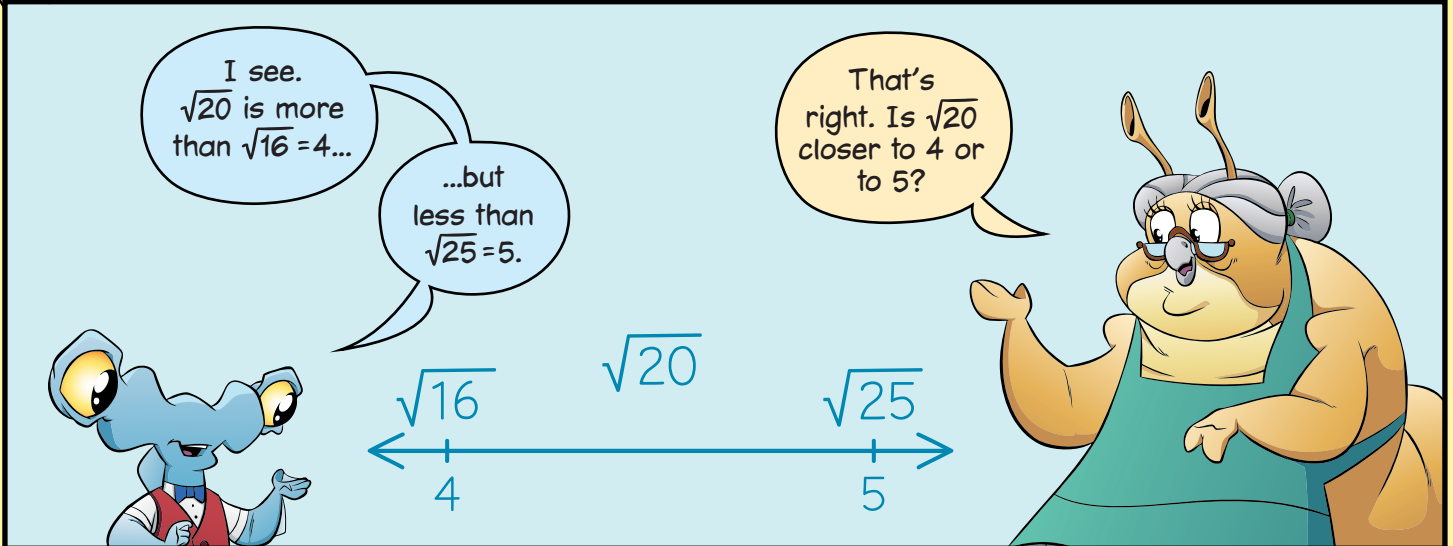
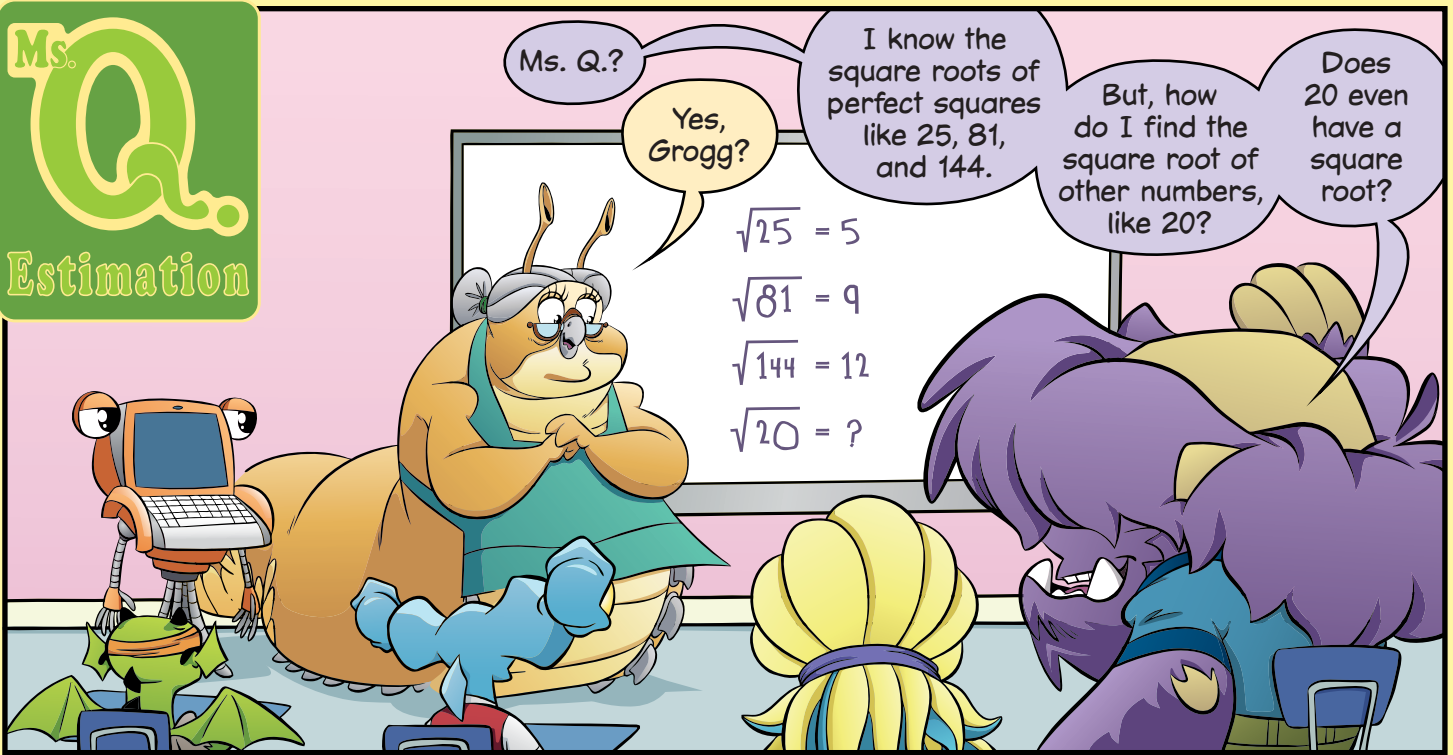


