Zeros

The zeros of a function $f(x)$ are the values of x where the function is equal to zero.

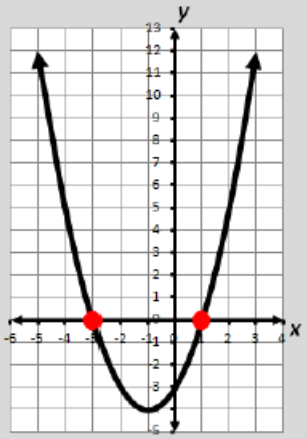
$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$

Find $f(x) = 0$.

$0 = x^2 + 2x - 3$

$0 = (x + 3)(x - 1)$

$x = -3$ or $x = 1$



The zeros of the function $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$ are -3 and 1 and are located at the x-intercepts (-3,0) and (1,0).

The zeros of a function are also the solutions or roots of the related equation