Strand:
Algebra
Name:
Skill Addressed - Understanding Functions and their Graphs Blk:
$\qquad$
Activity: Part 6: Cartesian Coordinates - as the $\mathbf{x}$ changes, the graph changes height!

Here is another grid: Graph $F(x)=3 x+10$


Look on the grid to find the value of $\mathrm{F}(10)$.
(This means: Find the output value when the function's input value is 10 .)

Note also that you can calculate the value algebraically:
$F(10)=3(10)+10=30+10=$ $\qquad$

Circle this point (ordered pair) on the graph.

Notice that 40 is the height of the graph when $\mathrm{x}=10$.
Write this as an ordered pair (, )

These are called "Cartesian Coordinates" after René DesCartes who invented the coordinate axes for graphing ordered pairs.

Where is the origin? $\qquad$
Why do you think it is called the origin? $\qquad$

What would be the height of the function if the input value was -4 ? $\qquad$
Does this value make sense? $\qquad$
Does it depend on the context? Explain. $\qquad$

