

# Section Overview



## Squares and Square Roots

Lessons 4-6, 4-7

**Why?** Squares and square roots are important and necessary concepts in algebra, geometry, and higher levels of mathematics.

### Squares

The **square** of both 6 and  $-6$  is 36.

$$6^2 = 36 \quad (-6)^2 = 36$$

A **perfect square** has an integer square root.

Examples: 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...

**Estimate  $\sqrt{27}$  to the nearest tenth.**

**Step 1:**

$$\sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ and } \sqrt{36} = 6$$

So  $\sqrt{27}$  is between 5 and 6, closer to 5.

**Step 2:**

$$5.1^2 = 26.01 \text{ (too low) and}$$

$$5.2^2 = 27.04 \text{ (too high)}$$

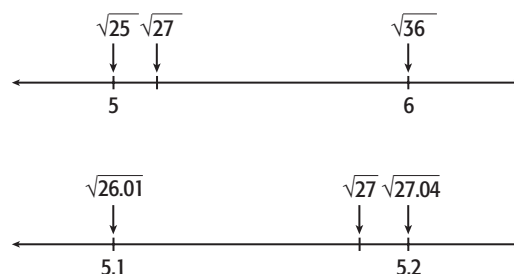
To the nearest tenth,  $\sqrt{27} \approx 5.2$ .

### Square Roots

The positive square root of 36 is 6:  $\sqrt{36} = 6$ .

The negative square root of 36 is  $-6$ :  $-\sqrt{36} = -6$ .

The **principal square root** is the positive square root.



## The Real Numbers

Lesson 4-8

**Why?** The set of real numbers includes rational and irrational numbers.

A **rational number** can be written as a quotient of two integers. Every rational number can be written as a decimal that either terminates or repeats.

$$3\frac{4}{5} = 3.8 \quad -3 = -3.0 \quad \frac{2}{3} = 0.\overline{6}$$

$$\sqrt{1.44} = 1.2 \quad \sqrt{\frac{4}{25}} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \quad \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

An **irrational number** cannot be written as a quotient of two integers. There is no exact decimal representation for an irrational number.

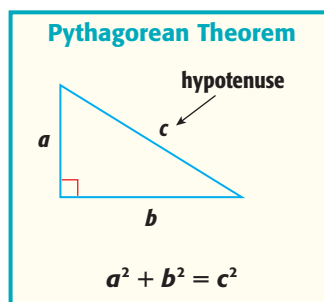
$$\sqrt{7} \approx 2.646 \quad \sqrt{2.8} \approx 1.673$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \approx 0.612 \quad \pi \approx 3.14159 \approx \frac{22}{7}$$

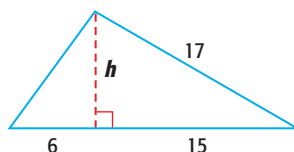
## The Pythagorean Theorem

Lesson 4-9

**Why?** You can use the Pythagorean Theorem to find information about triangles, such as the area of a triangle whose height is unknown.



**Find the area of the triangle.**



First, use the right triangle to find  $h$ .

$$\begin{aligned} h^2 + 15^2 &= 17^2 \\ h^2 + 225 &= 289 \\ h^2 &= 64 \\ h &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

Then, use the area formula to find the area of the large triangle.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(21)(8)$$

$$A = 84 \text{ units}^2$$