

4-10: Learning Goals

- Let's interpret the meaning of points in a coordinate plane.

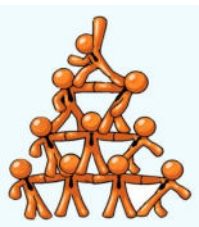
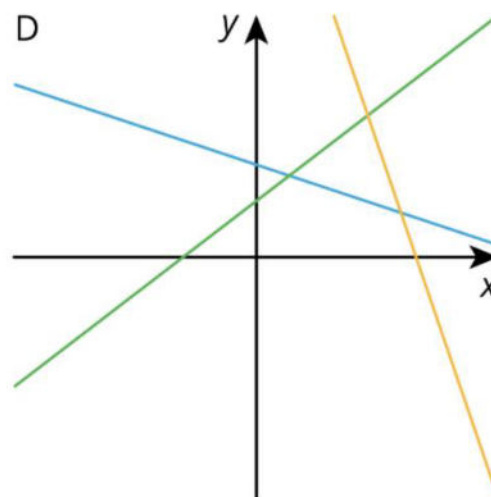
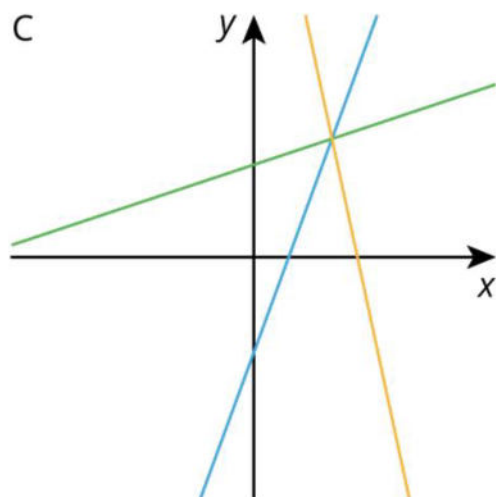
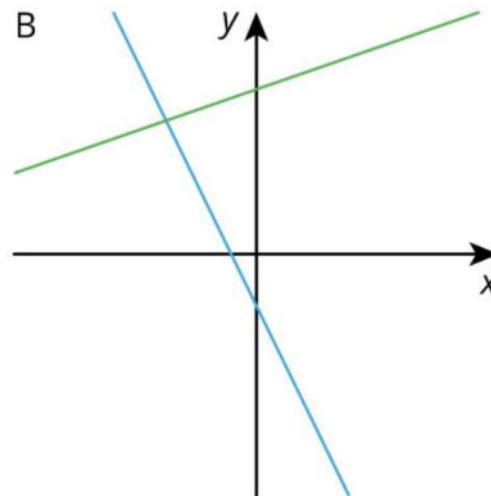
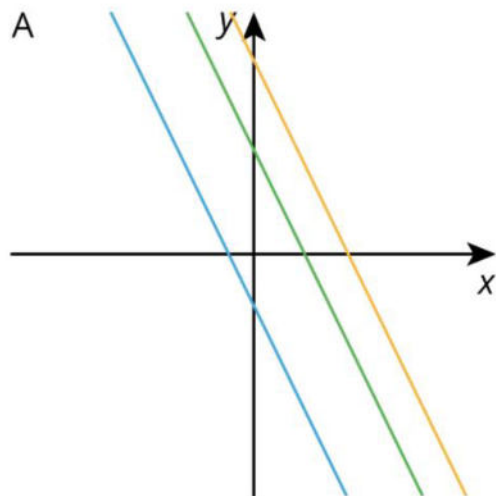
Which

One

Doesn't

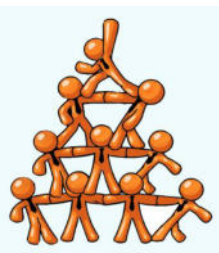
Belong?

