -3.25)$

Start at the origin and then move

5 right, down 3.25



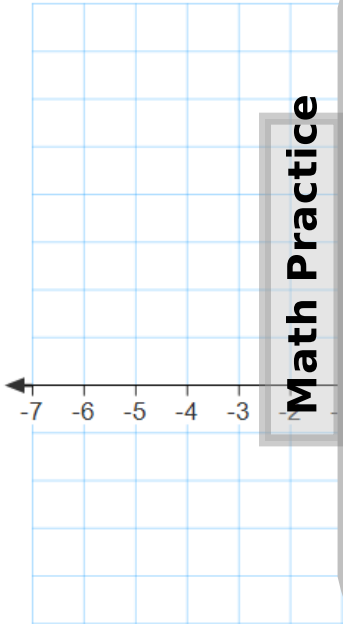
# Ordered Pairs Practice



- ★ Place the star on  $(2.5, 8)$  in quadrant I
- ▲ Place the triangle on  $(-4, 4)$  in quadrant II
- Place the square on  $(-7, \frac{1}{2})$  in quadrant III
- Place the circle on  $(1, -4)$  in quadrant IV

# Ordered Pairs Practice

Math Practice



MP.2: Reasoning abstractly and quantitatively.

Ask: What does the number  $\frac{1}{2}$  represent in the problem?

Which way do I move on the graph based on that number?

$(2.5, 8)$  in

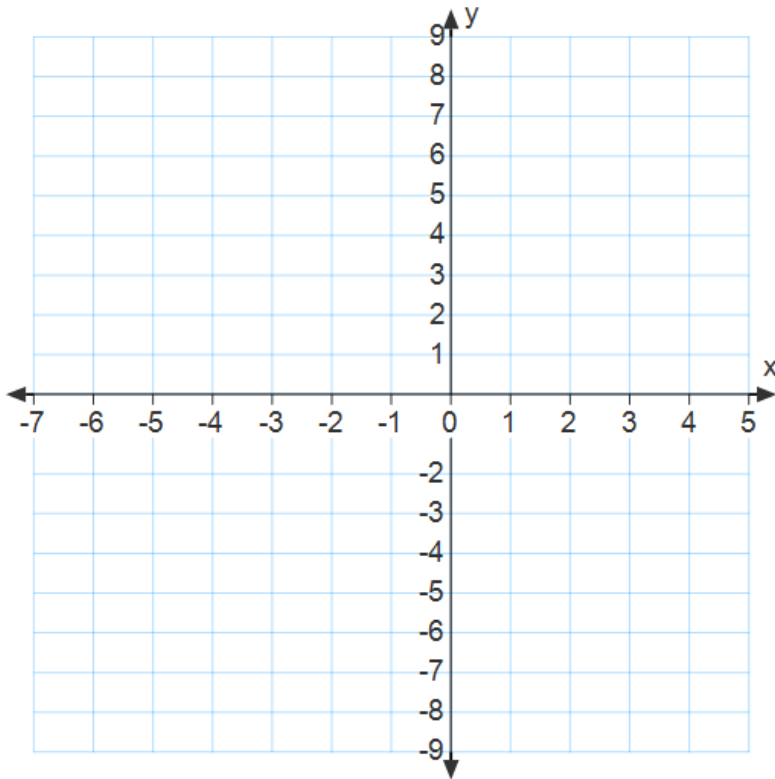
and  $(-4, 4)$  in

$(-7, \frac{1}{2})$

$(1, -4)$  in



# Ordered Pairs Practice



● Place the circle on  $(-7, -5)$

★ Place the star on  $(\frac{1}{3}, 9)$

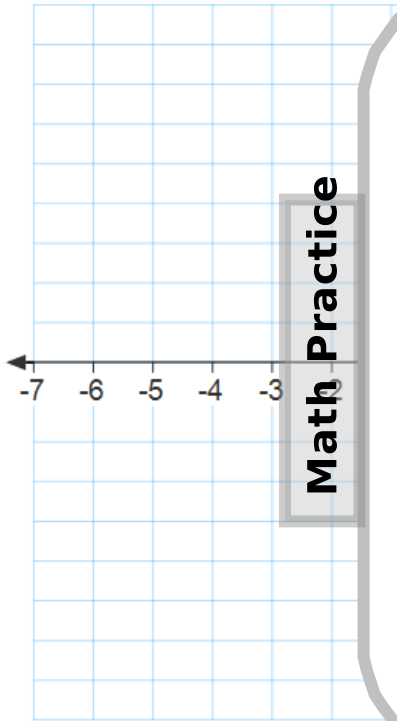
▲ Place the triangle on  $(-6.25, 2)$

■ Place the square on  $(3, -9)$

In which quadrant is the circle?

# Ordered Pairs Practice

Math Practice



MP.2: Reasoning abstractly and quantitatively.

Ask: What does the number  $\frac{1}{3}$  represent in the problem?

Which way do I move on the graph based on that number?

... on  $(-7, -5)$

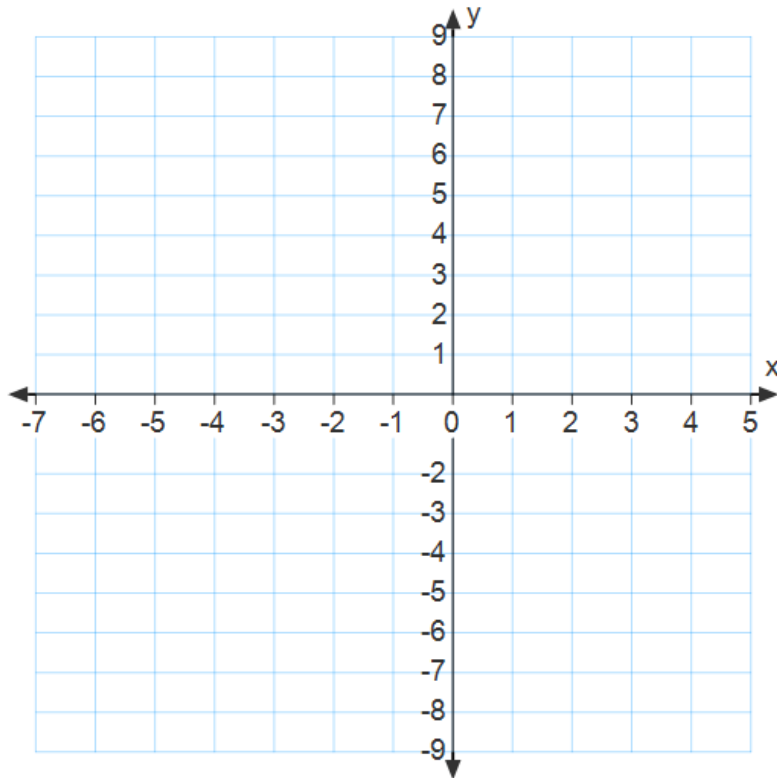
... on  $(\frac{1}{3}, 9)$

... on

... on

... ant is the

# Ordered Pairs Practice



● Place the circle on  $(-4, -3)$

★ Place the star on  $(4, 3)$

▲ Place the triangle on  $(-4, 3)$

■ Place the square on  $(4, -3)$

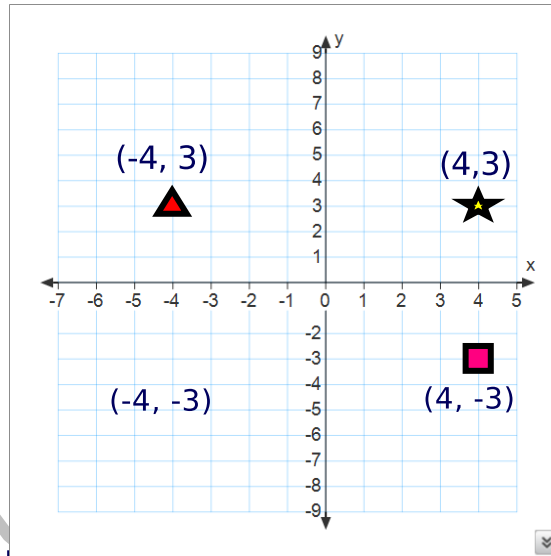
Answer &  
Math Practice

What do you notice about the location of the points in relation to each other? What patterns do you see in the coordinates of the points?

# Ordered Pairs Practice

Answer &  
Math Practice

When two ordered pairs differ only by their signs, the locations of the points are reflections of each other across one or both axes.



The questions on this slide address MP.7.

What do you notice in relation to the other? What patterns do you see in the coordinates of the points?

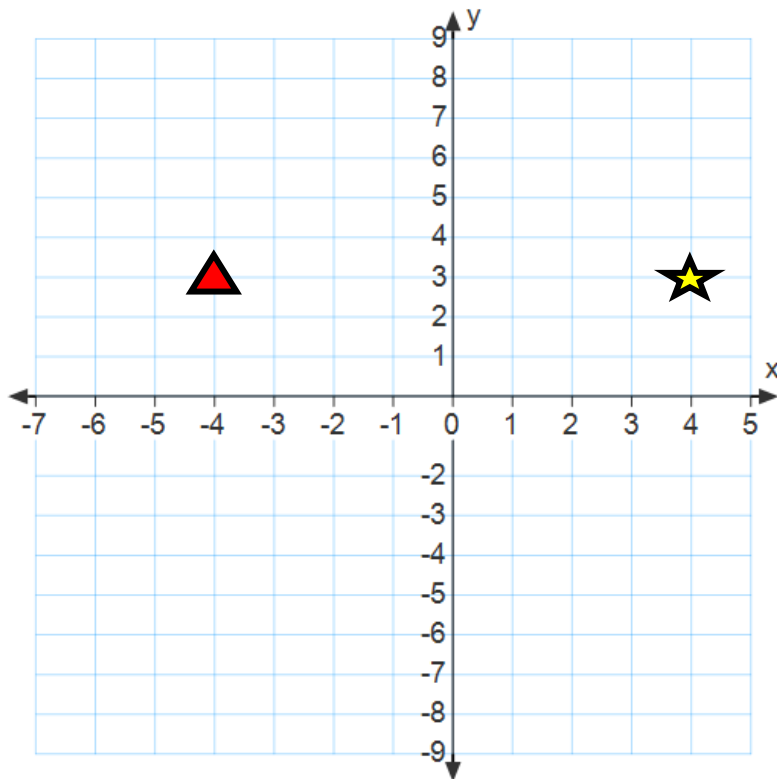
$(-4, -3)$

$(4, 3)$

on

$(4, -3)$

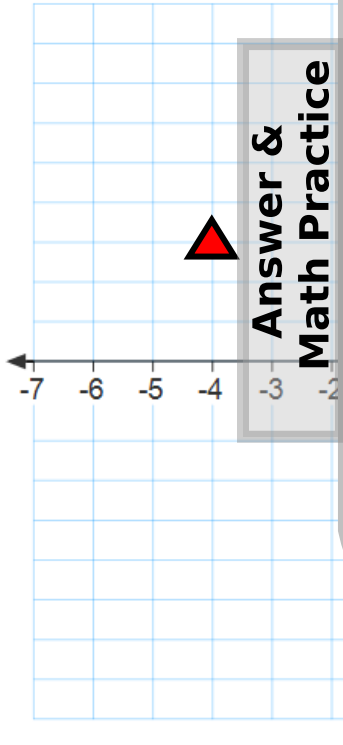
# Ordered Pairs Practice



The points  $(4, 3)$  and  $(-4, 3)$  show a reflection across the y-axis.

What generalization can you make about the coordinates of a point when it is reflected across the y-axis?

# Ordered Pairs Practice



When a point is reflected across the y-axis, the sign of the x-coordinate switches, and the y-coordinate stays the same.

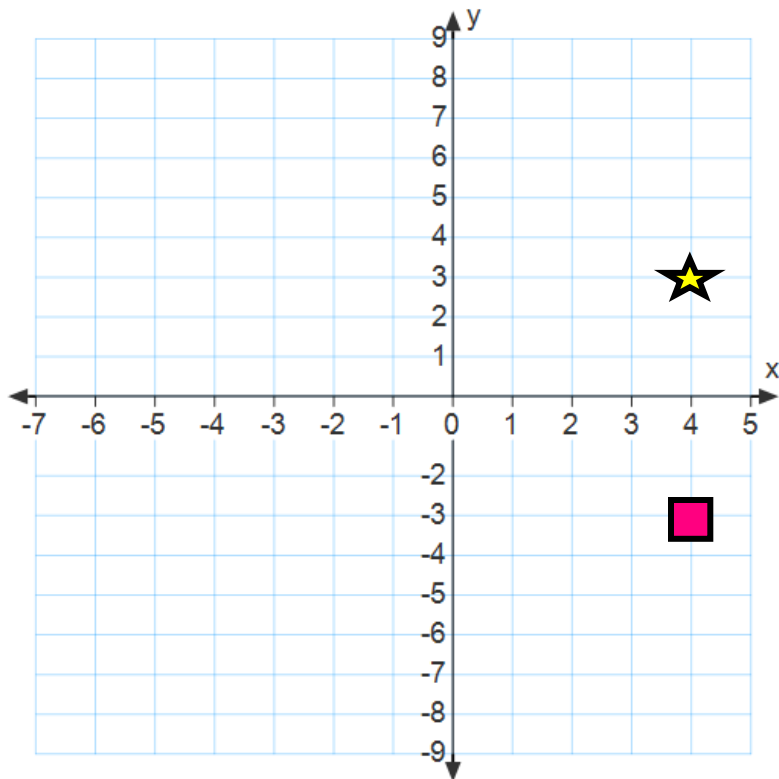
The question on this slide & the next 2 slides address MP.8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Ask: What is similar in the coordinates? What is different?

and  
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# Ordered Pairs Practice



The points  $(4, 3)$  and  $(4, -3)$  show a reflection across the x-axis.

What generalization can you make about the coordinates of a point when it is reflected across the x-axis?

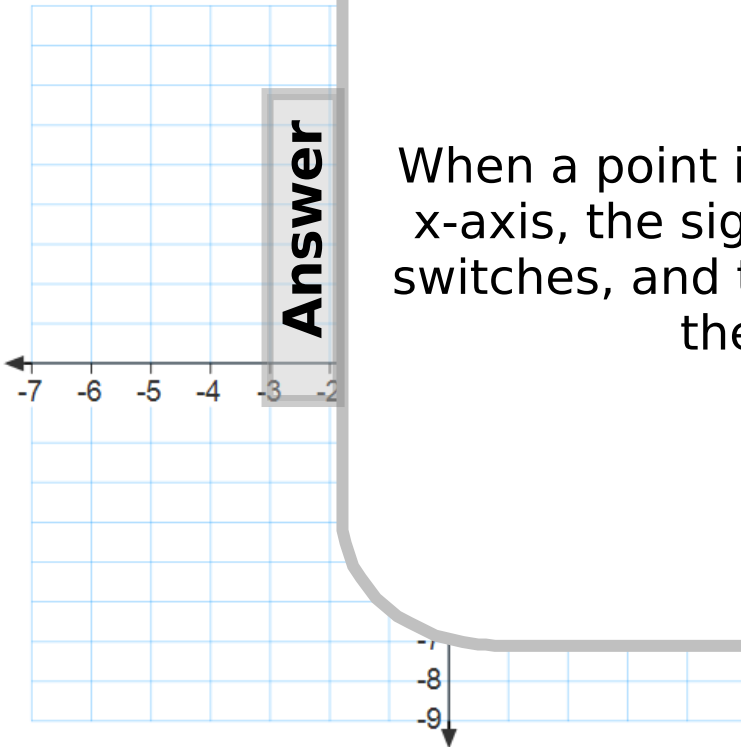
**Answer**

# Ordered Pairs Practice

**Answer**

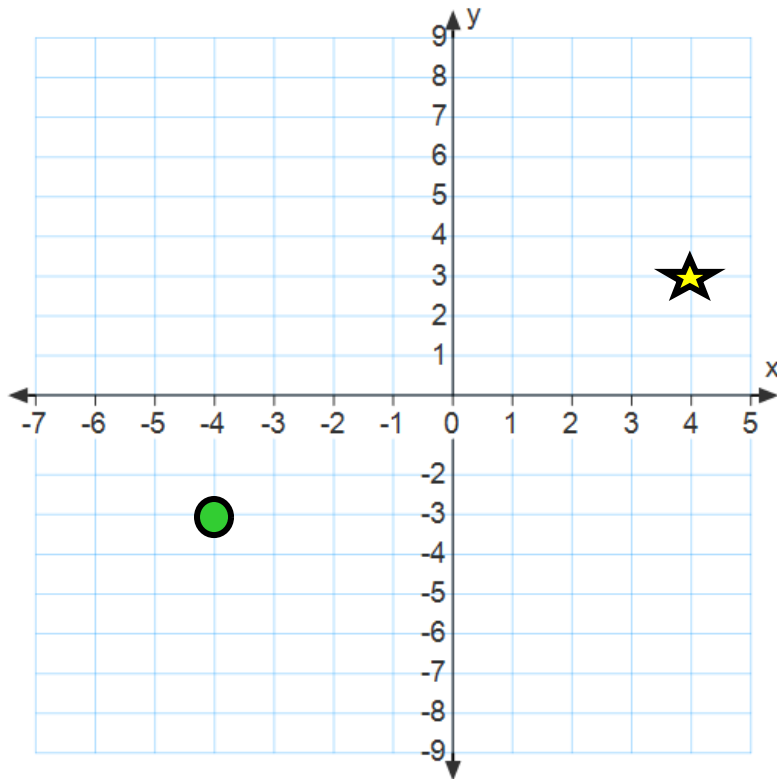
When a point is reflected across the x-axis, the sign of the y-coordinate switches, and the x-coordinate stays the same.

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# Ordered Pairs Practice

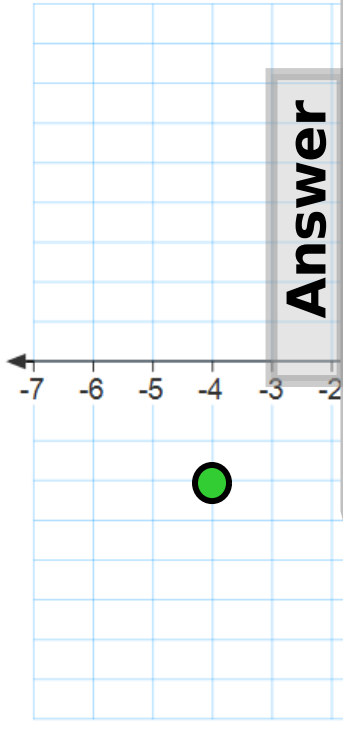


The points  $(4, 3)$  and  $(-4, -3)$  show a reflection across both the x-axis and y-axis.

What generalization can you make about the coordinates of a point when it is reflected across the x-axis and y-axis?

**Answer**

# Ordered Pairs Practice



When a point is reflected across the x-axis and then the y-axis, the signs of both the x-coordinate and y-coordinate switch.

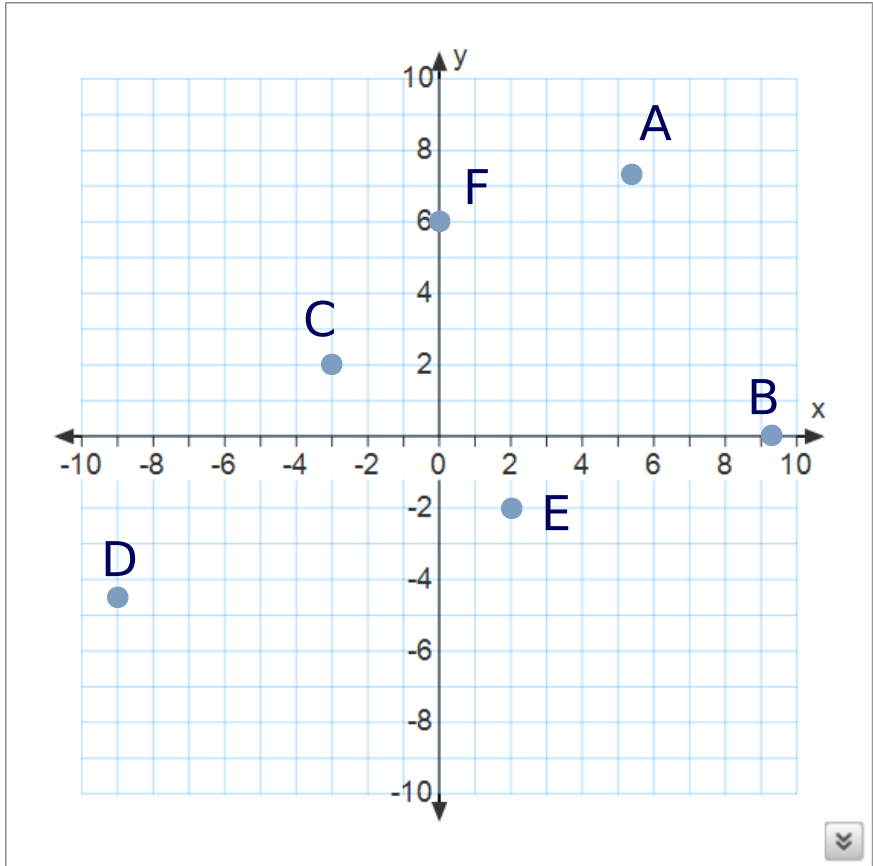
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# Ordered Pairs Practice

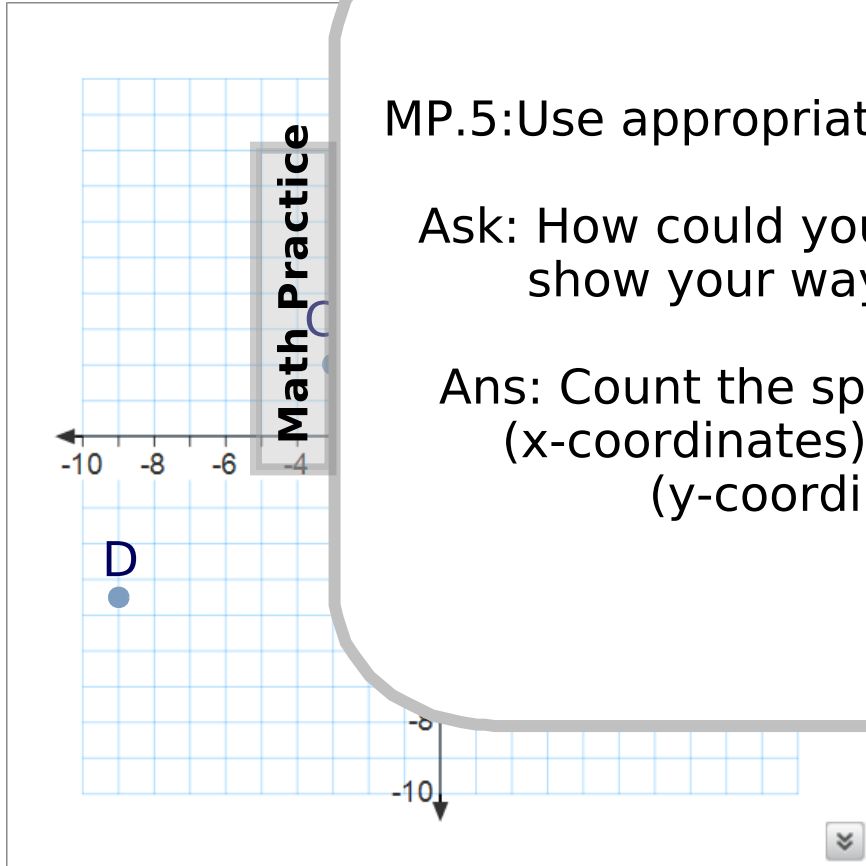
Move the letter to match it to the correct coordinate point. Then move the circle to check your answer.



- (-9, -4.5) D
- (2, -2) E
- $(9\frac{1}{4}, 0)$  B
- (0, 6) F
- $(5.25, \frac{7}{3})$  A
- (-3, 2) C

# Ordered Pairs Practice

Move the letter to match it to the correct coordinate. Then move the circle.



MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically.

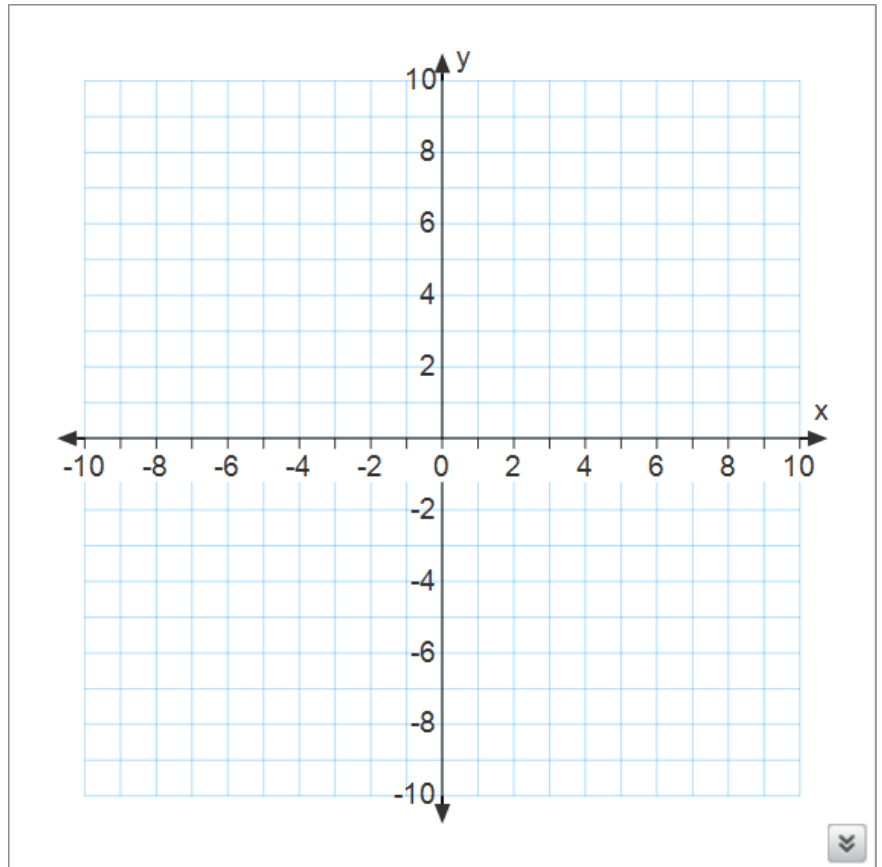
Ask: How could you use the graph to show your way of thinking?

Ans: Count the spaces horizontally (x-coordinates) and vertically (y-coordinates).

