

Turning standard form into graphing
Monday, August 28, 2017 10:47 AM
 using CTS

complete the square

Background:

$$(x-3)(x+2)$$

FOIL

$$x^2 + 2x - 3x - 6$$

$$x^2 - 1x - 6$$

Cool
Kid!

desired

$$y = (x-6)^2 \leftarrow \text{graphing form} \quad (x-6)(x-6)$$

$$y = x^2 - 12x + 36 \leftarrow \text{standard form}$$

Background.

Factor

$$x^2 - 10x + 25$$
$$(x-5)(x-5)$$
$$(x-5)^2$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 36$$
$$(x-6)(x-6)$$
$$(x-6)^2$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1$$
$$(x+1)^2$$

lovely
Perfect square trinomials.

Not perfect

$$x^2 + 3x + 2$$
$$(x+2)(x+1)$$

no
help

Make it happen.

$$y = x^2 - 10x + 25$$

25

$$(2)$$

↓

$$5$$

WORK

$$y = x^2 - 10x + 2$$

~~$+ 25$ ^{what I want} $- 25$ ^{how I pay}~~

$$y = (x-5)^2 - 23$$

Ex

$$y = x^2 - 6x + 1$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 1$$

$+ \underline{9}$ $- \underline{9}$

$$y = (x-3)^2 - 8$$

Ex:

$$y = x^2 + 2x + 9$$

$$y = (x+1)^2 - 10$$

3.
Combine

$$y = x^2 - 8x + 1$$

$+16$ -16
 squared
 2

$$y = (x - 4)^2 - 15$$

half
1

$$y = x^2 + 12x + 10$$

$+36$ -36

$$y = (x + 6)^2 - 46$$

① half
② squared
③ combine

$$y = x^2 + 1x + 6$$

$+1/4$ $-1/4$

$$y = (x + 1/2)^2 + 5\frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = x^2 + 20x + 14$$

$$x^2 + 20x + 100 + 14 - 100$$

↓ ↗

$$y = (x + 10)^2 - 86$$