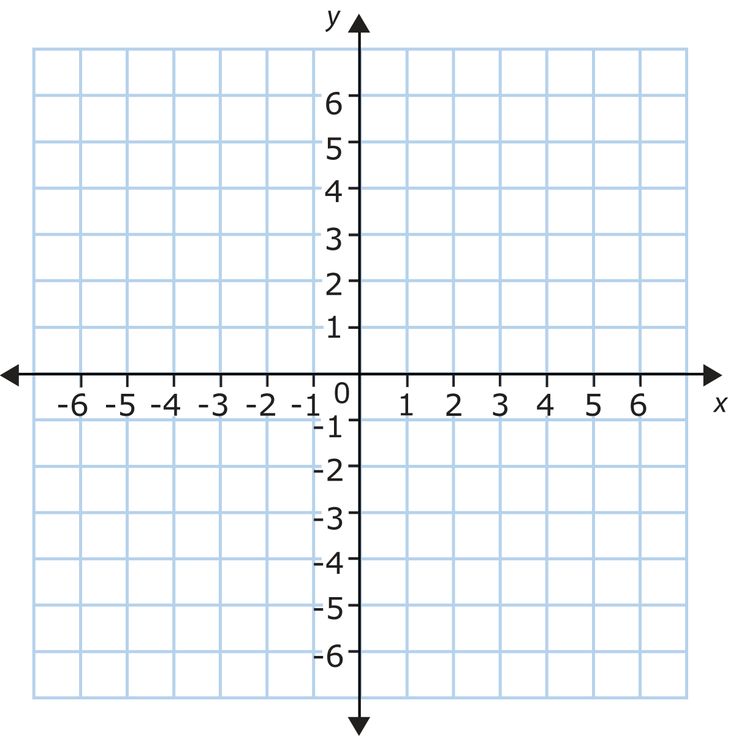
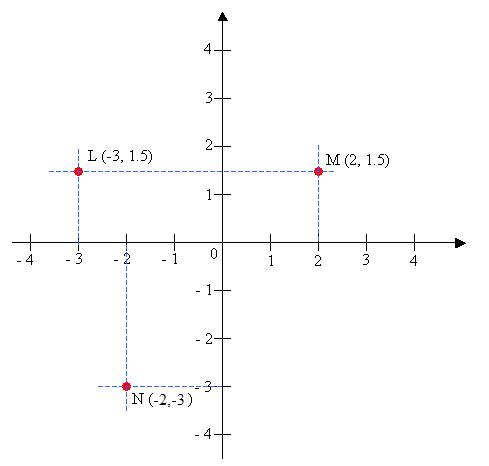
**GRADE 10 - CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY**

**What is a Coordinate Plane or Cartesian Plane?**  
The coordinate plane or Cartesian plane is a basic concept for coordinate geometry. It describes a two-dimensional [plane](https://www.onlinemathlearning.com/basic-geometry.html#plane) in terms of two perpendicular axes: x and y. The **x-axis** indicates the horizontal direction while the **y-axis** indicates the vertical direction of the plane. In the coordinate plane, [points](https://www.onlinemathlearning.com/basic-geometry.html#point) are indicated by their positions along the **x and y-axes**

**Coordinate Geometry Formulas**  
The following table gives some coordinate geometry formulas.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **FORMULA** |
| 1. Gradient/Slope |  |
|  |  |
| 1. Midpoint |  |
|  |  |
| 1. Distance |  |

**How to plot points in the coordinate plane and how to determine the coordinates of points on the coordinate plane?**  
To graph or plot points, we use two perpendicular lines called axes. The point at which the axes cross is called the origin. Arrows in the axes indicate the positive directions.  
Consider the ordered pair (4, 3). The numbers in an ordered pair are called the coordinates. The first coordinate or x-coordinate in this case is 4 and the second coordinate or y-coordinate is 3.  
To plot the point (4, 3) we start at the origin, move horizontally to the right 4 units, move up vertically 3 units, and then make a point.

For example: In the coordinate plane below, point L is represented by the coordinates (–3, 1.5) because it is positioned on –3 along the x-axis and on 1.5 along the y-axis. Similarly, you can figure out the positions for the points M = (2, 1.5) and N = (–2, –3).  


**Exercise 1**

Use the Cartesian plane above to plot the following points: A(-3,2), B(-1,4), C(-2,-4), D(0,-2), E(3,0)