(-3, 2) C

6 The point  $(-5, 4)$  is located in quadrant\_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV

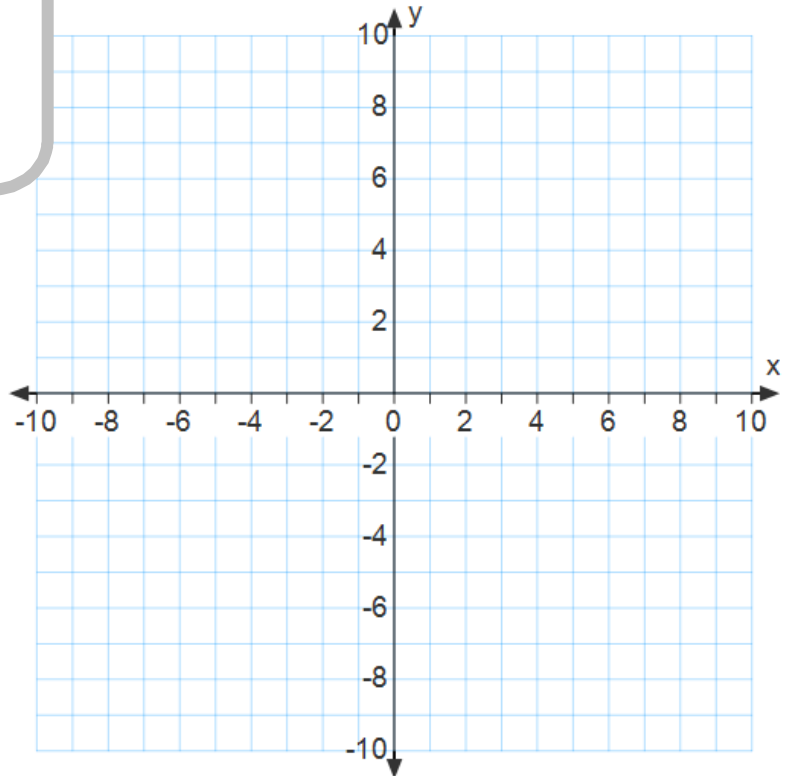


6 The point  $(-5, 4)$  is located in quadrant\_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV

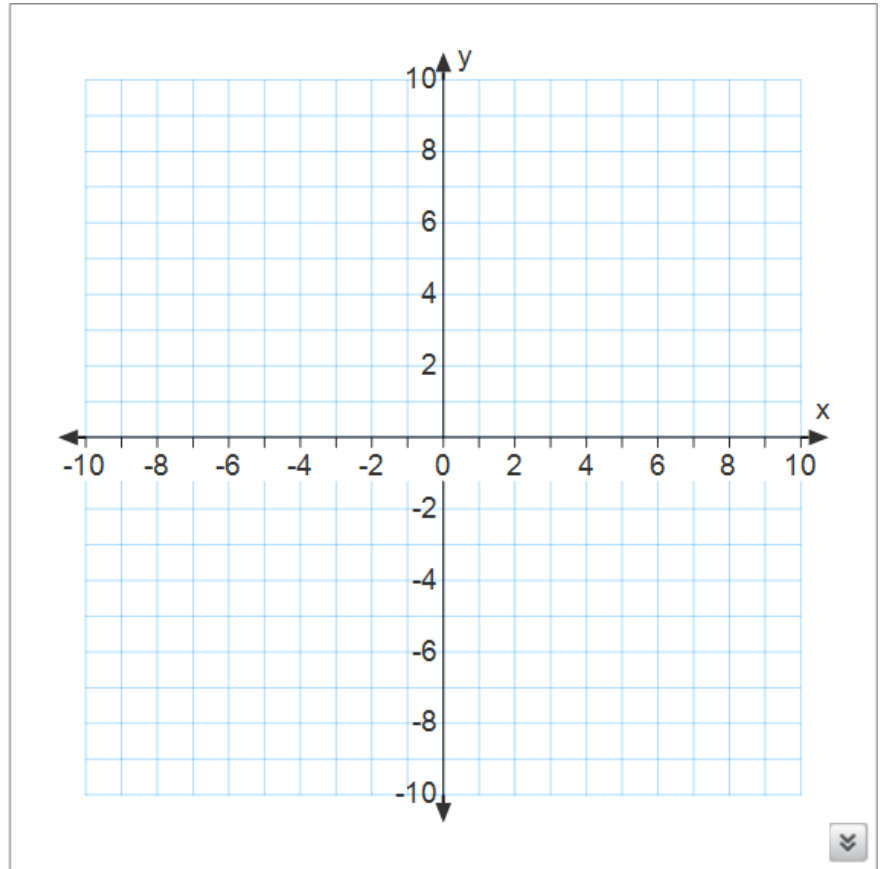
Answer

**B**



7 The point  $(7, -2)$  is located in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV

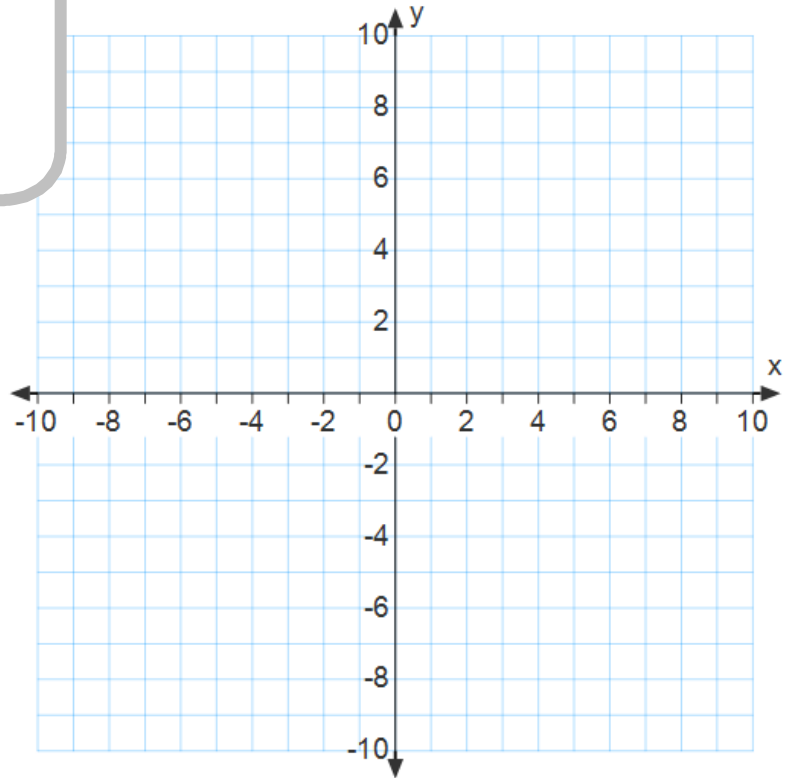


7 The point  $(7, -2)$  is located in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV

Answer

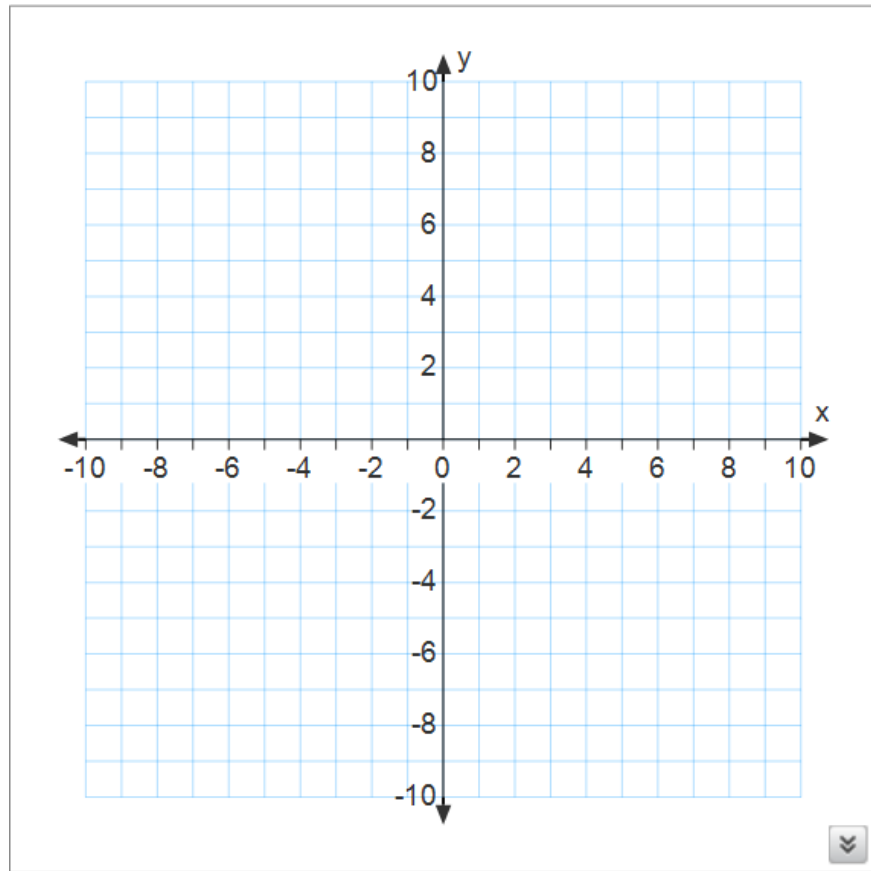
**D**





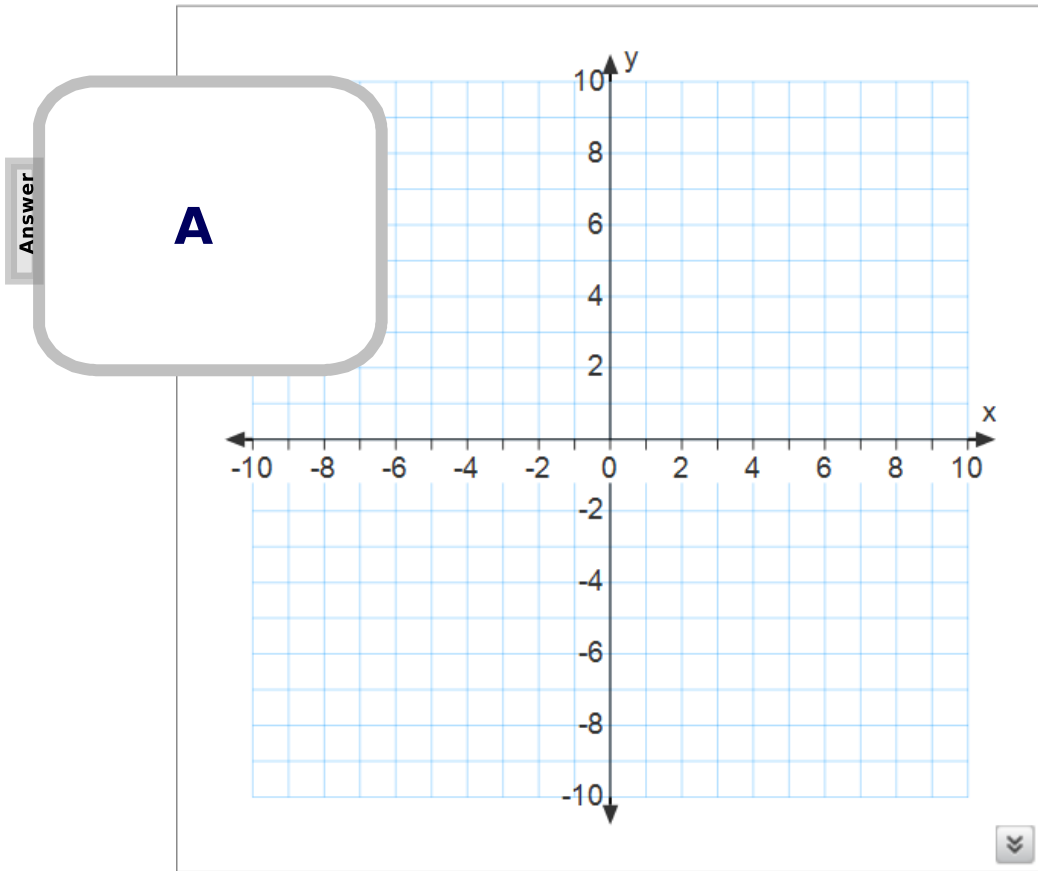
8 The point  $(4, 5.75)$  is located in quadrant

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV



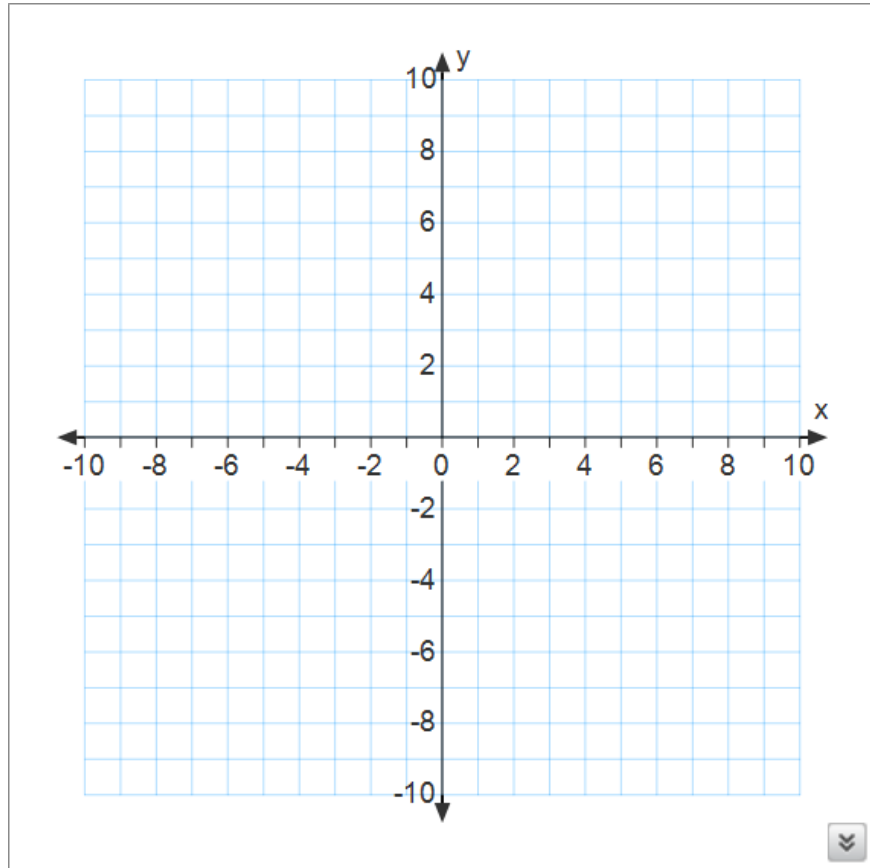
8 The point  $(4, 5.75)$  is located in quadrant

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV



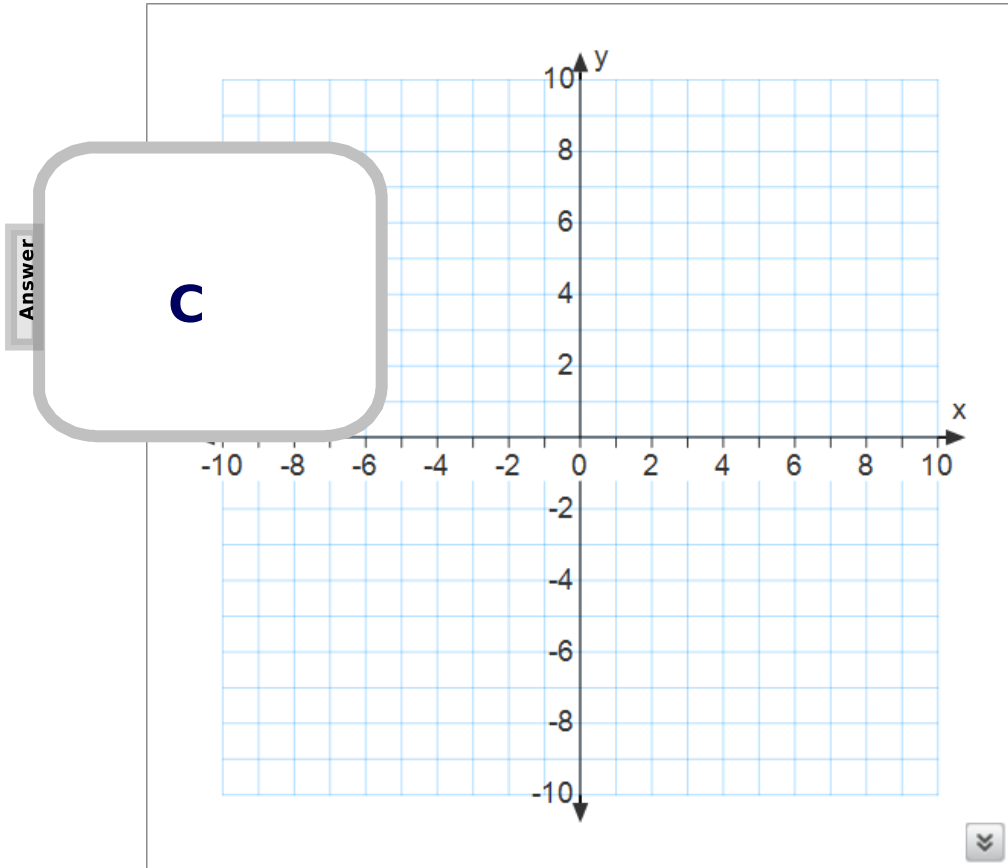
9 The quadrant where the x & y coordinates are both negative is quadrant \_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV



9 The quadrant where the x & y coordinates are both negative is quadrant \_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV



10 When plotting points in the Cartesian Plane, you always start at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A the x-axis
- B the origin
- C the y-axis
- D the Coordinate Plane
- E (0,0)

10 When plotting points in the Cartesian Plane, you always start at

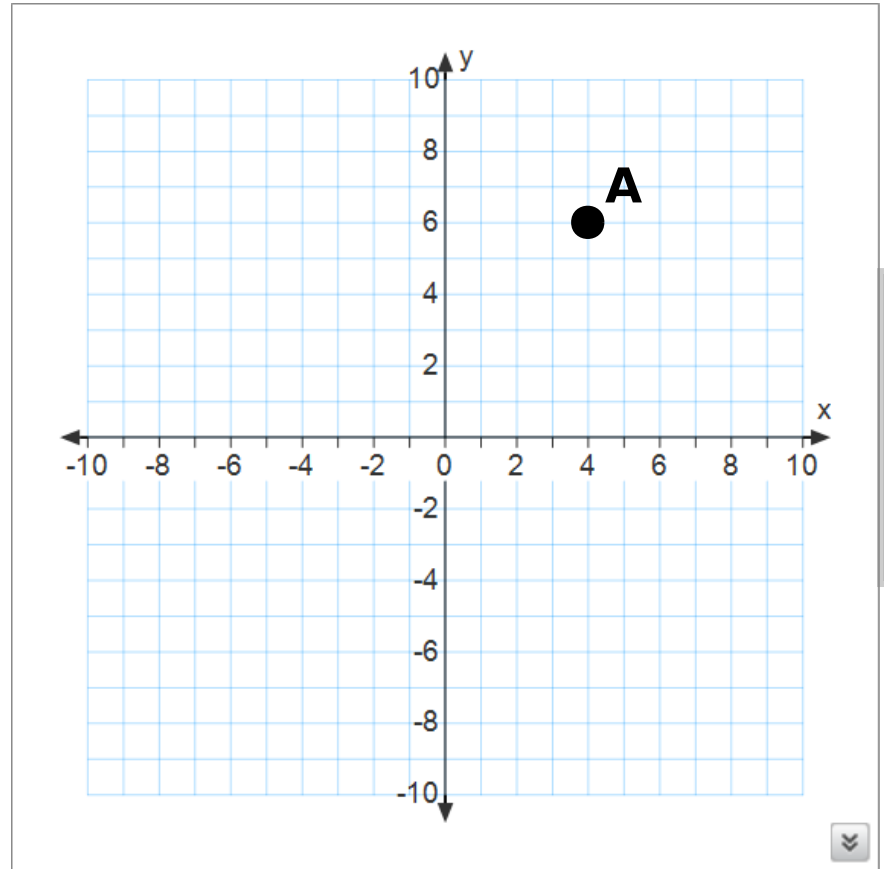
- A the
- B the origin
- C the y-axis
- D the Coordinate Plane
- E  $(0,0)$

Answer

**B, E**

11

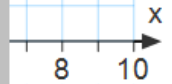
- (4, 6)
- (-4, 6)
- (4, -6)
- (-4, -6)



**Answer**

- Answer**
- (4, 5)
  - (-4, 6)
  - (4, -6)
  - (-4, -6)

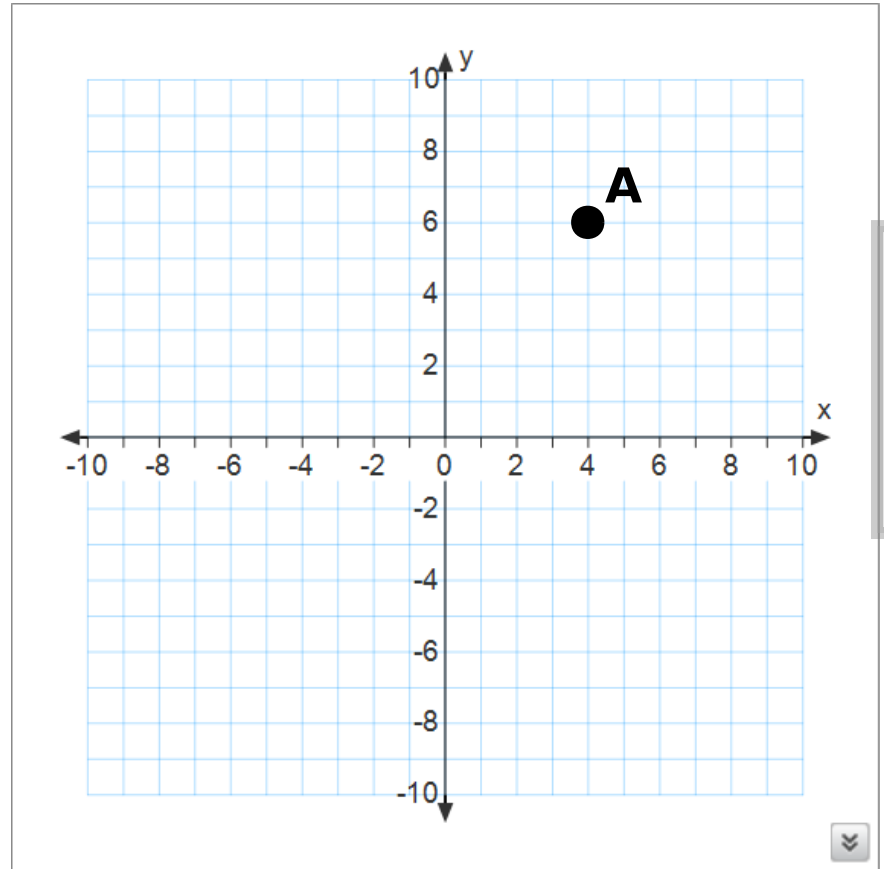
B (-4, 6)





12

- (4, 6)
- (-4, 6)
- (4, -6)
- (-4, -6)



Answer

12

(4, 6)

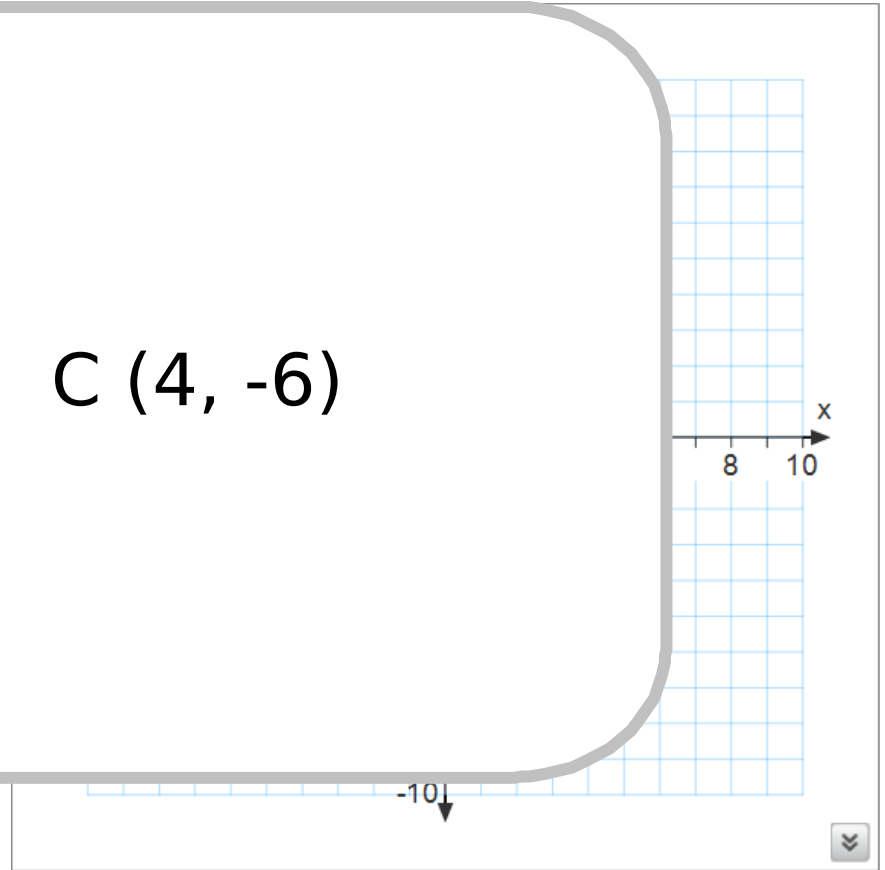
(-4, 6)

(4, -6)

(-4, -6)

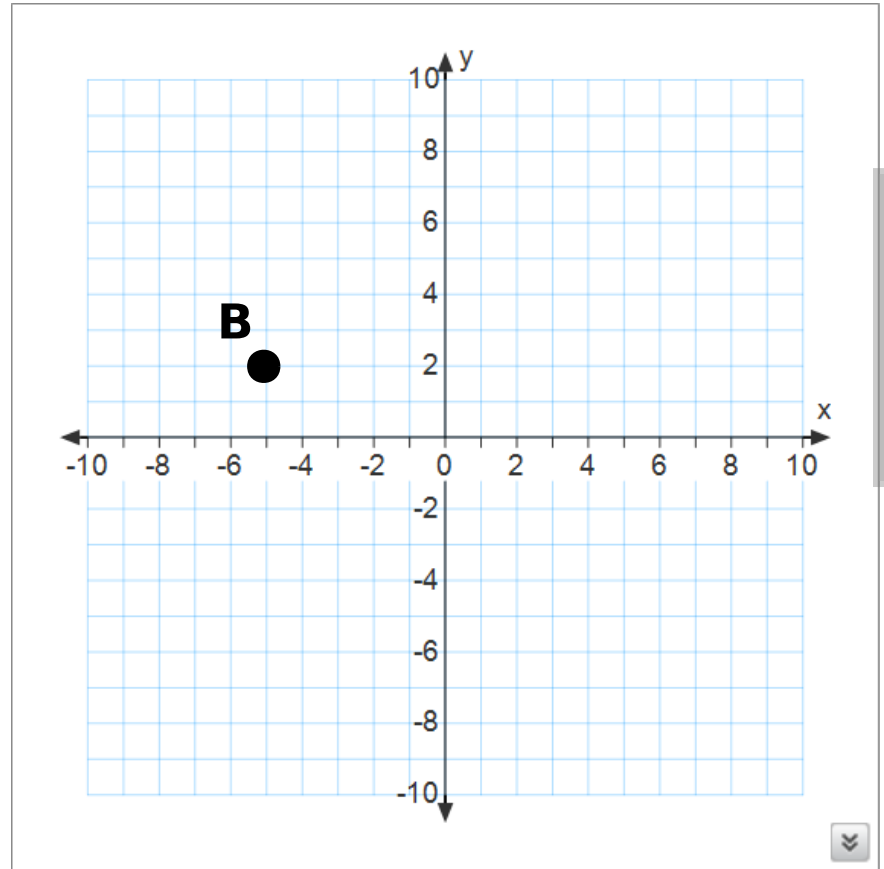
**Answer**

C (4, -6)



13

- (5, 2)
- (-5, 2)
- (5, -2)
- (-5, -2)



Answer

13

**Answer**

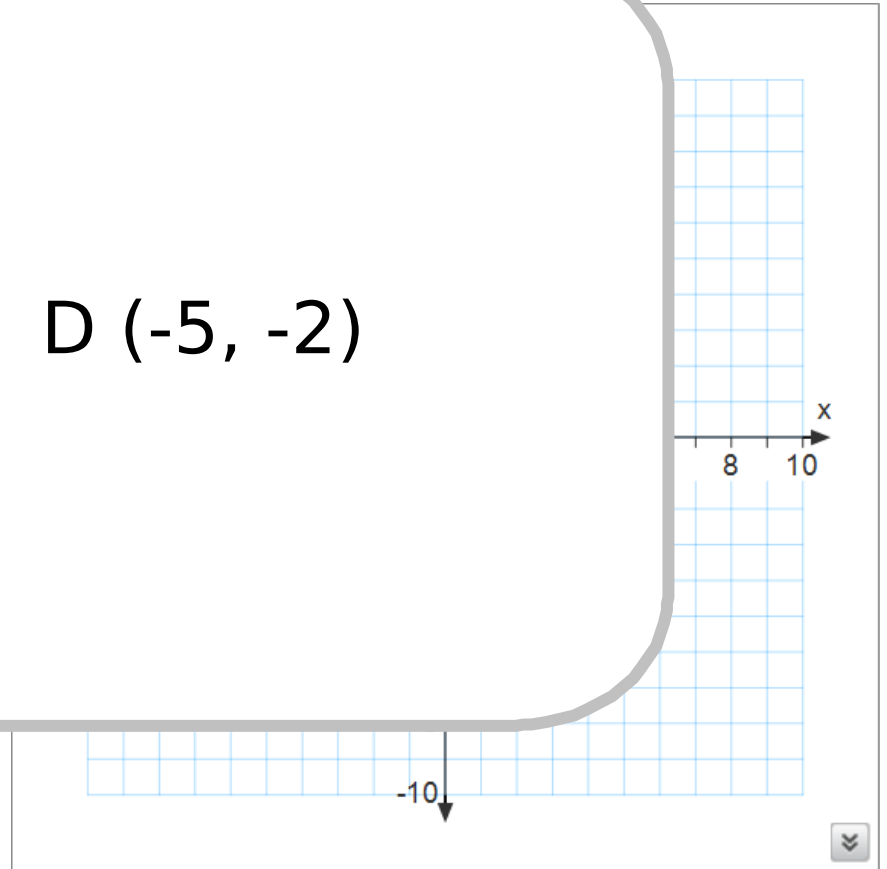
D (-5, -2)

(5, 2)

(-5, 2)

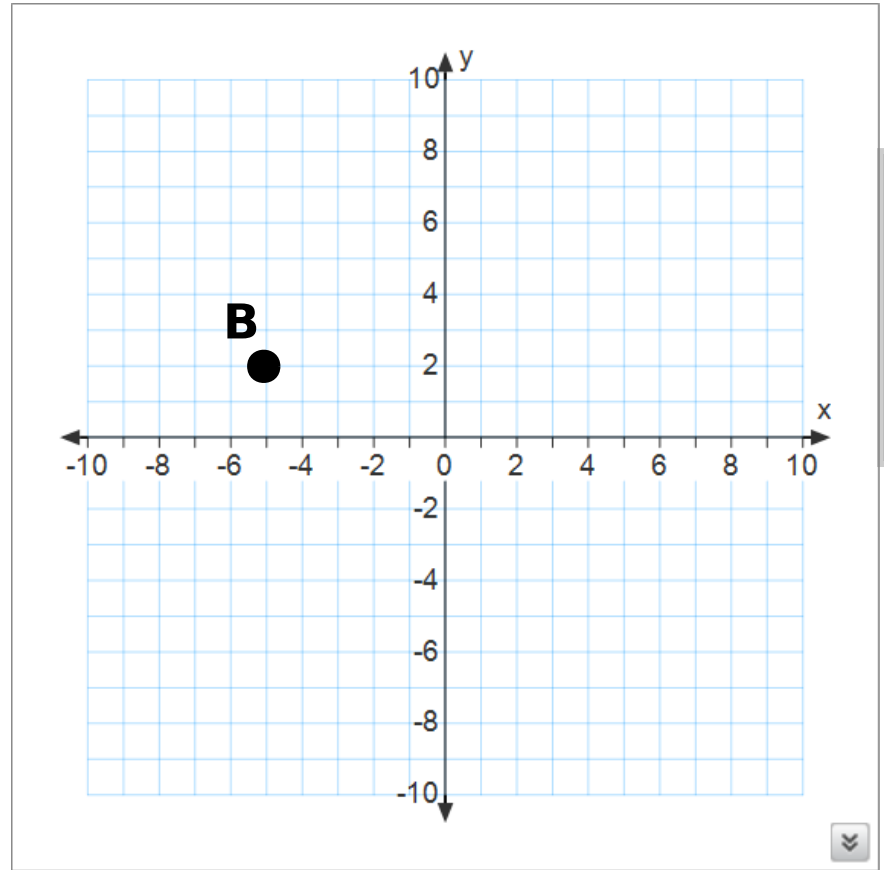
(5, -2)

(-5, -2)



14

- (5, 2)
- (-5, 2)
- (5, -2)
- (-5, -2)



Answer



14

**Answer**

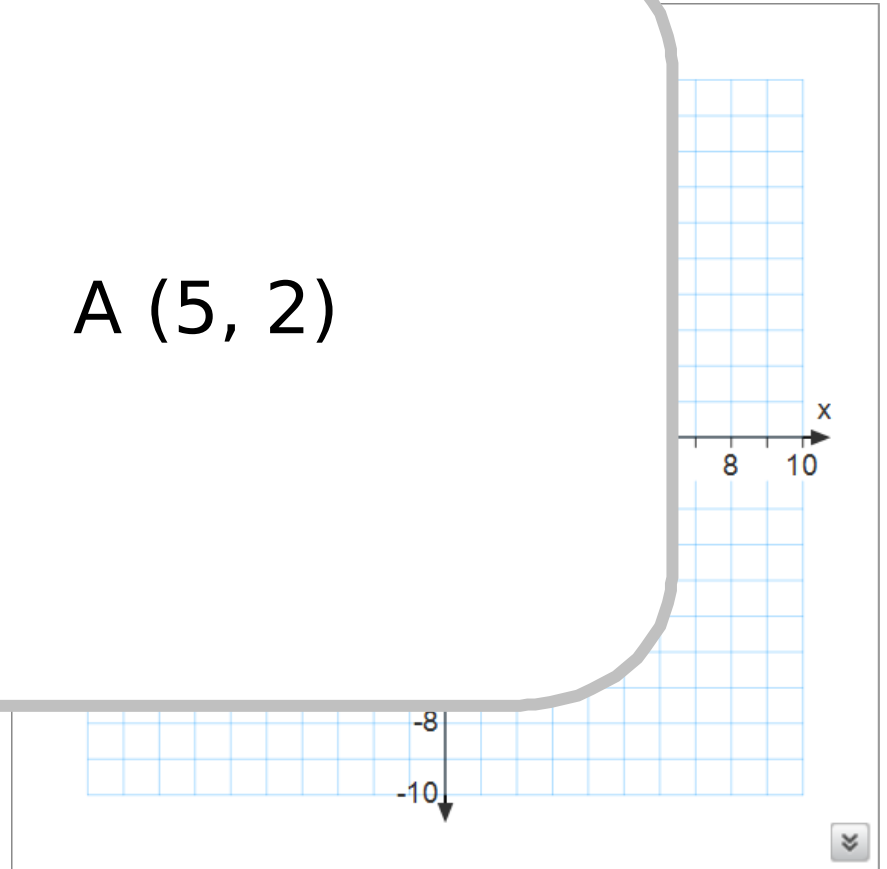
A (5, 2)

