

Completing the Square (4.5)Day 1 Practice. If necessary use fractions and not decimals. $c = \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$

| Complete the square and write it in factored form (as a squared binomial) | |
|---|--|
| 1. $x^2 - 22x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = (\quad)^2$ | 7. $x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ |
| 2. $x^2 + 12x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = (\quad)^2$ | 8. $x^2 - \frac{5}{7}x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ |
| 3. $x^2 + x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = (\quad)^2$ | 9. $x^2 - 13x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ |
| 4. $x^2 + 10x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ | 10. $x^2 - 3x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ |
| 5. $x^2 - 6x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ | 11. $x^2 - 34x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ |
| 6. $x^2 + 3x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ | 12. $x^2 - 7x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ |

Solve each equation by taking the square root of both sides. Don't forget when you take the square root you need to note the two answers with \pm .

13. $(x + 7)^2 = 64$

14. $(x - 2)^2 = 15$

15. $(x + 12)^2 = 16$

16. $(x - 8)^2 = 12$

Day 2 Notes: Solve by Completing the Square.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get all the variable terms on one side, constants on the other• Divide all terms by a to make $a = +1$• Make a perfect square. Divide b by 2 then square• Add the result to both sides• Factor (the perfect square)• Square root both sides• Simplify and solve | 1. $x^2 + 6x = 0$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get all the variables on one side, constants on the other• Divide all terms by a to make $a = +1$• Make a perfect square. Divide b by 2 then square• Add the result to both sides• Factor (the perfect square)• Square root both sides• Simplify and solve | 2. $x^2 + 4x = 6$ |

Day 2 Notes: Solve by Completing the Square.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get all the variables on one side, constants on the other• Divide all terms by a to make $a = +1$• Make a perfect square. Divide b by 2 then square• Add the result to both sides• Factor (the perfect square)• Square root both sides• Simplify and solve | 3. $2x^2 + 8x - 18 = 0$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get all the variables on one side, constants on the other• Divide all terms by a to make $a = +1$• Make a perfect square. Divide b by 2 then square• Add the result to both sides• Factor (the perfect square)• Square root both sides• Simplify and solve | 4. $2x^2 + 7x - 4 = 0$ |

Day 2 Practice: Solve by Completing the Square.

1. $x^2 + 4x = 0$

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

3. $x^2 - 6x = 23$

4. $x^2 - 8x + 16 = 8$

5. $x^2 + 4x + 11 = 0$

6. $2x + 4 = x^2$

7. $x^2 + 8x + 16 = 1$

8. $x^2 + 18 = 9x$

9. $x^2 - 14x + 19 = 0$

10. $x^2 - 13x + 36 = 0$

11. $3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$

12. $4x^2 = -12x + 4$

Investments: The amount of money A in an account in which P dollars are invested for 2 years is given by the formula $A = P(1 + r)^2$ where r is the interest rate compounded annually. If the original investment is \$800 and the amount A in the account after two years is \$882, at what interest rate was it invested?

Hint: Substitute in your values for A and P , then use the square root method to find r . Since r is an interest rate you only care about the positive results and will need to convert your answer into a percent.