## Unit 6 Lesson 5: Squares and Circles

### 1 Math Talk: Distribution (Warm up)

#### Student Task Statement

Distribute each expression mentally.

$5\left(x+3\right)$

$x\left(x−3\right)$

$\left(x+4\right)\left(x+2\right)$

$\left(x−5\right)\left(x−5\right)$

### 2 Perfectly Square

#### Student Task Statement

1. Apply the distributive property to each expression.
	1. $\left(x−7\right)\left(x−7\right)$
	2. $\left(x+4\right)^{2}$
	3. $\left(x−10\right)^{2}$
	4. $\left(x+1\right)^{2}$
2. Look at your results. Each of these expressions is called a *perfect square trinomial*. Why?
3. Which of these expressions are perfect square trinomials? If you get stuck, look for patterns in your earlier work.
	1. $x^{2}−6x+9$
	2. $x^{2}+10x+20$
	3. $x^{2}+18x+81$
	4. $x^{2}−2x+1$
	5. $x^{2}+4x+16$
4. Rewrite the perfect square trinomials you identified as squared binomials.

### 3 Back and Forth

#### Student Task Statement

1. Here is the equation of a circle: $\left(x−2\right)^{2}+\left(y+7\right)^{2}=10^{2}$
	1. What are the center and radius of the circle?
	2. Apply the distributive property to the squared binomials and rearrange the equation so that one side is 0. This is the form in which many circle equations are written.
2. This equation looks different, but also represents a circle: $x^{2}+6x+9+y^{2}−10y+25=64$
	1. How can you rewrite this equation to find the center and radius of the circle?
	2. What are the center and radius of the circle?



© CC BY 2019 by Illustrative Mathematics®