## Math 9

## Guided notes 1a. 2

When you square a number, you $\qquad$

| Number | Square | Number | Square |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |  |
| 1 |  | 11 |  |
| 2 |  | 12 |  |
| 3 |  | 13 |  |
| 4 |  | 14 |  |
| 5 |  | 16 |  |
| 6 |  | 17 |  |
| 7 |  | 19 |  |
| 8 |  | 20 |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |

A square root is the INVERSE OPERATION of a square - it does the "opposite", or undoes the operation. $\sqrt{2}=\sqrt{2}=\sqrt{*}=\sqrt{ } * \sqrt{ }=$

The square root of 100 is $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ often written as $\qquad$ .

Remember there are TWO possible square roots to every number except $\qquad$ .

When we find the square root, we usually only give the principal square root - the
$\qquad$ number. E.g., $\sqrt{36}=$

When solving an equation, we need to consider both possible answers. E.g., $\quad x^{2}=49$
x =

The parts of a square root:


Perfect squares are: $\qquad$
$\qquad$

They help us estimate square roots.

The square root of 20 is between $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .

Using a calculator, we can get a more precise answer: $\qquad$
Remember, unless it's a perfect square, the answer your calculator gives is probable an APPROXIMATION, not an EXACT answer - many square roots are $\qquad$ .

## Examples:

