

Algebra 1

Lesson 10.5A

Solve Quadratic Equations by Completing the Square

Warm-Up

Factor each of the following.

(a) $x^2 - 12x + 36$

$$(x-6)(x-6)$$
$$(x-6)^2$$

(b) $x^2 + 6x + 9$

$$(x+3)(x+3)$$
$$(x+3)^2$$

(c) $x^2 - 16x + 64$

$$(x-8)(x-8)$$
$$(x-8)^2$$

Completing the Square

$$2x^2 - 12x - 14 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 12x = 14$$

$$x^2 - 6x = 7$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 7 + 9$$

$$(x-3)^2 = 16$$

$$x-3 = \pm 4$$

$$x = 3 \pm 4$$

$$x = 7, -1$$

1. Write the quadratic equation in **standard form**: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.
2. Move the constant term c to the other side.
3. Divide both sides by the leading coefficient a if it is something other than 1.
4. **COMPLETE THE SQUARE.**
5. **Factor** the left hand side. **Simplify** the right hand side.
6. Take the **square root** of both sides.
7. **Solve** for x .
8. **Simplify** the result.

To complete the square, take the coefficient in front of x , divide it by 2, square it and add the result to **both** sides.

Example 1. Solving by Completing the Square

Solve $x^2 + 6x = 7$ by completing the square.

Check your answers by solving $x^2 + 6x = 7$ by factoring.

$$x^2 + 6x + \boxed{9} = 7 + \boxed{9}$$

$$\sqrt{(x+3)^2} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$x+3 = \pm 4$$

$$x = -3 \pm 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ -3+4 \quad -3-4 \end{array}$$

$$x = 1, -7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -7 \quad -7 \\ x^2 + 6x - 7 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x+7)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = -7, 1$$

Example 2. Solving by Completing the Square

Solve $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$ by completing the square.

Check your answer by solving $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$ by factoring.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^2 - 2x = 3 \\
 & x^2 - 2x + \boxed{1} = 3 + \boxed{1} \\
 & \sqrt{(x-1)^2} = \sqrt{4} \\
 & x-1 = \pm 2 \\
 & \quad +1 \quad +1 \\
 & x = 1 \pm 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 3, -1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x-3)(x+1) = 0 \\
 & x = 3, -1
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 3. Solving by Completing the Square

Solve $m^2 + 10m = -8$ by completing the square.

Check your answer by solving $m^2 + 10m = -8$ by factoring.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & m^2 + 10m + \boxed{25} = -8 + \boxed{25} \\
 & \sqrt{(m+5)^2} = \sqrt{17} \\
 & m+5 = \pm \sqrt{17} \\
 & \quad -5 \quad -5 \\
 & m = -5 \pm \sqrt{17} \quad \text{EXACT}
 \end{aligned}$$

APPROXIMATE
 $m \approx -0.88, -9.12$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & m^2 + 10m + 8 = 0 \\
 & \text{NOT FACTORABLE}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 4. Solving by Completing the Square

Solve $2b^2 - 16b - 24 = 0$ by completing the square.

Check your answer by solving $2b^2 - 16b - 24 = 0$ by factoring.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{2b^2 - 16b}{2} = \frac{24}{2} \\
 & b^2 - 8b = 12 \\
 & b^2 - 8b + \boxed{16} = 12 + \boxed{16} \\
 & \sqrt{(b-4)^2} = \sqrt{28}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b-4 = \pm \sqrt{28} \\
 & \quad +4 \quad +4 \\
 & b = 4 \pm \sqrt{28} \quad \text{EXACT} \\
 & b \approx 9.29, -1.29 \\
 & \text{APPROXIMATE}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2(b^2 - 8b - 12) = 0 \\
 & \text{can't factor any more}
 \end{aligned}$$

Assignment

New: Pg. 666 #12-17, 21, 28

Review:

Simplify.

1. $\frac{9x^2y^2}{3x^2y^5}$
2. $\frac{3c^4}{2d^2} \cdot \frac{d^5}{6c^2}$
3. $\frac{(-2u^3v^2)^2}{12u^2v^4}$