2.2.59 To check whether the graph is symmetric with respect to the x-axis, I change y to $-y$, simplify, and compare with the original:

$$x^2 + (-y) - 9 = 0;$$
$$x^2 - y - 9 = 0.$$

This is different from the original, so the graph is **not symmetric** with respect to the x-axis.

To check whether the graph is symmetric with respect to the y-axis, I change x to $-x$:

$$(-x)^2 + y - 9 = 0;$$
$$x^2 + y - 9 = 0.$$

This is the same as the original, so the graph is **symmetric** with respect to the y-axis.

To check whether the graph is symmetric with respect to the origin, I change both:

$$(-x)^2 + (-y) - 9 = 0;$$
$$x^2 - y - 9 = 0.$$

This is the different from the original, so the graph is **not symmetric** with respect to the origin.

To find the x-intercepts of this graph, I change y to 0 and solve for x:

$$x^2 + (0) - 9 = 0;$$
$$x^2 = 9;$$
$$x = \pm 3.$$

Therefore, the x-intercepts are ± 3, or

$$(3, 0),\ (-3, 0).$$

To find the y-intercepts, I change x to 0 and solve for y:

$$(0)^2 + y - 9 = 0;$$
$$y = 9.$$

Therefore, the only y-intercept is 9, or

$$(0, 9).$$