

# Lesson 11: Completing the Square

## Classwork

### Opening Exercise

Rewrite the following perfect square quadratic expressions in standard form. Describe patterns in the coefficients for the factored form,  $(x + A)^2$ , and the standard form,  $x^2 + bx + c$ .

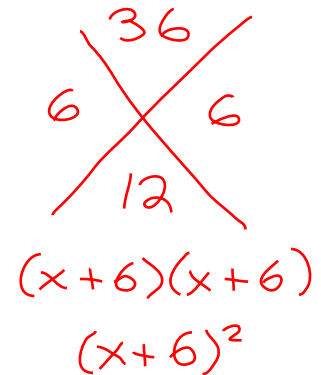
FACTORED FORM	WRITE THE FACTORS	DISTRIBUTE	STANDARD FORM
Example: $(x + 1)^2$	$(x+1)(x+1)$	$x^2+1x+1x+1$	$x^2+2x+1$
$(x + 2)^2$	$(x+2)(x+2)$	$x^2+2x+2x+4$	$x^2+4x+4$
$(x + 3)^2$	$(x+3)(x+3)$	$x^2+3x+3x+9$	$x^2+6x+9$
$(x + 4)^2$			$x^2+8x+16$
$(x + 5)^2$			$x^2+10x+25$
$(x + 20)^2$			$x^2+40x+400$



### Example

Now try working backward. Rewrite the following standard form quadratic expressions as perfect squares.

STANDARD FORM	FACTORED FORM
$x^2 + 12x + 36$	$(x + 6)^2$
$x^2 - 12x + 36$	$(x - 6)^2$
$x^2 + 20x + 100$	$(x + 10)^2$
$x^2 - 3x + \frac{9}{4}$	$(x - \frac{3}{2})^2$
$x^2 + 100x + 2500$	$(x + 50)^2$
$x^2 + 8x + 3$	<del><math>(x + 4)^2</math></del> can't solve



**Exploratory Challenge**

Find an expression equivalent to  $x^2 + 8x + 3$  that includes a perfect square binomial.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{x^2 + 8x + 16} \quad \text{---} \quad -16 \quad + 3 \\
 \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\
 (x + 4)^2 - 13 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{(Vertex Form)}
 \end{array}$$

**Exercises**

Rewrite each expression by completing the square.

1.  $a^2 - 4a + 15$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{a^2 - 4a + 4} \quad \text{---} \quad -4 \quad + 15 \\
 \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\
 (a - 2)^2 + 11
 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

2.  $n^2 - 2n - 15$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{n^2 - 2n + 1} \quad \text{---} \quad -1 \quad - 15 \\
 \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\
 (n - 1)^2 - 16
 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^2 = 100$$

3.  $c^2 + 20c - 40$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{c^2 + 20c + 100} - 100 - 40 \\
 \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\
 (c + 10)^2 - 140
 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\frac{10000}{2}\right)^2 = 250000$$

4.  $x^2 - 1000x + 60,000$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{x^2 - 1000x + 250000} - 250000 + 60,000 \\
 \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\
 (x - 500)^2 - 190,000
 \end{array}$$

5.  $y^2 - 3y + 10$

6.  $k^2 + 7k + 6$

7.  $z^2 - 0.2z + 1.5$

8.  $p^2 + 0.5p + 0.1$

9.  $j^2 - \frac{3}{4}j + \frac{3}{4}$

10.  $x^2 - bx + c$

**Lesson Summary**

Just as factoring a quadratic expression can be useful for solving a quadratic equation, completing the square also provides a form that facilitates solving a quadratic equation.

**Problem Set**

Rewrite each expression by completing the square.

1.  $q^2 + 12q + 32$
2.  $m^2 - 4m - 5$
3.  $x^2 - 7x + 6.5$
4.  $a^2 + 70a + 1225$
5.  $z^2 - 0.3z + 0.1$
6.  $y^2 - 6by + 20$
7. Which of these expressions would be most easily rewritten by factoring? Justify your answer.