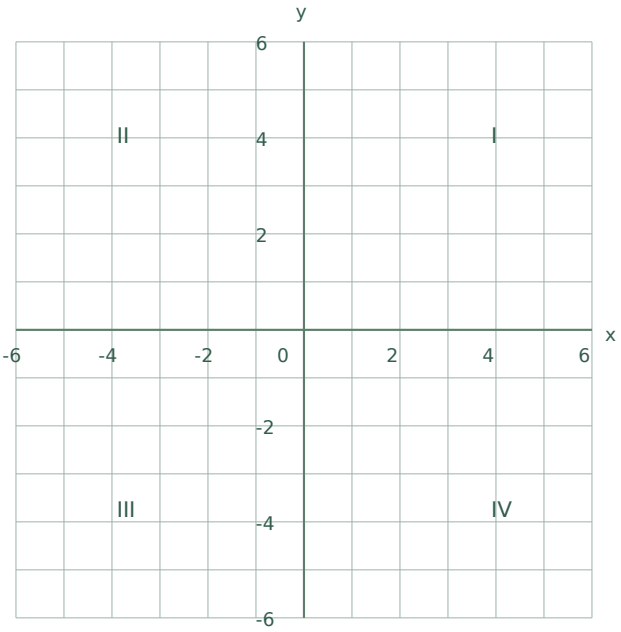
Reference / four native grids

Four native 3-inch square grids / quarter-inch cells / axis labels every two cells.

