## Straight Lines - Lesson 7

## Intersections of a Line with the Coordinate Axes

## LI

- Find where a straight line crosses the $x$ - and $y$-axes. SC
- Substitution ( $x=0$ and $y=0$ ).

The Equation of a Straight Line is :

$$
y=m x+\sum_{y-\text { intercept }}^{c}
$$


$c$ is where the line crosses the $y$-axis

## Types of Line Equations

| Types of Line Equations |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $y=\text { number }$ | $x=$ number |
| or$y=m x+c$ |  |
|  |  |

We want to know where a straight line crosses both axes:


To find this $x$ number (the $x$-intercept),
put $y=0$ and solve for $x$

## Example 1

Find the coordinates of the points where the straight line $10 x+5 y-20=0$ crosses the $x$ - and $y$-axes.

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
10 x+5 y-20=0 \\
10 x+5(0)-20=0 & 10(0)+5 y-20
\end{array}\right)=0
$$

## Example 2

Find the coordinates of the points where the straight line $7 x-4 y+8=0$ crosses the $x$ - and $y$-axes.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 x-4 y+8=0 \\
& y=0 / \downarrow x=0 \\
& 7 x-4(0)+8=0 \quad 7(0)-4 y+8=0 \\
& 7 x+8=0 \\
& 7 x=-8 \\
& \underline{x=-8 / 7} \quad y=2 \\
& x \text {-intercept : (-8/7, 0); y-intercept : }(0,2)
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example 3

Find the coordinates of the points where the straight line $16 x-8 y-12=0$ crosses the $x$ - and $y$-axes.

$$
x \text { - intercept : }(3 / 4,0) ; \text { y -intercept : }(0,-3 / 2)
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=0 \quad \underbrace{16 x-8 y-12=0} \quad x=0 \\
& 16 x-8(0)-12=0 \\
& 16(0)-8 y-12=0 \\
& 16 x-12=0 \\
& 16 x=12 \\
& -8 y-12=0 \\
& -8 y=12 \\
& x=3 / 4 \\
& y=-3 / 2
\end{aligned}
$$

Find where these straight lines cross the $x$ - and $y$-axes:

1) $6 x+3 y-9=0$
2) $27 x-9 y=18$
3) $4 y+16 x+2=0$
4) $21=14 x-7 y$
5) $20 x-3 y+15=0$
6) $52=65 x+13 y$
7) $8 x+6 y-16=0$
8) $11 x-11 y=121$
9) $9 y+7 x-6=0$
10) $66=99 x-33 y$
11) $210 x-7 y+15=0$
12) $650=650 x+130 y$

Find where these straight lines cross the $x$ - and $y$-axes:


