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One solution graph

The Cartesian plane (or the x-y plane) is a two-line graph on which you plot ordered pairs. The two intersecting lines of the Cartesian plane make four distinct graph quadrants. In this article, we'll discuss what graph quadrants are, how to manipulate data points on graph quadrants, and walk through some sample graph quadrant problems. What Are the 4 Graph Quadrants? The two lines on the Cartesian plane form four graph quadrants. In this section, we'll discuss the graph quadrant definition and define each part of the plane. Quadrant Definition A quadrant is one of the four sections on a Cartesian plane. Each quadrant includes a combination of positive and negative values for x and y. The 4 Graph Quadrants There are four graph quadrants that make up the Cartesian plane. Each graph quadrant has a distinct combination of positive and negative values. Here are the graph quadrants and their values: Quadrant I: The first quadrant is in the upper right-hand corner of the plane. Both x and y have positive values in this quadrant. Quadrant II: The second quadrant is in the upper left-hand corner of the plane. X has negative values in this quadrant and y has positive values. Quadrant III: The third quadrant is in the bottom left corner. Both x and y have negative values in this quadrant. Quadrant IV: The fourth quadrant is in the bottom right corner. X has positive values in this quadrant and y has negative values. Graph Quadrants Diagram In this diagram, you can see the four graph quadrants, along with whether or not x and y are positive and negative. Graph Quadrant Numbers, Explained Numbers are plotted on graph quadrants in what are known as ordered pairs. An ordered pair consists of two values, x and y. In an ordered pair, x is always the first value and y is always the second value. In the ordered pair (5, -2) for instance, 5 is the x value and -2 is the y value. When plotting an ordered pair, the x value refers to the pair's horizontal position on the graph. The y value refers to the vertical position. See how the pair (5, -2) looks when plotted. Graph Quadrants Example Problems Using the following graph quadrant diagram, identify the quadrants for the following ordered pairs. Ordered Pair Quadrant (-9, 11) (4, 8) (-3, -4)   Graph Quadrants Example Problems: Answers Find the answers for the above graph quadrants example problems below. Ordered Pair Quadrant (-9, 11) II (4, 8) I (-3, -4) III   Math Quadrants: Key Takeaways A math quadrant is another phrase for a graph quadrant. A graph quadrant is one of four sections on a Cartesian plane. Each of the four sections has a specific combination of negative and positive values for x and y. You plot an ordered pair on graph quadrants. Ordered pairs have x and y values. X is the first value in an ordered pair; y is the second. What's Next? Want to brush up on other basic math skills? Then check out our expert guides on how to add and subtract fractions and how to use the acceleration formula. Need help preparing for the SAT/ACT Math section? Learn everything you need to know about what kinds of topics are tested on SAT Math and ACT Math. Graphs, also called charts, are diagrams that show connections or interrelations between two or more things, usually sets of data. Some common types of graphs are bar, line, scatter and pie. Microsoft Excel is a great tool for creating a good-looking graph based on your data. This guide is written for Microsoft Excel 2003, but the process is similar for other versions.Here's how to make a graph in Excel:Label your data Input a label for each type of data you will graph in a separate column. For example, if you're graphing precipitation in a particular place, you may want to use labels such as Month, Rain and Snow.Input your data Input the appropriate values under each label. In our example, the first column should list the months of the year.Select your data You can click and drag across the cells where you've entered your data, or you can hold down the shift key while using the arrow keys to select the appropriate cells. Be sure to include all your labels. [NCSU]Insert the chart Select the Insert tab at the top of the window. Select chart. This will open the Chart Wizard.Select the type of chart you want to make Choose the chart type that will best display your data. For example, pie charts are good for displaying percentages and line charts are good for displaying data over time. [DePaul]Check your chart Click and hold the Press and Hold to View Sample button to see what your chart looks like. If it looks good, click Next.Name your chart Enter a title for your chart where it says Chart Title. This is under the Titles tab.Complete your chart Click the other tabs. You can adjust the way your chart looks by changing the various options listed. The displayed graphic will give you a preview of each change. Click Next when you're finished.Choose the chart location Decide whether to place the chart on your existing worksheet or on a new one. Click Finish and you're done! By Jackson Lewis Visual Basic is the Microsoft sponsored, event-based, programming language that supports the .NET and .COM programming models. Since Visual Basic is component-based, software developers are able to create advanced programs in a rapid manner by re-using predefined components in Visual Basic. A common task for Visual Basic developers is to create a graph with Visual Basic to display data to the end user. Open the Visual Basic Integrated Development Environment (IDE) on your computer. Choose a new form