Today's Plan:

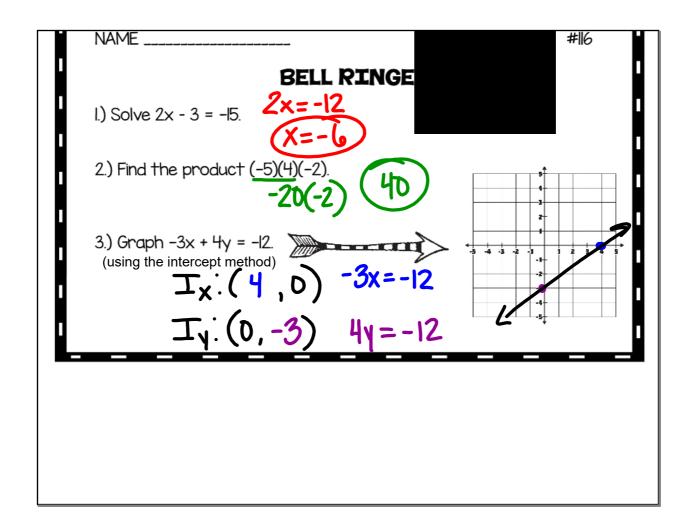
Learning Target (standard): I will solve quadratic equations by completing the square.

Students will: Complete practice problems over previous concepts at the boards, put up homework problems on the board and make necessary corrections to their own work, and take a test on solving quadratic equations.

Teacher will: Provide practice problems over previous concepts, check homework problems for accuracy and provide students feedback, describe and provide test problems.

Assessment: Board work, homework check and test

Differentiation: Students will work at the board, go over and correct homework at their seats, and actively engage in test problems.



$$3n^{2}-12n-37=-1$$

$$3n^{2}-12n=3l_{3}$$

$$12=2^{2}=4$$

$$12+4$$

$$(n-2)^{2}=1/6$$

$$1-2=4-4$$

$$(n-2)^{2}=1/6$$

$$1-6-2$$

Solve by taking square roots.

$$4a^{2}-2=34$$

$$\frac{4a^{2}-3}{4}=\frac{36}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{a^{2}-9}=9$$

$$\sqrt{a-3}-3$$

Solve by factoring.

$$k^{2} = -2k - 1$$

$$K^{2} + 2k + 1 = 0$$

$$K^{2} + k + k + 1 = 0$$

$$K(k+1) + 1(k+1) = 0$$

$$(k+1)(k+1) = 0$$

$$(k+1)^{2} = 0 \quad k+1 = 0$$

$$K = -1$$

Solve by completing the square.

$$3x^{2} + 6x - 4 = 8$$

$$\frac{3x^{2} + (0x)}{3} = \frac{12}{3}$$

$$\chi^{2} + 2x + 1 = 1 + 1$$

$$(x+1)^{2} = 5$$

$$\chi + 1 = 5 - 5$$

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Solve by completing the square:

$$r^{2} + 18r + 39 = 7$$

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$$r^{2} + 18r + 81 = -32 + 81$$

$$(r + 9)^{2} = 49$$

$$r + 9 = 7, -7$$

$$(r - -2, -16)$$