



# **SOLVING QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS BY COMPLETING THE SQUARE**

Lesson 9.3

Another method for solving quadratic equations is **completing the square**. In this method, a constant  $c$  is added to the expression  $x^2 + bx$  so that  $x^2 + bx + c$  is a perfect square trinomial.

## Key Idea

**Words** To complete the square for an expression of the form  $x^2 + bx$ , follow these steps.

**Step 1:** Find  $\frac{b}{2}$ .

**Step 2:** Square the result in Step 1,  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$ .

**Step 3:** Add the result in Step 2 to  $x^2 + bx$ .

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

Factor the resulting expression as the square of a binomial.

**Algebra**  $x^2 + bx + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2$

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Complete the square for each expression. Then factor the trinomial.

a.  $x^2 + 6x$

b.  $x^2 - 9x$

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Step 1:  $\frac{b}{2} = \frac{-9}{2}$



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Step 2:  $\left(\frac{-9}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{81}{4}$

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$$x^2 - 9x + \frac{81}{4} = \left(x - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2$$

## On Your Own

Complete the square for each expression. Then factor the trinomial.

1.  $x^2 + 10x$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = (x + 5)^2$$

2.  $x^2 - 4x$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x - 2)^2$$

3.  $x^2 + 7x$

$$x^2 + 7x + \frac{49}{4} = \left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right)^2$$

To solve a quadratic equation by completing the square, write the equation in the form  $x^2 + bx = d$ .

Step 1: Add/subtract the constant to the right side of the equal sign.

Step 2: Take  $\frac{b}{2}$ , then square it.

Step 3: Add the result in Step 2 to both sides.

Step 4: Factor

Step 5: Take the Square root.

## Completing the Square

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## Example

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{Step 1: } x^2 - 6x + \square = -5 + \square$$

$$\text{Step 2: } (-3)^2 = 9$$

$$\text{Step 3: } x^2 - 6x + \boxed{9} = -5 + \boxed{9}$$

$$\text{Step 4: } (x - 3)^2 = 4$$

$$\text{Step 5: } \sqrt{(x - 3)^2} = \pm\sqrt{4}$$

$$\text{Solve: } x - 3 = \pm 2$$

$$x = 3 + 2 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 3 - 2$$

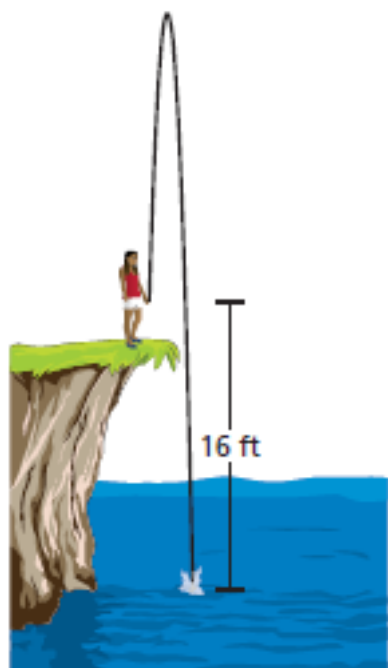
$$x = 5 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 1$$

## EXAMPLE

3

## Real-Life Application

You throw a stone from a height of 16 feet with an upward velocity of 32 feet per second. The function  $h = -16t^2 + 32t + 16$  gives the height  $h$  of the stone after  $t$  seconds. When does the stone land in the water?



