Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.4 Guided Practice: Square Roots

LT 7.4 I can identify the relationship between a number and its square root.

The area of a square is the length of a side multiplied by itself. This can be expressed by the formula *A* = *s* · *s*, or *A* = *s*2.

If you know the area of a square, you can work backward to find the length of a side. For example, suppose a square has an area of 4 square units. To find the length of a side, you need to figure out what positive number multiplied by itself equals 4. Because 2 · 2 = 4, the side length is 2 units. The number 2 is called a **square root** of 4.

The following numbers are considered **perfect squares**, therefore, their square roots are whole numbers. Without using your calculator, find the square roots of each of the numbers below.

When you are asked to find the square roots of numbers that are not perfect squares, you must round your answers to the nearest hundredth.