(5, 2)

(-5, 2)

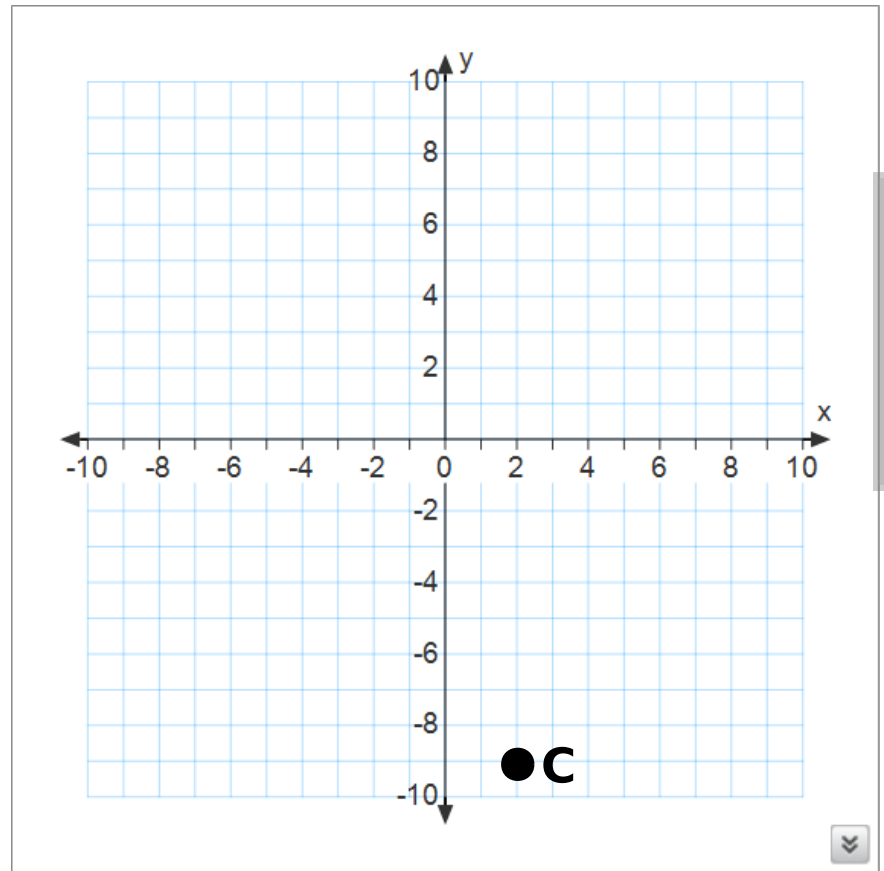
(5, -2)

(-5, -2)



15

- (2, 9)
- (-2, 9)
- (2, -9)
- (-2, -9)



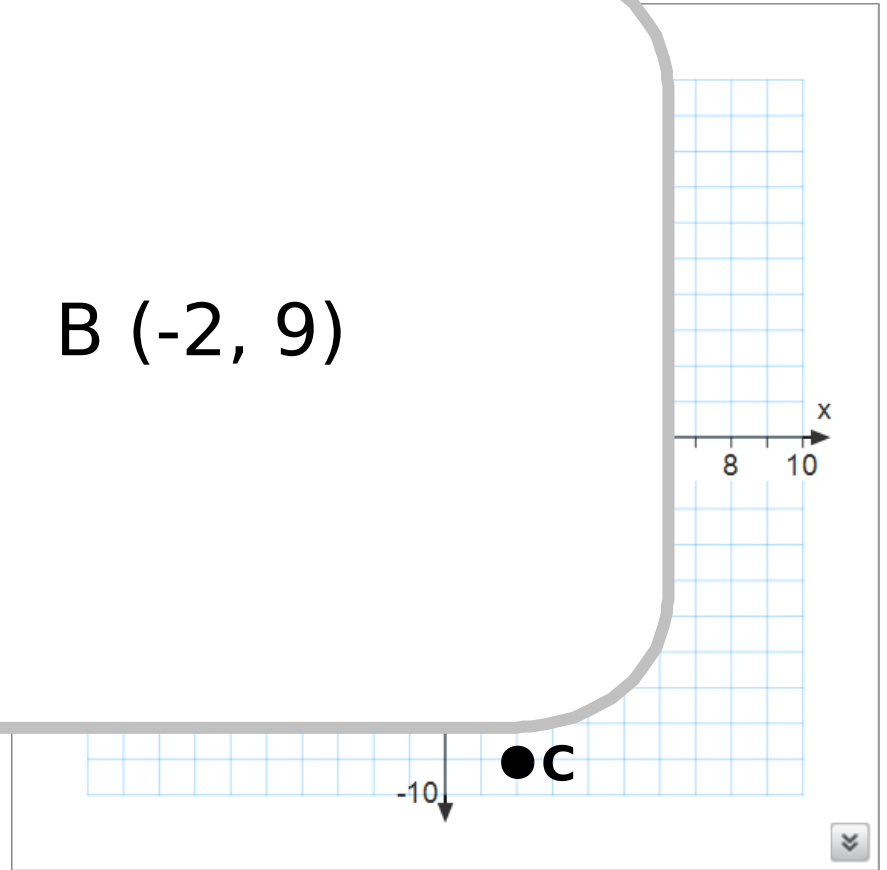
Answer

15

**Answer**

**B (-2, 9)**

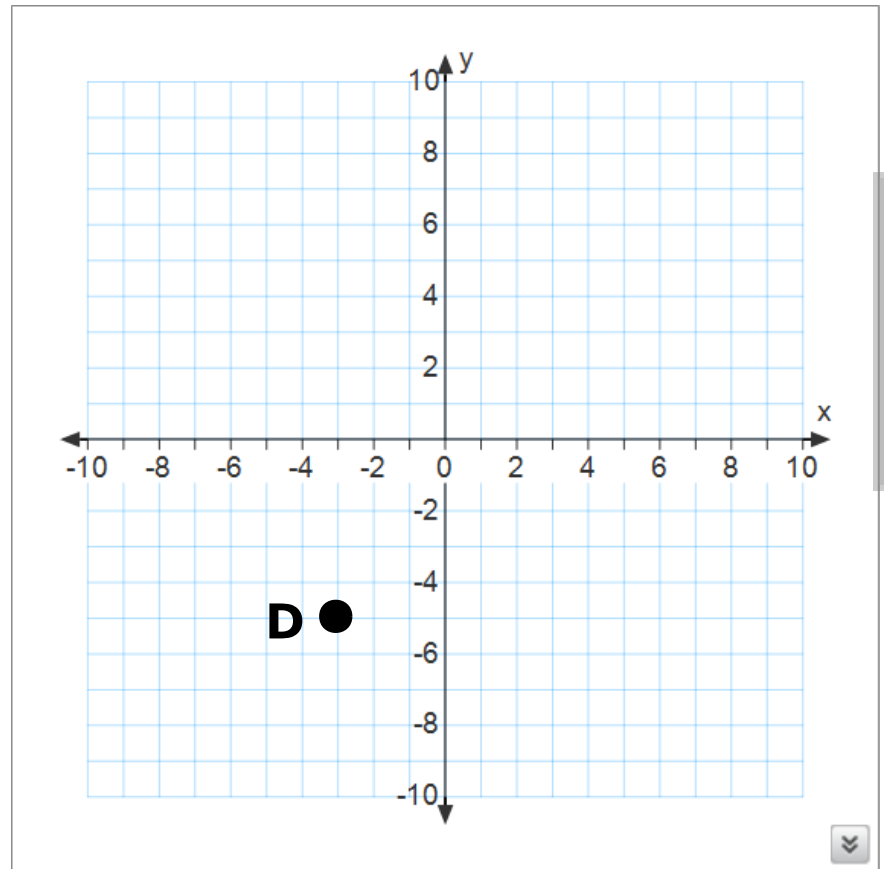
- (2, 9)
- (-2, 9)
- (2, -9)
- (-2, -9)





16

- (3, 5)
- (-3, 5)
- (3, -5)
- (-3, -5)



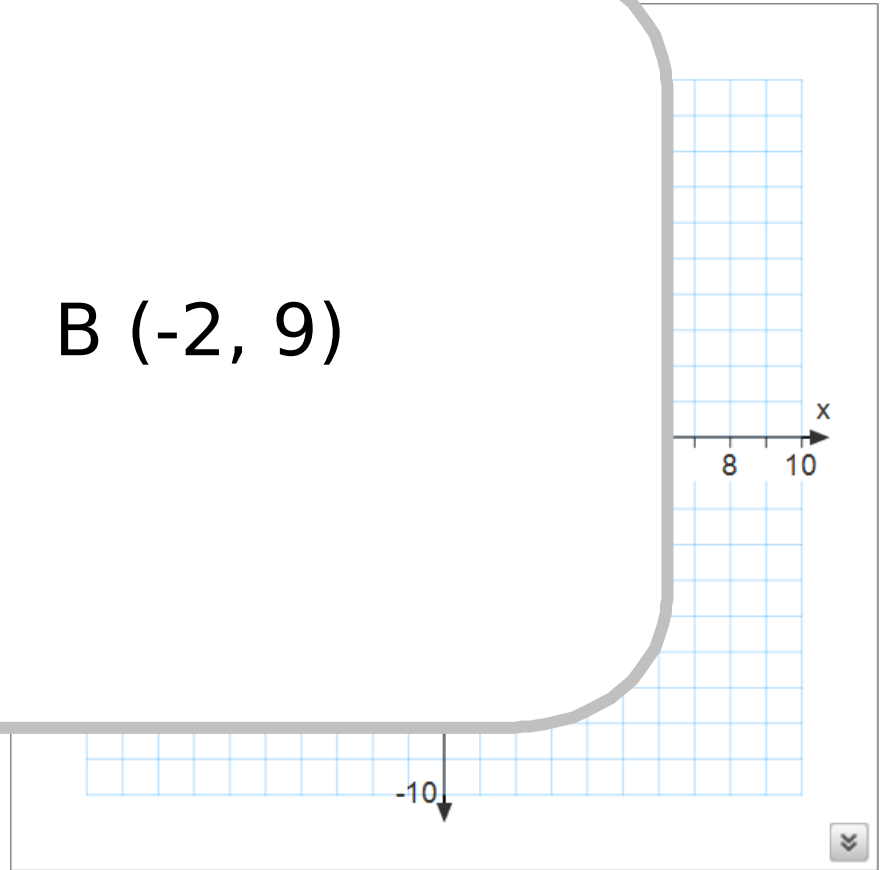
Answer

16

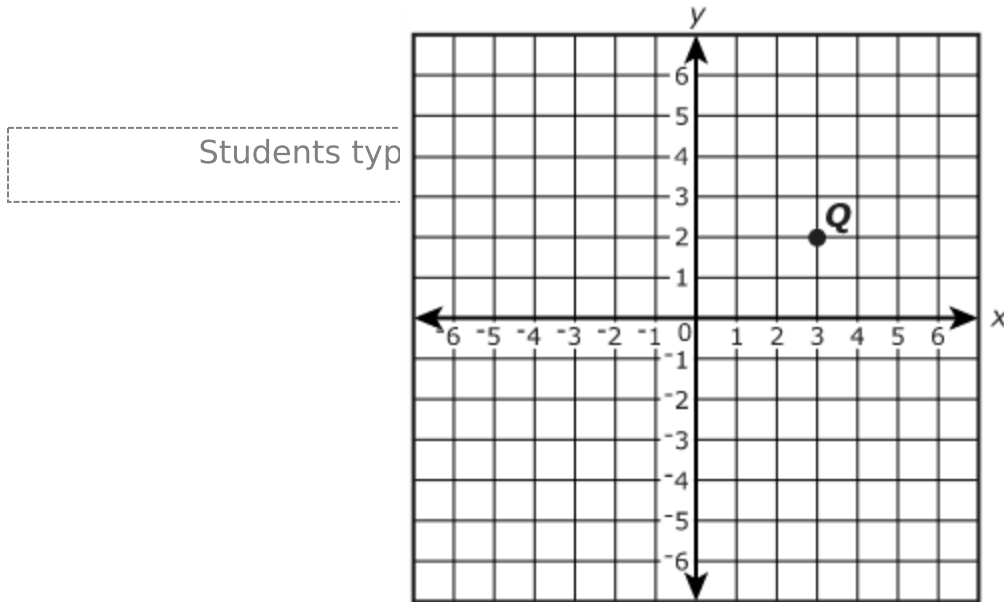
**Answer**

**B (-2, 9)**

- (3, 5)
- (-3, 5)
- (3, -5)
- (-3, -5)



- Point Q is plotted on the coordinate plane.



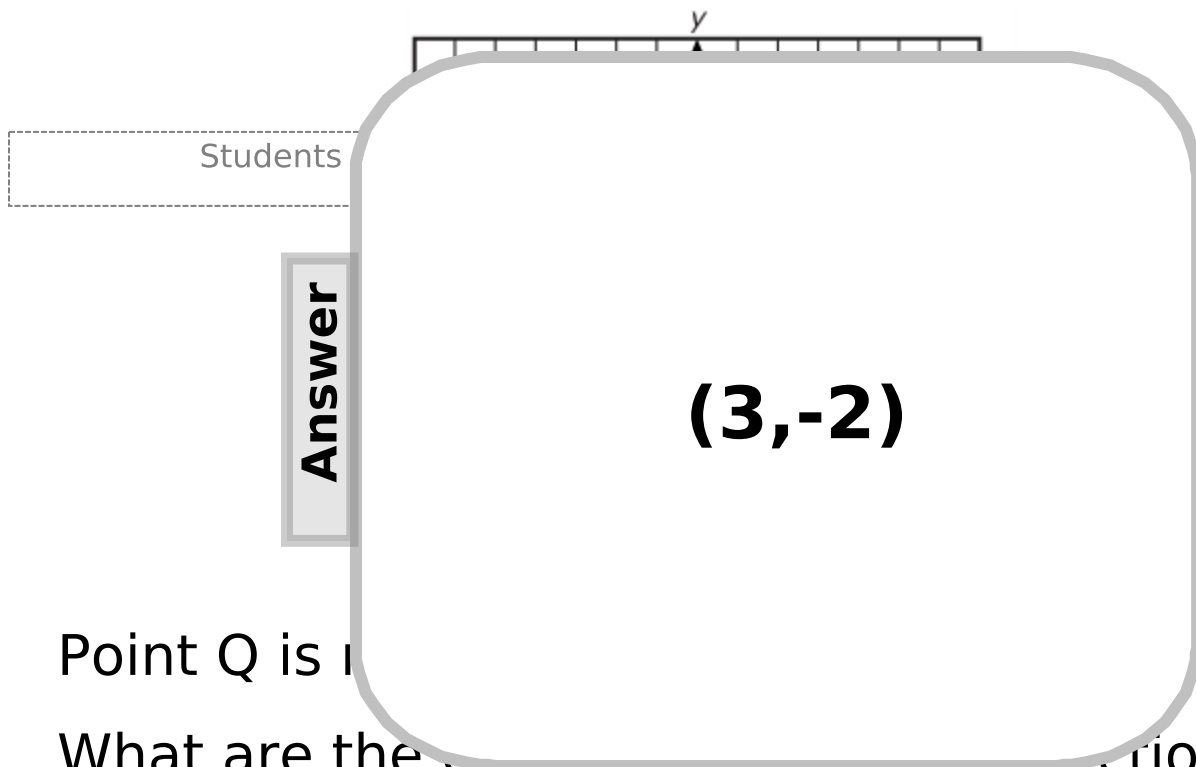
Point Q is reflected across the x-axis.

What are the coordinates of the reflection of point Q?

(\_\_, \_\_)

**From PARCC EOY sample test non-calculator #11**

- Point Q is plotted on the coordinate plane.



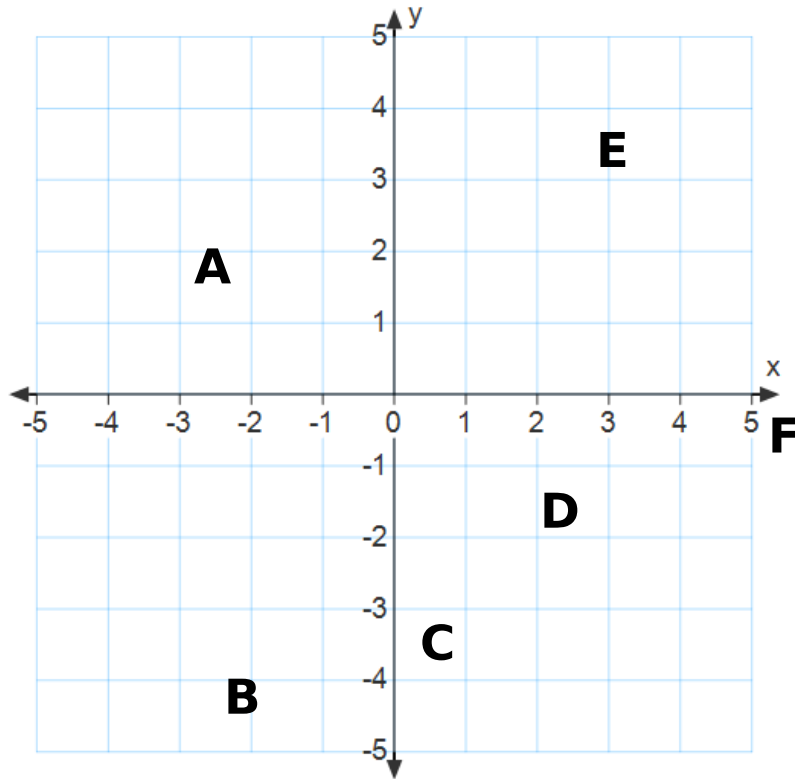
Point Q is plotted on the coordinate plane.

What are the coordinates of the reflection of point Q?

(\_\_, \_\_)



# Ordered Pairs Practice



List the coordinates of each point

A

B

C

D

E

F

Answer &  
Math Practice



# Ordered Pairs Practice

A (-2, 2)

D (2.5, -1)

ates of each

B (-2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, -4)

E (3, 4)

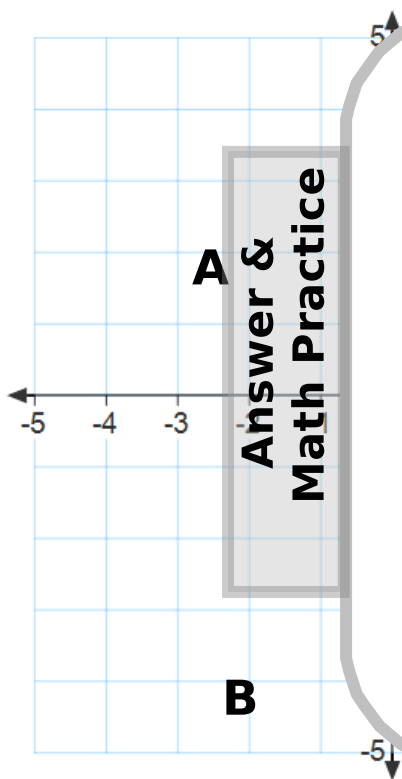
C (0, -3)

F (5, 0)

MP.1: Make sense of problems & persevere in solving them.

Ask: How would you start this problem?

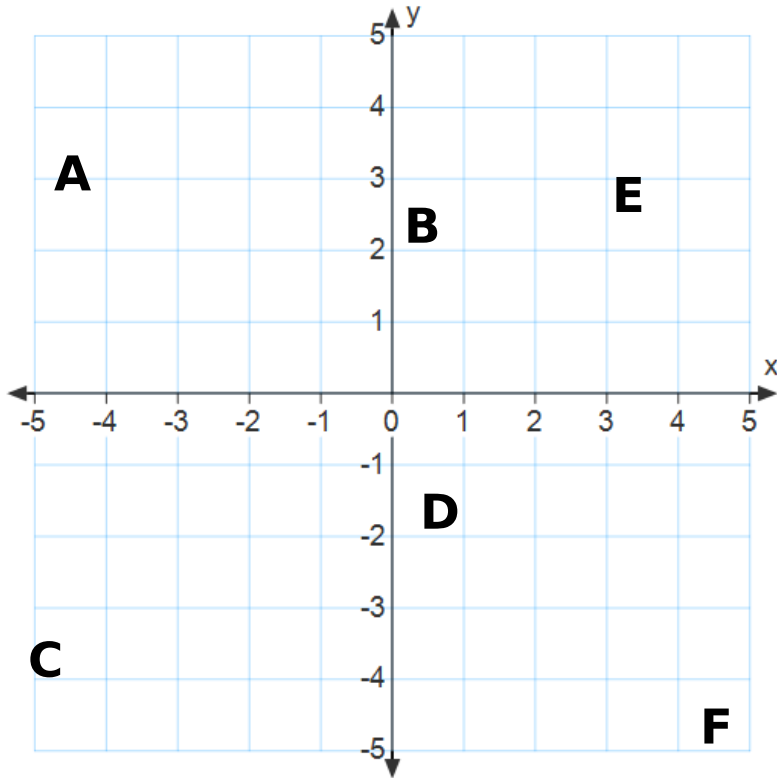
Does your plan make sense?  
What tools might help you?



F



# Ordered Pairs Practice



List the coordinates of each point

A

B

C

D

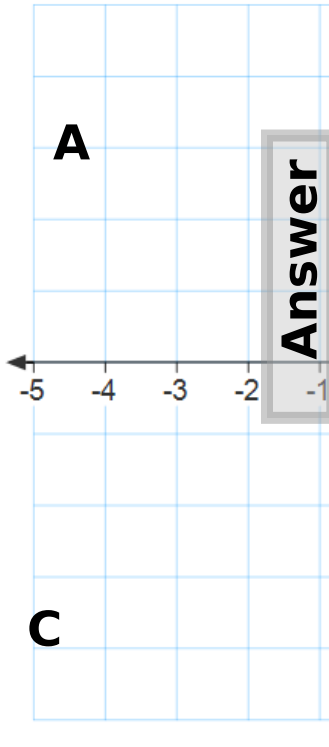
E

F

Answer



# Ordered Pairs Practice



Answer

A (-4,3)

B (0,3)

C (-5,-3)

D (0,-1)

E (3,2)

F (4,-4)

ordinates of each

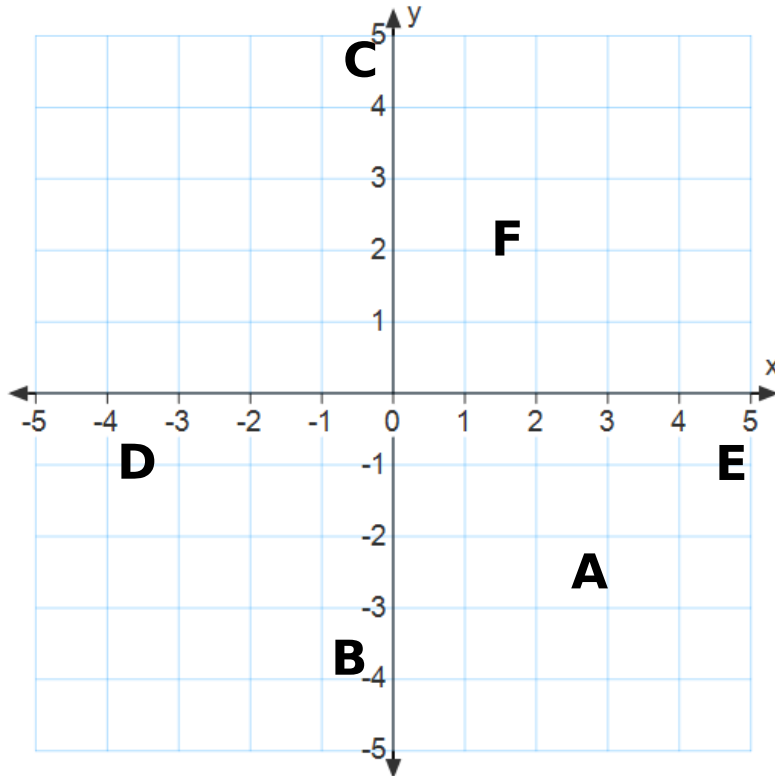
E

F





# Ordered Pairs Practice



List the coordinates of each point

A

B

C

D

E

F

Answer



# Ordered Pairs Practice

ordinates of each

A (3,-2)

B (0,-4)

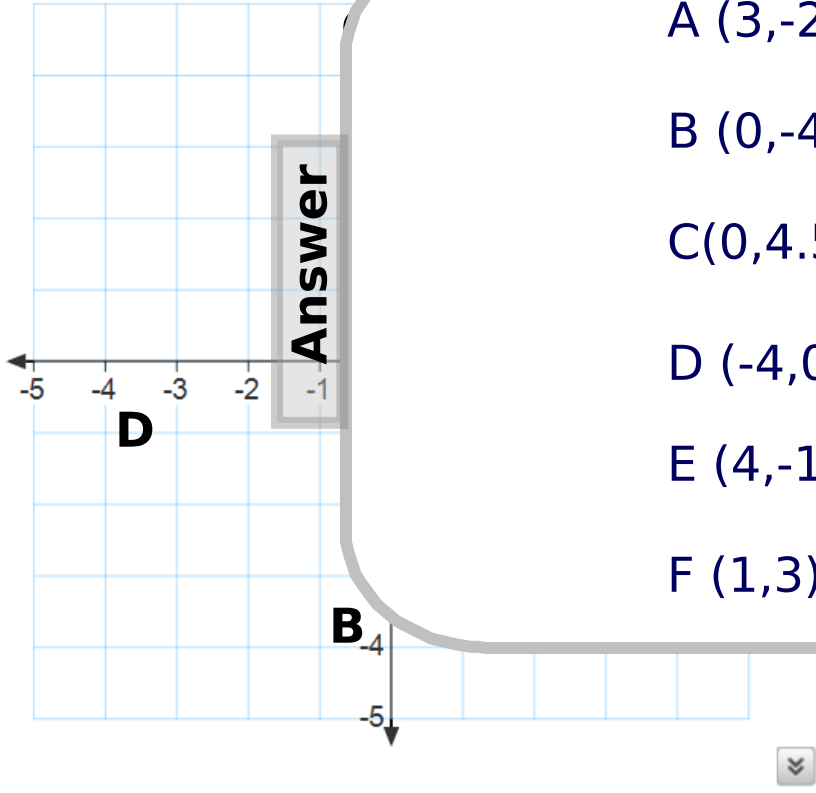
C(0,4.5)

D (-4,0)

E (4,-1)

F (1,3)

Answer



E

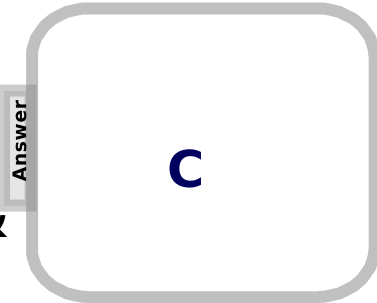
F

17 If the x-coordinate is positive, the point plotted will be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B I & II
- C I & IV
- D II

17 If the x-coordinate is positive, the point plotted will be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B I & II
- C I & IV
- D II



18 If the y-coordinate is positive, the point plotted will be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B I & II
- C I & IV
- D II

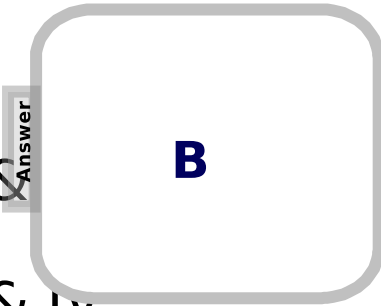
18 If the y-coordinate is positive, the point plotted will be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

A I

B I & II

C I & IV

D II



19 If the x - coordinate is negative and the y - coordinate is positive, the point to be plotted will be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B I & II
- C I & IV
- D II

19 If the x - coordinate is negative and the y coordinate is positive, the point to be plotted will be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B I & II
- C I & IV
- D II

Answer

**D**

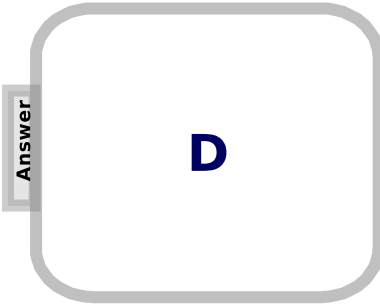


20 If the x - coordinate is positive and the y - coordinate is negative, the point to be plotted will be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV

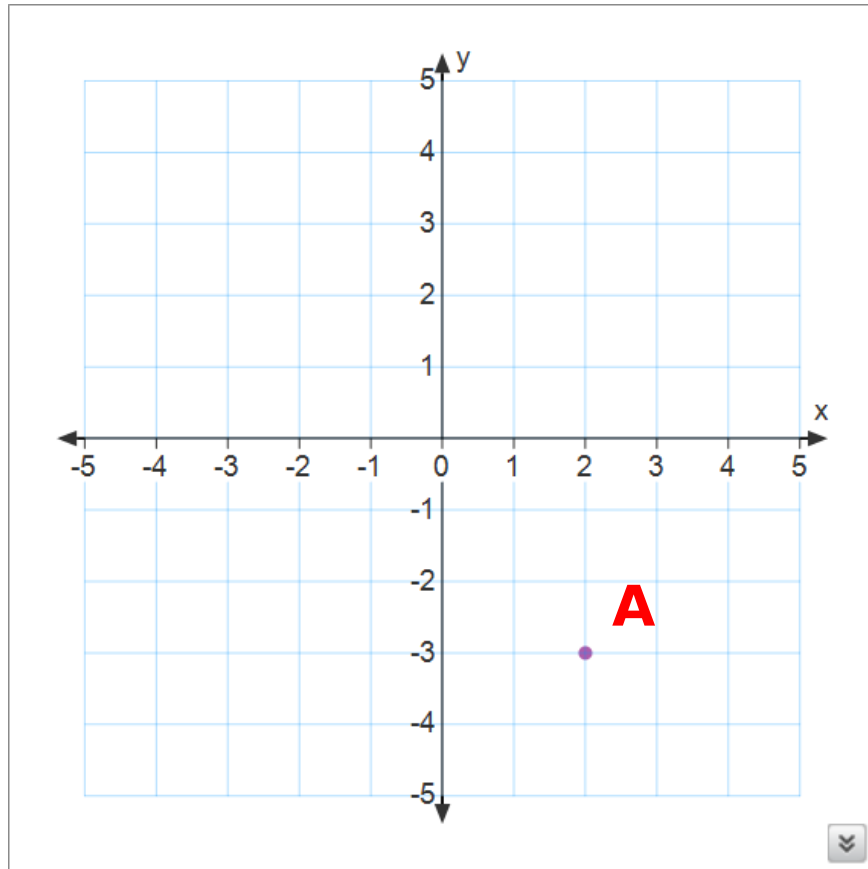
20 If the x - coordinate is positive and the y coordinate is negative, the point to be plotted will be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A I
- B II
- C III
- D IV



