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Module 7 Ratio, Proportion, and Percent
Lesson 1 Square Roots 7.1

## Lesson Objectives

- Use models to differentiate between perfect squares up to 100 and other numbers.
- Recognize and identify perfect squares and their square roots.
- Represent and solve problem situations that can be modeled by and solved by using the concept of square roots for perfect squares.


## Subtopic 1 Number Models

$\qquad$ numbers can be modeled with an array that forms a square.

Is 75 a square number?

Is 49 a square number?

Is 100 a square number?

## Subtopic 2 Perfect Squares and Their Square Roots

The product of an integer and $\qquad$ is a perfect square.
A square number can only $\qquad$ with digits $0,1,4,5,6$, or 9 .
The square root of a number is an integer that when $\qquad$ by itself equals the given number.
The symbol $\sqrt{ }$ indicates a square $\qquad$ .

## Evaluate.


$\sqrt{121}$

$7 \quad 9^{2}+\sqrt{16}$
$8 \quad 8^{2}+\sqrt{36}$

## Subtopic 3 Problem Solving Using Squares and Square Roots

To find the area of a square, square the length of a $\qquad$ . $A=s^{2}$
To find the $\qquad$ of a side of a square, take the square root of the area. $s=\sqrt{A}$

A checkerboard has 32 red squares and 32 black squares. How many squares long is each side of the checkerboard?

