**Y-intercept**

**From a Table**

To find the y-intercept from a table, simply find the place where x is equal to zero. This point, written as an ordered pair, is your y-intercept.

*Example 1:*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| X | -2 | -1 | 0 | 5 |
| y | 11 | 13 | 2 | 6 |

Answer: Since we see that when x=0, y=2, our y-intercept will be the point (0,2)

*Example 2:*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| X | -2 | -1 | 1 | 2 |
| y | -8 | -6 | -2 | 0 |

Answer: Sometimes your table will not show you a value where x=0. When this is the case, you need to try to find the pattern in the table so that you can figure out the y value when x=0. To do this, the value of x=0 to your table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| X | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| y | -8 | -6 |  | -2 | 0 |

So far we see that for every time that our x goes up by one, our y value goes up by two. If this pattern continues, when we go from x=-1 to x=0, our y value should go from y=-6 to y=-4. Fill in -4 for your missing y-value.

Now you can easily see that your y-intercept is the point (0, -4)