21 Point A is located at  $(-3, 2)$

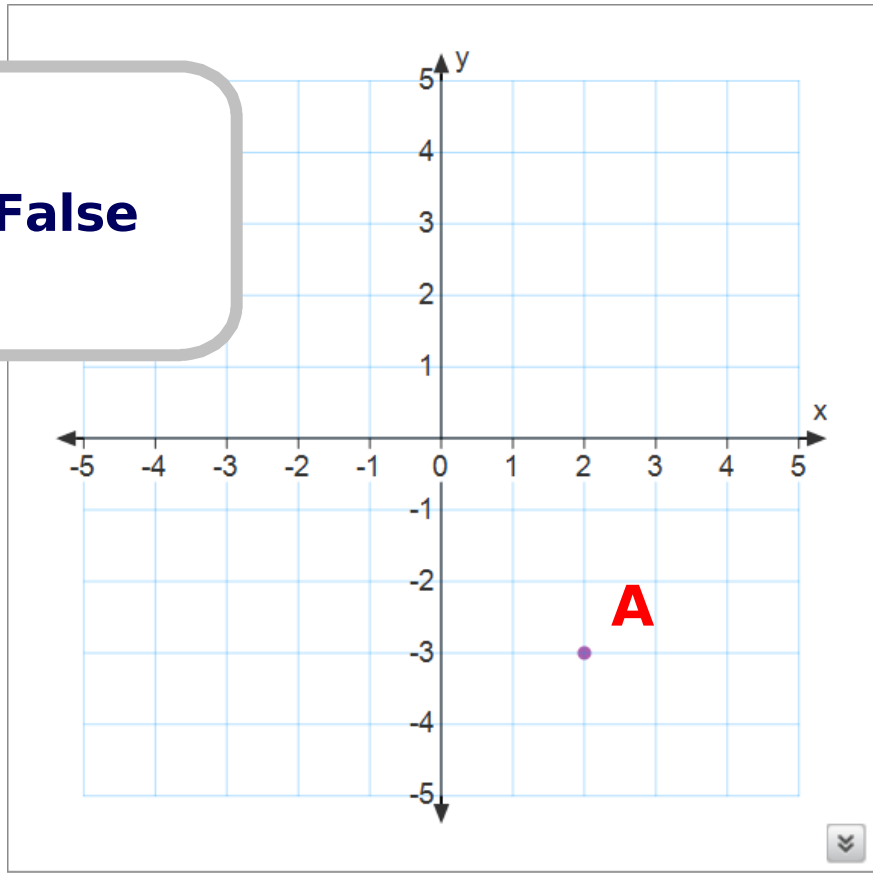
- True
- False



21 Point A is located at  $(-3, 2)$

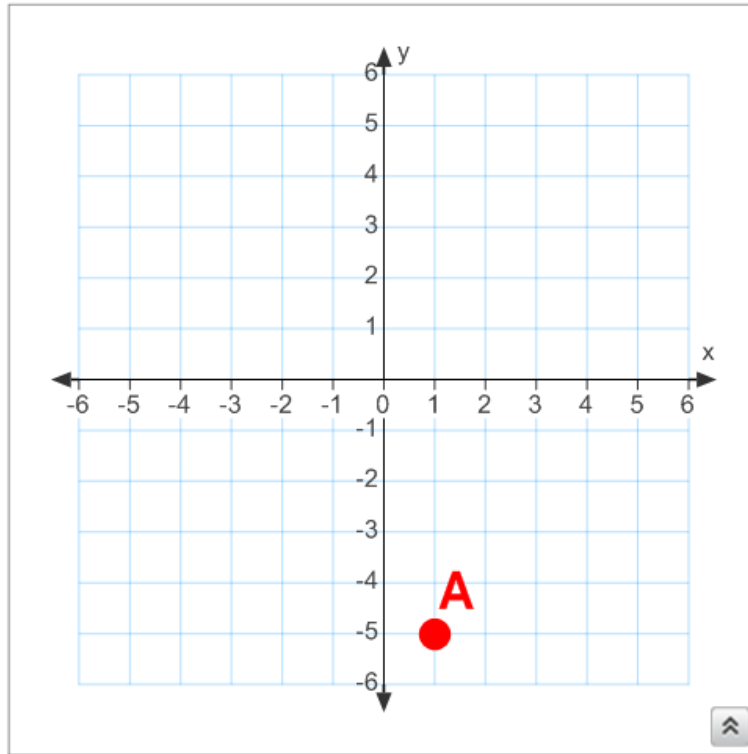
- True
- False

Answer  
**False**



22 Point A is located at  $(-5, 1)$

- True
- False

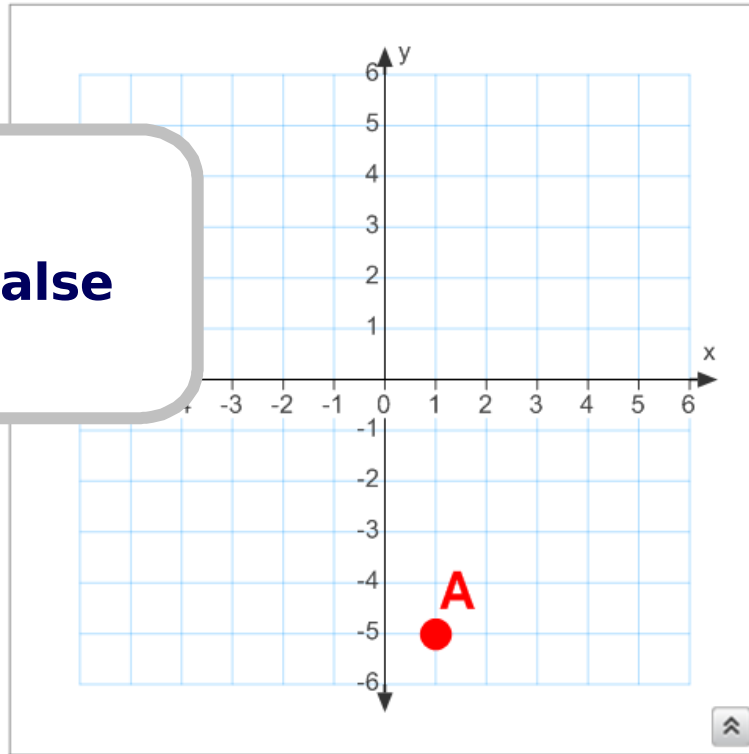


22 Point A is located at  $(-5, 1)$

- True
- False

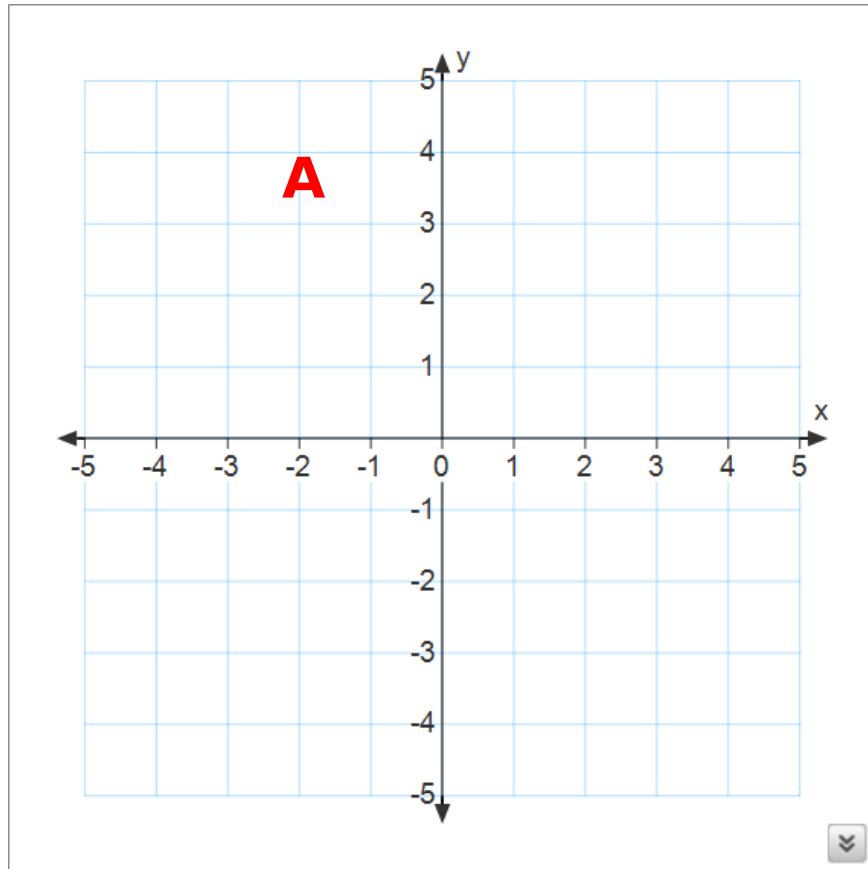
Answer

**False**



23 Point A is located at  $(-2.5, 3)$

- True
- False

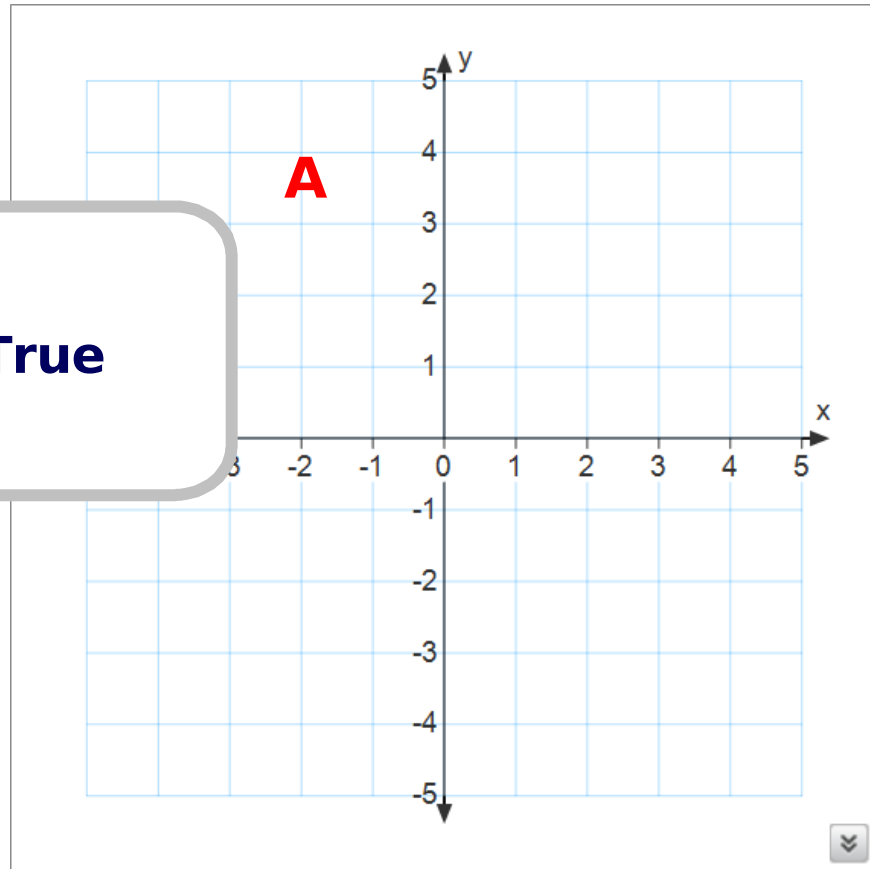


23 Point A is located at  $(-2.5, 3)$

- True
- False

Answer

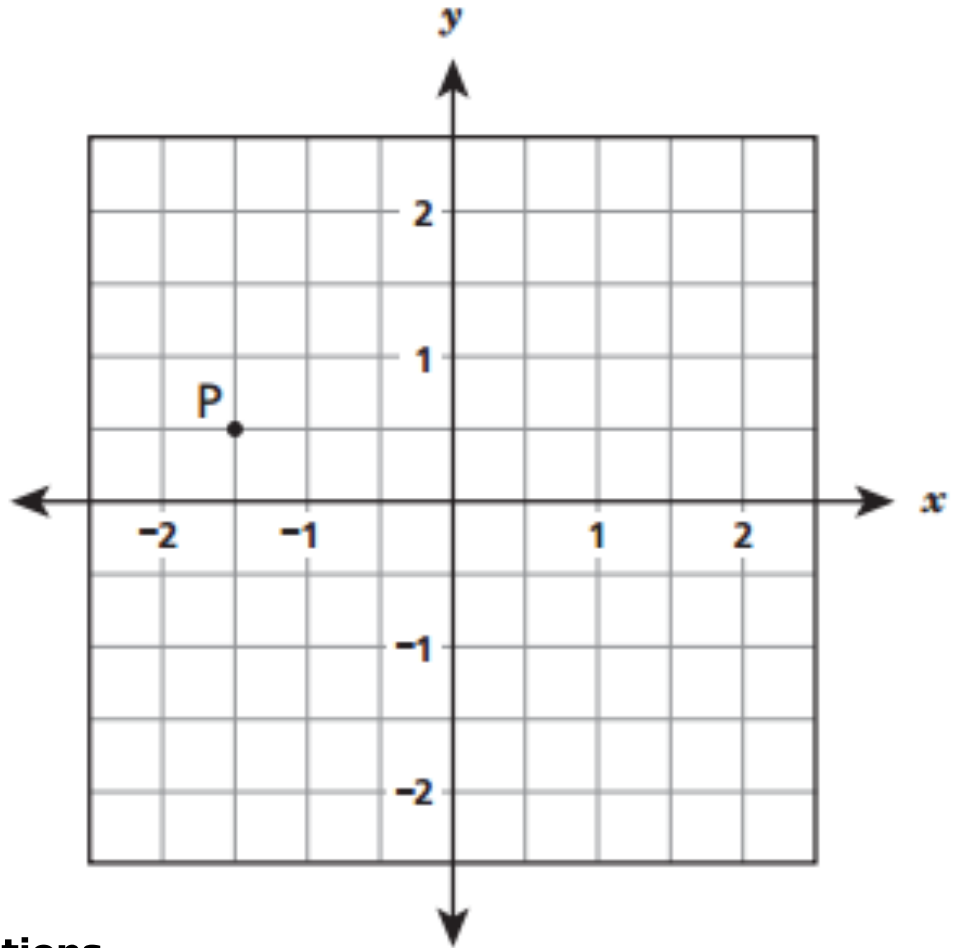
**True**





24 What is the x-coordinate of Point P on the coordinate grid?

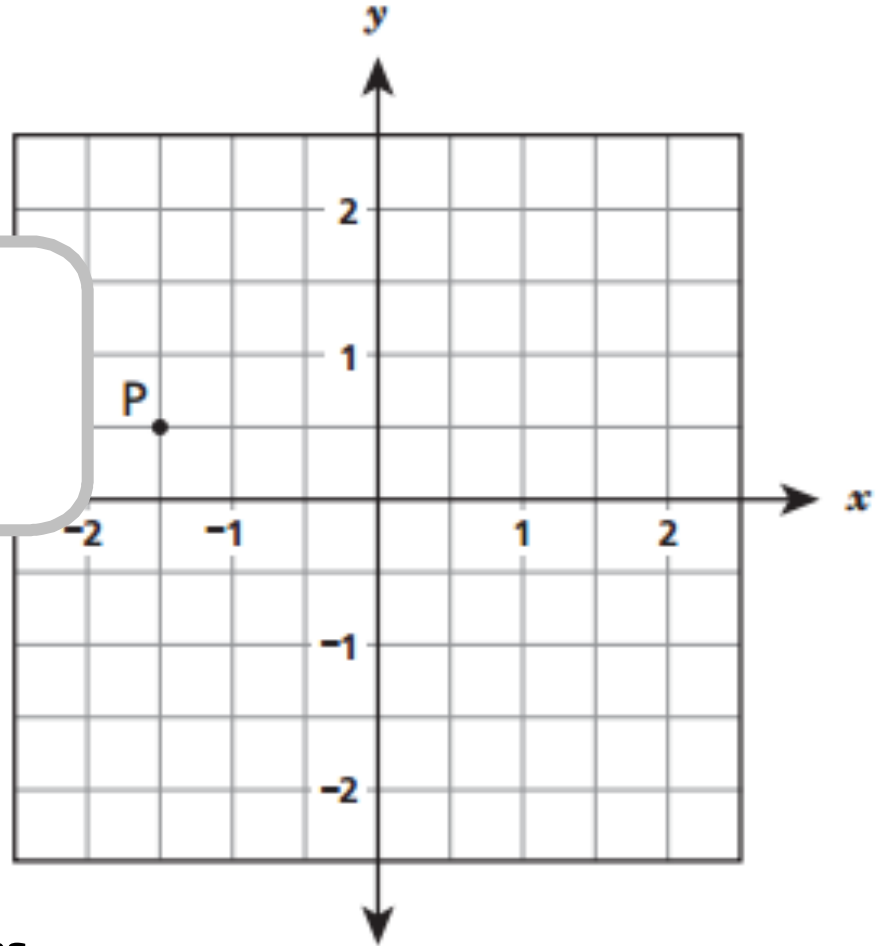
- A  $-1\frac{1}{2}$
- B  $-\frac{1}{2}$
- C  $\frac{1}{2}$
- D  $1\frac{1}{2}$



24 What is the x-coordinate of Point P on the coordinate grid?

- A  $-1\frac{1}{2}$
- B  $-\frac{1}{2}$
- C  $\frac{1}{2}$
- D  $1\frac{1}{2}$

Answer **A**



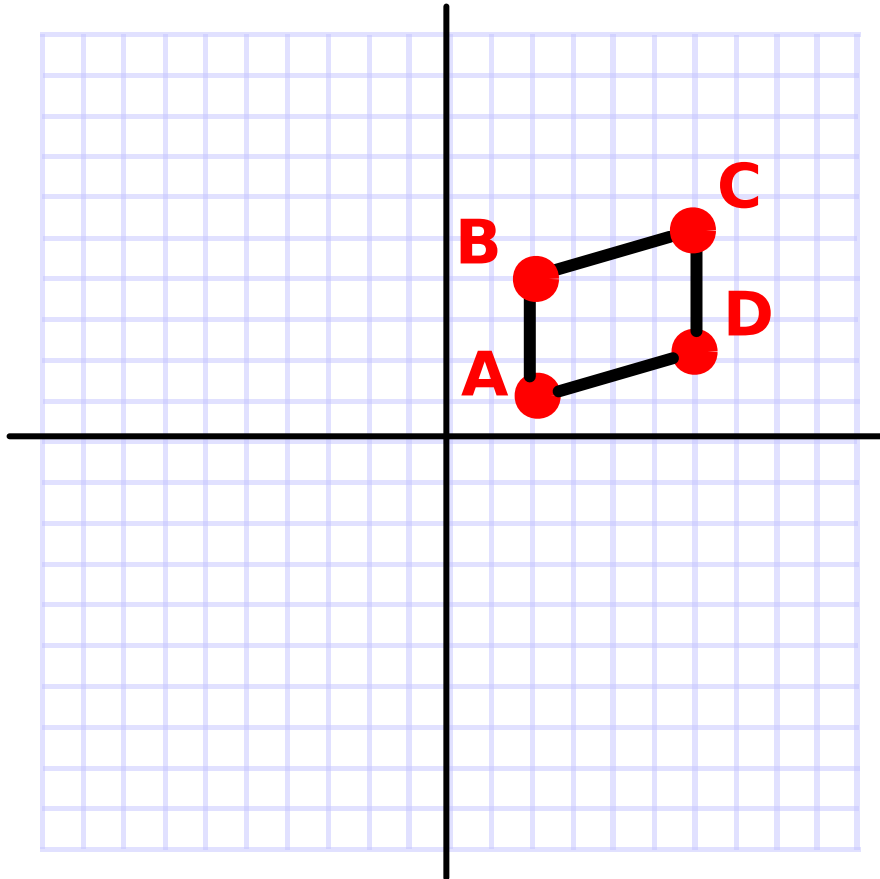
From NY Released Questions

# **Polygons in the Coordinate Plane**

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# Polygons

We can use coordinates ~~vertices~~ and connect the dots to draw polygons on a coordinate plane.



# Polygons

Point A and point B  
have been plotted.

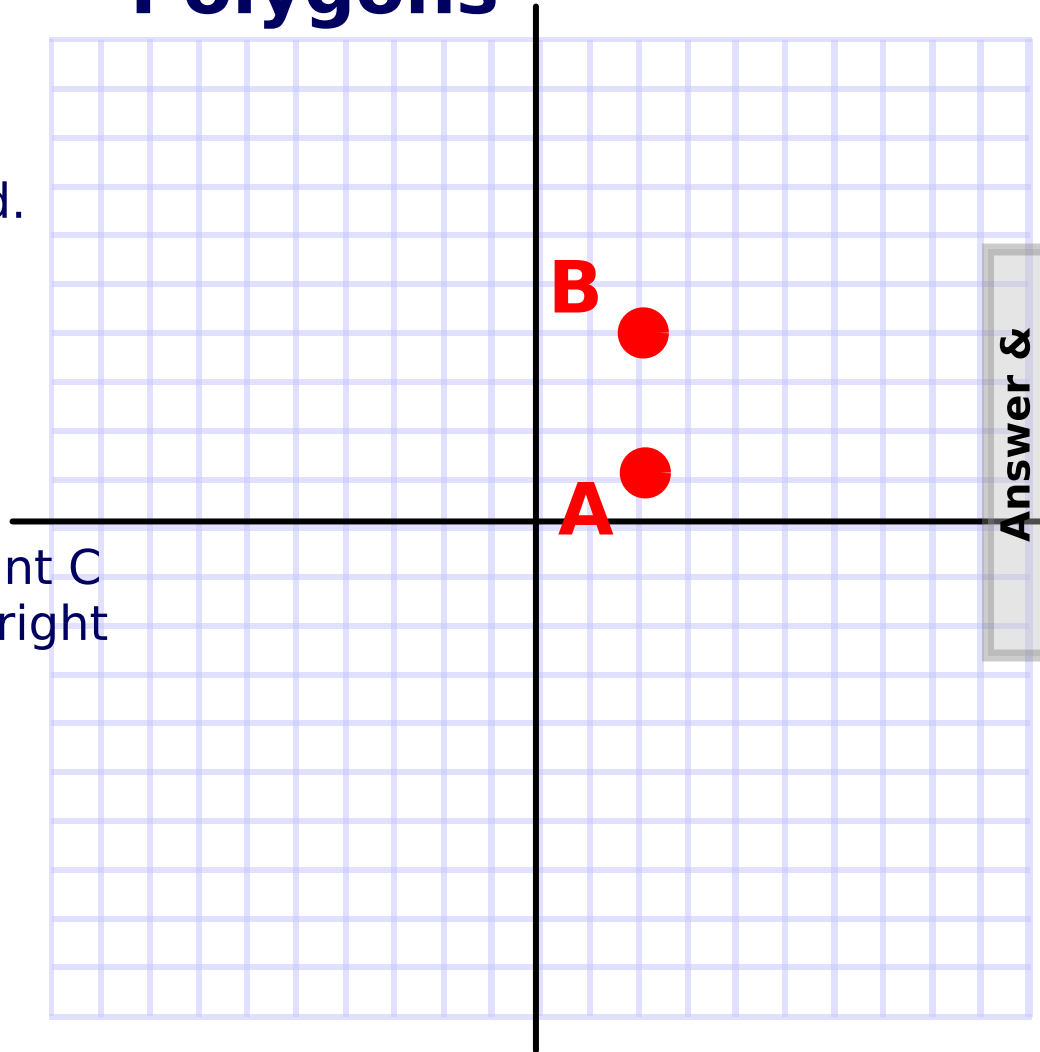
A (2, 1)

B (2, 4)

List 4 possible  
coordinates for point C  
that would form a right  
triangle.

Plot point C  
to check.

C



# Polygons

Point A and point B  
have been plotted.

A (2, 1)  
B (2, 4)

List 4 possible  
coordinates for  
point C that would form  
a right triangle.

Plot point C  
to check.

C

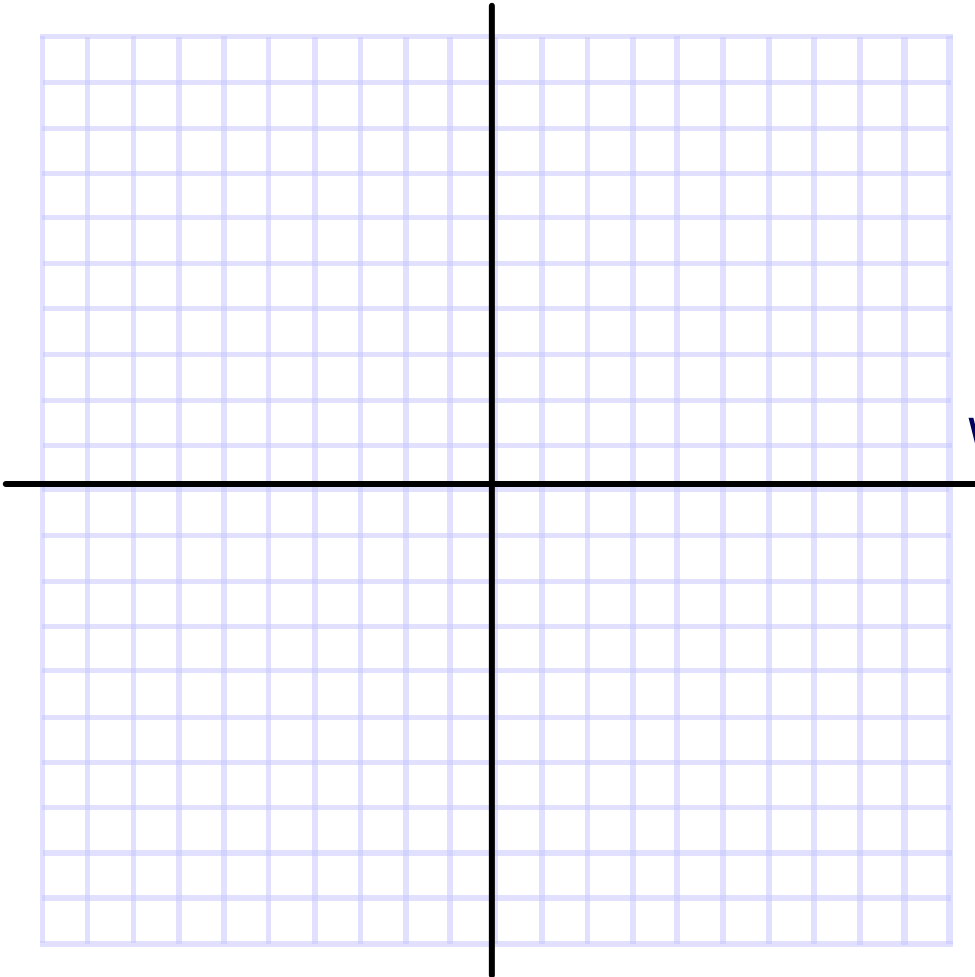
Answer &  
Math Practice

Any point on the coordinate plane  
that has a y-coordinate of 1 or 4.  
e.g. (0, 1) or (4, 4)

MP.3: Construct viable arguments  
and critique the reasoning of others

Ask: How can you prove that your  
answer is correct?  
How is your answer similar/different  
from \_?

# Polygons



Plot and label the following points:

H (4,3)

I (0, 3)

J (4, 0)

What 4th point would form rectangle HIJK?

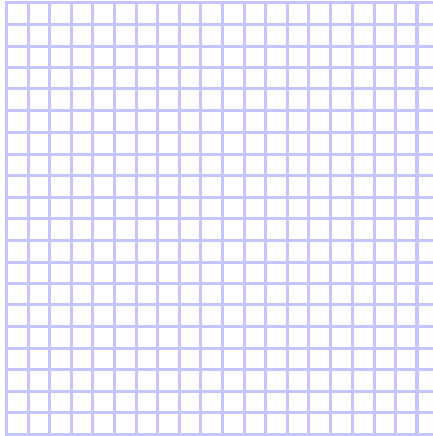


(Drag to plot)

Answer

# Polygons

Answer



**H (4,3)**

**I (0, 3)**

**J (4, 0)**

**K = (0,0)**

Label the  
points:

(3)

(3)

(0)

What point would form  
triangle HIJK?