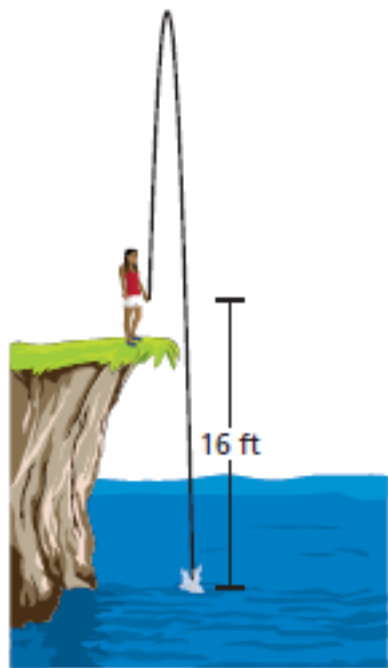
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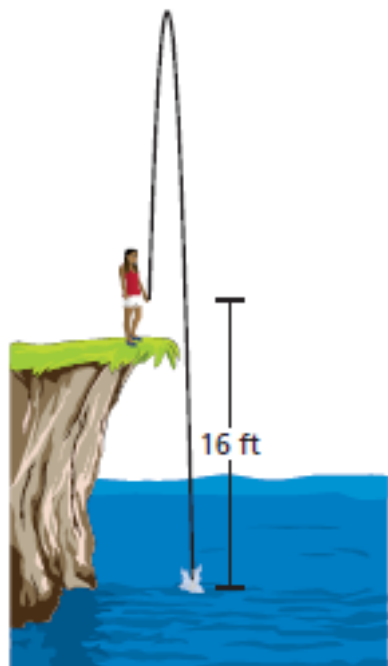


