GRADIENT and y-INTERCEPT

In Gradient-Intercept form (i.e. $y = mx + b$):

- "m" is called the "gradient"

- "b" is called the "y-intercept"

  The coordinates of the y-intercept are $(0,b)$

GRADIENT and y-INTERCEPT

EXAMPLE: for the linear relationship $y = 2x - 7$

the gradient is 2 and   the y-intercept is (-7)

More examples:

$y = 2x + 1$ in that case, m = 2 and b = 1

$y = -3/2\ x - 5$ in that case, m = -3/2 and b = -5

$z = 25\ t$ in that case, m = 25 and b = 0

$y = 4$ in that case, m = 0 and b = 4