

Intercepts of a Line

X-intercept of a line: the abscissa of the point where the line intersects the x-axis, at which $y = 0$

Y-intercept of a line: the ordinate of the point where the line intersects the y-axis, at which $x = 0$

To find the x-intercept of a linear equation, set y to 0 and solve for x .

To get the y-intercept, set x to 0 and solve for y .

Practice Exercises

Find the x-intercept and the y-intercept of each line.

1. $x - y = -3$
2. $2x + 3y = 6$
3. $-6x + 9y = 18$
4. $\frac{5}{2}x - \frac{6}{3}y + 15 = 0$
5. $\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{5}y = 2$

Problem Set

Find the x-intercept and the y-intercept of each line.

1. $x + 5y = 15$
2. $-4x - 2y = 4$
3. $7y - 10x = 5$
4. $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = 1$
5. $\frac{3x}{4} + \frac{4y}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

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