

Day 3 Completing the Square: Notes

CLUE: WHEN ONLY AN x^2 TERM

1. Some quadratics can be solved by taking the square roots of both sides:

no x term ☺ $\sqrt{\quad}$

e.g. $x^2 = 64$
 $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{64}$
 $x = \pm 8$

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

$$2x^2 = 8$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

2. Others, where there is a linear term included, must be solved by factoring or graphing or by completing the square.

e.g. Solve $x^2 - 8x - 4 = 0$ by completing the square. "DNF"

$$x^2 - 8x = 4 \quad \text{move the "c" term to other side}$$

$$\sqrt{20}$$

$$\sqrt{4 \cdot 5}$$

$$\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

$$2\sqrt{5}$$

☹ $\rightarrow x^2 - 8x + 16 = 4 + 16$
 $(x-4)^2 = 20$

$$\sqrt{(x-4)^2} = \sqrt{20}$$

☺ $\rightarrow x-4 = \pm \sqrt{20}$
 $x = 4 \pm \sqrt{20}$

EXACT ROOTS

$$4 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$4 + 2\sqrt{5} \text{ \& } 4 - 2\sqrt{5}$$

DECIMAL $8.47 \text{ \& } -0.47$

Solve $x^2 - 21 = -10x$ by completing the square.

$$x^2 + 10x = 21$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = 21 + 25$$

$$(x+5)^2 = 46$$

$$\sqrt{(x+5)^2} = \sqrt{46}$$

$$x+5 = \pm \sqrt{46}$$

$$x = -5 \pm \sqrt{46}$$

EXACT ROOTS

$$-5 + \sqrt{46} \text{ \& } -5 - \sqrt{46}$$

Decimals $1.78 \text{ \& } -11.78$

- b) Check your answers by graphing. c) Can you solve these by factoring?

Part II.

How to solve a quadratic equation by completing the square when $a \neq 1$

1. Determine the roots of $-2x^2 - 3x + 7 = 0$.

Grade 7

$$\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\frac{7}{2} + \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\frac{56}{16} + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{65}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2x^2 - 3x &= -7 \\ -2\left(x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x\right) &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{-7}{-2}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{7}{2} + \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{65}{16}}$$

$$x + \frac{3}{4} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{65}{16}}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{4} \pm \sqrt{\frac{65}{16}}$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{65}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{65}}{4} \quad \text{exact}$$

$$1.27 \text{ \& } -2.77$$

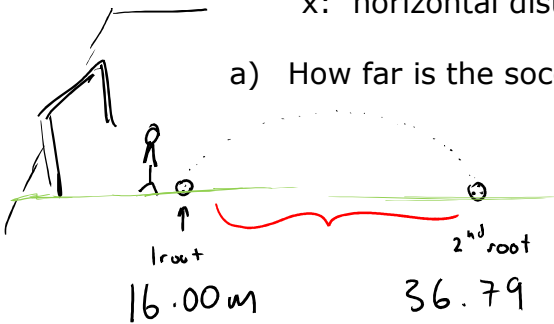
The path of a soccer ball kicked by a goalie is approximated by quadratic function:

$$h(x) = -0.06x^2 + 3.168x - 35.34$$

h: height (m)

x: horizontal distance travelled from the goal line (m)

Use decimals



- a) How far is the soccer ball from the goal line when it is kicked?

$$35.34 = -0.06x^2 + 3.168x$$

$$35.34 = -0.06(x^2 - 52.8x)$$

$$696.96 - 589 = x^2 - 52.8x + 696.96$$

$$107.96 = (x - 26.4)^2$$

$$\pm \sqrt{107.96} = x - 26.4$$

$$26.4 \pm \sqrt{107.96} = x$$

$$36.79 \text{ \& } 16.00$$

- b) How far does the ball travel before it hits the ground?

$$\begin{array}{r} 36.79 \\ - 16.00 \\ \hline 20.79 \text{ m} \end{array}$$