

Monday/Tuesday

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Completing the Square

Do Now: Complete #1-3 by multiplying. Then answer the question using complete sentences.

1. $(x + 3)^2 = (x + 3)(x + 3) =$ _____

2. $(x - 5)^2 = (x - 5)(x - 5) =$ _____

3. $(x + 10)^2 = (x + 10)(x + 10) =$ _____

Explain why $(x + 6)^2$ is not equal to $x^2 + 36$

So, what is:

$$x^2 - 12x + 36 = (x _ _)^2$$

Completing the Square

Are the following Trinomials perfect squares?

1. $a^2 + 7a + 49$

2. $b^2 - 8b + 16$

3. $c^2 - 16c - 64$

Can you force them into being perfect squares? How would you change the bolded terms?

1. $a^2 + 7**a** + 49$

2. $c^2 - 16c - 64$

Wednesday

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Completing the Square

Do Now: Fill in the blank with the correct term to make it a perfect square trinomial like

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

1. $x^2 + 6x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $x^2 - 24x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $x^2 + 20x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Activity: Explain how to find the last term in a perfect square trinomial.

Example of a perfect square trinomial:

$$(a + b)^2 = (a + b)(a + b) = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

Completing the Square

Do Now: Thinking back to the last semester about square root. How would you solve the equations below? (Be careful, there are two answers)

1. $x^2 = 81$

2. $5x^2 = 80$

3. $3x^2 = 60$

What about $(x + 2)^2 = 25$

Or $(x + 1)^2 = 16$

Thursday/Friday

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Note: Fill in the blank

We need to get our equation into the form

$$(x + \underline{\hspace{1cm}})^2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}^2 \pm \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Let's try that with $x^2 + 10x = 11$

$$x^2 + 10x \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

We need to find a number, that when added to $x^2 + 10x$ will make a binomial squared

Divided 10 by 2, and square it!

$$(10 \div 2)^2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

And that is 25. (Add that to each side)

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = 11 + 25$$

Factor the left side:

$$(x + 5)^2 = 36$$

Square Root each side. (\pm means positive or negative)

$$\sqrt{(x + 5)^2} = \pm \sqrt{36}$$
$$x + 5 = \pm 6$$

Now just subtract 5 from each side.

$$x + 5 = -6$$
$$x = -11$$

$$x + 5 = 6$$
$$x = 1$$

$$x = 1, -11$$

Completing the Square

Solve by completing the square

$$1) p^2 + 14p - 38 = 0$$

$$2) v^2 + 6v - 59 = 0$$

$$3) a^2 + 14a - 51 = 0$$

$$4) x^2 - 12x + 11 = 0$$

$$5) x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$6) n^2 - 2n - 3 = 0$$

$$7) x^2 + 14x - 15 = 0$$

$$8) k^2 - 12k + 23 = 0$$

