Example answers

| **Equation** | ***y*-intercept** | **What does the *y*-intercept tell us?** |
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Key

| **Equation** | ***y*-intercept** | **What does the *y*-intercept tell us?** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | (0, 0) | When *x* is 0, *y* is also 0. *y-*intercept is 0; the graph intersects the origin. |
|  | (0, 0) | *y*-intercept intersects the origin, but the direction of the graph is down and to the right (negative slope) |
|  | (0, 4) | When *x* is 0, *y* is 4. We also know that this is the point at which the graph crosses the *y*-axis. The *y*-intercept also represents one of the solutions to the equation! In addition, this point represents the constant in the equation, or the starting point. |
|  | (0, –3) | When *x* = 0, *y* = –3. |
|  | (0, 0) | When *x* = 0, *y* = 0. The slope of this graph is steep in the positive direction. For every 1 positive unit of change in *x,* there are 8 units of positive change in *y*. |
|  | (0, 7) | When *x* is 0, *y* is 7. We also know that this is the point at which the graph crosses the *y*-axis. The *y*-intercept also represents one of the solutions to the equation! In addition, this point represents the constant in the equation, or the starting point. |