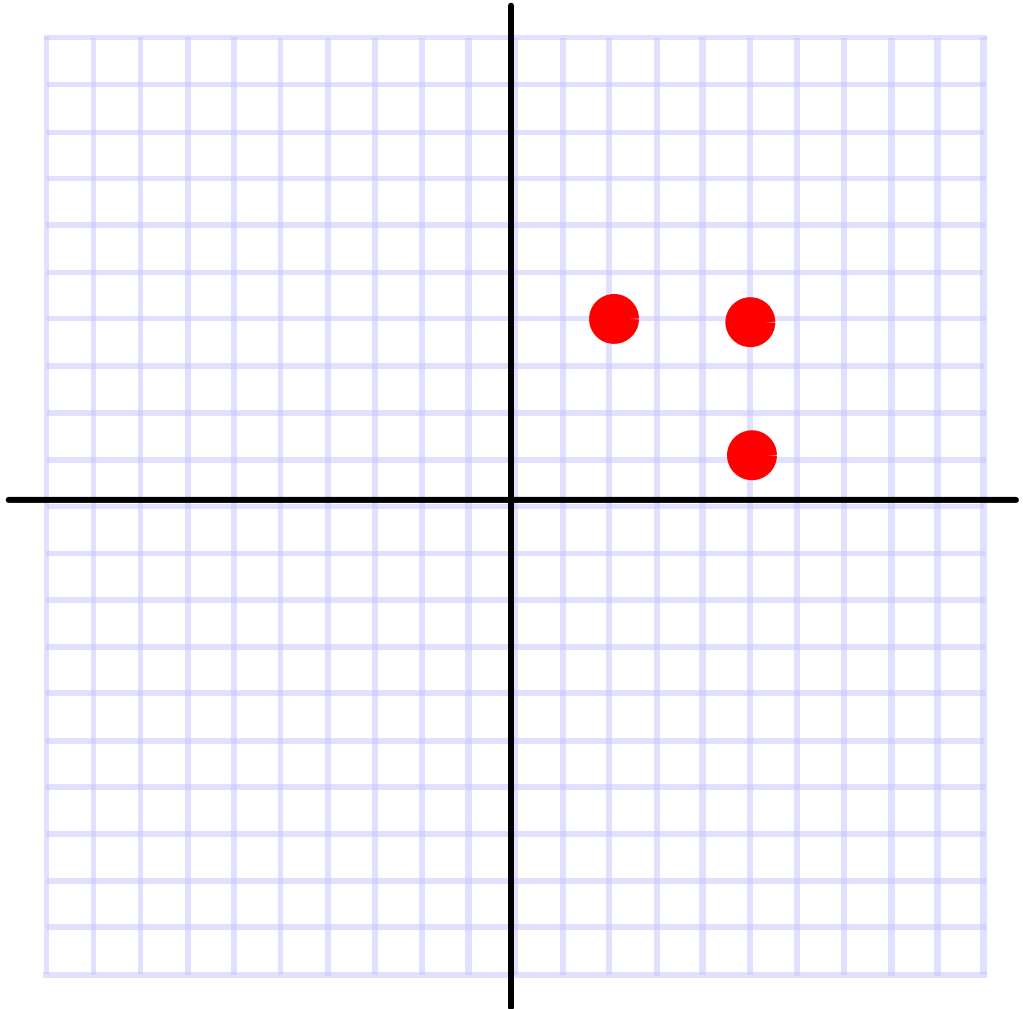


(Drag to plot)



25

- A (3, 2)
- B (5, 1)
- C (2, 1)
- D (1, 2)



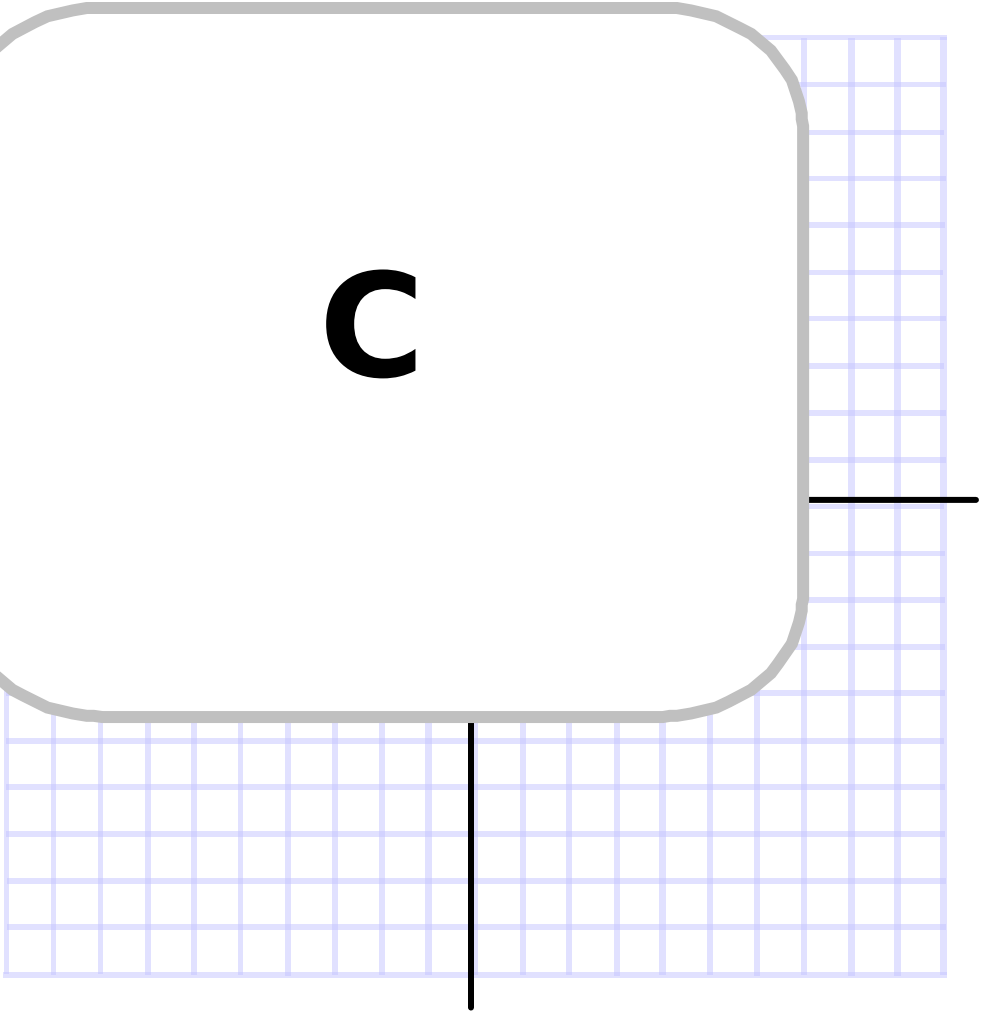
**Answer**

25

- A (3, 2)
- B (5, 1)
- C (2, 1)
- D (1, 2)

**Answer**

**C**



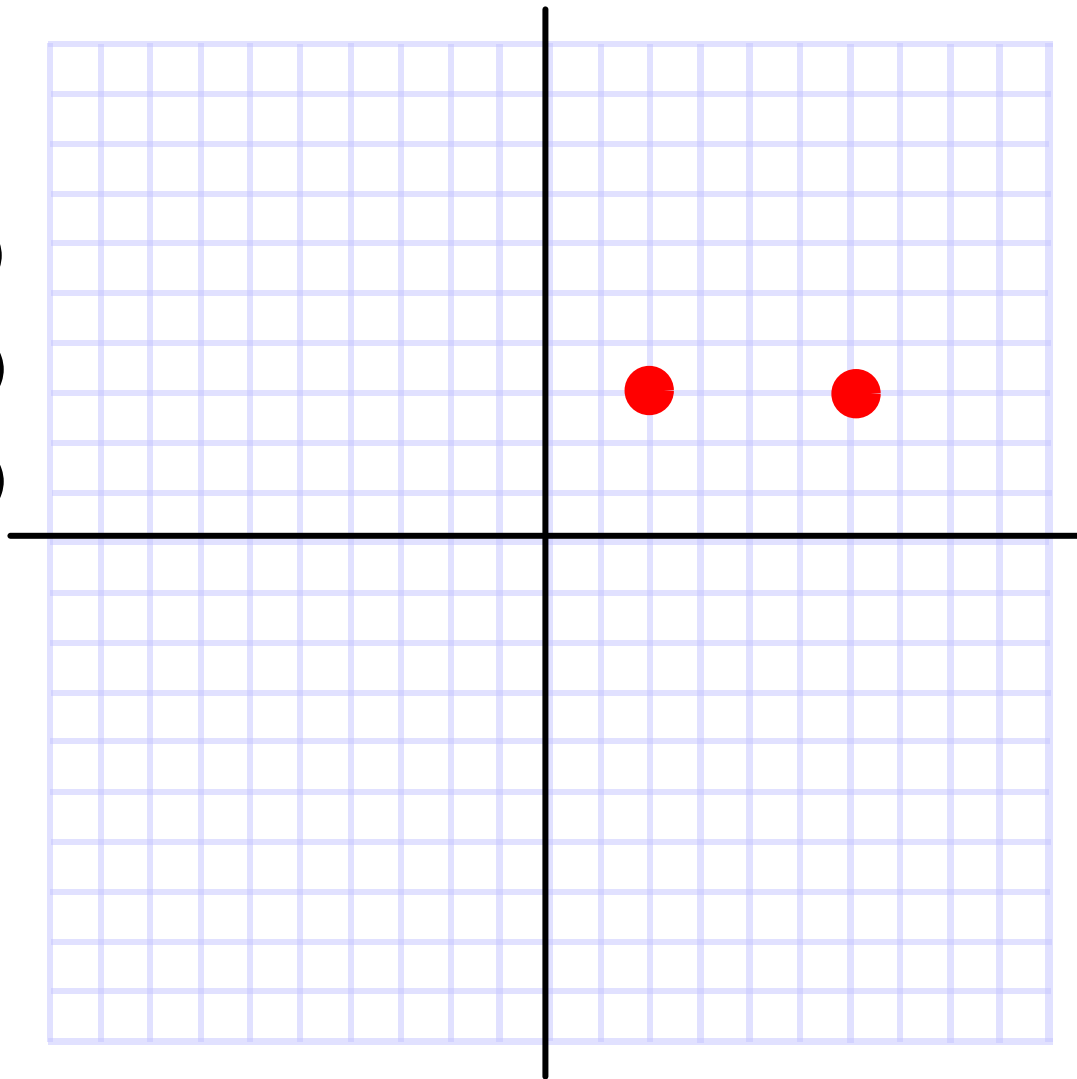
26

A (1, 4)

B (4, 1)

C (3, 4)

D (2, 1)



Answer

26

A (1, 4)

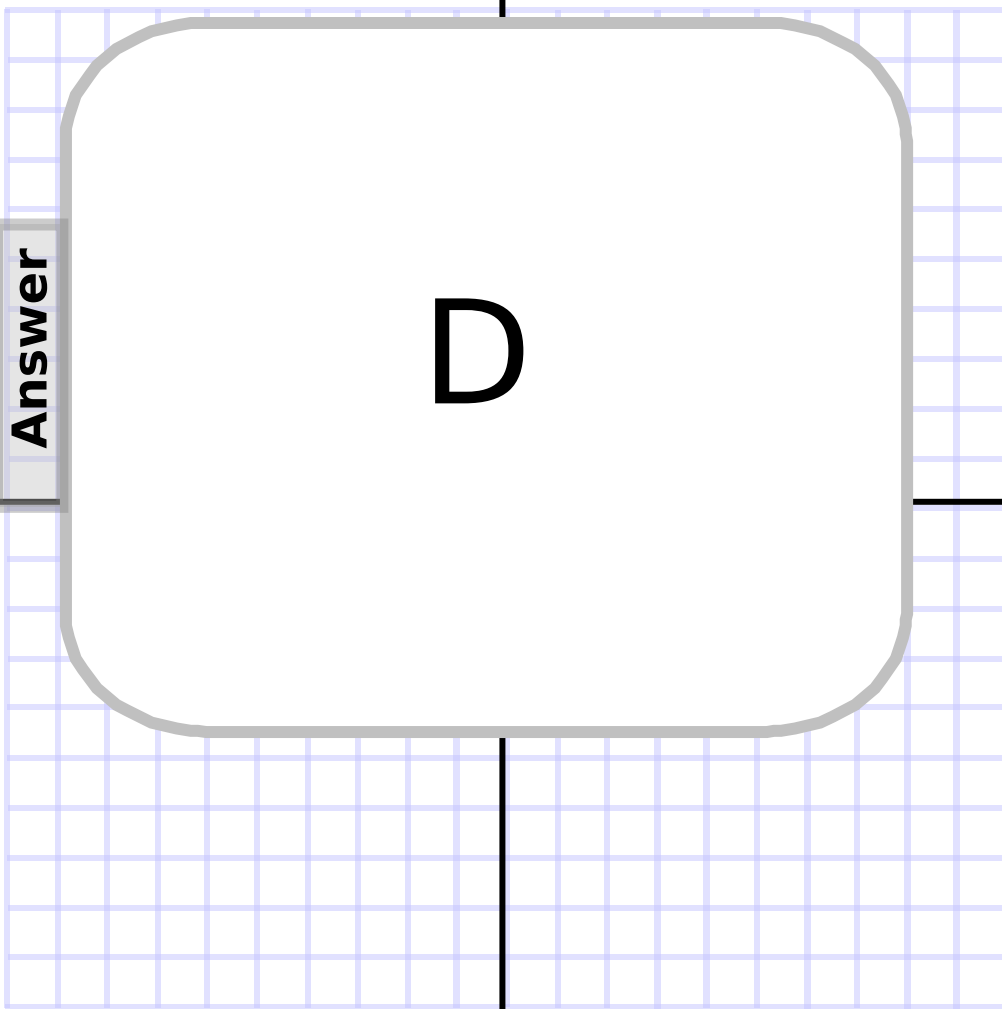
B (4, 1)

C (3, 4)

D (2, 1)

**Answer**

**D**



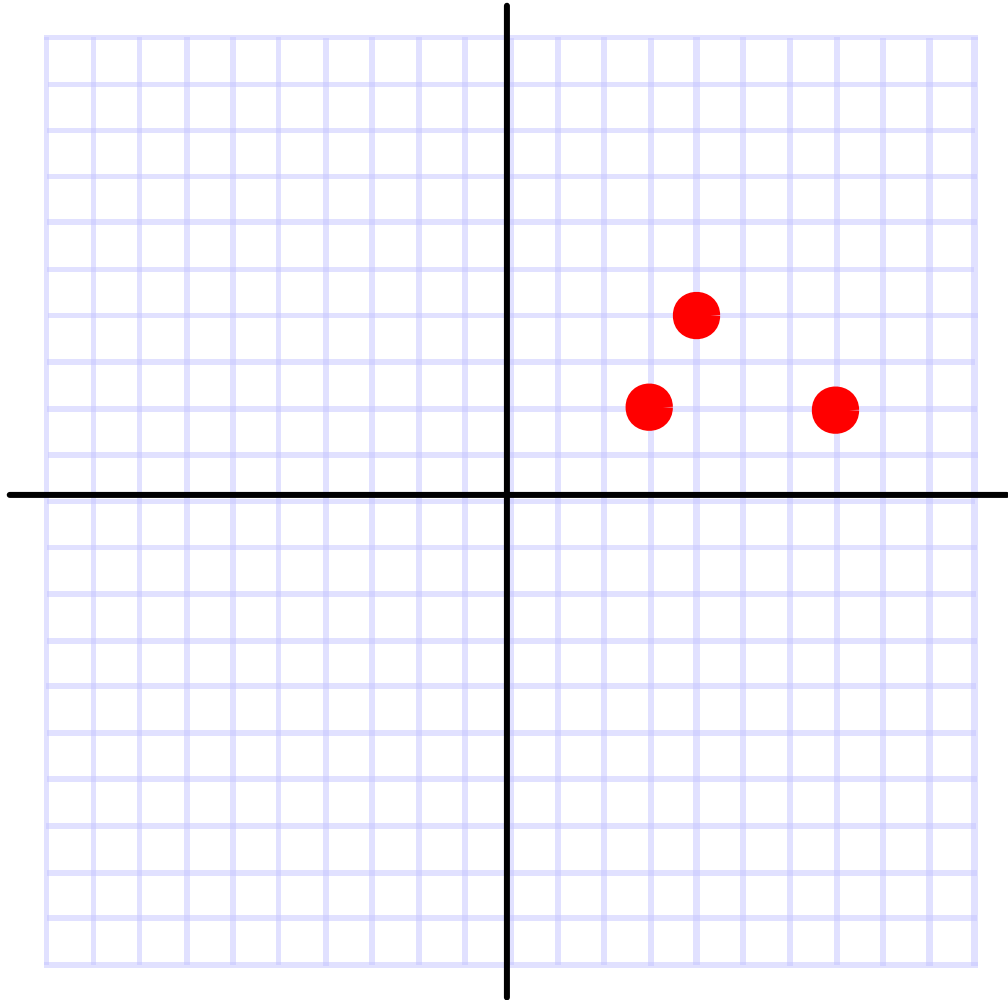
27

A (4, 8)

B (8, 4)

C (9, 5)

D (7, 4)



**Answer**

27

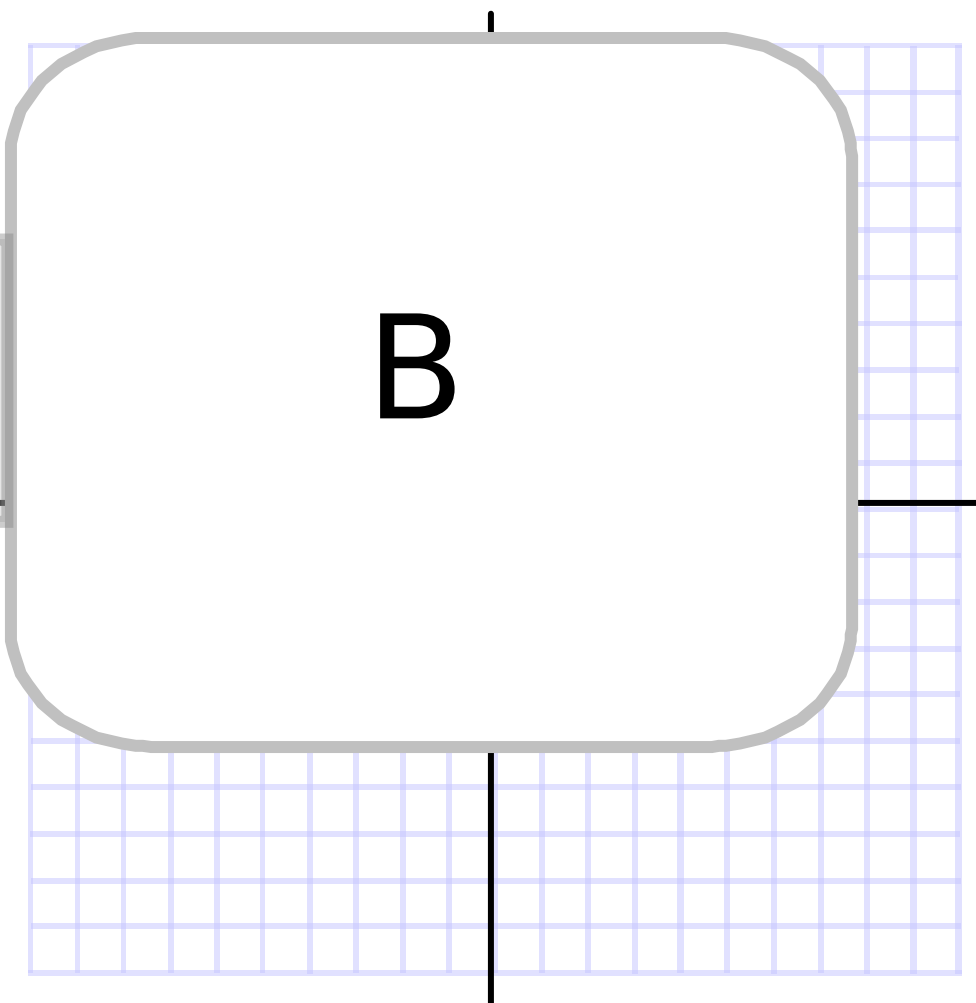
A (4, 8)

B (8, 4)

C (9, 5)

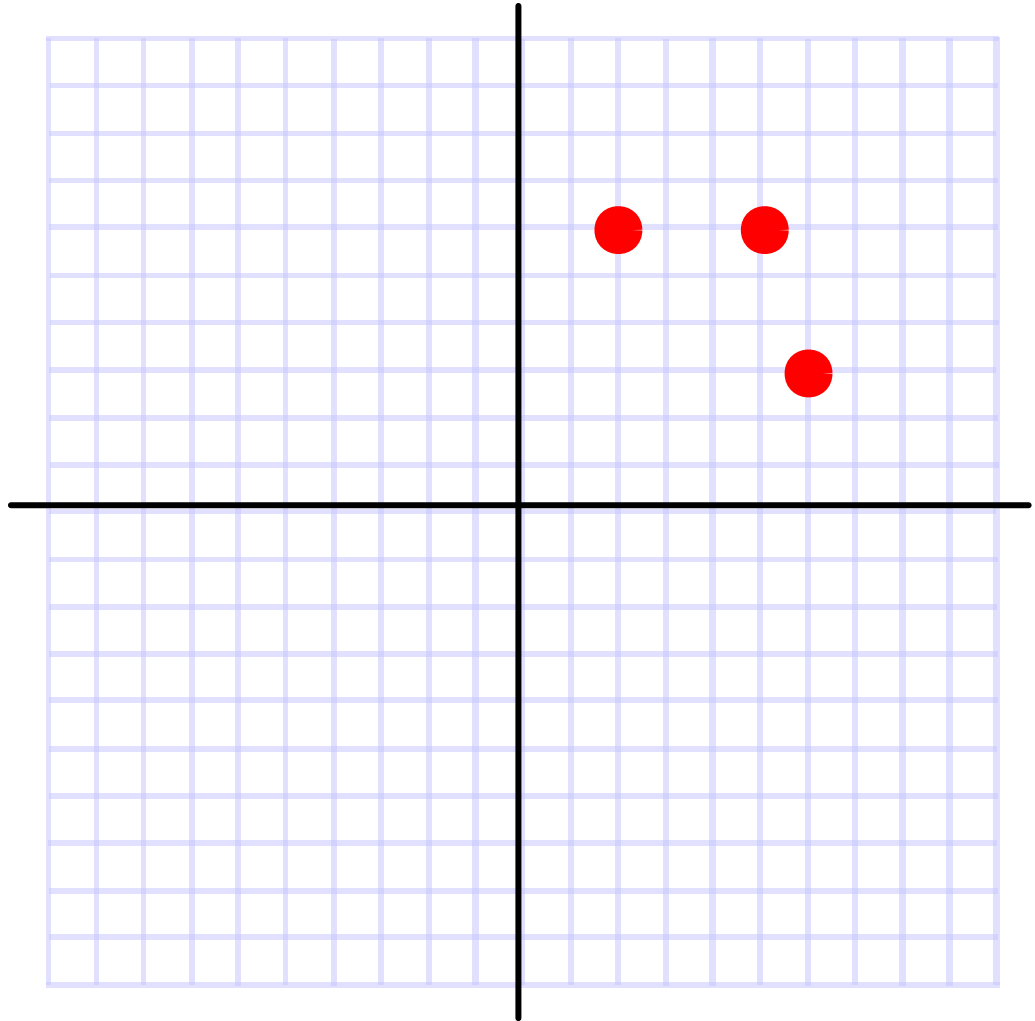
D (7, 4)

**Answer**



28

- A (1, 3)
- B (1, 1)
- C (3, 3)
- D (3, 1)



**Answer**

28

- A (1, 3)
- B (1, 1)
- C (3, 3)
- D (3, 1)

**Answer**

**A**





29 Three vertices of rectangle PQRS are P(3, 2), Q(3, -3) and R(0, -3). What are the coordinates of vertex S.

(2, 0)

(-2, 0)

(0, 2)

(-3, 0)

**Answer**

29 Three vertices of rectangle PQRS are P(3, 2), Q(3, -3) and R(0, -3). What are the coordinates of vertex S.

(2, 0)

(-2, 0)

(0, 2)

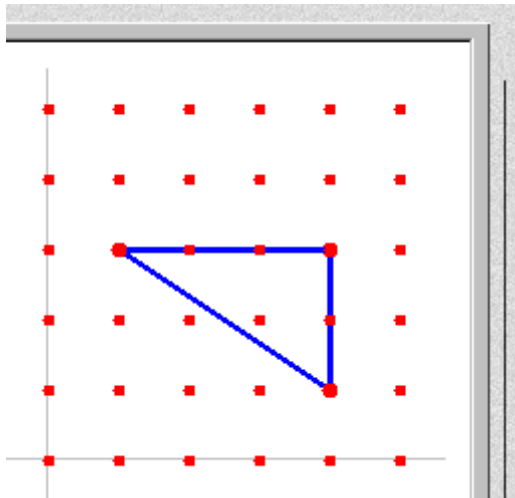
(-3, 0)

**Answer**

**C**

# Coordinate Grid Geoboards Activity

- Work in partners.
- One partner creates a polygon on the geoboard and writes down the vertices.
- Other partner plots the points, and connects them with line segments.
- Compare the polygons, then switch roles.



This example, the vertices are:

(1, 3)

(4, 1)

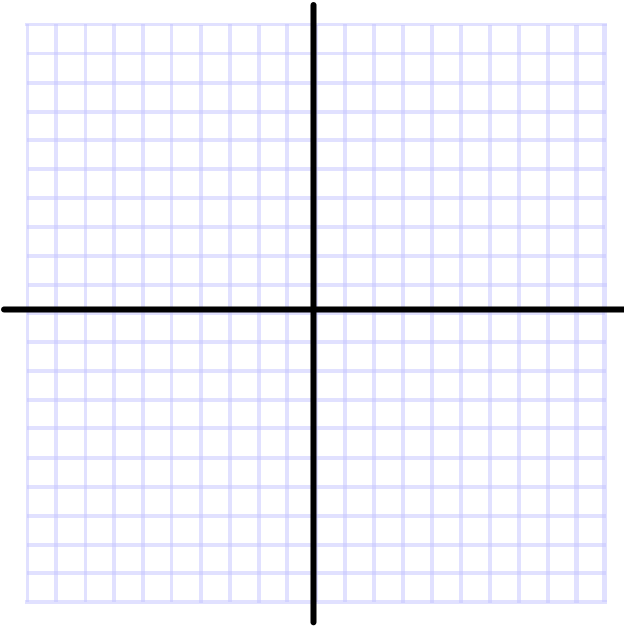
(4, 3)

Click above to practice using [National Library of Virtual Manipulatives](#) web site.

# Length of Each Side

Plot the following points and connect them in the given order. Use the coordinates to find the length of each side.

A (4, 2) B (-2, 2) C (-2, -2) D (4, -2)

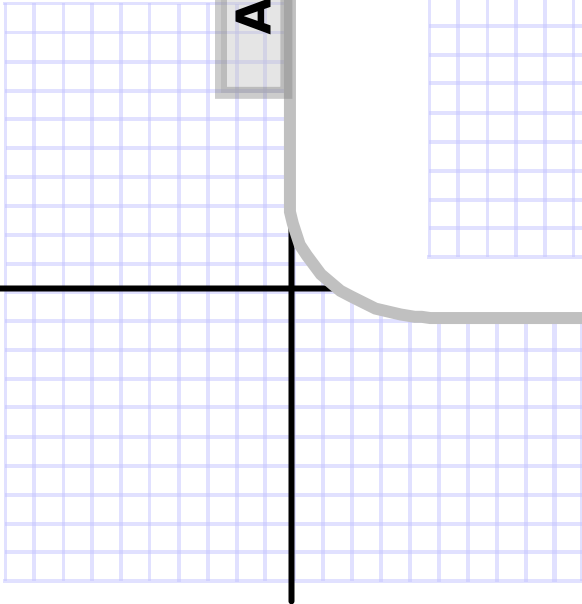
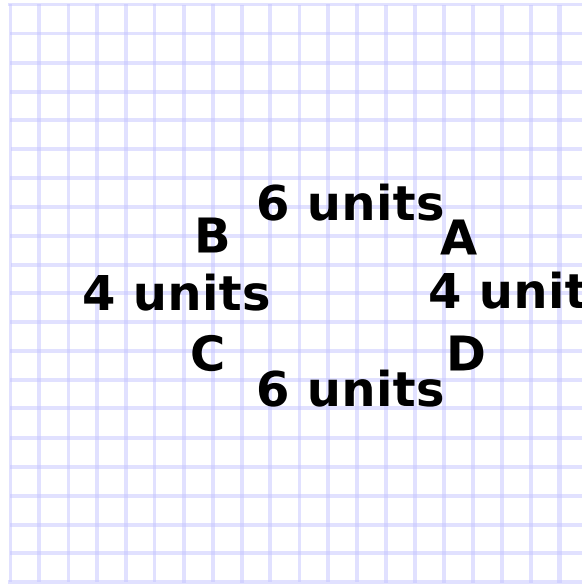


# Length of Each Side

Plot the following points on the coordinate plane. Use the coordinates given. Use

the given. Use

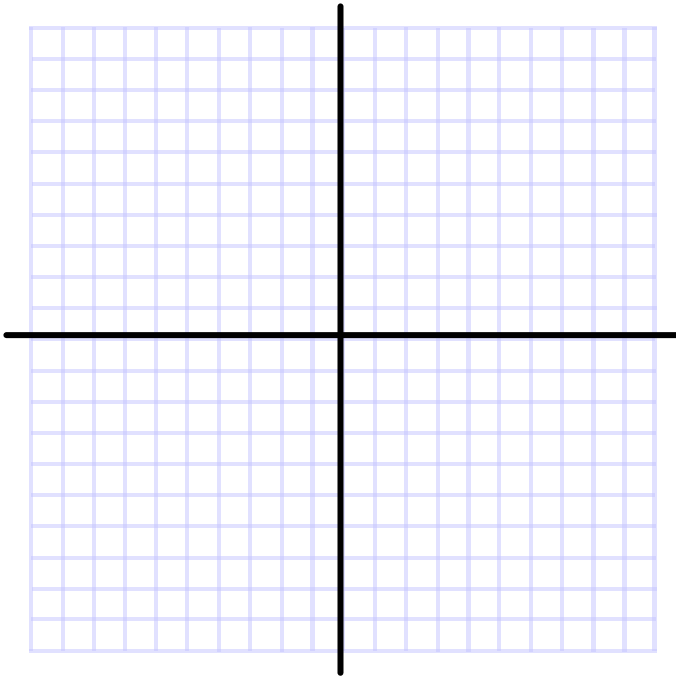
**Answer**



# Length of Each Side

Plot the following points and connect them in the given order.  
Use the coordinates to find the length of side CD.

A (6, 8) B (-3, 8) C (-3, -1) D (6, -1)



# Length of Each Side

Plot the following points on a coordinate plane.  
Use the coordinate plane to find the length of each side.

Find the length of each side of the triangle given.  
CD.

