

3.1(part2) Completing the Square

Warm Up

A. Write a trinomial that is equivalent to:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (x-2)^2 \\ = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 \\ = x^2 + 5x + \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (x+4)^2 \\ = x^2 + 8x + 16$$

B. Factor the following:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^2 + 12x + 36 \\ = (x+6)^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^2 - 8x + 16 \\ = (x-4)^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x^2 + 3x + \frac{9}{4} \\ = \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2$$

'Completing the Square' is a method used to rewrite the Standard Form of a quadratic equation into Vertex Form.

$$(y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad \text{to} \quad y = a(x-h)^2 + k)$$

eg. Find the vertex of the parabola described by the equation $\textcircled{1} y = x^2 + 12x + 20$

$$= (x^2 + 12x + 36 - 36) + 20 \\ = [(x+6)^2 - 36] + 20$$

$$y = (x+6)^2 - 16$$

\therefore The vertex is $(-6, -16)$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = -2x^2 + 16x - 4 \\ = -2(x^2 - 8x) - 4 \\ = -2[x^2 - 8x + 16 - 16] - 4 \\ = -2[(x-4)^2 - 16] - 4 \\ = -2(x-4)^2 + 32 - 4 \\ y = -2(x-4)^2 + 28$$

\therefore vertex is $(4, 28)$

Algebraic form of 'Completing the Square'

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$= a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x\right) + c$$

$$= a\left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2\right] + c$$

$$= a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2\right] + c$$

$$= a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - a\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + c$$

$$= a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - a\frac{b^2}{4a^2} + c$$

$$= a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{ab^2}{4a^2} + c$$

$$y = a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{4a} \quad \leftarrow \text{or } \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$$

The vertex is $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, c - \frac{b^2}{4a}\right)$

Solving Equations by Completing the Square

eg. Solve $p^2 + 2p - 63 = 0$

$$p^2 + 2p + 1 - 1 - 63 = 0$$

$$(p+1)^2 - 1 - 63 = 0$$

$$(p+1)^2 - 64 = 0$$

$$(p+1)^2 = 64$$

$$p+1 = \pm\sqrt{64}$$

$$p+1 = \pm 8$$

$$p+1 = -8 \quad p+1 = 8$$

$$\therefore p = -9, 7$$

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A
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B



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$$7b^2 - 14b - 56 = 0$$

$$7(b^2 - 2b) - 56 = 0$$

$$7(b^2 - 2b + 1 - 1) - 56 = 0$$

$$7[(b-1)^2 - 1] - 56 = 0$$

$$7(b-1)^2 - 7 - 56 = 0$$

$$7(b-1)^2 = 63$$

$$(b-1)^2 = 9$$

$$b-1 = \pm\sqrt{9}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{b = 4, -2}}$$