# **Answers: Completing the square**

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#### **Summary**

Answers to questions relating to the guide on completing the square.

These are the answers to Questions: Completing the square.

#### Please attempt the questions before reading these answers!

### Q1

- 1.1. Here,  $x^2 2x + 15 = (x 1)^2 + 14$ , so in this question p = -1 and q = 14.
- 1.2. Here,  $y^2-6y+8=(y-3)^2-1$ , so in this question p=-3 and q=-1.
- 1.3. Here,  $x^2 + 8x + 20 = (x+4)^2 + 4$ , so in this question p = 4 and q = 4.
- 1.4. Here,  $m^2-26m+25=(m-13)^2-144$ , so in this question p=-13 and q=-144.
- 1.5. Here,  $n^2+6n+50=(m+3)^2+41$ , so in this question p=3 and q=41.
- 1.6. Here,  $x^2 + 2x + 144 = (x+1)^2 + 143$ , so in this question p = 1 and q = 143.
- 1.7. Here,  $h^2 3h 3 = \left(h \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$ , so in this question p = -3/2 and q = 3/4.
- 1.8. Here,  $x^2 + x 3 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \frac{13}{4}$ , so in this question p = 1/2 and q = -13/4.
- 1.9. Here,  $x^2 13x + 43 = \left(x \frac{13}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$ , so in this question p = -13/2 and q = 3/4.
- 1.10. Here,  $y^2 8y + 16 = \left(y 4\right)^2$ , so in this question p = -4 and q = 0.
- 1.11. Here,  $x^2 + 13x + 9 = \left(x + \frac{13}{2}\right)^2 \frac{133}{4}$ , so in this question p = 13/2 and q = -133/4.
- 1.12. Here,  $m^2 + 3m + 33 = \left(m + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \frac{143}{4}$ , so in this question p = 3/2 and q = -143/4.

# Q2

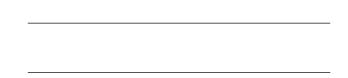
- 2.1. Here,  $2x^2-12x+14=2(x-3)^2-4$ , so in this question a=2, p=-3 and q=-4.
- 2.2. Here,  $5y^2-10y+4=5(x-1)^2-1$ , so in this question a=5, p=-1 and q=-1.

- 2.3. Here,  $4x^2 + 32x + 68 = 4(x+4)^2 + 4$ , so in this question a = p = q = 4. (Or, if you prefer,  $(2x+8)^2 + 4$ .)
- 2.4. Here,  $2m^2+2m+2=2\left(m+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{2}$ , so in this question  $a=2,\ p=1/2$  and q=3/2.
- 2.5. Here,  $3x^2 2x + 5 = 3\left(x \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{14}{3}$ , so in this question a = 3, p = -1/3 and q = 14/3.
- 2.6. Here,  $4x^2 4x + 1 = 4\left(x \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$ , so in this question a = 4, p = -1/2 and q = 0. (Or, if you prefer,  $(2x 1)^2$ .)
- 2.7. Here,  $2h^2-3h+1=2\left(h-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2-\frac{1}{8}$ , so in this question  $a=2,\ p=-3/4$  and q=-1/8.
- 2.8. Here,  $3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 3\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 \frac{3}{36}$ , so in this question a = 3, p = 5/6 and q = -3/36.

## Q3

Using your working from Q1 and Q2, solve the following quadratic equations.

- 3.1. You worked out in 1.2 that  $y^2-6y+8=(y-3)^2-1$ . Rearranging  $(y-3)^2-1=0$  for y gives  $y=3\pm 1$ , so y=2 or y=4.
- 3.2. You worked out in 1.4 that  $m^2-26m+25=(m-13)^2-144$ . Rearranging  $(y-3)^2-144=0$  for y gives  $y=13\pm12$ , so y=1 or y=25.
- 3.3. You worked out in 1.3 that  $x^2+8x+20=(x+4)^2+4$ . Using the fact that  $(\pm 2i)^2=-4$  (see [Guide: Introduction to complex numbers]), rearranging  $(x+4)^2+4=0$  for y gives  $y=-4\pm 2i$ , so y=-4-2i or y=-4+2i.
- 3.4. You worked out in 2.6 that  $4x^2-4x+1=4\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$ . Rearranging  $4\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2=0$  for x gives  $x=\frac{1}{2}$  (twice, see Guide: Introduction to quadratic equations).
- 3.5. You worked out in 2.3 that  $4x^2+32x+68=4(x+4)^2+4$ . Using the fact that  $(\pm i)^2=-1$  (see [Guide: Introduction to complex numbers]), rearranging  $4(x+4)^2+4=0$  for x gives  $x=-4\pm i$ , so x=-4-i or x=-4+i.
- 3.6. You worked out in 2.8 that  $3x^2+5x+2=3\left(x+\frac{5}{6}\right)^2-\frac{3}{36}$ . Rearranging  $3\left(x+\frac{5}{6}\right)^2-\frac{3}{36}=0$  for x gives  $y=-\frac{5}{6}\pm\frac{1}{6}$ , so y=-1 or y=-2/3.



# Version history and licensing

v1.0: initial version created 09/24 by tdhc.

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