

1) solve the equation by completing the square.

$$2x^2 - 7x = -12$$

A. $x = \frac{7-i\sqrt{47}}{4}, x = \frac{7+i\sqrt{47}}{4}$

B. $x = 6, x = 1$

C. $x \approx 4.8, x \approx -1.3$

D. $x = \frac{7-i\sqrt{145}}{4}, x = \frac{7+i\sqrt{145}}{4}$

2) Solve the equation by completing the square.

$$x^2 - 10x + 28 = 0$$

A) $x \approx 3.3, x \approx 6.7$

B) $x = 5 + i\sqrt{3}, x = 5 - i\sqrt{3}$

C) $x \approx 18.5, x \approx 1.5$

D) $x = 10 + i\sqrt{3}, x = 10 - i\sqrt{3}$

3) Rewrite the equation so that the left side is a factored perfect square.

$$3x^2 - 4x = 2$$

A. $(x - \frac{2}{3})^2 = \frac{10}{9}$

B. $(x - \frac{4}{3})^2 = \frac{22}{9}$

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

D. $(x - \frac{4}{3})^2 = -\frac{10}{9}$

4)

Write an equation equivalent to the one below by writing the trinomial as a perfect square trinomial.

$$x^2 + 8x + 9 = -9$$

A) $x^2 + 8x + 16 = 16$

B) $x^2 + 8x + 16 = -2$

C) $x^2 + 8x + 64 = 46$

D) $x^2 + 8x + 64 = 64$

5) Find the value of c that will make the expression a perfect square trinomial.

$$x^2 + 0.6x + c$$

A) 0.3

B) 0.36

C) 0.9

D) 0.09

6)

Write an equation equivalent to the one below by writing the trinomial as a perfect square trinomial.

$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 = 0$$

A.

$$2x^2 + 3x + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{29}{4}$$

B.

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{49}{16}$$

C.

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{29}{4}$$

D.

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{16} = -\frac{71}{16}$$

7)

Write an equation equivalent to the one below by writing the trinomial as a perfect square trinomial.

$$x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

- A) $x^2 - 4x + 4 = -3$
- B) $x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$
- C) $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 3$
- D) $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 5$

8) Find the value of c that will make the expression a perfect square trinomial.

$$x^2 - 15x + c$$

- A) -7.5
- B) 7.5
- C) -56.25
- D) 56.25

9) Rewrite the equation by factoring the perfect square trinomial.

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 = 7$$

- A) $(x + 4)^2 = 7$
- B) $(x - 4)^2 = 7$
- C) $(x + 8)^2 = 7$
- D) $(x - 8)^2 = 7$

10) Rewrite the equation by factoring the perfect square trinomial.

$$x^2 + 12x + 36 = 25$$

- A) $(x - 6)^2 = 5$
- B) $(x - 6)^2 = 25$
- C) $(x + 6)^2 = 25$
- D) $(x + 6)^2 = 5$