

Fill in the blank to make a perfect square trinomial. Then write the binomial that was squared.

1. $x^2 + 14x + \frac{49}{1}$
 $a=1 \text{ or } 1^2$
 $b=14$
 $\frac{14}{2(1)} = 7$
 $c=7^2 \text{ or } 49$
 $(x+7)^2$

2. $x^2 - 36x + \frac{324}{1}$
 $a=1 \text{ or } 1^2$
 $b=-36$
 $\frac{-36}{2(1)} = -18$
 $(x-18)^2$

3. $x^2 + 9x + \frac{81}{4}$
 $a=1 \text{ or } 1^2$
 $b=9$
 $\frac{9}{2(1)} = \frac{9}{2}$
 $c=(\frac{9}{2})^2 \text{ or } \frac{81}{4}$
 $(x + \frac{9}{2})^2$

4. $x^2 - 3x + \frac{9}{4}$
 $a=1$
 $b=-3$
 $\frac{-3}{2(1)} = -\frac{3}{2}$
 $c=(-\frac{3}{2})^2 \text{ or } \frac{9}{4}$
 $(x - \frac{3}{2})^2$

For each quadratic in standard form below:

- If it is a perfect square trinomial, write it in vertex form by writing the binomial that was squared.
- If it is not a perfect square trinomial, explain why it is not.

5. $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 4$
 $a=1 \text{ or } 1^2$
 $b=4$
 $c=4 \text{ or } 2^2$
 $2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 4$
 Yes
 $f(x) = (x+2)^2$

6. $g(x) = x^2 + 22x + 121$
 $a=1 \text{ or } 1^2$
 $b=22$
 $c=121 \text{ or } 11^2$
 $2 \cdot 1 \cdot 11 = 22$
 Yes
 $g(x) = (x+11)^2$

7. $h(x) = x^2 - 6x + 25$
 $a=1 \text{ or } 1^2$
 $b=-6$
 $c=25 \text{ or } 5^2$
 $2 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = 10$
 Not a perfect sq. trinomial
 b/c $b \neq -10$
 $-6 \neq 10$

8. $j(x) = x^2 - 20x + 100$
 $a=1 \text{ or } 1^2$
 $b=-20$
 $c=100 \text{ or } 10^2 \text{ or } (-10)^2$
 $2 \cdot 1 \cdot 10 = 20$
 Yes
 $j(x) = (x-10)^2$

9. $h(t) = t^2 + 14t + 49$
 $a=1 \text{ or } 1^2$
 $b=14$
 $c=49 \text{ or } 7^2$
 $2 \cdot 1 \cdot 7 = 14$
 Yes
 $h(t) = (t+7)^2$

10. $h(d) = d^2 + 12d - 36$
 $a=1 \text{ or } 1^2$
 $b=12$
 $c=-36 \text{ or } (?)^2$
 Not a perfect sq. trinomial
 b/c c is negative

11. $P(y) = 9y^2 + 24y + 16$
 $a=9 \text{ or } 3^2$
 $b=24$
 $c=16 \text{ or } 4^2$
 $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 24$
 Yes
 $P(y) = (3y+4)^2$

12. $r(x) = 16x^2 - 8x + 1$
 $a=16 \text{ or } 4^2$
 $b=-8$
 $c=1 \text{ or } 1^2 \text{ or } (-1)^2$
 $2 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 8$
 Yes
 $r(x) = (4x-1)^2$