These are the **intercepts**. The intervals between the intercepts are called the **axes** of this ellipse; the larger (resp. smaller) is called the **major axis** (resp. **minor axis**); thus the larger of a and b is the **semi-major axis** while the smaller is the **semi-minor axis**.

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\begin{array}{l} \text{axis, 1, ellipse1} \\ \text{axis, -major 1, -minor 1} \\ \\ \text{intercepts, 1} \end{array}
```