from the Visual Basic file menu. Then, select the "MSChart Control" menu option from the Visual Basic toolbar and single left click the form in Visual basic to insert the chart on your form. Pick the type of graph to insert on your Visual Basic form. For this example, a "Bar Graph" is chosen. Double click the MS Chart control object on your form. Enter the following code in the chart control programming information. Private Sub Command1_Click() Chart.Column = 1 Chart.Data = 1500 Chart.Column = 2 Chart.Data = 3000 Chart.Column = 3 Chart.Data = 4500 End Sub Select the "File->Save" menu choice and then click the "F5" keyboard function key to run the Visual Basic program that will display a basic bar graph. A climate graph is a type of chart that uses both line and bar graphs to compare temperature and precipitation in a given geographic region over a specific period of time. In all climate graphs, the date range is represented by numbers at the bottom of the chart. The dates can include any period of time, though longer spans, such as months or years, are the most common. Temperature is represented using a standard line graph. In most cases, the temperature ranges used are shown on the right side of the chart. A line runs across showing the temperatures throughout the given time period. The final component of a climate graph, the precipitation, is shown by a bar graph, with the data displayed on the left side of the graph. The bar showing the cumulative or average precipitation for each date in the graph intersects with the temperature line, demonstrating the relationship between temperature and precipitation in that region. Climate graphs allow students, meteorologists and other officials to monitor the long-term change in a region's climate. It is important to note that climate is different from weather in that it is the study of environmental changes and conditions over time, while weather refers to short-term conditions. The first step in graphing an inequality is to draw the line that would be obtained, if the inequality is an equation with an equals sign. Then find two points on the line. An easy way to do this is to locate the x- and y-intercepts, if they exist. To find the x-intercept, set y = 0, solve the equation for x and plot the resulting point on the x-axis. If no x-intercept exists because the equation describes a horizontal line, find the y-intercept by setting x = 0. Then locate another point on the line, such as x = 2. Once two points are located, draw a line through them. If the inequality uses the sign for "less than or equal to" or "greater than or equal to," the line should be solid. If the inequality uses the sign for "less than" or "greater than," the line should be dotted to indicate that points on the line are not included in the range of points specified by the inequality. Finally, determine which part of the graph to shade. This is done by testing a point that is not on the line. For example, if the origin of the graph is not on the line, set x = 0 and y = 0 and see if the resulting inequality is true. If it is, the part of the graph that contains that point should be shaded. If the resulting inequality is false, the part of the graph on the other side of the line should be shaded. Monty Rakusen/Cultura/Getty Images Graphs are beneficial because they summarize and display information in a manner that is easy for most people to comprehend. Graphs are used in many academic disciplines, including math, hard sciences and social sciences. They make appearances in corporate settings, serving as useful tools to convey financial information and facilitate data analysis. Different graphs are used depending on the information that individuals wish to convey. Many graphs are used to concisely and clearly summarize data; the best type of graph to use depends on the type of data being conveyed (such as nominal, scale-discrete, scale-continuous and ordinal). Data summary graphs are generally nominal or contain data that can be reduced in some way; pie charts and bar charts are common and popular examples. Pie charts represent subcategories by breaking components into slices or disks, while bar charts present data in linear form. Pie charts are ideal for relaying information with five or fewer categories, while bar charts are better for showing differences among larger subgroups. Histograms are used to highlight averages and variations within and among datasets and are used for ordinal or scale-oriented data sets. Graphs may be displayed on paper or electronically and are often added to computer-generated spreadsheets in business settings and to facilitate scientific lectures. A bar graph is used to compare items between different groups and track changes over a period of time. Bar graphs are best used for changes that happen over a large amount of time instead of just months or weeks. Bar graphs feature rectangular bars with lengths that are directly proportional to the values they represent. A bar graph can be plotted both vertically, which is sometimes referred to as a column bar graph, or horizontally. Bar charts also resemble histograms, which can display a record of continuous data, but the main difference is the type of data that is represented in the two.)A type of presentation graphic in which numerical values are illustrated with horizontal columns. Column graphs are particularly effective for showing values that are categorized by two separate characteristics, such as year and sector.)A type of graph that highlights trends by drawing connecting lines between data points. Compare with bar chart and pie chart.