4-10-1: Lines in the Plane



4-10-2: A Pocket Full of Change

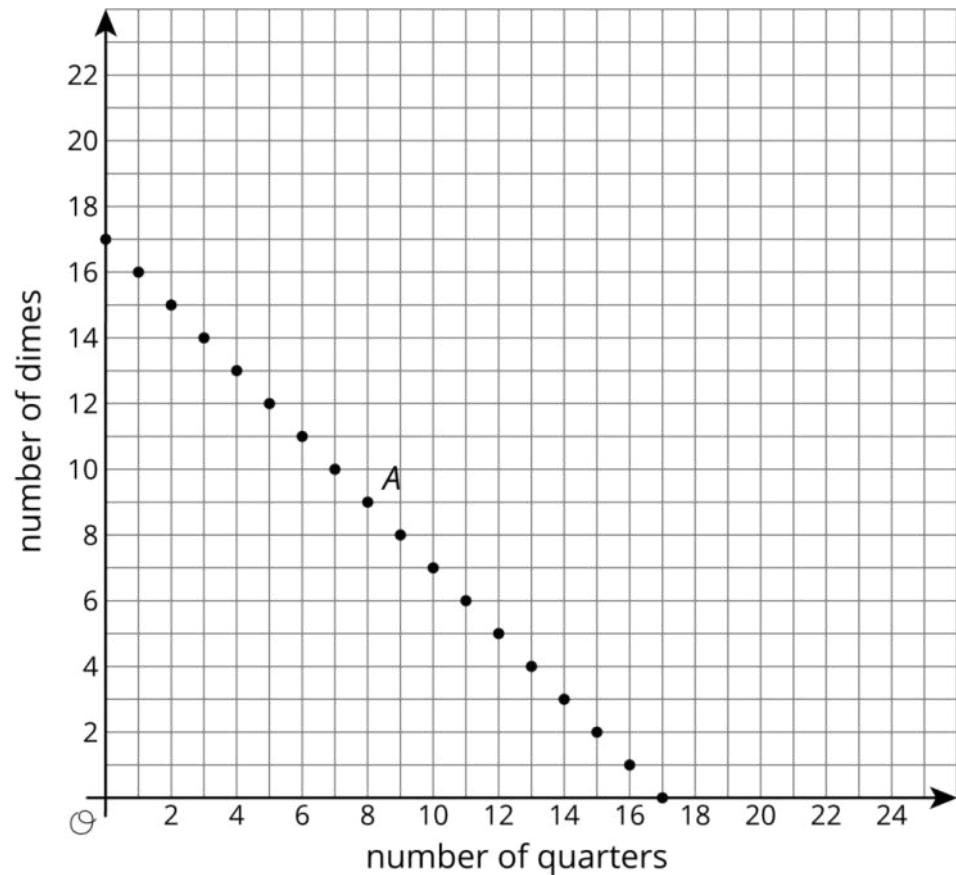
I have \$2 in my pocket. What might be in my pocket?



4-10-2: A Pocket Full of Change

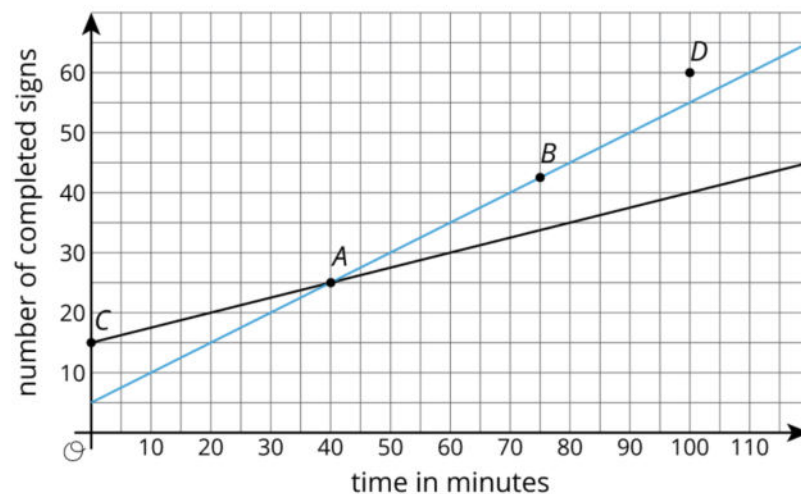
Jada told Noah that she has \$2 worth of quarters and dimes in her pocket and 17 coins all together. She asked him to guess how many of each type of coin she has.

