EXAMPLE 3 TAKS PRACTICE: Multiple Choice



UNDERSTAND ANSWER CHOICES

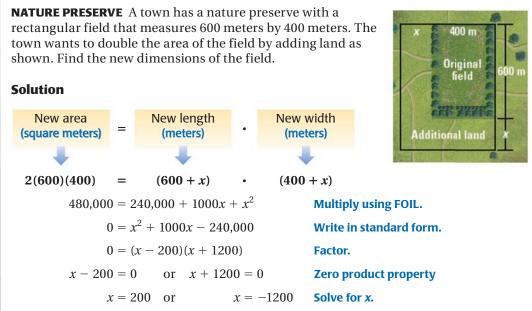
Sometimes a standardized test question may ask for the *solution set* of an equation. The answer choices will be given in the format {*a*, *b*}.

What are the roots of the equation $x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0$?			
(▲) −4, −7	B 4, −7	○ -4, 7	D 4, 7
Solution			

 $x^{2} + 3x - 28 = 0$ (x - 4)(x + 7) = 0 x - 4 = 0 or x + 7 = 0 x = 4 or x = -7Write original equation. Factor. Zero product property x = 4 or x = -7Solve for x.

The correct answer is B. (A) (B) (C) (D)

EXAMPLE 4 Use a quadratic equation as a model



▶ Reject the negative value, -1200. The field's length and width should each be increased by 200 meters. The new dimensions are 800 meters by 600 meters.

GUIDED PRACTICE for Examples 3 and 4

- 8. Solve the equation $x^2 x 42 = 0$.
- **9. WHAT IF?** In Example 4, suppose the field initially measures 1000 meters by 300 meters. Find the new dimensions of the field.

ZEROS OF A FUNCTION In Lesson 4.2, you learned that the *x*-intercepts of the graph of y = a(x - p)(x - q) are *p* and *q*. Because the function's value is zero when x = p and when x = q, the numbers *p* and *q* are also called **zeros** of the function.