# Squares \& Square Roots 

## Square Root

## Square Root

+ A number which, when multiplied by itself, results in another number.
$+E x: 5$ is the square root of 25.

$$
5=\sqrt{25}
$$

## Vocabulary

- Radical: The expression $\sqrt{s}$ is called a radical. The symbol $\sqrt{ }$ is a radical sign.
- Radicand: The number $s$ beneath the radical sign.


## Squares \& Square Roots

Perfect Squares

## Square Number

## - +Also called a "perfect square"

 + A number that is the square of a whole number +Can be represented by arranging objects in a square.


9


# Square Numbers 

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 |
| 7 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 |
| 8 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 |
| 9 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 |

## Square Numbers

$+1 \times 1=1$
$+2 \times 2=4$
$+3 \times 3=9$
$+4 \times 4=16$

## Square Numbers

$+1 \times 1=1$
$+2 \times 2=4$
$+3 \times 3=9$
$+11 \times 11=121$
$+4 \times 4=16$
$+12 \times 12=144$
$+5 \times 5=25$
$+13 \times 13=169$
$+6 \times 6=36$
$+14 \times 14=196$
$+7 \times 7=49$
$+15 \times 15=225$
$+8 \times 8=64$

## Activity:

Identify the following numbers as perfect squares or not.
i. 16 ii. 15
iii. 146
iv. 300
v. 324
vi. 729

## Activity:

Identify the following numbers as perfect squares or not.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { i. } \quad 16=4 \times 4 \\
& \text { ii. } 15
\end{aligned}
$$

iii. 146
iv. 300

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { v. } \quad 324=18 \times 18 \\
& \text { vi. } 729=27 \times 27
\end{aligned}
$$

## Squares \& Square Roots

## Estimating Square Root

## Estimating Square Roots

Square roots of numbers that are not perfect squares, such as 15 , are not whole numbers. A calculator can approximate the value of $\sqrt{15}$ as 3.872983346... Without a calculator, you can use square roots of perfect squares to help estimate the square roots of other numbers.

## REMEMBER...

If a whole number is not a perfect square, then its square root is irrational. For example, 2 is not a perfect square and $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

# Estimating Square Roots 

$\sqrt{25}=?$

# Estimating Square Roots 

$$
\sqrt{25}=5
$$

# Estimating Square Roots 

$\sqrt{36}=?$

# Estimating Square Roots 

$\sqrt{36}=6$

# Estimating Square Roots 

$\sqrt{27}=?$

# Estimating Square Roots 

$$
\sqrt{27}=?
$$

Since 27 is not a perfect square, we have to use another method to calculate it's square root.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Estimating } \\
& \text { Square Roots }
\end{aligned}
$$

\author{

+ Not all numbers are perfect squares.
}
+ Not every number has an Integer for a square root.
+We have to estimate square roots for numbers between perfect squares.


# Estimating Square Roots 

+ To calculate the square root of a non-perfect square

1. Place the values of the adjacent perfect squares on a number line.
2. Interpolate between the points to estimate to the nearest tenth.

# Estimating Square Roots 

## +Example: $\sqrt{27}$

What are the perfect squares on each side of 27 ?

$5 \quad 5.5$
6

# Estimating Square Roots 

+ Example: $\sqrt{27}$
half


Estimate $\sqrt{27}=5.2$

# Estimating Square Roots 

## + Example: $\sqrt{27}$

+Estimate: $\sqrt{27}=5.2$
+Check: (5.2) (5.2) $=27.04$

