

# **$x$ -intercept and $y$ -intercept**

- the  $x$ -intercept is the value of  $x$  where the line crosses the  $x$ -axis
- the  $y$ -intercept is the value of  $y$  where the line crosses the  $y$ -axis

## Example:

For the linear relationship  $y = -2x + 2$

which is graphed here,

-the coordinates of the  $x$ -intercept are  $(1,0)$

-the coordinates of the  $y$ -intercept are  $(0,2)$

