Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Learning Cool 2.2	Convert standard form of the quadratic equation to
Learning Goal 3.3	vertex form by completing the square.

## In your groups, model the following **Perfect Square Trinomials** using algebra tiles:

Trinomial Form:	$f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 9$	$g(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$
Picture:		
Factored Form:		

## What do you notice about the shape that is created?

## In your groups, create **Perfect Square Trinomials** using algebra tiles:

Trinomial Form:	$f(x) = x^2 + 4x + \_\_\_$	$f(x) = x^2 + 8x + \_\_\_$
Picture:		
Factored Form:		

How can you relate the linear term (the *x* term) to the constant term (the stand alone number)? ie. Recall standard form ( $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ). Can you determine a way to find *c* from *b*?

Try some more – with or without algebra tiles.

Trinomial Form:	$f(x) = x^2 + 14x + \$	$g(x) = x^2 + 10x + \$
Work:		
Factored Form:		
Trinomial Form:	$f(x) = x^2 - 12x + \$	$g(x) = x^2 + 5x + \_\_\_$
Work:		
Factored Form:		