Plot the points:

a) \( A(4,2) \)  
b) \( B(2,4) \)  
c) \( C(-3,1) \)  
d) \( D(4,0) \)  
e) \( E(-2,-5) \)  
f) \( F(0,-3) \)  
g) \( G(0,3) \)  
h) \( H(6,2) \)  
i) \( I(-\frac{3}{2},-\frac{5}{2}) \)

4. If the \( x \) value is zero the point lies —
4. If the \( y \) value is zero the point lies —

Look at example #2

We will be graphing linear equations in 2 variables in the next section.

First we must identify linear equation in two variables.

A linear equation in two variables is an equation that can be put into the form:

\[ ax + by = c \]

\( a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \)