

Date: _____

Squares & Square Roots

A. SQUARING A NUMBER:

- to *square* a number means to multiply that number by itself;
- it is a very common *power* - the exponent is always '2'

- e.g. $3^2 = \underline{3 \times 3} = 9$

$7^2 = \underline{7 \times 7} = 49$

$15^2 = \underline{15 \times 15} = 225$

- you should memorize these:

$1^2 = \underline{1}$

$2^2 = \underline{4}$

$3^2 = \underline{9}$

$4^2 = \underline{16}$

$5^2 = \underline{25}$

$6^2 = \underline{36}$

$7^2 = \underline{49}$

$8^2 = \underline{64}$

$9^2 = \underline{81}$

$10^2 = \underline{100}$

$11^2 = \underline{121}$

$12^2 = \underline{144}$

B. FINDING THE SQUARE ROOT OF A NUMBER:

1. **square root** - a number that, when multiplied by itself, equals the original number

eg. the square root of 64 is 8 since $8 \times 8 = 64$

the square root of 8.41 is 2.9 since $2.9 \times 2.9 = 8.41$

we use this symbol when we want to find the square root $\sqrt{\quad}$

2. **perfect square** - a number that has a natural number as its square root

- natural numbers are the counting numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...)

eg. 64 is a perfect square because its square root is 8, a natural number

8.41 is not a perfect square because its square root is 2.9, and this is not a natural number

I. Find the following square roots. (You must memorize these perfect squares!)

a. $\sqrt{4} = \underline{\quad}$ b. $\sqrt{9} = \underline{\quad}$ c. $\sqrt{16} = \underline{\quad}$ d. $\sqrt{25} = \underline{\quad}$

e. $\sqrt{36} = \underline{\quad}$ f. $\sqrt{49} = \underline{\quad}$ g. $\sqrt{64} = \underline{\quad}$ h. $\sqrt{81} = \underline{\quad}$

i. $\sqrt{100} = \underline{\quad}$ j. $\sqrt{121} = \underline{\quad}$ k. $\sqrt{144} = \underline{\quad}$

II. Find the following square roots.

a. $\sqrt{0.04} = \underline{\quad}$ b. $\sqrt{0.16} = \underline{\quad}$ c. $\sqrt{1.21} = \underline{\quad}$

d. $\sqrt{1.44} = \underline{\quad}$ e. $\sqrt{225} = \underline{\quad}$ f. $\sqrt{196} = \underline{\quad}$

C. ESTIMATING SQUARE ROOTS OF NUMBERS THAT ARE NOT PERFECT SQUARES:

- $\sqrt{12}$ - this number is not a perfect square
- we can estimate the answer
- we look for the two closest perfect squares to 12 ----> 9 and 16

$\sqrt{16} = 4$
 $\sqrt{12}$
 $\sqrt{9} = 3$

} 12 is almost in the middle between 16 and 9
} it is closer to 9, so $\sqrt{12}$ should be closer to 3 than 4

$$\sqrt{12} \doteq 3.4$$

↑
this symbol means 'approximately equal'

I. Estimate the square roots of these numbers. Use your calculator to check afterwards.

a. $\sqrt{15}$

b. $\sqrt{37}$

c. $\sqrt{50}$

d. $\sqrt{93}$

*II. Find a number that has a square root between each of the following numbers.
The first one is done for you.*

a. 6 and 7

b. 5 and 6

c. 10 and 11

6 is the square root of 36

7 is the square root of 49

*So, a square root that is
between 6 and 7 must be
of numbers between 36
and 49.*

*I can choose any number
between those two
numbers - I choose 39.*

*Remember $\sqrt{39}$ will fall
between 6 and 7.*