

## Coreq Support for Section 2.3

### Topic 1: Finding Intercepts

Recall from section 2.1 that a **y-intercept** is the  $y$ -coordinate of a point where a graph touches or crosses the  $y$ -axis and that an **x-intercept** is the  $x$ -coordinate of a point where a graph touches or crosses the  $x$ -axis.

When given an equation in two variables, we can find the intercepts as follows.

**Finding x-intercepts:** Set all values of the variable  $y$  equal to 0 and solve for  $x$ .

**Finding y-intercepts:** Set all values of the variable  $x$  equal to 0 and solve for  $y$ .

### Topic 2: Adding and Subtracting Fractions

### **Topic 3: Rearranging Linear Equations**

When working with a linear equation in two variables, it is often convenient to rearrange the equation so that the  $y$ -variable is by itself on one side of the equal sign.