

$$(2i + 3)(4i - 5)$$

FOIL

$$8i^2 - 10i + 12i - 15$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$8i^2 = 8(-1) = \boxed{-8} \quad \boxed{-10i} \quad \boxed{+12i} \quad \boxed{-15}$$

$$i^2 = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{-1} = -1$$

$$\boxed{-23 + 2i}$$

complex number  
both real and  
imaginary terms

$$(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = -1^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = -1^1 = -1$$

$$(8 - 3i)(4 + 2i)$$

FOIL

$$32 + 16i - 12i - 6i^2$$

$$-6i^2 = (-6)(-1) = +6$$

$$32 + 16i - 12i + 6$$

$$\boxed{38 + 4i}$$

$$x^2 + 20x + 75 = 0$$

Vertex

1.) Find zeros — take their average

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{5} * \underline{15} = 75 \\ \underline{5} + \underline{15} = 20 \end{array} \right. \quad (x+5)(x+15) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+5=0 \\ -5 \quad -5 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+15=0 \\ -15 \quad -15 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{-5 + (-15)}{2} = \frac{-20}{2} = -10$$

$$x = -5$$

$$x = -15$$

zeros

$$h = -10$$

2.)  $\frac{-b}{2a}$

$$x^2 + 20x + 75$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 20 \quad c = 75$$

$$\frac{-20}{2(1)} = \frac{-20}{2} = -10 = h$$

Discriminant  
# of real zeros

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$h = -10$$

$$x^2 + 20x + 75$$
$$(-10)^2 + 20(-10) + 75$$

$$100 - 200 + 75$$
$$-100 + 75 = -25 = k$$

$$\text{Vertex}$$
$$(-10, -25)$$

# Completing the Square

$$x^2 + 20x + 75 = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 20x) + 75 = 0$$

$$b=20 \quad \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^2 = 10^2 = 100$$

1.) 2020 it

2.) Factor out an "a"

3.)  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$

$$(x^2 + 20x) + 75 = 0$$

          ↑                  ↑  
          +100             -100

$$(x^2 + 20x + 100) + 75 - 100 = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 20x + 100) - 25 = 0$$

Annotations:  $\sqrt{x^2}$  points to  $x^2$ ,  $\sqrt{20x}$  points to  $20x$ ,  $\sqrt{100}$  points to  $100$ .

$$(x + 10)^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$a(x - h)^2 + k = y$$

$$h = -10 \quad k = -25$$

vertex form

(h, k)

vertex

$$(-10, -25)$$

$$(x + 10)^2 = (x + 10)(x + 10) = x^2 + 10x + 10x + 100 = x^2 + 20x + 100$$

$$(X+10)^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(X+10)^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$X+10 = \pm 5$$

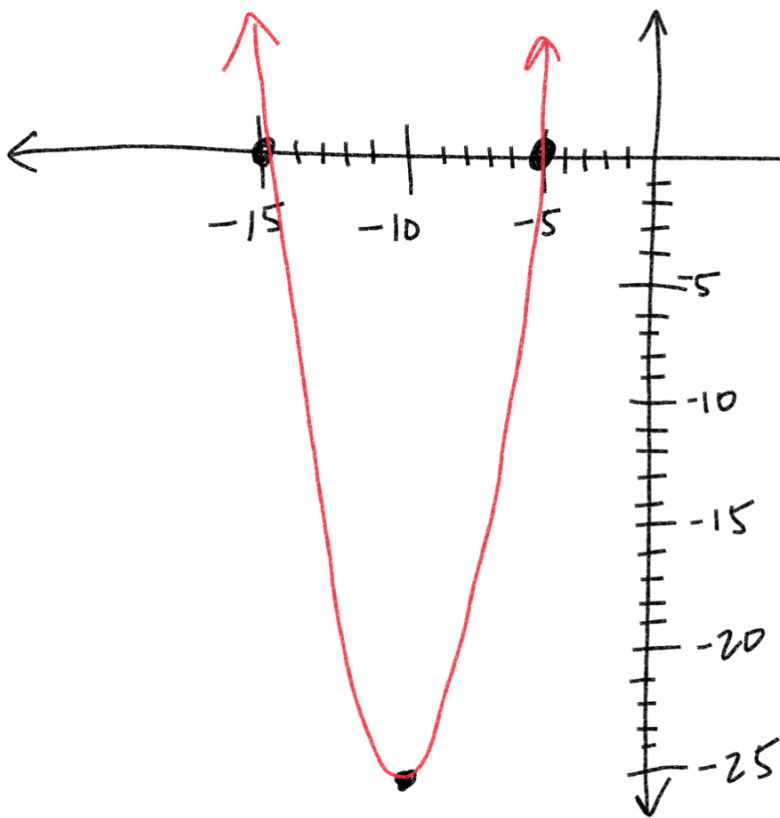
$$X = -10 \pm 5$$

$$-10 + 5 = -5$$

$$-10 - 5 = -15$$

zeros  $-5, -15$

vertex  
 $(-10, -25)$



$$x^2 + 16x + 48 = 0$$

convert to vertex form

$$(x^2 + 16x) + 48 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{16}{2}\right)^2 = (8)^2 = 64 \quad -64$$

$$(x^2 + 16x + 64) + 48 - 64 = 0$$

$$(x + 8)^2 - 16 = 0$$

$\uparrow \uparrow$   
 $-h \quad k$

find zeros

$$(x + 8)^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(x + 8)^2} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$x + 8 = \pm 4$$

$-8 \quad -8$

$$x = -8 \pm 4$$

$$-8 + 4 = -4$$

$$-8 - 4 = -12$$

1.) 2020 it

2.) Factor out "a" term

3.)  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$

4.) Square root first & last

vertex:  $(-8, -16)$

$$2x^2 + 8x + 6 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{8x}{2}\right) + 6 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2}(x^2 + 4x) + 6 = 0$$

$\left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 = (2)^2 = 4$      $+4$      $\textcircled{2}(-4)$

$$2(x^2 + 4x + 4) + 6 - 8 = 0$$

$\sqrt{x^2} \downarrow \downarrow \sqrt{4}$

$$\sum 2(x+2)^2 - 2 = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{-h}$      $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_k$

$$2(x+2)^2 - 2 = 0$$

$+2$      $+2$

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

$$x+2 = \frac{\pm 1}{-2}$$

1.) zero it

2.) Factor out "a"

3.)  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$

4.) Square root  
1<sup>st</sup>    3<sup>rd</sup>

vertex: (-2, -2)

$$x = -2 \pm 1$$

$$x = -2 + 1 \quad x = -2 - 1$$

$\textcircled{-1}$      $\textcircled{-3}$

