

What do we need to add to these expressions to complete the square (create a perfect square)?

1.  $x^2 + 6x + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = (x+3)^2$

2.  $x^2 - 8x + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = (x-4)^2$

3.  $x^2 + 10x + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = (x + \underline{\hspace{1cm}})^2$

4.  $x^2 - 12x + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = (x - \underline{\hspace{1cm}})^2$

How did you find the c value in  $ax^2 + bx + c$  ?

How do you get the constant in  $(x + \underline{\hspace{1cm}})^2$  ?

**Ex. 1: Solve by completing the square.**

$$x^2 - 14x + 16 = 0$$

- 1) Isolate the  $ax^2 + bx$  on one side.
- 2) Determine what you need to add to the left side to complete the square. **To keep the equation balanced, you need to add the same amount to each side.**
- 3) Write the left side as a squared binomial.
- 4) Solve the quadratic by taking the square root of both sides and continue to solve.

**Ex. 2: Solve by completing the square.**

$$x^2 + 10x - 9 = 0$$

**You Try! Solve by completing the square.**

$$x^2 - 8x - 6 = 0$$

**Ex. 3: Write in Vertex Form by Completing the Square.**

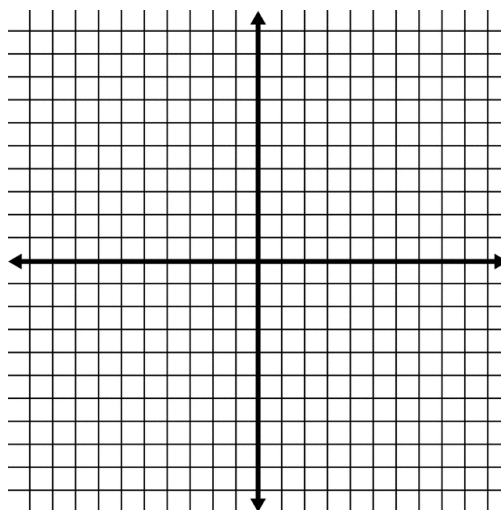
**Vertex Form:** \_\_\_\_\_

$$y = x^2 - 8x + 11$$

- 1) Isolate the  $(ax^2 + bx)$
- 2) Complete the square in the parenthesis. **Subtract outside the parenthesis to keep the equation balanced.**
- 3) Simplify the parenthesis to a squared binomial

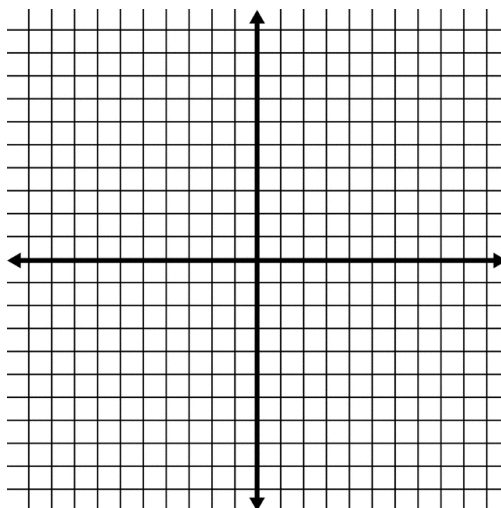
**Ex. 4: Write in vertex form and graph.**

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 3$$



**Ex. 4: Write in vertex form and graph.**

$$y = x^2 + 6x + 2$$



**You Try! Write in vertex form and graph.**

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 1$$