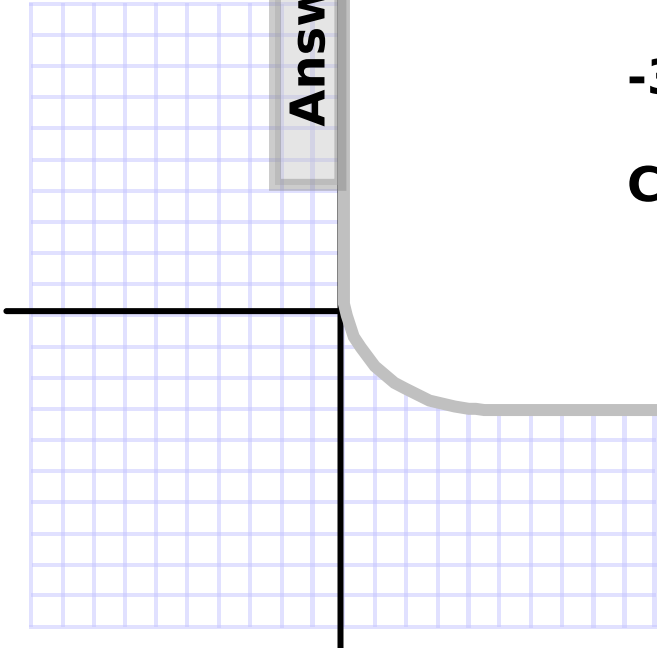
**Answer**

**C (-3, -1)**

**D (6, -1)**

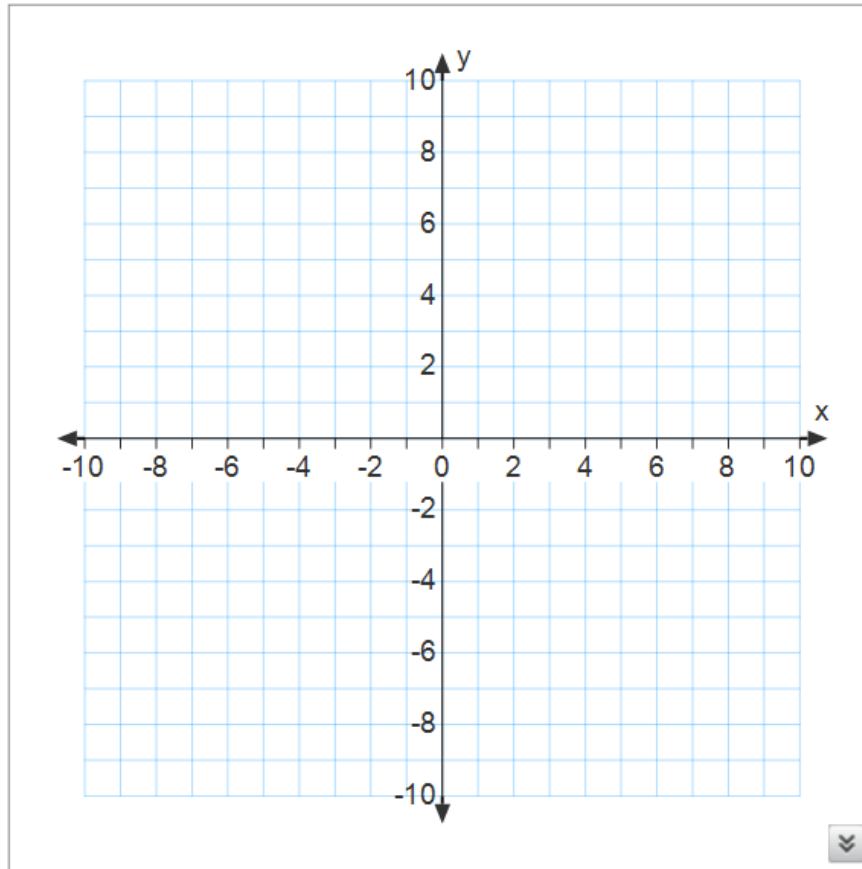
$$-3 + 6 = 9 \text{ units}$$

$$CD = 9 \text{ units}$$



30 Plot the following points and connect them in the order given. What is the length of  $\overline{AD}$ ?

A (-1, -2) B (-5, -2) C(-2, -4) D(-1, -4)



**Answer**

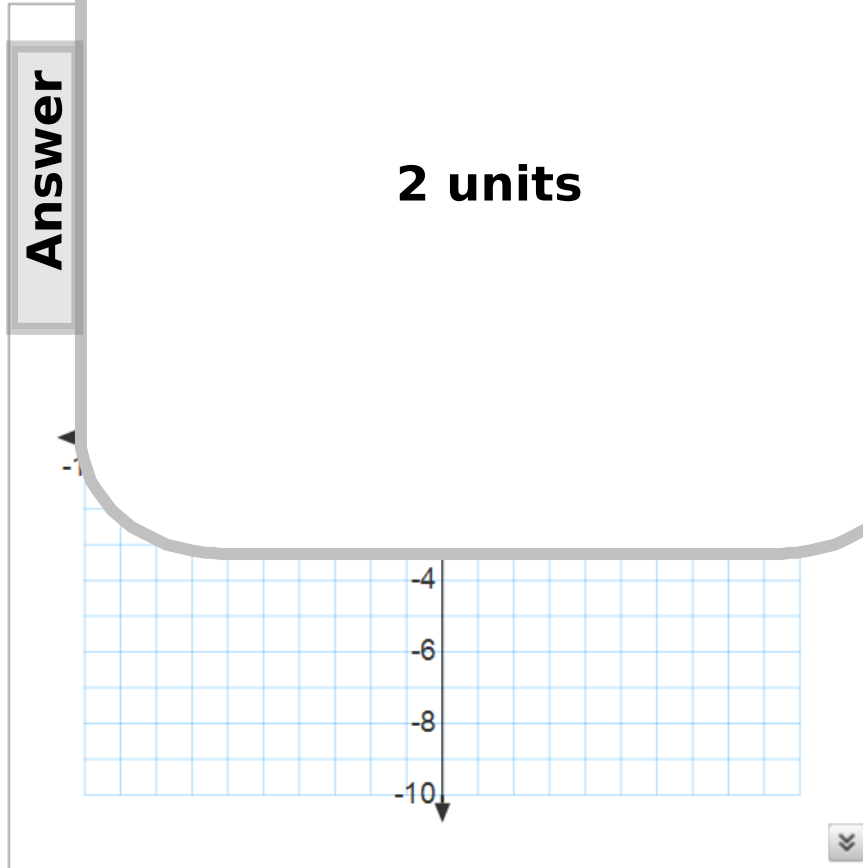


30 Plot the following points and connect them in the order given. What is the length of  $\overline{AD}$ ?

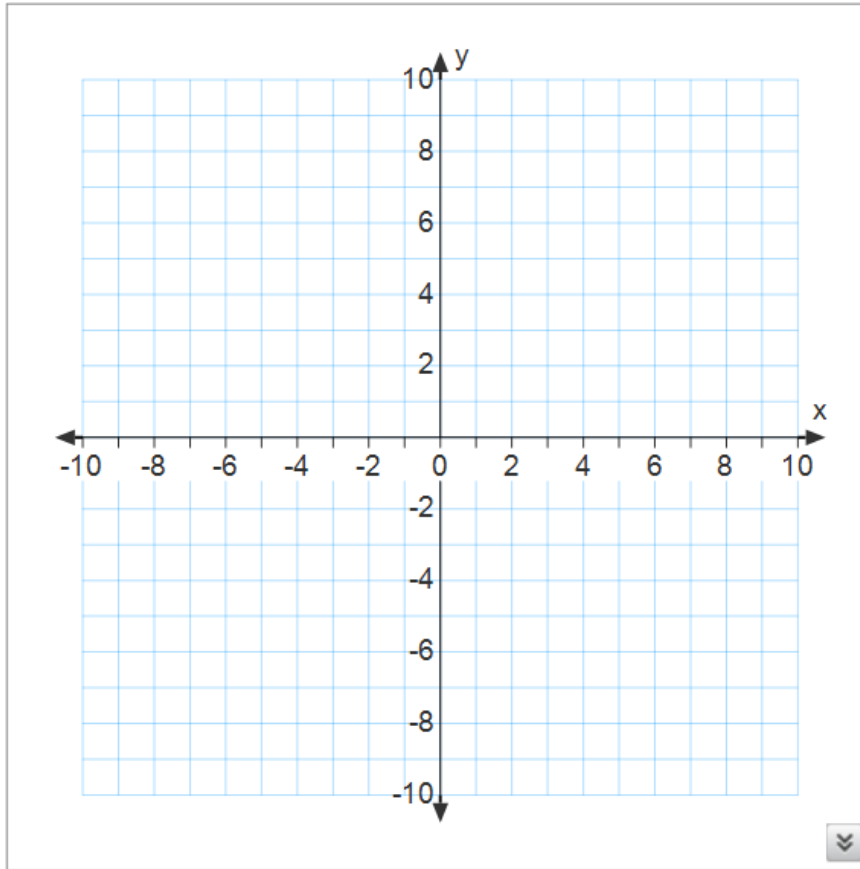
(-1, -4)

**Answer**

**2 units**

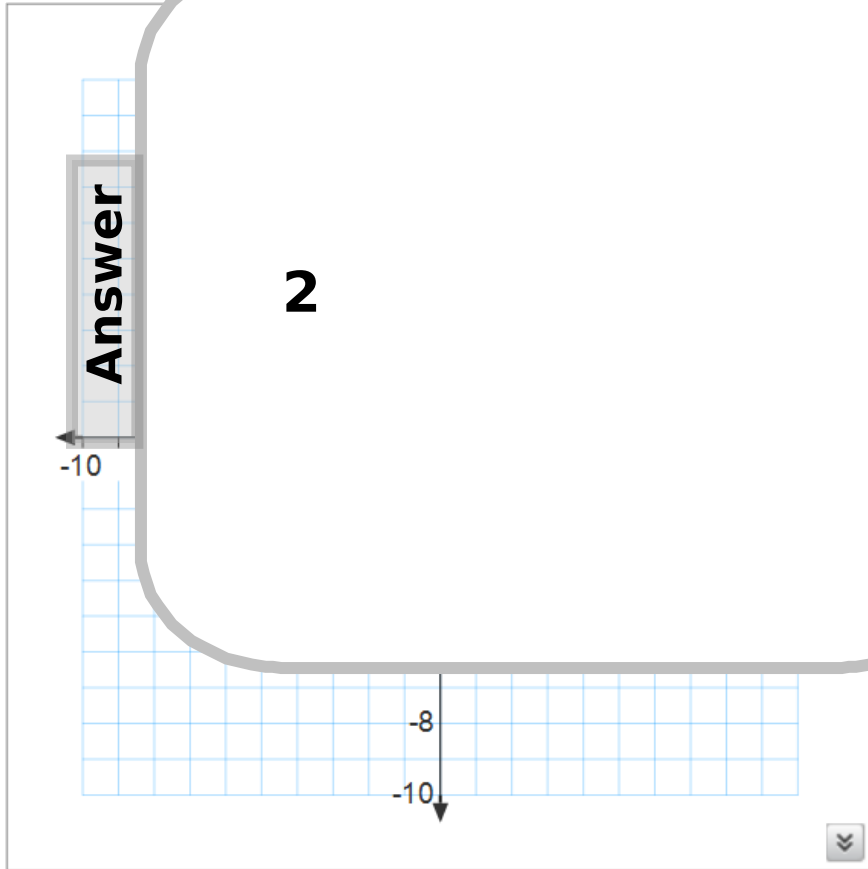


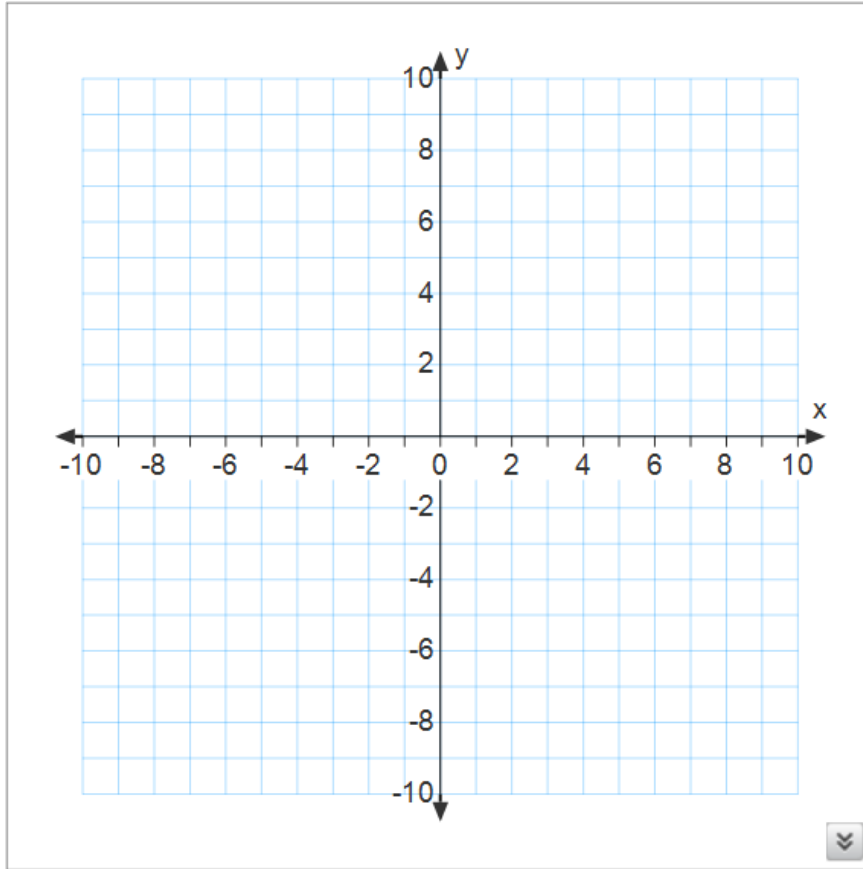
31 Plot and connect the following points:  $M(1,2)$ ,  $A(-1,2)$ ,  $(1,4)$ ,  $H(-1,4)$ . What is the length of  $MA$ ?

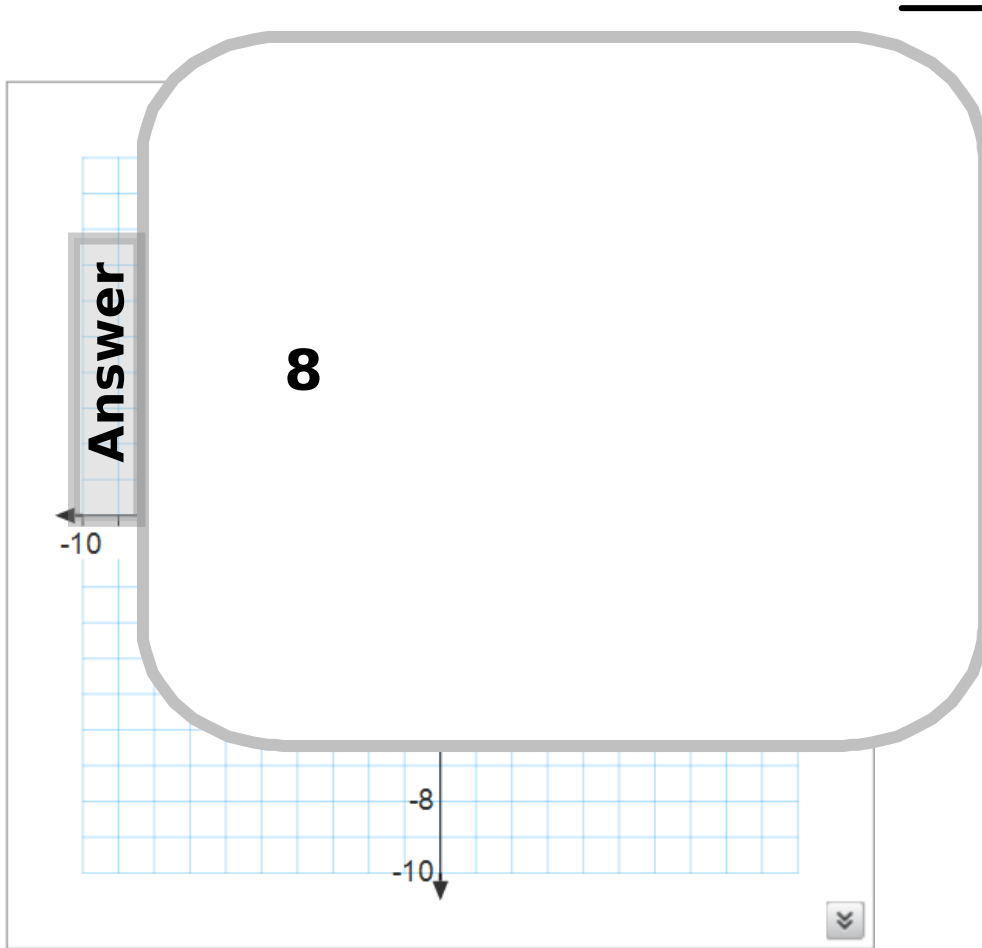


**Answer**

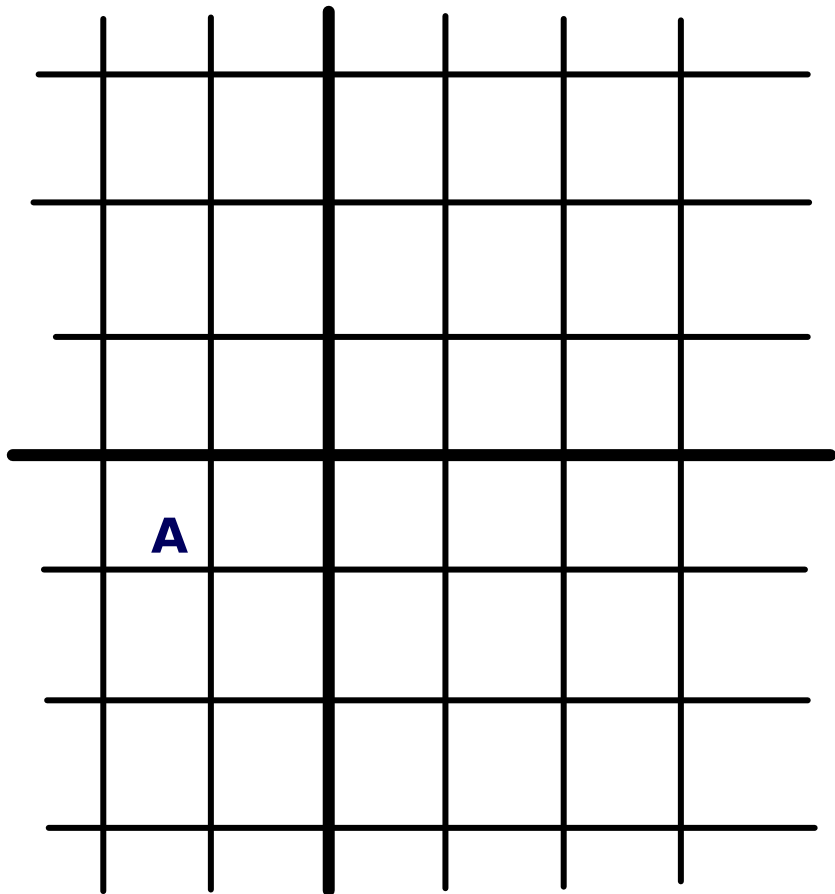
31 Plot and connect the following points:  $M(1,2)$ ,  $A(-1,2)$ ,  $(1,4)$ ,  $H(-1,4)$ . What is the length of  $\overline{MA}$ ?







Help Sarah make a map of her town by plotting the buildings correctly. Her house (point A) is 2 units West and one unit South of the school (point B). Town Hall (point C) is 3 units South of the school. The library (point D) forms parallelogram ABCD.



**B**



**C**

**D**

What can be said about the distance between the school and Sarah's house, and the distance between the library and Town Hall?

Justify your answer.

What can be said about the distance between the school and S between the

Justify your

**Answer**

**They are the same distance apart, because opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent.**





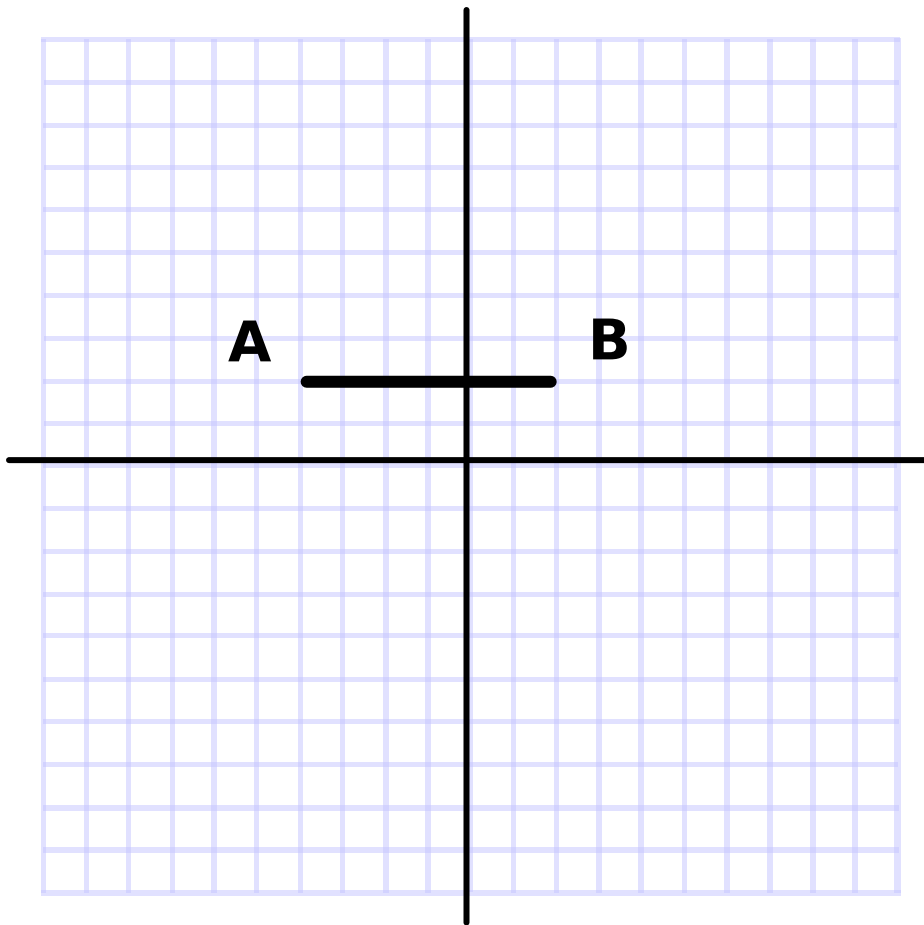
33  $\overline{AB}$  is one side of right triangle  $ABC$ . In the triangle,  $A$  is the right angle, and the length of side  $AC$  is 5 units. Choose all the possible coordinates for vertex  $C$ .

$(-4, 7)$

$(2, 7)$

$(-4, -3)$

$(2, -3)$



Answer

33  $\overline{AB}$  is one side of right triangle ABC. In the triangle, A is the right angle, and the length of side AC is 5 units. Choose all the possible coordinates for vertex C.

(-4, 7)

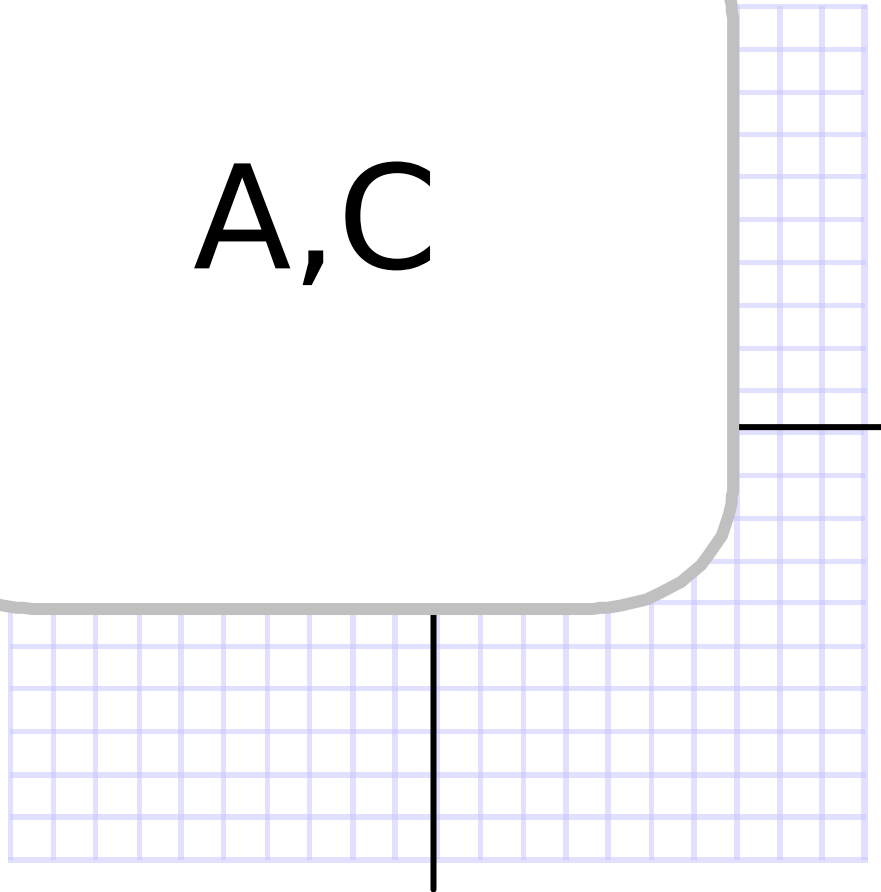
(2, 7)

(-4, -7)

(2, -3)

Answer

A, C

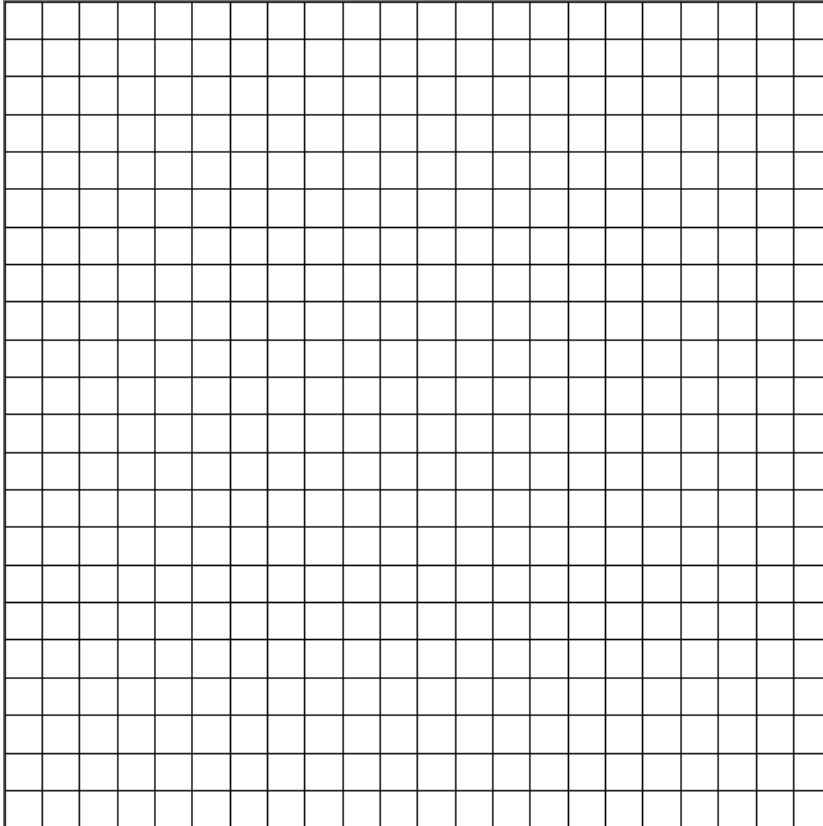


# **Cartesian Plane Applications**

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# Navigation Application

Four friends are touring on motorcycles. They come to the intersection of two roads; the road they are on continues straight, and the other road is perpendicular to it. The sign at the intersection shows the distances to several towns. Label the roads on the map. Then, use the map answer the following questions.



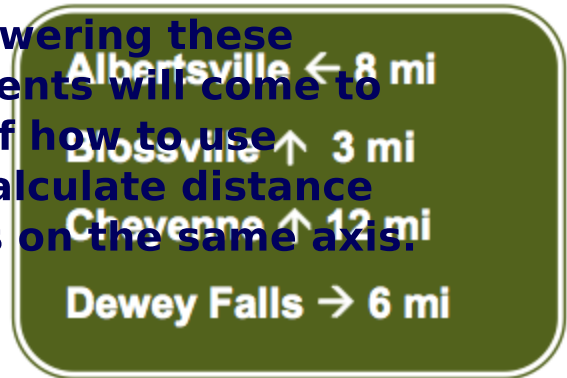
Derived from [engage<sup>ny</sup>](#)

# Navigation Application

Four friends are touring on motorcycles. They come to the intersection of two roads; the road they are on continues straight, and the other road is perpendicular to it. The sign at the intersection shows the distances to several towns. Label the roads on the map.

Then, use the map answer the following questions.

**This problem, and its completed graph, will be used for text 4 slides. Through answering these questions, the students will come to an understanding of how to use absolute value to calculate distance between two points on the same axis.**



Derived from engage<sup>ny</sup>

# Navigation Solution

Click to Reveal

# Think, Pair, Share

What is the distance between Albertsville and Dewey Falls?

Click to Reveal

5

Click to reveal answer

# Think, Pair, Share

What is the distance between Albertsville and Dewey Falls?

**Allow the students 30 sec to work on the problem, 30 seconds to discuss it with a neighbor, then discuss it as a class.**

MP.4: Model with mathematics

Ask: What do you already know about solving this problem?

Write a number sentence to describe this situation.

What connections do you see?

Why do your results make sense?

**Click to reveal answer**

on

an



# Think, Pair, Share

What is the distance between Blossville and Cheyenne?

Click to Reveal

Is

Click to reveal answer

# Think, Pair, Share

What is the distance between Blossville and Cheyenne?

Click to Reveal

**Allow the students 30 sec to work on the problem, 30 seconds to discuss it with a neighbor, then discuss it as a class.**

Click to reveal answer

# Think, Pair, Share

On the coordinate plane, what represents the intersection of the two roads?

[Click to reveal answer](#)

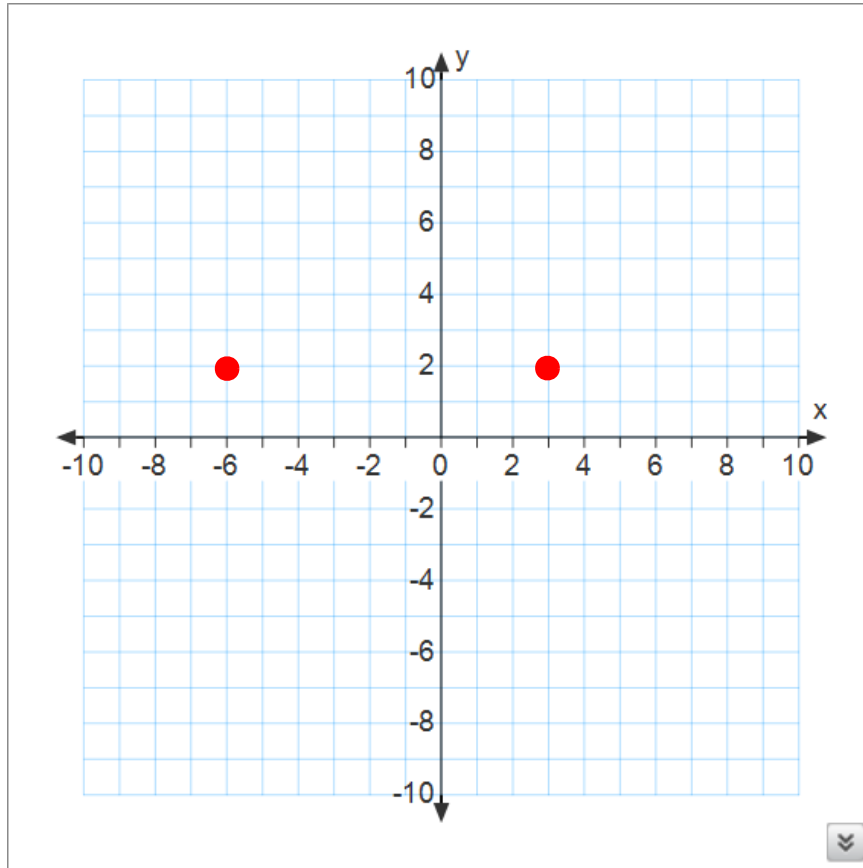
# Think, Pair, Share

On the coordinate plane, what represents the intersection of the two roads?

