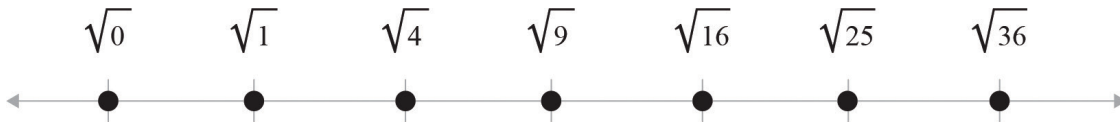


## ▶ Square Roots

Fill in the guided notes as you watch the video in the Digital Toolbox.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of a number is the opposite, or inverse, of the square of a number.



- Starting with \_\_\_\_\_, perfect squares can be graphed on a number line.
- To find the square root of a \_\_\_\_\_, ask yourself, “What number multiplied by itself results in the given value?”

### ▶ Example 1

Complete the example as you watch the video in the Digital Toolbox.

- A) Circle the perfect squares in the list of numbers.**

25, 32, 36, 47, 49, 72, 81

- B) Estimate the following numbers on a number line. Label each closed point.**

$\sqrt{25}$ ,  $\sqrt{32}$ ,  $\sqrt{36}$ ,  $\sqrt{47}$ ,  $\sqrt{49}$ ,  $\sqrt{72}$ ,  $\sqrt{81}$



### ▶ Example 2

Complete the example as you watch the video in the Digital Toolbox.

**Simplify. If the number is not a perfect square, write “not a perfect square.”**

**A)**  $\sqrt{121}$

**B)**  $-\sqrt{81}$

**C)**  $\sqrt{10}$

 **Practice**

**Complete the problems. Show your work.**

- 1) Circle the perfect squares in the list of numbers.

4, 5, 9, 13, 14

- 2) Estimate the following numbers on a number line. Label each closed point.

$\sqrt{4}$ ,  $\sqrt{5}$ ,  $\sqrt{9}$ ,  $\sqrt{13}$ ,  $\sqrt{14}$



- 3) Circle the perfect squares in the list of numbers.

12, 16, 24, 25, 30

- 4) Estimate the following numbers on a number line. Label each closed point.

$\sqrt{12}$ ,  $\sqrt{16}$ ,  $\sqrt{24}$ ,  $\sqrt{25}$ ,  $\sqrt{30}$



**Simplify. If the number is not a perfect square, write, “not a perfect square.”**

5)  $\sqrt{81}$

6)  $-\sqrt{1}$

7)  $\sqrt{30}$

8)  $-\sqrt{144}$

9)  $-\sqrt{49}$

10)  $\sqrt{0}$