

**Theorem 1** *Given a graph in the coordinate plane, coordinate points of the form  $(x,0)$  on the curve are  $x$ -intercepts, and coordinate points of the form  $(0,y)$  on the curve are  $y$ -intercepts.*

**Definition.** *Given a graph in the coordinate plane, coordinate points of the form  $(x,0)$  on the curve are  $x$ -intercepts, and coordinate points of the form  $(0,y)$  on the curve are  $y$ -intercepts.*

**Definition.** *Given a graph in the coordinate plane, coordinate points of the form  $(x,0)$  on the curve are  $x$ -intercepts, and coordinate points of the form  $(0,y)$  on the curve are  $y$ -intercepts.*

## Example Definitions

**Definition 1** A *prime number* is a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.

**Definition 2** An *Euclidean space* is the fundamental space of geometry, intended to represent the three-dimensional space of ordinary experience.

**Definition 3** A *group* is a set of elements together with an operation that combines any two of its elements to form a third element, and that satisfies four conditions called the group axioms.

## Example Definitions

**Definition** A *prime number* is a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.

**Definition** An *Euclidean space* is the fundamental space of geometry, intended to represent the three-dimensional

## Simple Boxed Definition

### Definition

A *prime number* is a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.

### Definition

An *Euclidean space* is the fundamental space of geometry, intended to represent the three-dimensional space of ordinary experience.

**Definition.** *Given a graph in the coordinate plane, coordinate points of the form  $(x,0)$  on the curve are  $x$ -intercepts, and coordinate points of the form  $(0,y)$  on the curve are  $y$ -intercepts.*