Solving Equations by Completing the Square

Rather than using the ZPP, we saw we could solve quadratics when binomials were squared using the $x^2 = \pm\sqrt{n}$ method

1. $(x-3)^2 = 25$

2. $(x+4)^2 = 16$

3. $(x+2)^2 = 20$

4. $x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0$

5. $x^2 - 10x = 2$

6. $x^2 + 2x - 5 = 2$

7. $x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$

8. $x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$