4) $0 = 2x^2 + 8x + 9$ 5) $0 = -x^2 - 2x - 6$ 6) $0 = 3x^2 + 6x - 4$

$-9 \quad -9$

$\frac{-9}{2} + \square = \frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{8x}{2} + \square$

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

$-4.5 + \boxed{4} = x^2 + 4x + \boxed{4}$

$\sqrt{-0.5} = \sqrt{(x+2)^2}$

No solution (yet)

$-\sqrt{}$ if no bx

if $a \neq 1$, divide every term by a (completing square) always get into $ax^2+bx+c=0$, especially for factor

Summary:

- When taking $\sqrt{\ }$, get $\pm$ answer
- $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$ goes in the $\square$
- Could get 2 answers
- $(x+2)(x-3)=0 \Rightarrow x+2=0$ and $x-3=0$

- Solve by:
  - factor if factorable
  - comp. square if not factorable