

Warm up

① State if the following are Natural, whole, integer, rational, irrational or real numbers. (Some might have more than one answer or None!)

a) $4.87325\overline{000}$ b) $-0.\overline{423}$

Irrational
Real

Rational - $\frac{423}{999}$
Real

c) $\sqrt{-50}$

Not real

None \emptyset

d) $-\sqrt{9} = -3$

Integer
Rational
Real

② Find a number that is a whole number, but not a natural number

① $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$
 $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

Pg. 6

1g) $-3 = \frac{-3}{1}$


(F)

1j) (F)

1m) $5.3729583\dots$

(F) $\times 0.8572381\dots$

$$\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} = (\sqrt{5})^2$$
$$= 5$$

(Tr) 

Math 9 Section 1.2 – Square Roots

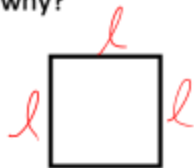
Homework: Section 1.2 on Pg. 10; 1-2all, 3 Left, 4ab, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 – Answers on Pg. 361
(Use calculator for questions with decimals)

When we went over the grade 8 exam, I told you that:

$$\boxed{(\sqrt{x})^2 = x} \quad \boxed{\sqrt{x^2} = x}$$

In other words, Squaring and Square rooting are opposites!
(Like adding/subtracting or multiplying/dividing)

... But why?



$$\text{Area} = A = \text{length} \times \text{width} = l \times l = \underline{l^2}$$

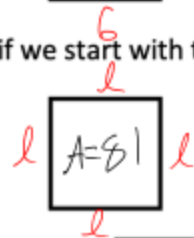
$$\text{Perimeter} = \underset{p}{\triangle} = l + l + l + l = \underline{4l}$$

For example:



$$\text{Area} = A = l^2 = (6)^2 = 36$$

What if we start with the area?



What number squared gives 81?

$$\text{Area} = A = 81 = l^2$$

$$l = \sqrt{A} = \sqrt{81} \Rightarrow l = 9 \quad \text{because } 9^2 = 81$$

In Summary:

$$\#1. \quad A = l^2$$

AND

$$\#2. \quad l = \sqrt{A}$$

#1. → #2.

$$l = \sqrt{A} \Rightarrow l = \sqrt{l^2}$$

#2. → #1.

$$A = l^2 \Rightarrow A = (\sqrt{A})^2$$

This shows that, Squaring and Square rooting are opposites!

Perfect Squares - Any whole number squared!

$0^2 = 0$	$\sqrt{0} = 0$
$1^2 = 1$	$\sqrt{1} = 1$
$2^2 = 4$	$\sqrt{4} = 2$
$3^2 = 9$	$\sqrt{9} = 3$
$4^2 = 16$	$\sqrt{16} = 4$
$5^2 = 25$	$\sqrt{25} = 5$
$6^2 = 36$	$\sqrt{36} = 6$
$7^2 = 49$	$\sqrt{49} = 7$
$8^2 = 64$	$\sqrt{64} = 8$
$9^2 = 81$	$\sqrt{81} = 9$
$10^2 = 100$	$\sqrt{100} = 10$

Let's try some problems with roots...

$$\sqrt{\frac{49}{121}} = \frac{\sqrt{49}}{\sqrt{121}} = \frac{7}{11} \quad \sqrt{16+9} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \quad | \quad \sqrt{16} + \sqrt{9} = 4 + 3 = 7$$

↑
simplify

$$\sqrt{\frac{7 \times 7}{11 \times 11}} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{11} \times \frac{7}{11}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{11}\right)^2} = \frac{7}{11}$$

$$\sqrt{-100} = \emptyset$$

$$-\sqrt{100}$$

$$\sqrt{0.81}$$

Use Calculator for Decimals!

$$(-10)^2 = 100$$

$$= -[\sqrt{100}]$$

$$= 0.9$$

check

$$(0.9)^2 = 0.81 \checkmark$$

$$(-10)^2 = 100 = -[10] = -10$$

$$= -[10] = -10$$

What happens if we take the square root of a number that isn't a perfect square? 😊

$$\sqrt{12}$$

$$\sqrt{78}$$

$$\sqrt{97}$$

$$= 3.4641016...$$

$$= 8.8317...$$

$$\sqrt{81}$$

$$\sqrt{97}$$

$$\sqrt{100}$$

$$3 < \sqrt{12} < 4$$

$$8 < \sqrt{78} < 9$$

$$9$$

$$9.7$$

$$10$$

$$\sqrt{9} < \sqrt{12} < \sqrt{16}$$

$$\sqrt{64} < \sqrt{78} < \sqrt{81}$$

$$9$$

$$9.85...$$

$$10$$