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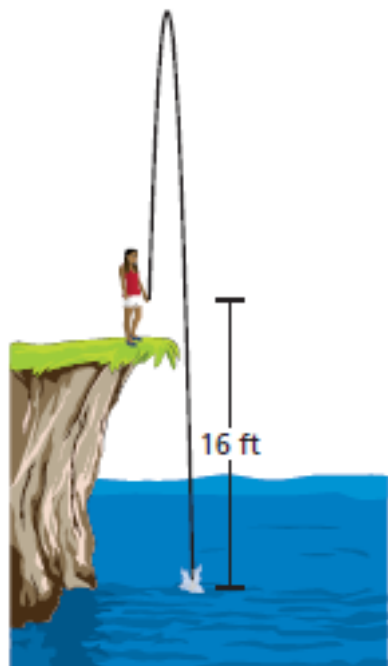
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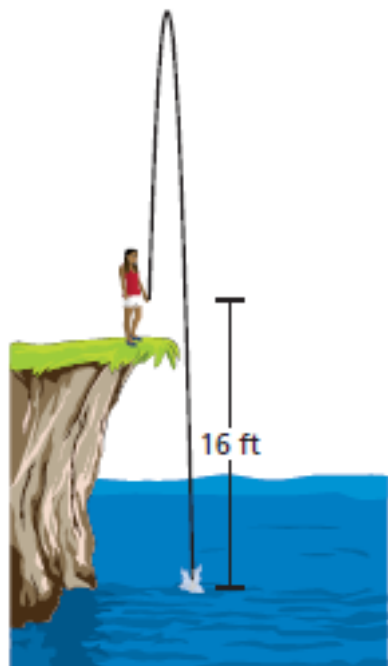
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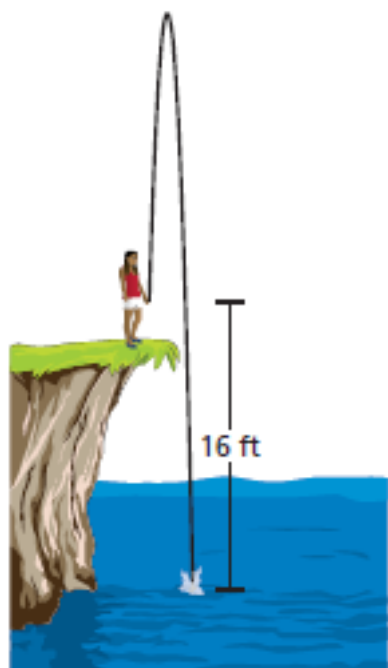
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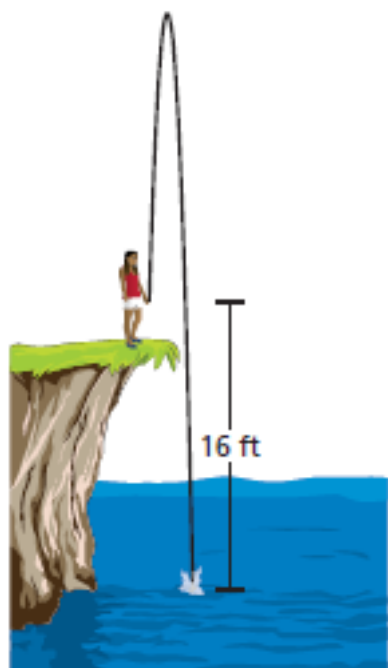
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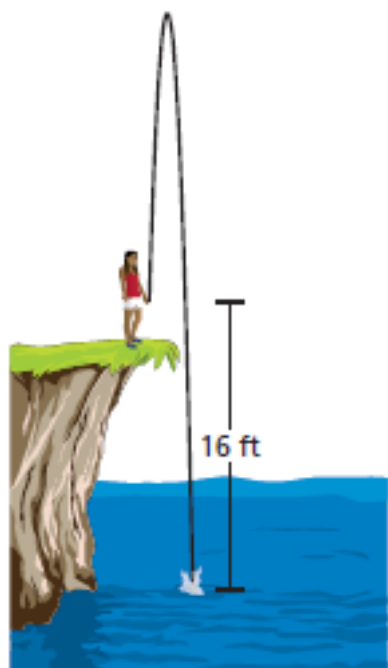
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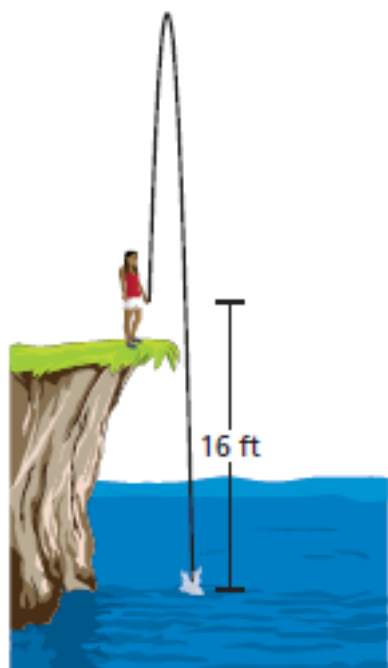
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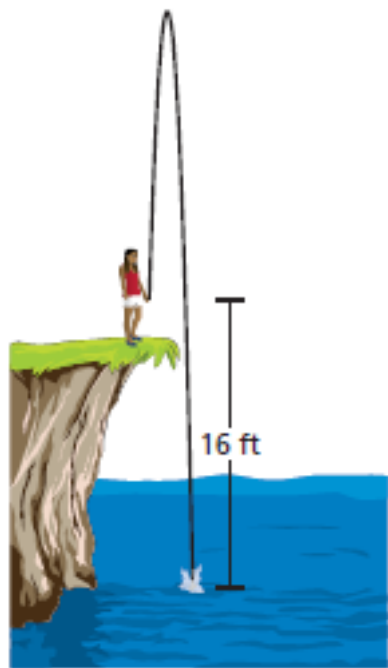
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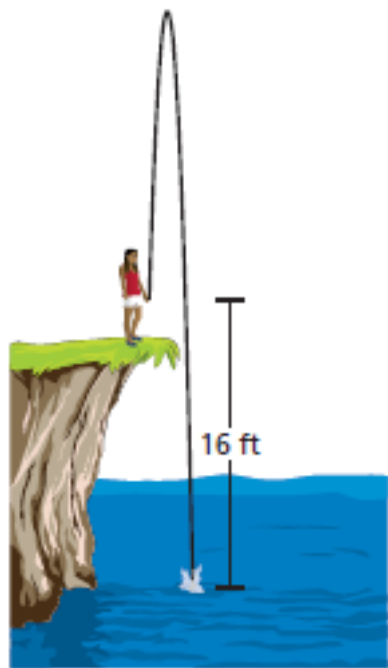
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The stone lands in the water in about 2.4 seconds.



# Homework

**Textbook pages 472 & 473:**

**6-17, 26, 33-36**