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| DHSHS | Date: | Per: |

## IM2 – F.IF.4: Key Characteristics of Graphs: Graphs Review (Notes 01) – Graph Review

- <u>Coordinate Plane</u> A two-dimensional number line where the vertical line is called the y-axis and the horizontal is called the x-axis.
  These lines are perpendicular and intersect at their zero points (the origin).
  The axes divide the plane into four quadrants.
  Quadrants The axes of a coordinate
  - plane are divided into four infinite regions.
    - They are numbered from
      1st to 4th and denoted by
      Roman numerals: I, II, III, & IV
    - The signs of the (x,y) coordinates are:



| Quadrant I: (+,+) | Quadrant II: (-,+) | Quadrant III: (-,-) | Quadrant IV: (+,-) |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Top Right         | Top Left           | Bottom Left         | Bottom Right       |

- <u>Graph</u> A diagram showing the relation between variable quantities.
  - A graph is drawn onto a coordinate plane with an x- and y- axis.
  - The axes are NOT part of the graph itself. They are part of the coordinate plane that a graph is drawn onto.
    - x-axis: input values / independent quantities (horizontal axis: Left to Right)
    - y-axis: output values / dependent quantities (vertical axis: Bottom to Top)
- <u>Coordinate</u> Location marked on a graph using a point (x, y).
  - To locate x & y, start at the origin (0, 0) and move along the x-axis horizontally, then identify the y-value vertically.
    - x comes 1<sup>st</sup> alphabetically. It is graphed first, using the numbers on the x-axis.
    - y comes 2<sup>nd</sup> alphabetically. It is graphed second, using the numbers on the y-axis.



- Numerical Data
  - <u>Continuous</u> Measured data.
    - A graph of points that are connected by a line or smooth curve. They have no breaks.





- Discrete Counted data.
  - A graph of isolated points.



