

BE-1A | TUESDAY 10-16-07

① $-4 - 12 = ?$

② $-4 + (-12) = ?$

③ $-4 - (-12) = ?$

④ $-4 + 12 = ?$

⑤ NAME THE SET: $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

⑥ NAME THE SET:

$\{\text{terminating and repeating decimals}\}$

⑧ $-4(-12) = ?$



Radical sign (or symbol)

MEANS: take the square root of a number

Ex) $\sqrt{1} = 1$ since $1 \cdot 1 = 1$

$\sqrt{4} = 2$ since $2 \cdot 2 = 4$

$\sqrt{9} = 3$ since $3 \cdot 3 = 9$

$\sqrt{16} = 4$ since $4 \cdot 4 = 16$

The square root "undoes" squaring a number

$\sqrt{16} = \sqrt{4^2} = 4$

$\sqrt{20^2} = ? = \sqrt{400} = 20$

WHAT is $-4 \cdot -4$?

$$-4 \cdot -4 = 16$$

Technically, the $\sqrt{16} = 4$ and -4
 but if you just write $\sqrt{16}$ it
 is understood you only want the
 $+4$

The positive square root is also called
 the principal square root.

By convention:

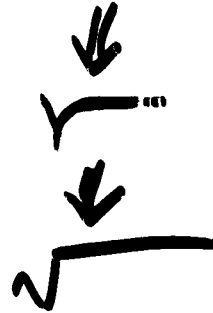
$$\sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$-\sqrt{16} = -4$$

$$\pm \sqrt{16} = \pm 4 \quad \text{READ "plus or minus 4"} \\ \text{which means } 4, -4$$

Where did the radical sign come from?

radix = LATIN for root



A number like 4 or 9 or 16
is called a "Perfect Square"
because their square roots ARE
integers which means they are also
RATIONAL numbers.

(fraction)

$$\sqrt{4} = 2 = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\sqrt{9} = 3 = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\sqrt{16} = 4 = \frac{4}{1}$$

RATIONAL square roots ARE NOT THAT common, you can list all of the RATIONAL square roots (or perfect squares) from 1 to 100 quite easily — do so now:

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

LET'S LOOK AT THE first 3 perfect squares:

$$\sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{2} = 1.414\ldots \text{ NO PATTERN, } \infty$$

NOT A fraction number

NOT rational

irrational number

like π

$$\sqrt{3} = 1.732\ldots$$

$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{5} =$$

$$\sqrt{6} =$$

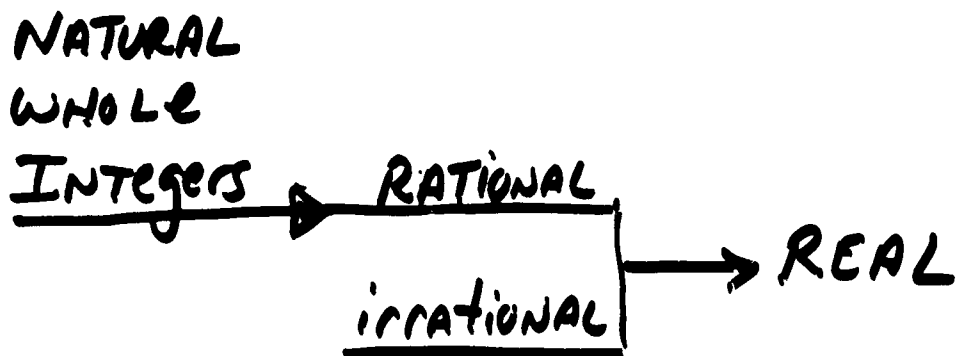
$$\sqrt{7} =$$

$$\sqrt{8} =$$

$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$

{non-terminating, non-repeating decimals}
irrational numbers

{rational and irrational numbers} = REAL
NUMBERS



Ch. 2-7 Square Roots and Real Numbers

ESTIMATE $\sqrt{15}$

$\sqrt{70}$

HW: • Read Ch 2-6