I. The $x$- and $y$-intercepts (p.209):

A typical line will intersect both the $x$- and $y$-axes once. The point at which the graph crosses the $x$-axis is called the $x$-intercept, while the point where the graph crosses the $y$-axis is known as the $y$-intercept...

...to find these two points...

Let $x = 0$ in the equation, solve for $y = b$, then let $y = 0$ in the equation, solve for $x = a$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$y$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>$b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Examples (pp.214-216): #2,10,20,30,32,40,54

HW: pp.214-217 / #3-39(every other odd),43-57(odd)
I. Slope of a Line (p.220):

How steep a line is tilted or inclined is indicated by a quantity known as the slope of the line. It is frequently designated by the letter “m” and is defined as follows...

For any two points on a line, \( P_1(x_1,y_1) \) & \( P_2(x_2,y_2) \), its slope is given by the formula, \( m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \)

II. Examples (p.227): #2-22(even)
HW: p.227 / #1-21 (every other odd)
Read pp.219-226 (section 3.4)