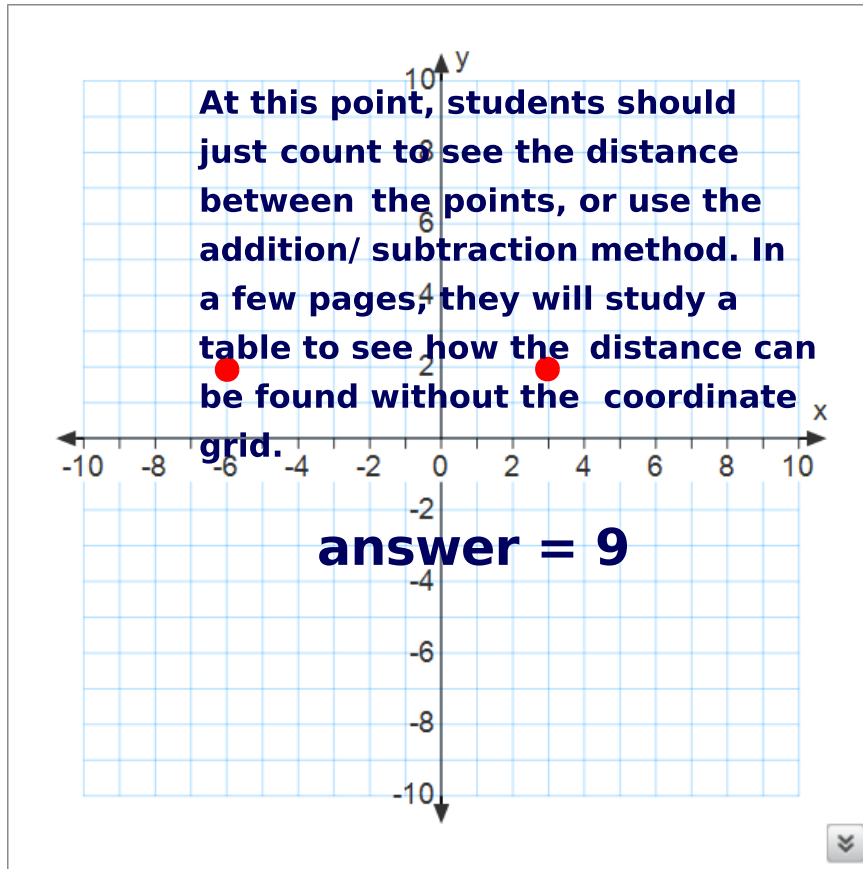
**Allow the students 30 sec to work on the problem, 30 seconds to discuss it with a neighbor, then discuss it as a class.**

Click to reveal answer

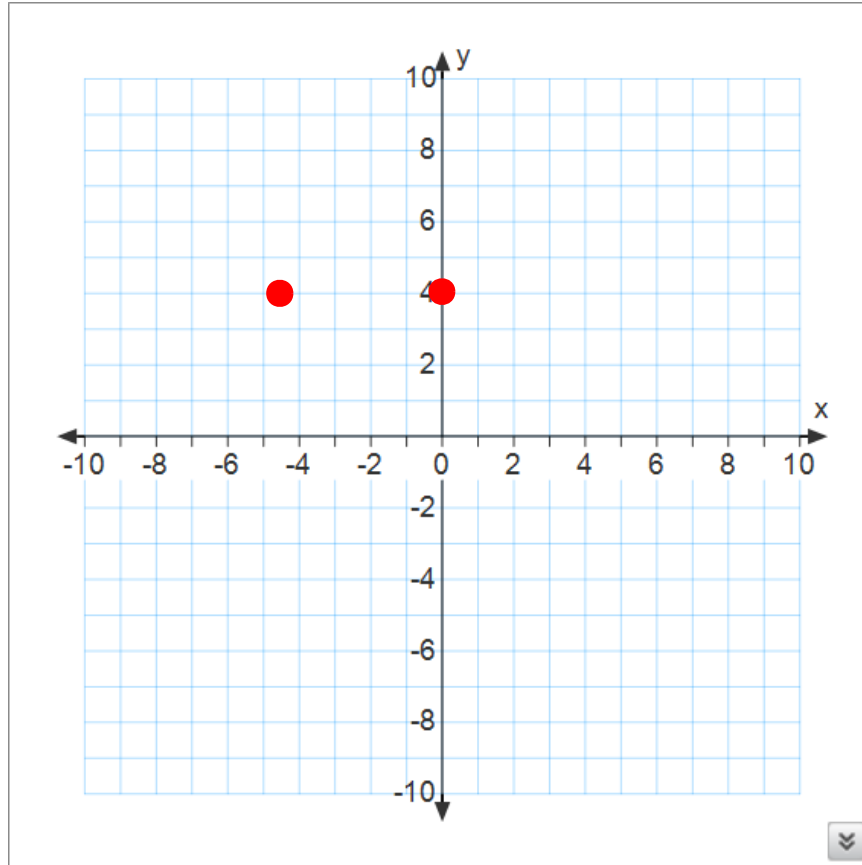
34 The points  $(-6, 2)$  and  $(3, 2)$  are plotted below. What is the distance between these two points?



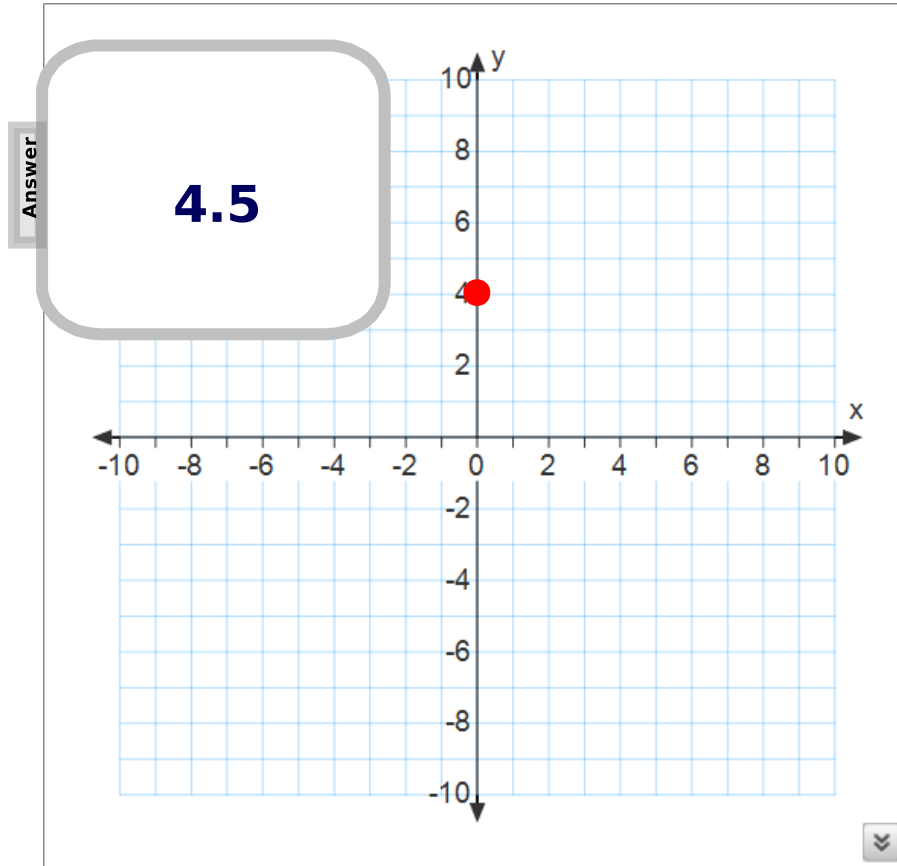
34 The points  $(-6, 2)$  and  $(3, 2)$  are plotted below. What is the distance between these two points?



35 The points  $(-4.5, 4)$  and  $(0, 4)$  are plotted below. What is the distance between these two points?



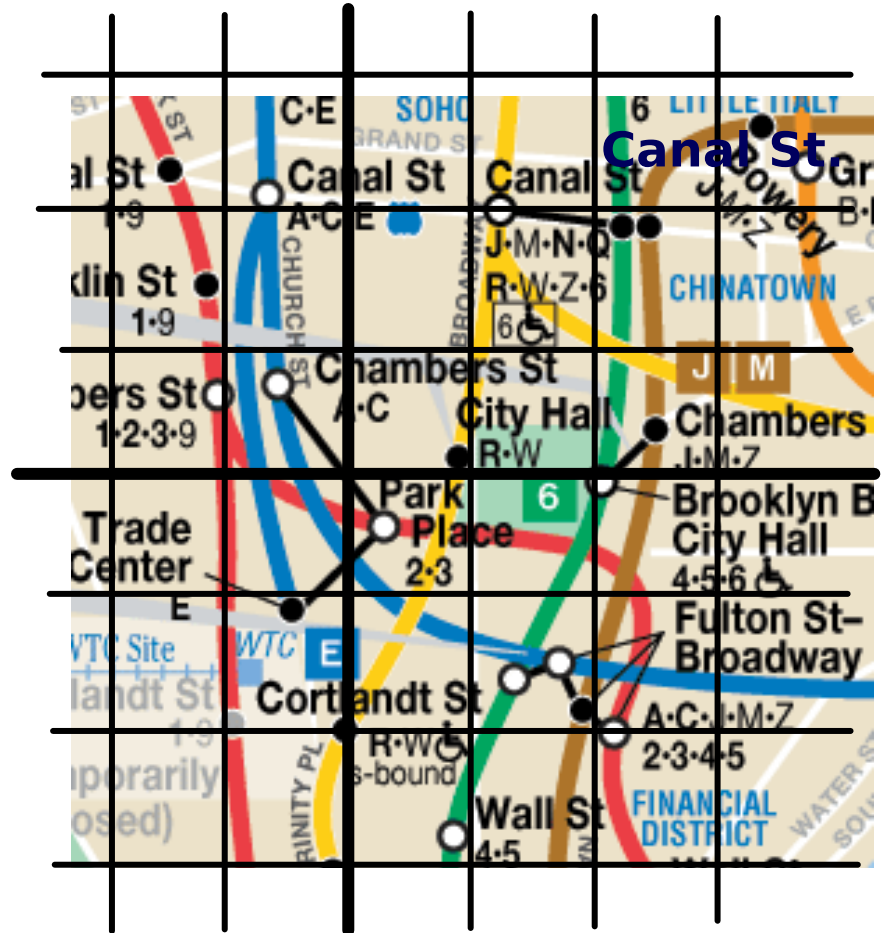
35 The points  $(-4.5, 4)$  and  $(0, 4)$  are plotted below. What is the distance between these two points?





36 The Canal St station is related to another station on the map. Its x-coordinate is the same as point mystery station's, but its y-coordinate is the opposite of the mystery station's. What are the coordinates of the mystery station?

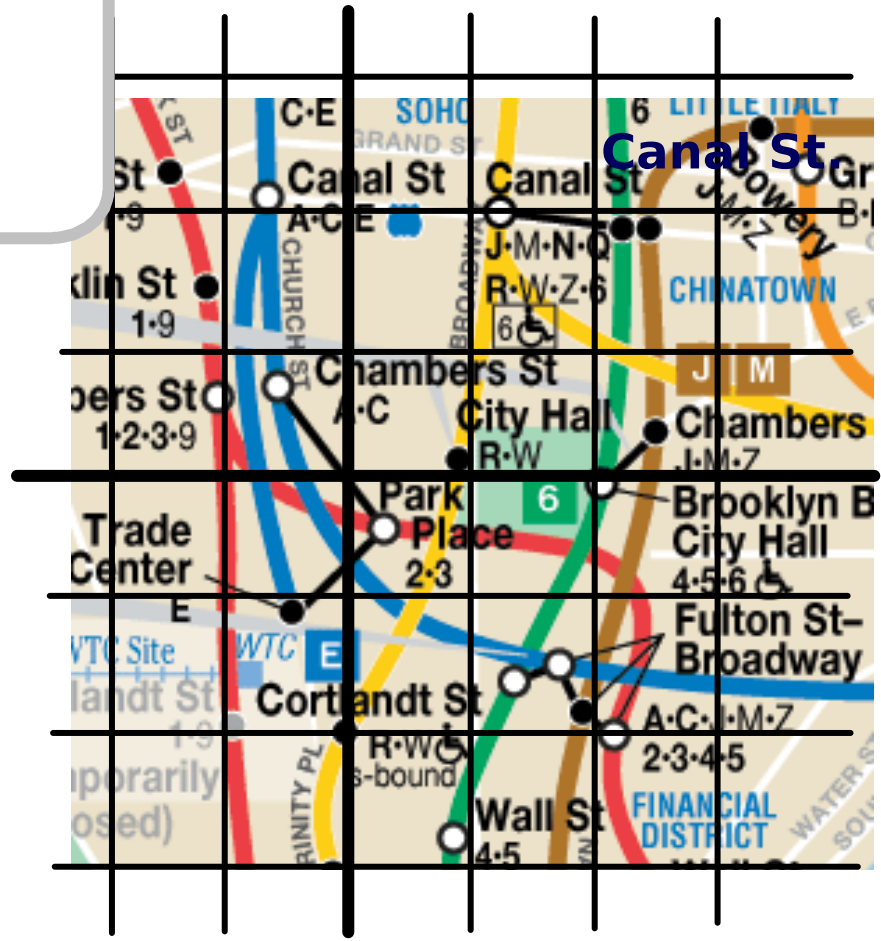
- A (0, 2)
- B (-2, 2)
- C (1, -3)
- D (2, -2)



36 The Canal St station is related to another station on the map. Its x-coordinate is the same as point mystery station's, but its y-coordinate is the opposite of the mystery station's. What are the coordinates of the mystery station?

Answer: **D**

- A (0, 2)
- B (-2, 2)
- C (1, -3)
- D (2, -2)



# Navigation Application

Find and plot the point at the following subway stops.

Canal St

(2, 2)

Fulton St.-Broadway

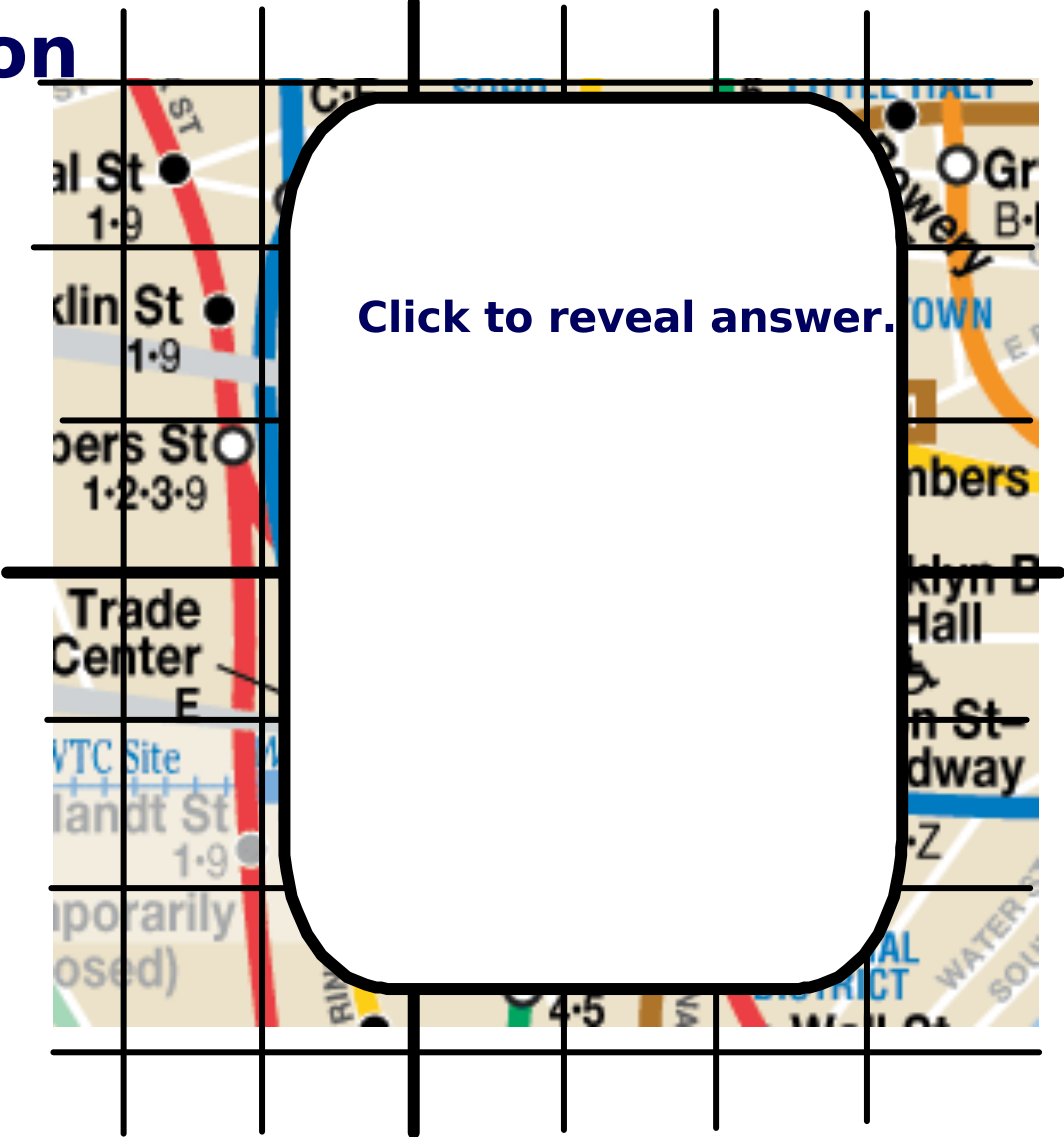
(2, -2)

World Trade Center

(-1/2, -1)



# Navigation Solution



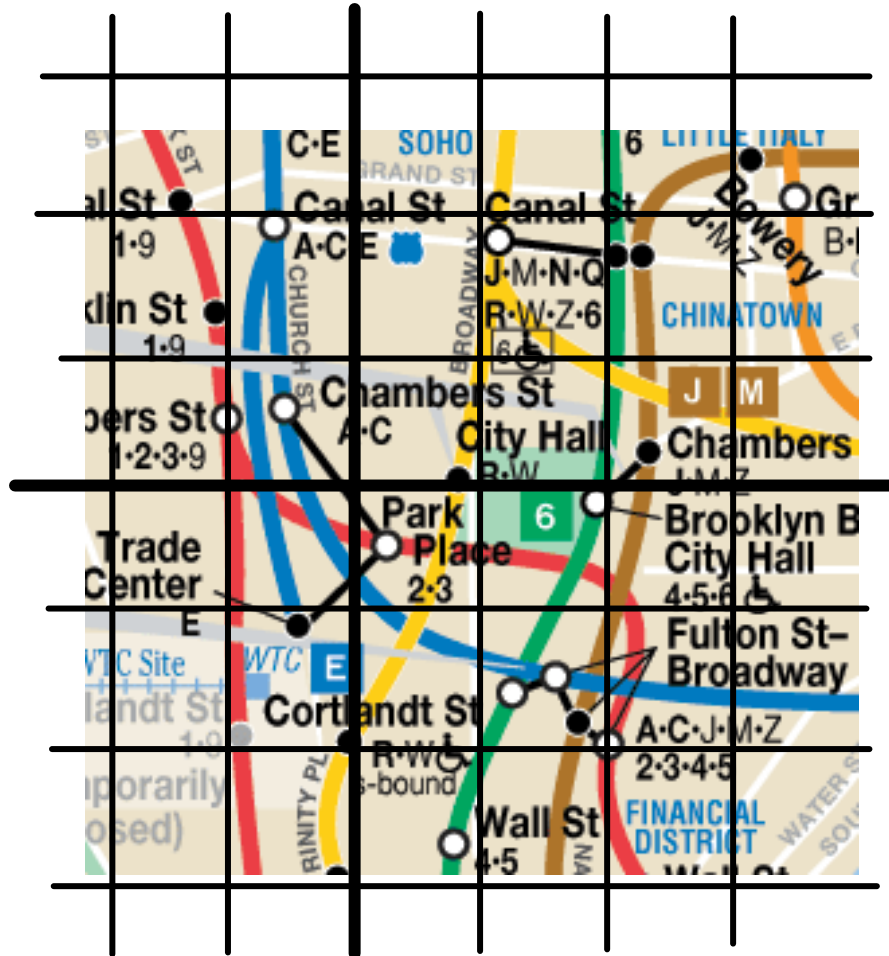
Click to reveal answer.

# Navigation Application

If each unit equals .5 miles, calculate the distance between the Canal St. and the Fulton St. Broadway stop.



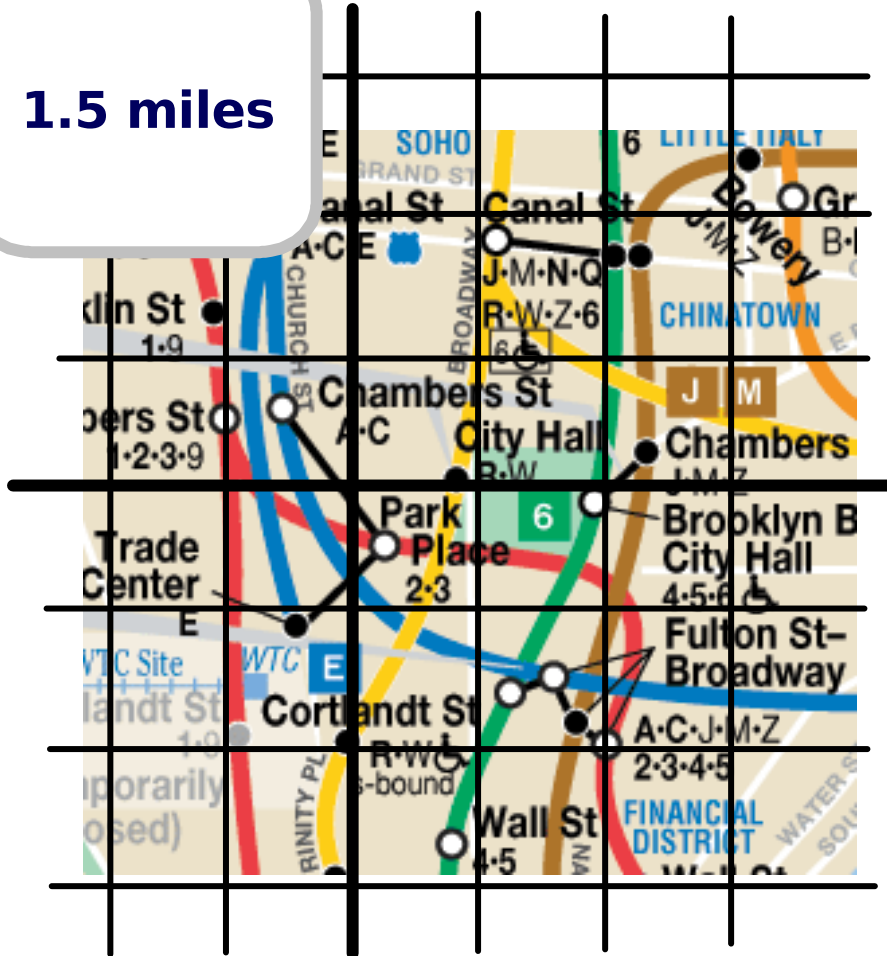
37 Each unit of the coordinate plane represents 1/4 mil  
About how far is the intersection of Canal St and Ch  
Street from the intersection of Canal St and Broadw



37 Each unit of the coordinate plane represents 1/4 mil  
About how far is the intersection of Canal St and Ch  
Street from the intersection of Canal St and Broadw

Answer

**1.5 miles**



# Distance

Study the table below. What pattern do you see between set of points and the distance between them?

Is there a way to find the distance between the two points without graphing them first on a coordinate plane?



# Distance

If two points have either the same x- or y-coordinate, the distance between them can be as follows:

If the different coordinates are either both positive or both negative, subtract their absolute values.

If the different coordinates are opposite signs, add their absolute values.

Let's look at the table again to see how this works:

38 Find the distance between  $(-8, 4)$  and  $(-8, 9)$ .

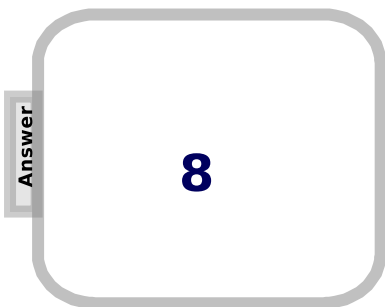
38 Find the distance between  $(-8, 4)$  and  $(-8, 9)$ .

Answer

**5**

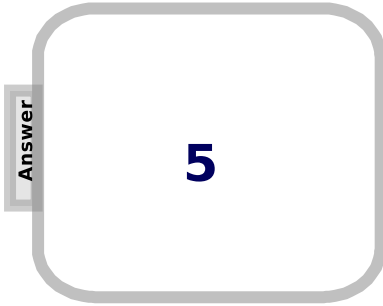
39 Find the distance between  $(6, 9)$  and  $(-2, 9)$ .

39 Find the distance between  $(6, 9)$  and  $(-2, 9)$ .



40 Find the distance between  $(5, -7)$  and  $(5, -2)$ .

40 Find the distance between  $(5, -7)$  and  $(5, -2)$ .

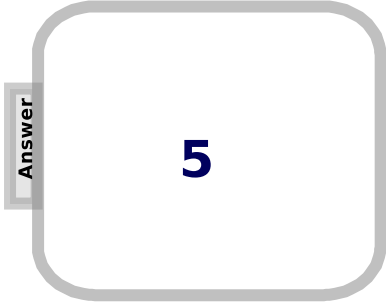


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41

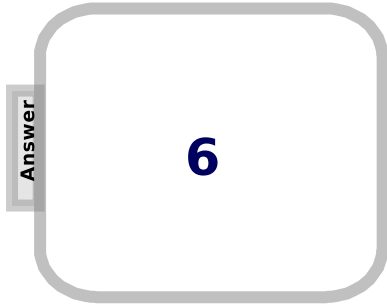
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42

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43 Without plotting the points given, find the perimeter of the shape given its coordinates.

S (5, -5) T (1, -5) U (1, 3) V (5, 3)

43 Without plotting the points given, find the perimeter of the shape given by the points  $(1, 5)$ ,  $(5, 3)$

**Answer**

**24 units**

44 Without plotting the points given, find the area of the shape given its coordinates.

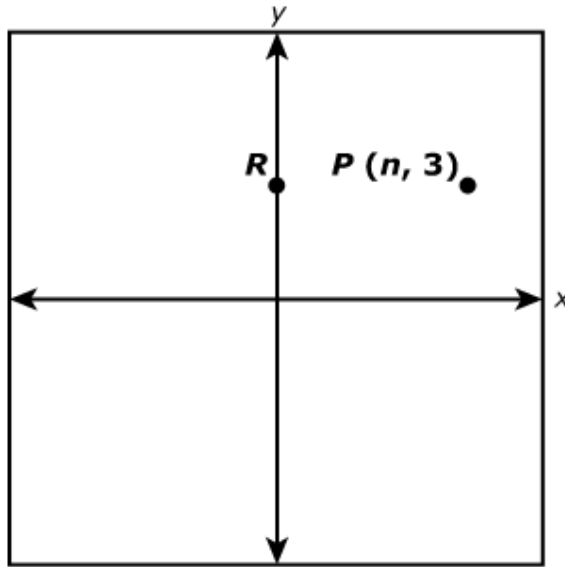
L (-1, 1) M (-1, -5) N (4, -5) O (4, 1)

**Answer**

44 Without plotting the points given, find the area of the shape given its coordinates



- 45 The graph shows the location of point P and point R. Point R is on the y-axis and has the same coordinate as point P.



Answer

Point Q is graphed at  $(n, -2)$ . The distance from point P to point Q is equal to the distance from point P to point R.

**Part A** What is the distance from point P to point Q? Explain.



45 The graph shows the location of point P and point R. Point R is on the same horizontal line as point P.

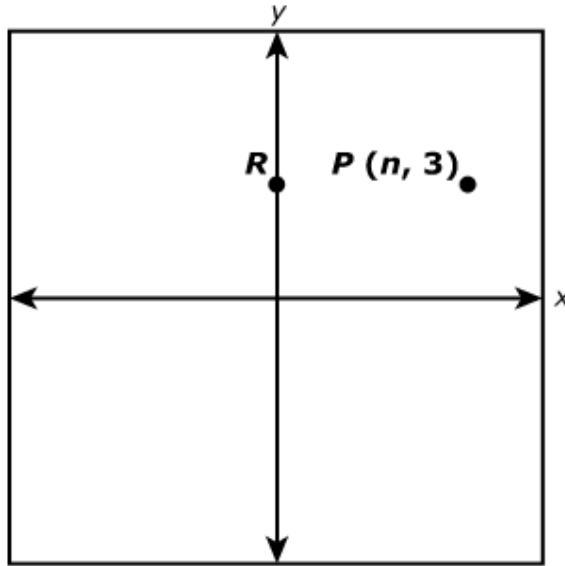
**Answer**

**Distance from point P to point Q is 5 units because point P is 3 units above the x-axis. Point Q is 2 units below the x-axis. So  $3 + 2 = 5$**

Point Q is 2 units below the x-axis. The distance from point P to the x-axis is 3 units. The distance from point Q to the x-axis is 2 units. The distance from point P to point Q is equal to the distance from point P to the x-axis plus the distance from the x-axis to point Q.

**Part A** What is the distance from point P to point Q? Explain.

- 46 The graph shows the location of point P and point R. Point R is on the y-axis and has the same coordinate as point P.



Answer

Point Q is graphed at  $(n, -2)$ . The distance from point P to point Q is equal to the distance from point P to point R.

**Part B** What is the value of  $n$ ? Explain.

46 The graph shows the location of point P and point R. Point R is on the y-axis and has the same coordinate as point P.

**Answer**

**Point Q is 5 units below point P, therefore the distance from point P to point R is also 5 units. Since R is on the y-axis, it has an x-coordinate of 0. So the x-coordinate of point P is 5 units to the right and is 5.**

Point Q is **The value for n is 5.** The distance from point P to point Q is equal to the distance from point P to point R.

**Part B** What is the value of n? Explain.

47 City planners are creating a neighborhood map on a coordinate grid

### Neighborhood Planning

Building	Location
library	$(-4, -6)$
school	$(5, -6)$

The table shows the locations of the neighborhood library and school on a coordinate grid. In this coordinate grid, the distance between each gridline represents 1 mile. What is the distance, in miles, between the library and the school?

(You can use the coordinate grid on the next page to find the answer by plotting two points.)

**From PARCC EOY sample test non-calculator #21**

47 City planner  
neighborhood map on a  
coordinate grid

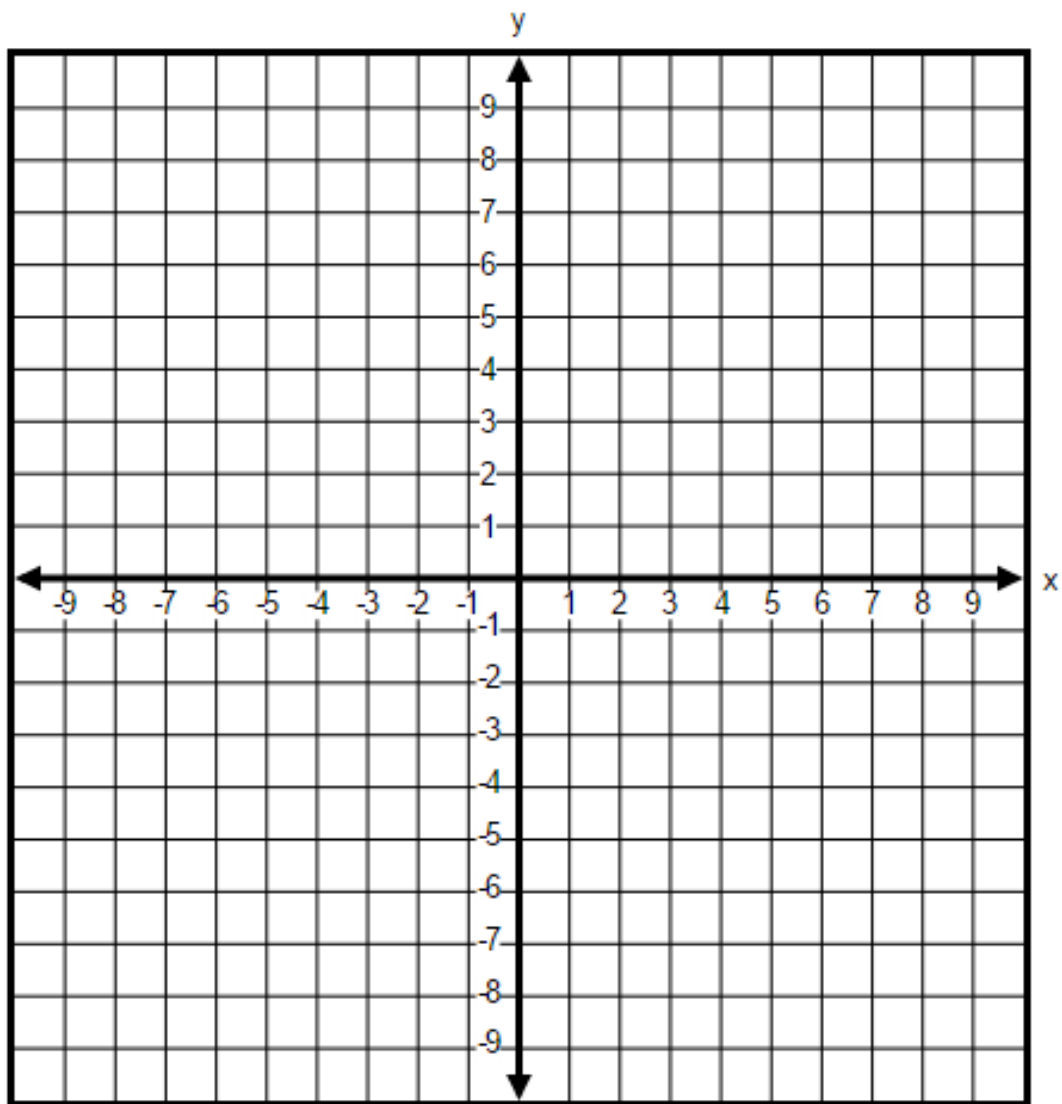
**Answer**

**9 miles**

The table below shows the location of a library and school on a neighborhood map on a coordinate grid. Each square on the grid represents 1 mile. What is the distance between the library and the school?

