

## Completing the Square “Cheat Sheet”

A step-by-step guide to solving quadratic equations by completing the square, with a running example of  $-7x^2 + 7x + 42 = 0$ :

- Step-by-step instructions:**
  - If the coefficient on the  $x^2$ -term is not 1, divide through by this coefficient (including the sign)
  - Take  $a$  to be half of the  $x$ -coefficient (including the sign)
  - Write out the expansion of  $(x+a)^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2$  with your particular value of  $a$
  - Subtract  $a^2$  to be left with the first two terms of the original equation
  - Add the constant term from the original equation, so that your new expression is equal to the original one
  - Move the constant terms across to the other side of the equation and simplify
  - Square root both sides, remembering plus or minus
  - Move the remaining constant term to the other side of the equation to leave  $x$  isolated on the left
  - Evaluate the two possibilities of the plus or minus to get the roots
- Running example:**  $-7x^2 + 7x + 42 = 0$
  - $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$
  - Take  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$
  - $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}$
  - $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} = x^2 - x$
  - $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} - 6 = x^2 - x - 6 = 0$
  - $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 6 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{24}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{4}$
  - $x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{\pm 5}{2}$
  - $x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2}$
  - $x = \frac{6}{2}$  or  $\frac{-4}{2} = 3$  or  $-2$