

Completing the Square

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$$ax^2 + bx + c = a \left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right] =$$

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$$a \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right) x + \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2}^{(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2} - \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{a} \right] = a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{4ac}{4a^2} \right] =$$

$$a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \right]$$

Example 5:

$$3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 3 \left[x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \right] =$$

Things get even more complicated when the coefficient a of x^2 is not equal to 1: we have to factor it out before proceeding as above:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a \left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right] =$$

$$a \left[x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right) x + \underbrace{\left(\left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 \right)}_0 + \frac{c}{a} \right] =$$

$$a \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right) x + \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2}^{(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2} - \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{a} \right] = a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{4ac}{4a^2} \right] =$$

$$a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \right]$$

Example 5:

$$3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 3 \left[x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \right] =$$

$$3 \left[x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6} \right) x + \underbrace{\left(\left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^2 \right)}_0 + \frac{2}{3} \right] =$$

Completing the Square-5

$$3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] =$$

Completing the Square-5

$$3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] =$$
$$3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] =$$

Completing the Square-5

$$3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] =$$
$$3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \right] =$$

Completing the Square-5

$$3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] =$$
$$3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \right] =$$

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$$3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] =$$
$$3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \right] =$$
$$3 \left(x + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(x + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right) =$$

Completing the Square-5

$$3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] =$$
$$3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \right] =$$
$$3 \left(x + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(x + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = 3(x + 1) \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) =$$

Completing the Square-5

$$\begin{aligned} & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\ & 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \right] = \\ & 3 \left(x + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(x + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = 3(x + 1) \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbf{(x + 1)(3x + 2)} \end{aligned}$$

We return to the general situation.

Completing the Square-5

$$\begin{aligned} & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\ & 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \right] = \\ & 3 \left(x + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(x + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = 3(x + 1) \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbf{(x + 1)(3x + 2)} \end{aligned}$$

We return to the general situation. By completing squares, we derived the equation:

Completing the Square-5

$$\begin{aligned} & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\ & 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \right] = \\ & 3 \left(x + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(x + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = 3(x + 1) \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbf{(x + 1)(3x + 2)} \end{aligned}$$

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$$ax^2 + bx + c =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\
 & 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \right] = \\
 & 3 \left(x + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(x + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = 3(x + 1) \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbf{(x + 1)(3x + 2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

We return to the general situation. By completing squares, we derived the equation:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \right]$$

We use this to solve the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\
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 & 3 \left(x + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(x + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = 3(x + 1) \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbf{(x + 1)(3x + 2)}
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$$\begin{aligned}
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 & 3 \left(x + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(x + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = 3(x + 1) \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbf{(x + 1)(3x + 2)}
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$$\begin{aligned}
 ax^2 + bx + c = 0 & \iff \\
 \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} = 0 & \iff
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\
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 & 3 \left(x + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(x + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = 3(x + 1) \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbf{(x + 1)(3x + 2)}
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 ax^2 + bx + c = 0 & \iff \\
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 \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} & \iff (\text{if } b^2 - 4ac \geq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\
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$$\begin{aligned}
 ax^2 + bx + c &= 0 && \Leftrightarrow \\
 \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} &= 0 && \Leftrightarrow \\
 \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} && \Leftrightarrow \left(\text{if } b^2 - 4ac \geq 0\right) \\
 x + \frac{b}{2a} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} && \Leftrightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\
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 ax^2 + bx + c &= 0 && \Leftrightarrow \\
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 \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} && \Leftrightarrow (\text{if } b^2 - 4ac \geq 0) \\
 x + \frac{b}{2a} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} && \Leftrightarrow \\
 x &= -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\
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 x + \frac{b}{2a} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} && \Leftrightarrow \\
 x &= -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3 \left[\overbrace{x^2 + 2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) x + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}^{\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{12}{12}\right) \right] = \\
 & 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{36} + \frac{24}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \right] = 3 \left[\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \right] = \\
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 ax^2 + bx + c = 0 & \iff \\
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 \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} & \iff (\text{if } b^2 - 4ac \geq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \iff$$

$x = -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$, which is the familiar Quadratic Formula for the roots of the general quadratic equation.