Solving  $x^2 + bx + c = 0$ by Completing the Square

# Review: Perfect Square Trinomials

$$x^{2} + 8x + 16$$

$$\left(\chi + 4\right)^{2}$$

$$x^{2} - 10x + 25$$

$$(\chi - 5)^{2}$$

### Completing the Square

Complete the square to form a perfect square trinomial and then factor.

$$x^{2} + 12x + (6)^{2}$$

$$(\chi + 6)^{2}$$

$$z^{2} - 4z + (2)^{2}$$

$$(Z - \chi)^{2}$$

$$(x^2 - 100 \times + (50)^2)$$

### Completing the Perfect Square Trinomial

Step 1: Identify b (coefficient of the middle term)

**Step 2:** Find  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$ 

Step 3: Add  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$ 

Step 4: Factor

## Solving $x^2 + bx + c = 0$ Completing the Square

Step 1: Write the equation in the form

$$x^2 + bx + = c +$$

**Step 2:** Find  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$  and to both sides of the equation

Step 4: Factor the perfect-square trinomial

Step 5: Take square roots of both sides

Step 6: Write and solve two equations

#### Completing the Square

**Example: Solve by completing the square.** 

1) 
$$x^2 + 12x + 11 = 0$$

$$- | | - | |$$

$$X^2 + 12x + | (6)^2 = - | | + | (6)^2 |$$
Complete the perfect square Trinomial
$$(X+6)^2 = \sqrt{25} \quad \text{Tactor the Perfect Square Trinomial}$$

$$X+6=\pm 5 \quad \text{Take Square Roots}$$

$$X=-6+5$$

$$X=-6+5$$

$$X=-6-5$$

$$X=-11$$

## Completing the Square

Solve the following by completing the square.

2) 
$$x^2 - 2x = 1$$

$$X^2 - 2x + (1)^2 = 1 + (1)^2$$
 Complete the Square 
$$(x - 1)^2 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$X - 1 = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$X - 1 = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$X = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$X = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$X = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$X = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$