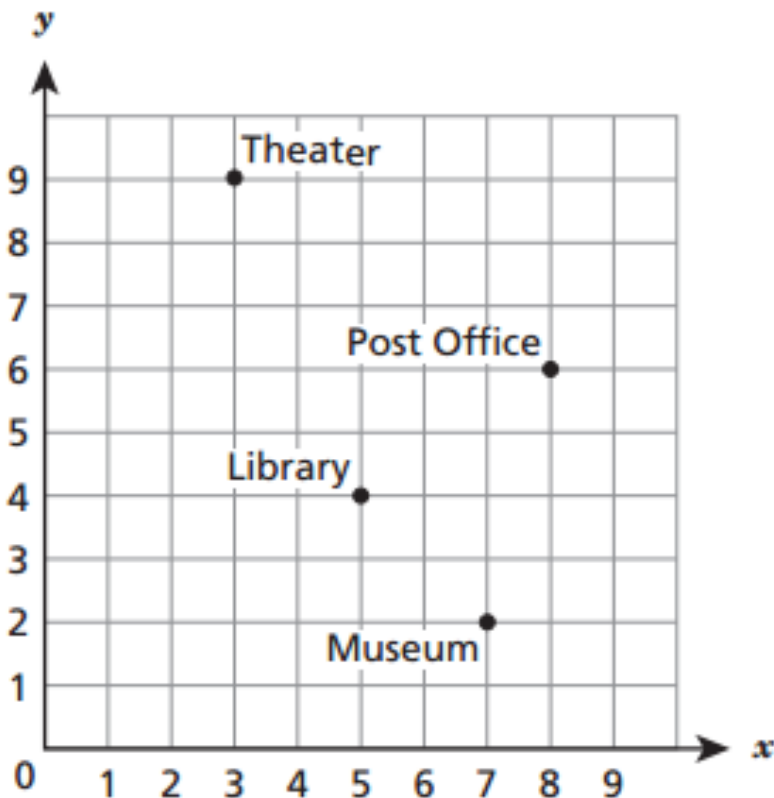
(You can use the coordinate grid on the next page to find the answer by plotting two points.)

**From PARCC EOY sample test non-calculator #21**



48 The points plotted on the coordinate grid below show different locations in a city. The grid lines represent the city's streets. The city plans to build a parking lot at the location represented by coordinates  $(8,4)$ . Which building is the shortest driving distance from the parking lot?

- A Theater
- B Library
- C Museum
- D Post Office



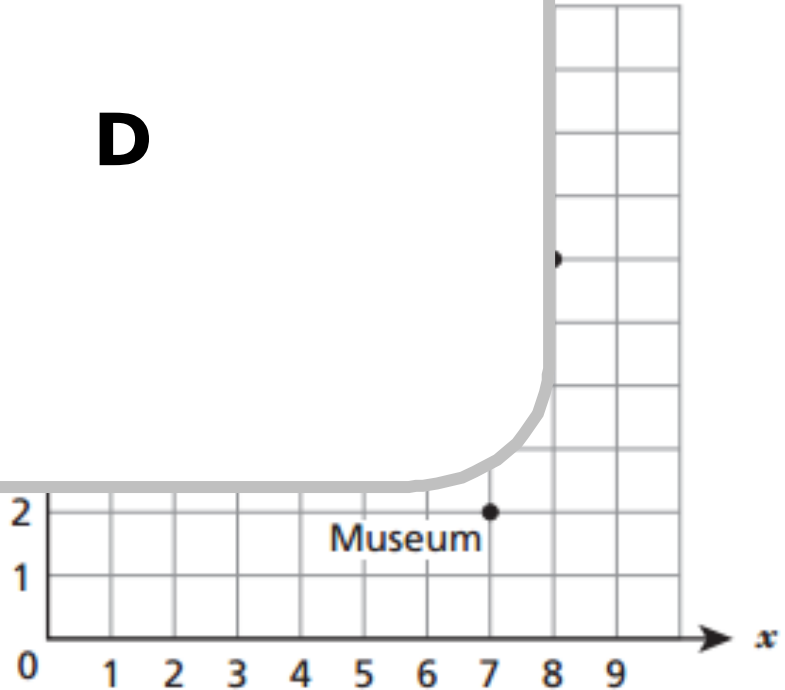
From NY Released Questions

Answer

48 The points plotted on the coordinate grid below show different locations in a city. The grid lines represent the city's streets. The city plans to build a new location represented by the point with coordinates (7, 2). What is the shortest driving distance from the new location to the post office?

- A Theater
- B Library
- C Museum
- D Post Office

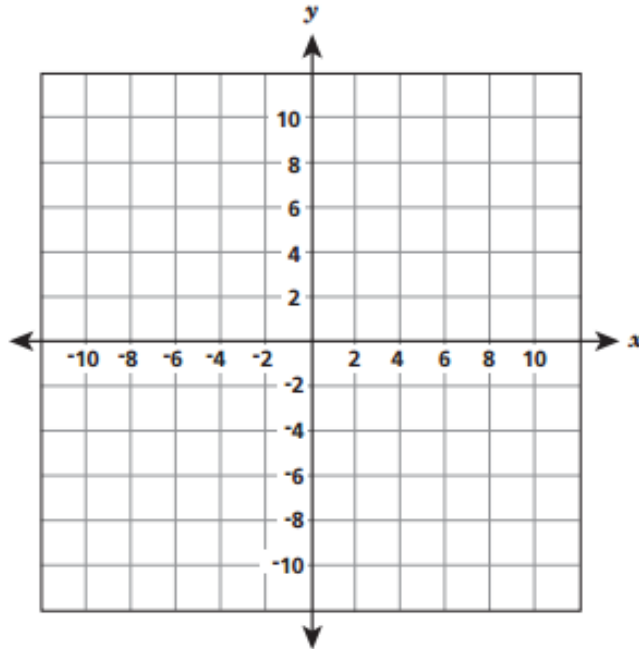
**Answer**



**From NY Released Questions**



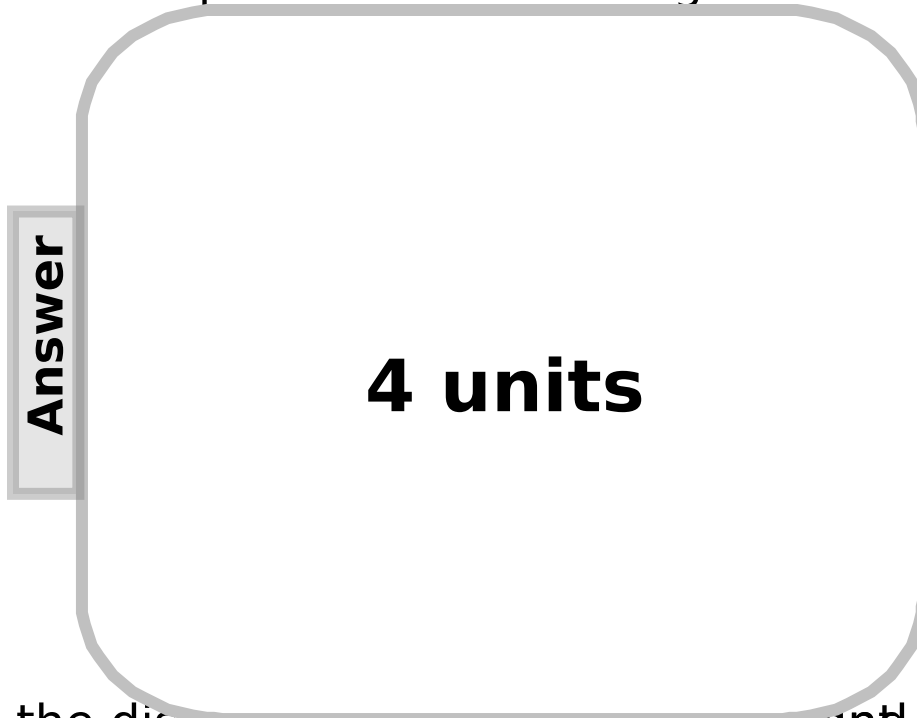
- 49 The endpoints of a line segment can be represented on a coordinate grid by the points  $A(4, 1)$  and  $C(-4, -3)$ . Graph and label each of the endpoints of the line segment on the coordinate below.



What is the distance, in units, between point  $A$  and point  $C$ ?

**Answer** \_\_\_\_\_ units

- 49 The endpoints of a line segment can be represented on a coordinate grid by the points  $A(4, 1)$  and  $C(-4, -3)$ . Graph and label each of the endpoints of the line segment on the coordinate below.



What is the distance, in units, between point  $A$  and point  $C$ ?

**Answer** \_\_\_\_\_ units

# Glossary & Standards

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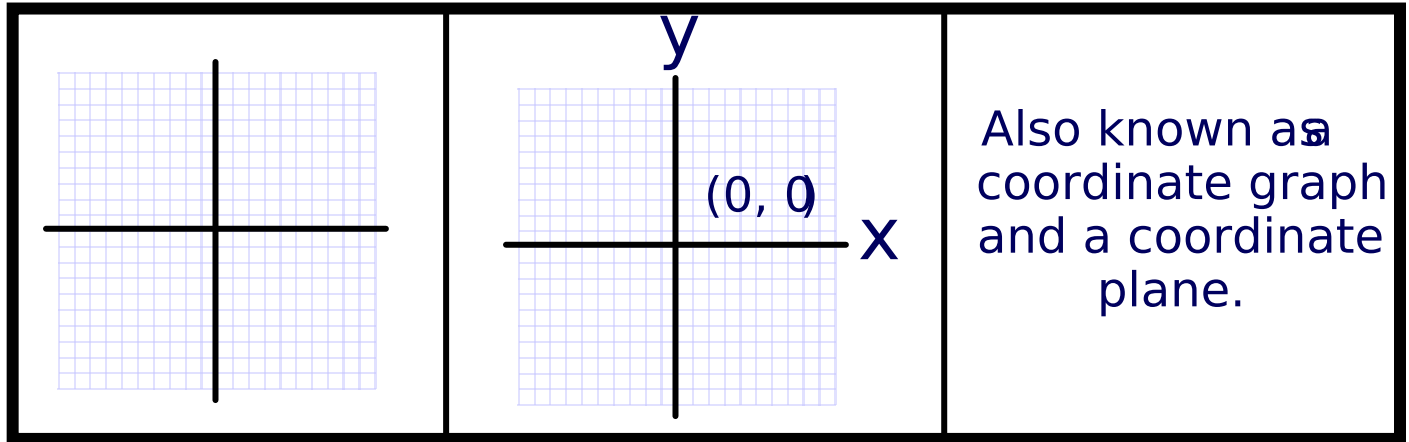
**Vocabulary Words are bolded in the presentation. The text box the word is in is then linked to the page at the end of the presentation with the word defined on it.**

# **Glossary & Standards**

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# Cartesian Plane

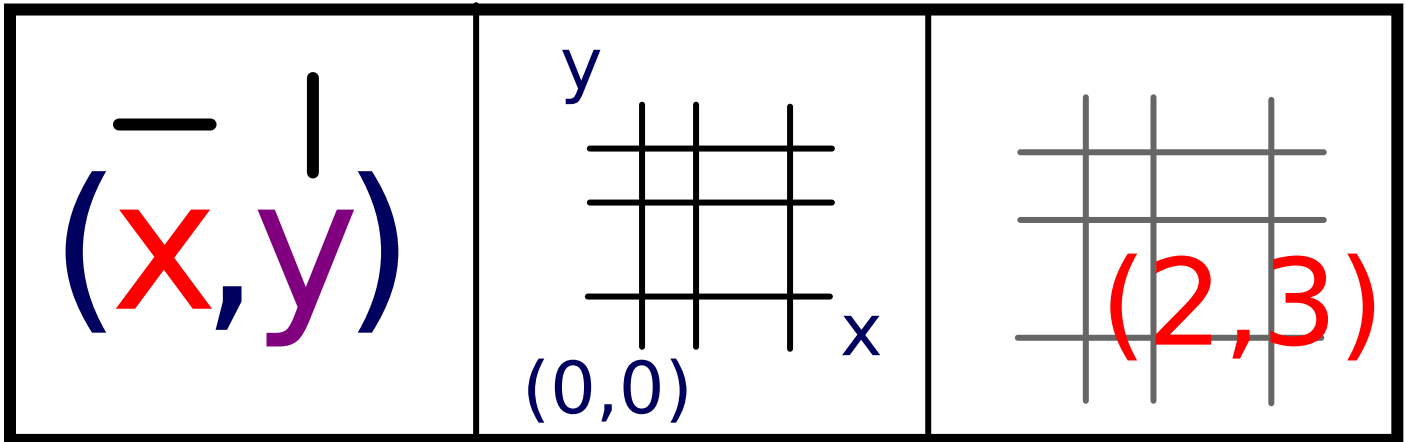
The two dimensional plane or flat surface that is created when the x-axis intersects with the y-axis.



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# Coordinate

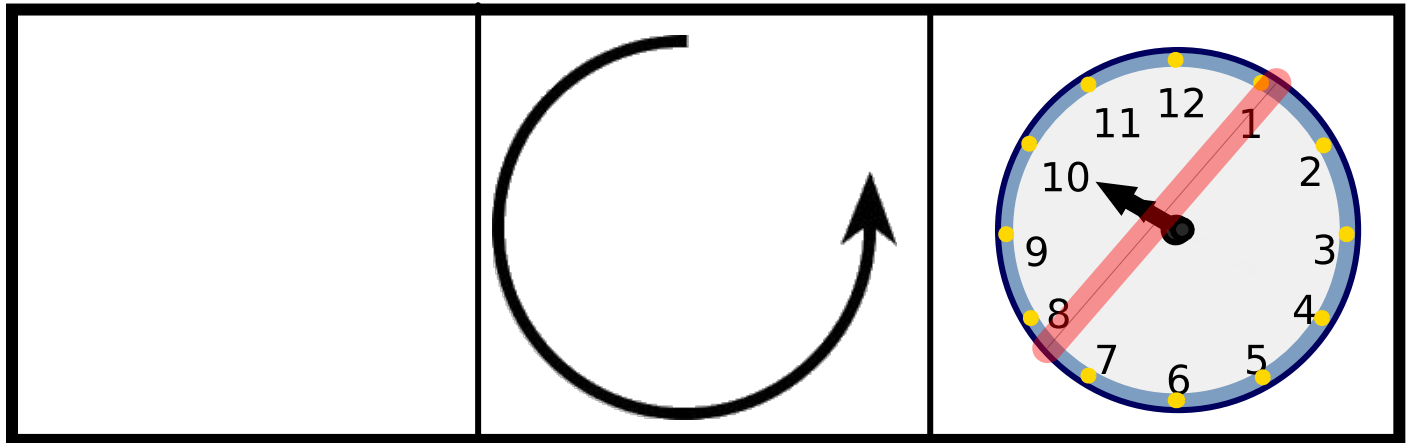
A pair of values that show an exact position on a coordinate plane.



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# Counterclockwise

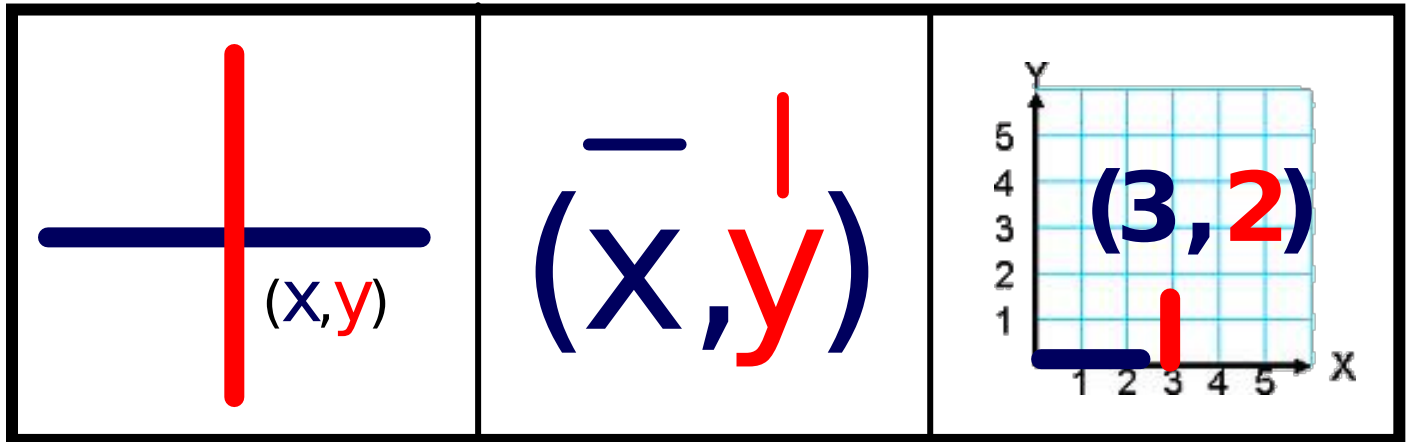
Turning in the opposite direction of the hands on a clock.



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# Ordered Pair

Coordinates on a coordinate graph can also be called an ordered pair.

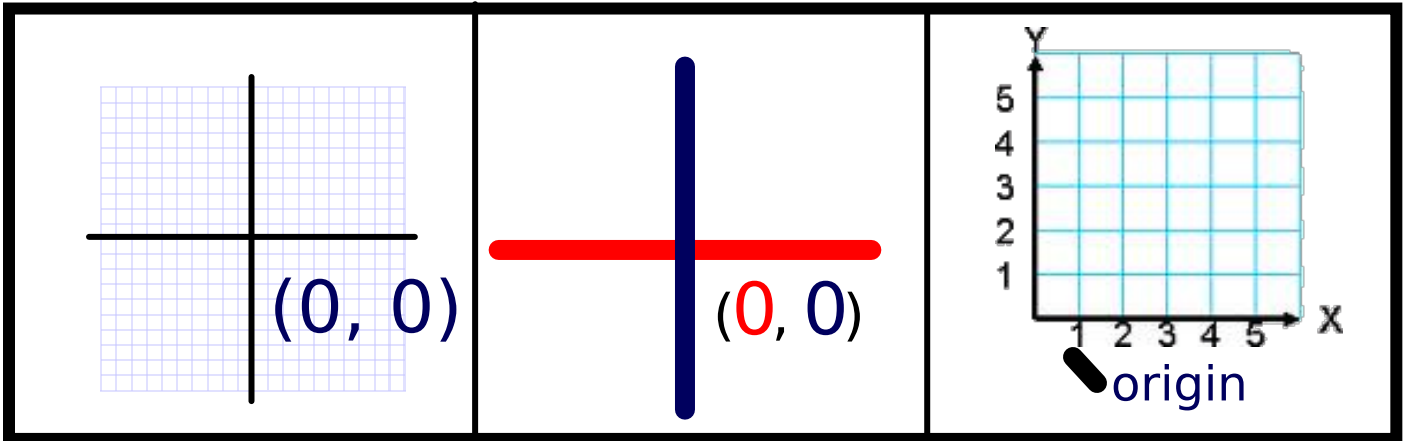


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# Origin

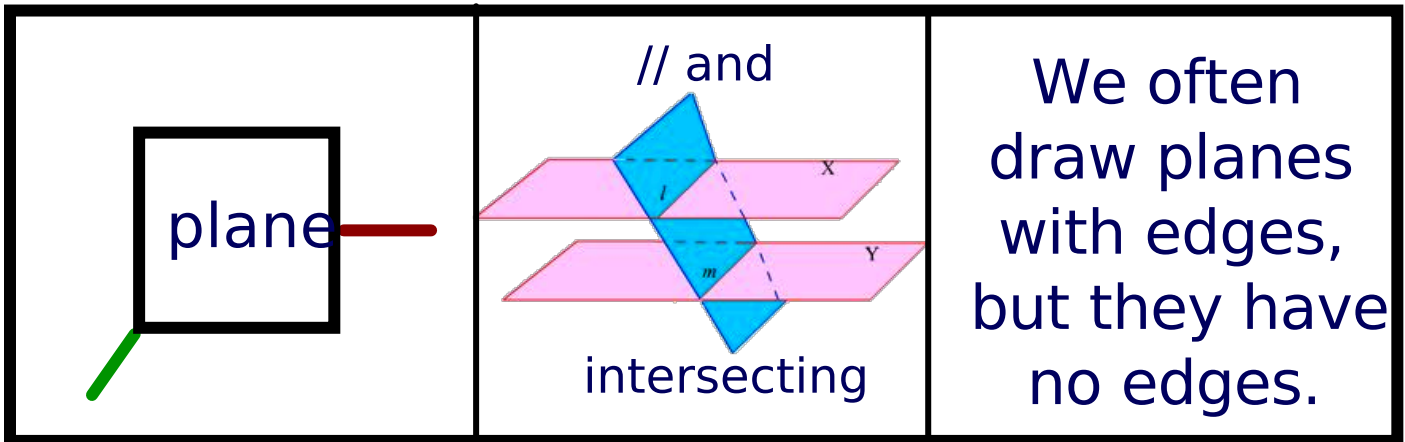
The point where zero on the x-axis intersects zero on the y-axis. The coordinates of the origin are  $(0, 0)$ .



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# Plane

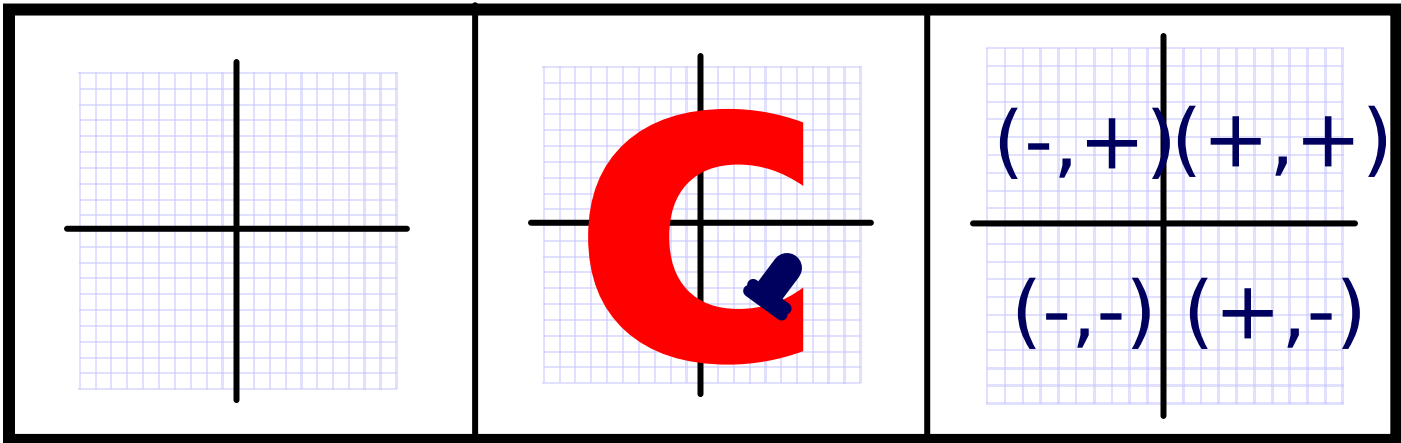
A flat, two-dimensional surface,  
that extends in every direction.



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# Quadrant

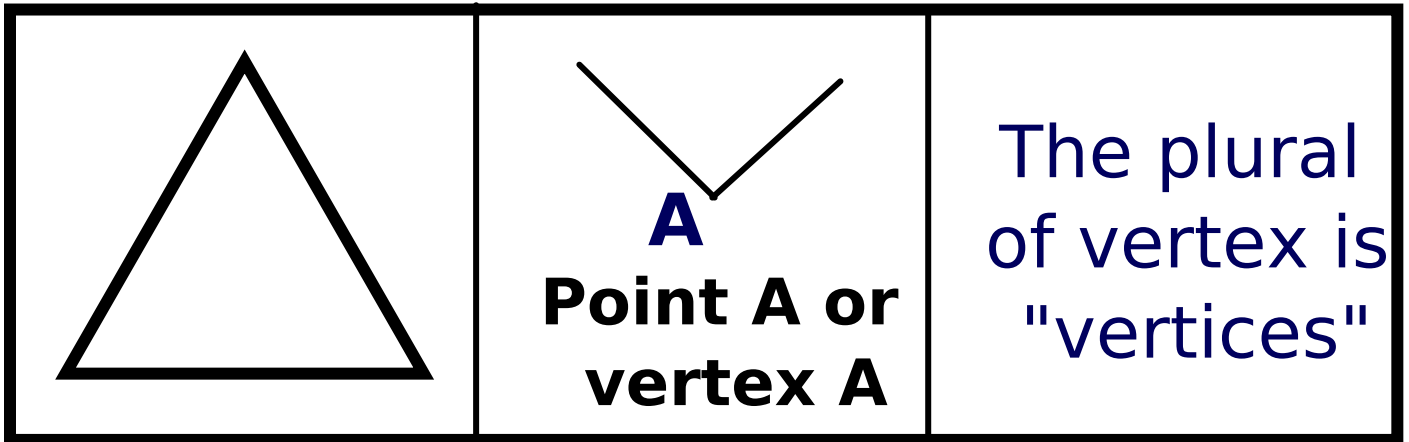
Any of the four regions created when the x-axis intersects the y-axis. They are usually numbered with Roman numerals



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# Vertex

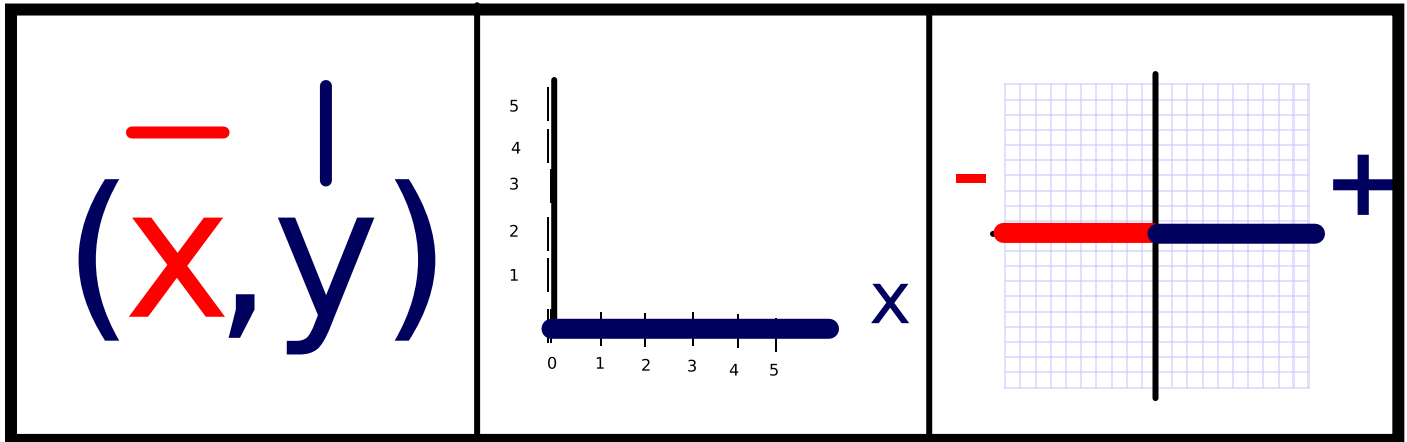
A point where two or more straight lines meet.



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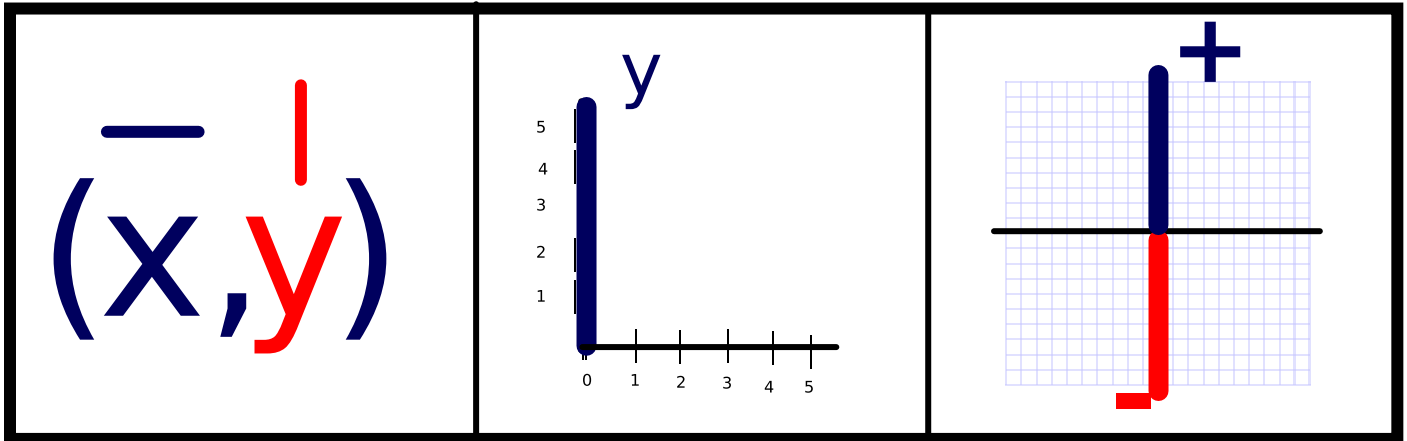
# X-axis

Horizontal number line that extends indefinitely in both directions from zero. (Right- positive Left negative)



# Y-axis

Vertical number line that extends indefinitely in both directions from zero.  
(Up- positive Down- negative)



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# Standards for Mathematical Practices

MP1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MP2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

MP3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

MP4 Model with mathematics.

MP5 Use appropriate tools strategically.

MP6 Attend to precision.

MP7 Look for and make use of structure.

MP8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Click on each standard to bring you to an example of how to meet this standard within the unit.