Ms. Q.
Estimation



FOR ANY TWO NONNEGATIVE NUMBERS a AND b , IF $a < b$, THEN $\sqrt{a} < \sqrt{b}$. SO, $\sqrt{16} < \sqrt{20} < \sqrt{25}$.



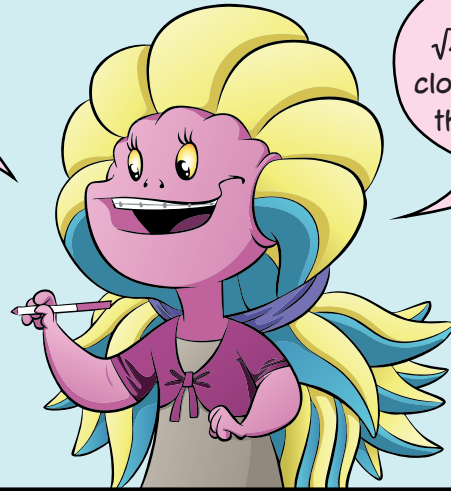
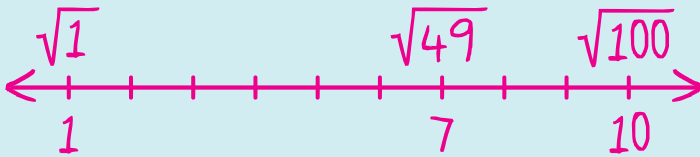
20 is closer to 16 than to 25.

Does that mean that $\sqrt{20}$ is closer to $\sqrt{16}$ than to $\sqrt{25}$?

I don't think square roots work like that.

For example, 49 is closer to 1 than to 100...

...but $\sqrt{49}$ is much closer to $\sqrt{100}$ than to $\sqrt{1}$.



To find out if $\sqrt{20}$ is closer to 4 or to 5, we need to know if $\sqrt{20}$ is more or less than 4.5.

4.5^2 is 20.25.

That means $4.5 = \sqrt{20.25}$.

$$4.5^2 = 20.25$$
$$4.5 = \sqrt{20.25}$$



How does knowing $\sqrt{20.25} = 4.5$ help you estimate $\sqrt{20}$?

$\sqrt{20}$ is less than $\sqrt{20.25} = 4.5$.

So, $\sqrt{20}$ is closer to 4 than to 5.

Number line showing $\sqrt{16}$ at 4, $\sqrt{20}$ between 4 and 4.5, $\sqrt{20.25}$ at 4.5, and $\sqrt{25}$ at 5.

Great!

Grogg, what does that computob give you for the square root of 20?

$\sqrt{20}$ is 4.472135954... 9995793928...

...and the digits keep going on and on without any pattern.

$\sqrt{20} = 4.4721359549995793928...$

That's right, Grogg. The digits don't repeat regularly.

So, we can't write a decimal that is *exactly* equal to $\sqrt{20}$...

...we can only estimate.

How could you estimate $\sqrt{2}$ to the nearest tenth *without* a computob?

$\sqrt{2}$

Find $\sqrt{2}$ to the nearest tenth.