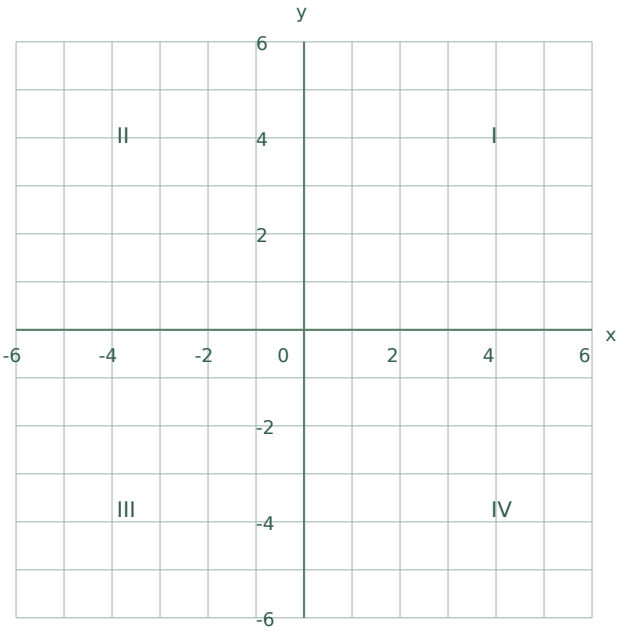
Slope = rise / run

Use coordinate differences



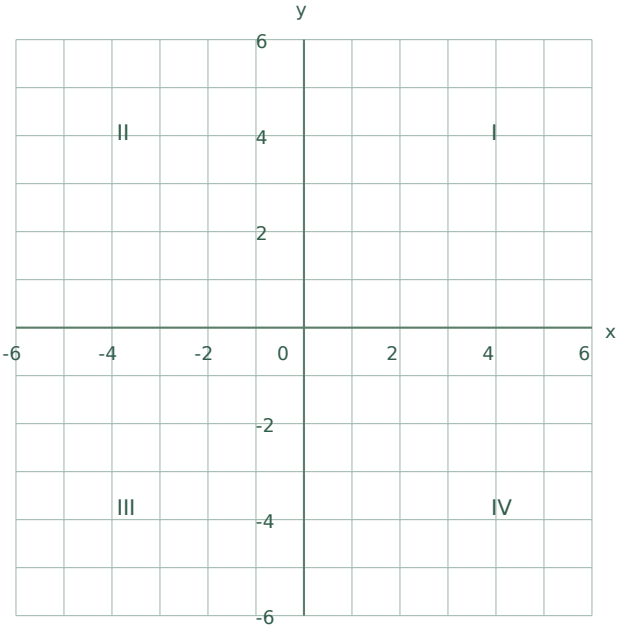
Slope = rise / run

Use coordinate differences



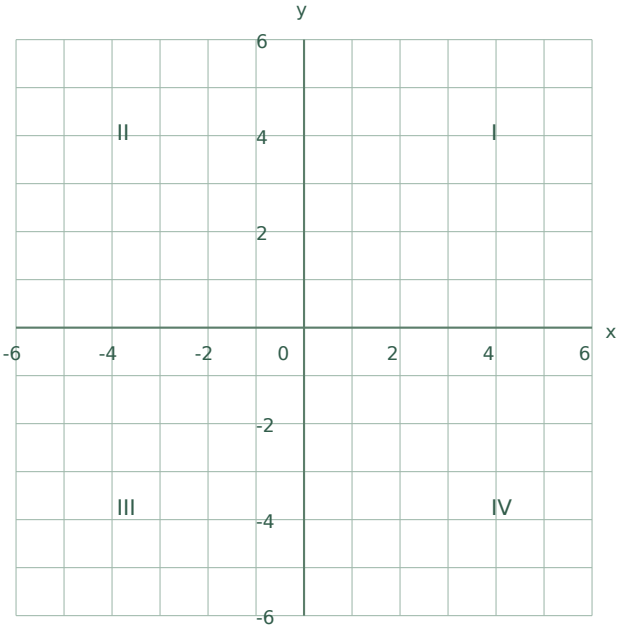
Slope = rise / run

Use coordinate differences



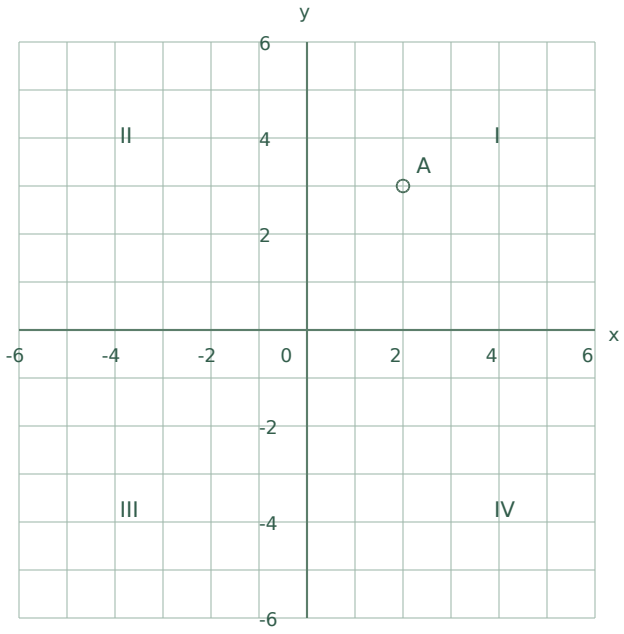
Slope = rise / run

Use coordinate differences



Reference / limited window

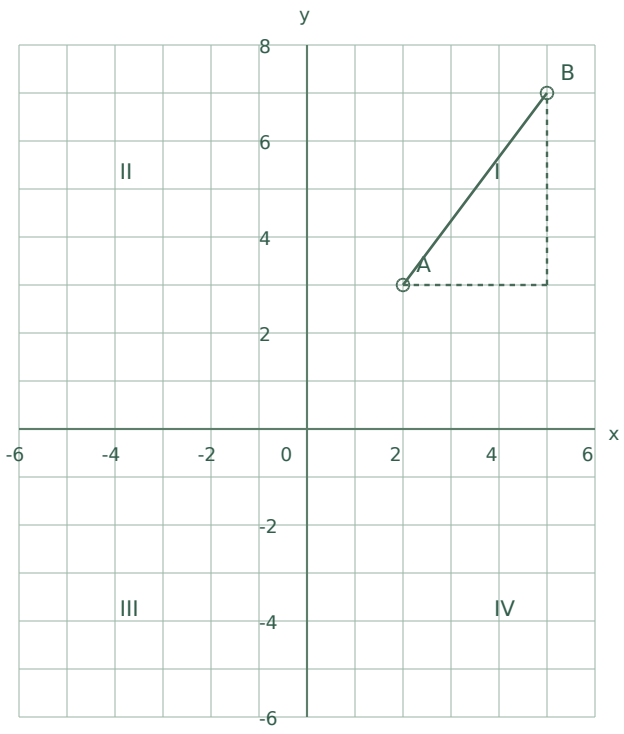
Original -6 to 6 window / quarter-inch cells



A(2,3) fits. B(5,7) does NOT fit: 7 > 6. Do not place B on the boundary or silently extend this grid.

Reference / separate extension

SEPARATE extended illustration / upper y = 8



Run = 3; rise = 4. Compute slope as rise / run. The right-angle counting route is a separate helper, not a second function.

Printable Algebra Coordinate Grids: Labeled Axes, Quadrants, and Slope Reference

Original worked example / unchanged complete key

Prompt: On a grid with axes from -6 to 6, plot A(2, 3) and B(5, 7). Find the rise, run, and slope, and check by counting squares.

Answer: The supplied grid cannot contain both points: B has y = 7, which is above the stated upper limit 6. A(2,3) is inside that grid. The coordinate differences still give rise = 7 - 3 = 4, run = 5 - 2 = 3, and slope = 4/3. To demonstrate the counting visually, use a SEPARATE explicitly extended reference window whose y-axis reaches at least 7 (for example 8). In that extended window, move up 4 units and right 3 units from A to reach B. Extending the illustration is a correction to the plotting window, not a claim that the original -6 to 6 grid contains B.