

## 3. Perfect squares

## Example 3

Given that  $25x^2 + px + 16$  is a perfect square and  $p > 0$ , find the value of  $p$ .

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 25x^2 + px + 16$$

$$a^2 = 25x^2 \Rightarrow a = 5x$$

$$b^2 = 16 \Rightarrow b = 4$$

$$+2ab = ?$$

$$= 2(5x)(4) = 40x$$

perfect square

$$25x^2 + 40x + 16 \quad \checkmark$$

factorise  
to check

$$(5x + 4)(5x + 4) \quad \checkmark$$

$$p = 40$$

## Example 4

Divide  $(2x^3 - 11x + 6)$  by  $(2x^2 + 4x - 3)$ .

$$\boxed{x-2}$$

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 x \quad -2 \\
 2x^2 + 4x - 3 \overline{) 2x^3 + 0x^2 - 11x + 6} \\
 \underline{+ 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x} \phantom{+ 6} \\
 -4x^2 - 8x + 6 \\
 \underline{+ 4x^2 + 8x + 6} \\
 \phantom{-} 0x^2 + 0x + 12 \\
 \phantom{-} \phantom{+} 0x^2 + 0x + 0
 \end{array}$$

7. Expand each of the following perfect squares.

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(i) (x+2)^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$(ii) (x-3)^2 = x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$(iii) (x+5)^2 = x^2 + 10x + 25$$

$$(iv) (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(v) (x-y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$$

$$(vi) (a+2b)^2 = a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2$$

$$(vii) (3x-y)^2 = 9x^2 - 6xy + y^2$$

$$(viii) (x-5y)^2 = x^2 - 10xy + 25y^2$$

$$(ix) (2x+3y)^2 = 4x^2 + 12xy + 9y^2$$

10. If  $px^2 + 4x + 1$  is a perfect square for all values of  $x$ , find the value of  $p$ .

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$= px^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = px^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{by observation} \quad 2ab = 4x \quad (2)$$

$$b^2 = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1 \quad (3)$$

Sub (3) into (2)

$$\Rightarrow 2a(1) = 4x \quad \Rightarrow a = 2x \quad (4)$$

Sub (4) into (1)

$$(2x)^2 = px^2$$

$$4x^2 = px^2 \quad \Rightarrow p = 4$$

21. Simplify each of the following quotients:

(i)  $\frac{6x^2y + 9xy^2 - 3xy}{3xy}$

(ii)  $\frac{6x^4 - 9x^3 + 12x^2}{3x^2}$

Notice:  $3xy$   
is common  
factor of each  
term in  
numerator

$$6x^2y = 3xy(2x)$$

$$9xy^2 = 3xy(3y)$$

$$-3xy = 3xy(-1)$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2}6x^2y + \cancel{3}9xy^2 - \cancel{3}xy}{\cancel{3}xy}$$

$$= 2x + 3y - 1$$

25. Perform the following operations:

long division

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(iii)  $3x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x + 2 \div (x^2 + x - 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 1 \\ x^2 + x - 2 \overline{) 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x + 2} \\ \underline{+ 3x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x} \phantom{+ 2} \\ -x^2 - x + 8 \phantom{+ 2} \\ \underline{+ x^2 + x - 2} \\ \phantom{-} 6x - 2 \end{array}$$

(iv)  $5x^3 + 14x^2 + 7x - 2 \div (5x^2 + 4x - 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 2 \\ 5x^2 + 4x - 1 \overline{) 5x^3 + 14x^2 + 7x - 2} \\ \underline{+ 5x^3 + 4x^2 - 1x} \phantom{- 2} \\ 10x^2 + 8x - 2 \phantom{- 2} \\ \underline{+ 10x^2 + 8x - 2} \\ \phantom{10x^2 + 8x} 0 \end{array}$$