

Notes:

- You can tell if a number is a square a couple of different ways

➤ By using division:

If we find that in a division sentence that the quotient is equal to the divisor, the number is a square number

For example: $36 \div 6 = 6$

➤ By using factoring:

If we find that a number has an odd number of factors, then it has a square number.

For example: Twenty-Five has 3 factors: 1, 5, 25

- A square root is a number which, when multiplied by itself, results in a given number

For example: 3 is a square root of 9

We write it as: $3 = \sqrt{9}$

- Squaring and taking the square roots are inverse operations. They can undo each other!

For example:

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$\text{So, } 7^2 = 49$$

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

Review:

1. The square root of 64 is 8.
(Read as: what number when multiplied by itself gives 64)
2. $9^2 =$ 81
3. $\sqrt{100} =$ 10
4. The square of 6 is 36.

Assignment: Pg. 14-16
#’s 1-8, 10-16, 19, 22