THE CARTESIAN PLANE
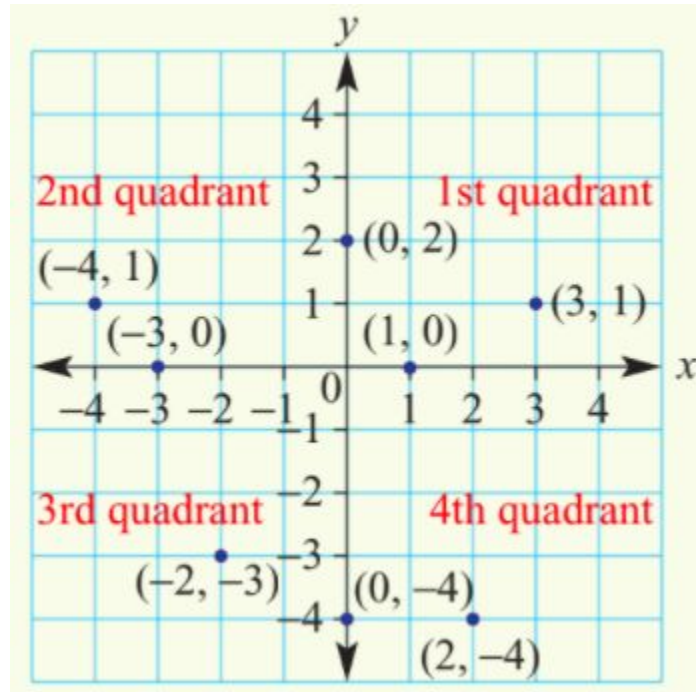
The Cartesian plane consists of two axes which divide the number plane into four quadrants.

Each point is represented by coordinates (x,y) (x always come first, then y)

THE CARTESIAN PLANE

The Cartesian plane is named after the mathematician Rene Descartes (17th century)

It has:

- an horizontal line (named the "x-axis")
- a vertical line (named the "y-axis")
- a point where these lines cross (named "the origin" or "O")

Each point is represented by coordinates (x,y) (x always come first, then y)