number of quarters	number of dimes
0	20
4	
	0
	5



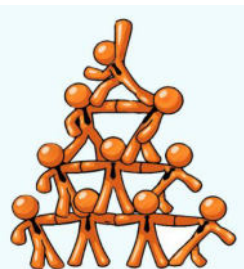
4-10-3: Making Signs

Clare and Andre are making signs for all the lockers as part of the decorations for the upcoming spirit week. Yesterday, Andre made 15 signs and Clare made 5 signs. Today, they need to make more signs. Each person's progress today is shown in the coordinate plane.



Based on the lines, mark the statements as true or false for each person.

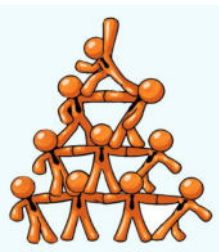
point	what it says	Clare	Andre
A	At 40 minutes, I have 25 signs completed.		
B	At 75 minutes, I have 42 and a half signs completed.		
C	At 0 minutes, I have 15 signs completed.		
D	At 100 minutes, I have 60 signs completed.		



4-10: Lesson Synthesis

Think about how you found the ordered pair that makes two relationships true using tables and graphs today.

- What are some advantages of tables? If you used two tables to describe the two relationships, how would you know whether a common point exists? If it did exist, how would you find it?
- What are some advantages of graphs?
- When using graphs, where are the points whose coordinates do *not* make a given relationship true? Do the coordinates of those points show up in a table of values?



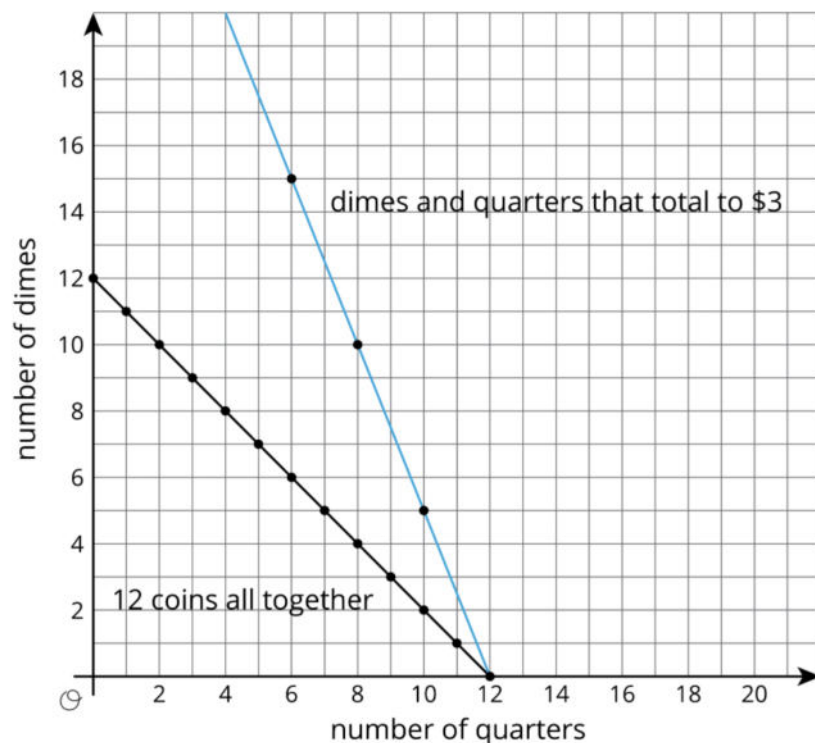
4-10: Learning Targets

- I can identify ordered pairs that are solutions to an equation.
- I can interpret ordered pairs that are solutions to an equation.



4-10-4: Another Pocket Full of Change

On the coordinate plane shown, one line shows combinations of dimes and quarters that are worth \$3. The other line shows combinations of dimes and quarters that total to 12 coins.



1. Name one combination of 12 coins shown on the graph.
2. Name one combination of coins shown on the graph that total to \$3.
3. How many quarters and dimes would you need to have both 12 coins and \$3 at the same time?

