intercept
The point where the graph of a function of the form \( y = ax + b \) intersects with the \( y \)-axis of the Cartesian coordinate system. Because at this point \( x = 0 \), the intercept is equal to \( y = 0x + b = b \). The intercept is one of the two coefficients that form a \textit{regression line}, the other one being the \textit{slope}. 