

Solving Quadratic Equations Using Completing the Square (Complex)

1. $x^2 + 5x = 9$ $\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{4}$ $\frac{36}{4} + \frac{25}{4} = \frac{61}{4}$

$$x^2 + 5x + \frac{25}{4} = 9 + \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{61}{4}}$$

$$x + \frac{5}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{61}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} \quad -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{61}}{2}$$

2. $x^2 - 9x + 2 = 0$ $\left(-\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{81}{4}$ $-\frac{8}{4} + \frac{81}{4} = \frac{73}{4}$

$$x^2 - 9x = -2$$

$$x^2 - 9x + \frac{81}{4} = -2 + \frac{81}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{73}{4}}$$

$$x - \frac{9}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{73}}{2}$$

$$+\frac{9}{2} \quad +\frac{9}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{73}}{2}$$

3. $x^2 - x = 5$ $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{20}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{21}{4}$

$$x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} = 5 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{21}{4}}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$+\frac{1}{2} \quad +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

4. $x^2 + 11x + 3 = 1$ $\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{121}{4}$ $-\frac{8}{4} + \frac{121}{4} = \frac{113}{4}$

$$x^2 + 11x = -2$$

$$x^2 + 11x + \frac{121}{4} = -2 + \frac{121}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{11}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{113}{4}}$$

$$x + \frac{11}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{113}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{11}{2} \quad -\frac{11}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{113}}{2}$$

5. $2x^2 + 8x - 3 = 2$ $\left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 = 4$ $\frac{5}{2} + \frac{8}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 8x}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = \frac{5}{2} + 4$$

$$\sqrt{(x+2)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{2}}$$

$$x+2 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{13}\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x+2 = \frac{\pm\sqrt{26}}{2}$$

$$-2 \quad -2$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{26}}{2}$$

6. $3x^2 = 30x - 10$ $\left(-\frac{10}{2}\right)^2 = 25$ $-\frac{10}{3} + \frac{75}{3} = \frac{65}{3}$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 30x}{3} = \frac{-10}{3}$$

$$x^2 - 10x = \frac{-10}{3}$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 25 = \frac{-10}{3} + 25$$

$$\sqrt{(x-5)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{65}{3}}$$

$$x-5 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{65}\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x-5 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{195}}{3}$$

$$+5 \quad +5$$

$$x = 5 \pm \frac{\sqrt{195}}{3}$$

$$7. -2x^2 + 12x = 9$$

$$\frac{-9}{2} + \frac{18}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 6x = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 6x + \left[\frac{9}{2}\right] = -\frac{9}{2} + \left[\frac{9}{2}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{(x-3)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}}$$

$$x-3 = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2 = 9$$

$$x-3 = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = 3 \pm \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$9. 2x^2 + 6x = 7$$

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

$$\frac{14}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{23}{4}$$

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

$$x^2 + 3x + \left[\frac{9}{4}\right] = \frac{7}{2} + \left[\frac{9}{4}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{23}{4}}$$

$$x + \frac{3}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2}$$

$$11. 2x^2 - 3x + 9 = 0$$

$$-9 - 9$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 3x = -9}{2} = \frac{-9}{2}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \left[\frac{9}{16}\right] = -\frac{9}{2} + \left[\frac{9}{16}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{-63}{16}}$$

$$x - \frac{3}{4} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-63}}{4}$$

$$x - \frac{3}{4} = \pm \frac{3i\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{3i\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$8. 3x^2 - 12x + 4 = 0$$

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

$$-\frac{4}{3} + \frac{12}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 12x = -4}{3} = \frac{-4}{3}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + \left[\frac{4}{3}\right] = -\frac{4}{3} + \left[\frac{4}{3}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$$

$$x-2 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{8}\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}}$$

$$10. 3x^2 + 6x - 11 = 0$$

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

$$\frac{11}{3} + \frac{3}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + 6x = 11}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$$

$$x^2 + 2x = \frac{11}{3}$$

$$x^2 + 2x + \left[\frac{4}{3}\right] = \frac{11}{3} + \left[\frac{4}{3}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{(x+1)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{14}{3}}$$

$$x+1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}}$$

$$12. 3x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$$

$$-12 - 12$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0}{3} = \frac{-12}{3}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{7}{3}x + \left[\frac{49}{9}\right] = -4 + \left[\frac{49}{9}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{7}{6}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{95}{36}}$$

$$x - \frac{7}{6} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{95}}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{7}{6} \pm \frac{\sqrt{95}}{6}$$

$$\sqrt{24} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 6} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$x+4 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{42}}{3}$$

$$x = -1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{42}}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{-7}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{36}$$

$$\frac{-14}{36} + \frac{49}{36}$$

$$\frac{95}{36}$$

$$\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{-12+9}{16} = \frac{-3}{16}$$

$$\frac{i\sqrt{9}\sqrt{7}}{3i\sqrt{7}}$$