Axis

A fixed reference line for the measurement of coordinates.

y-axis

x-axis

Coordinate

A number that identifies a point on a plane.
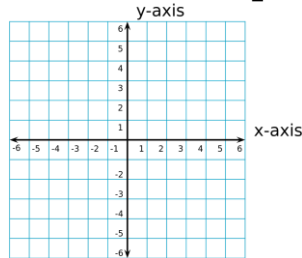
x	y
2	2
1	3
4	−4

Coordinate pair

Two numbers that are used to identify a point on a plane; written (x, y), where x represents a distance from 0 on the x-axis and y represents a distance from 0 on the y-axis.

Coordinate plane

A plane spanned by the x-axis and y-axis in which the coordinates of a point are distances from the perpendicular axes.
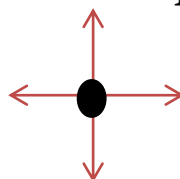

Ordered pair

Two quantities written in a given fixed order, usually written as (x, y).
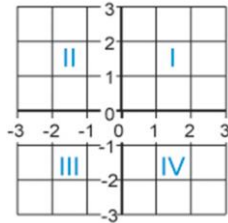
Example: (2, 3) has an x value of 2 and y value of 3.

Origin

A fixed point from which coordinates are measured; the point at which the x-axis and y-axis intersect, labeled (0, 0) on the coordinate plane.
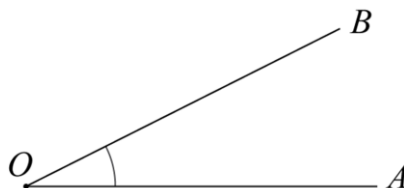
Quadrant

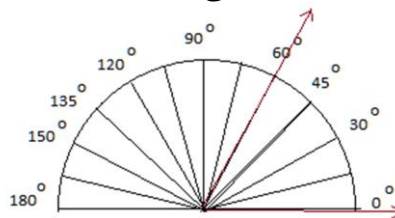Any of the four equal areas created by dividing a plane by a x-axis and a y-axis.

Angle

Union of two different rays sharing a common vertex, ex <AOB

Angle Measure

The number of degrees in an angle.

Degree

A unit used to measure angles.

Horizontal
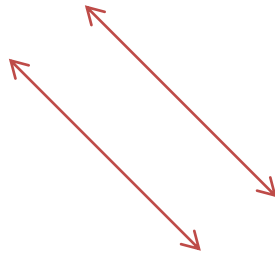
Parallel to the x-axis.

Line

A two-dimensional object that has no endpoints and continues on forever in a plane.
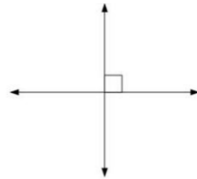
Parallel Lines

Two lines in a plane that do not intersect.

Perpendicular Lines

Two lines are perpendicular if they intersect, and any of the angles formed between the lines is a 90 degree angle,

Point

A zero-dimensional figure that satisfies the location of an ordered pair.

Rule

A procedure or operation(s) that affects the value of an ordered pair.

Example: x is 3 times greater than y

Vertical

Parallel to the y-axis.