

MATH 5: HANDOUT 15
SQUARE ROOT. PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM. DIFFERENCE OF SQUARES.

SQUARE ROOTS

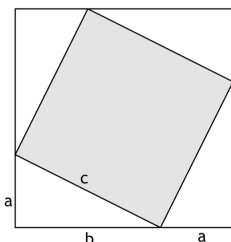
Square root of a is a number whose square is equal to a . For example: square root of 25 is 5, because $5^2 = 25$.

- Notation: square root of number a is commonly denoted \sqrt{a} .
- $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$, but $\sqrt{a+b}$ is **not** equal to $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$.

Pythagorean theorem: In a right triangle with legs a, b and hypotenuse c , one has

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad \text{ot} \quad c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}.$$

Proof: Consider the following picture:



In this square, the total area is

$$(a + b) \times (a + b) = a \times (a + b) + b \times (a + b) = a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

On the other hand, the area of each triangle is $\frac{1}{2}ab$, and the area of shaded square is c^2 . Thus, we get

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 4 \times \frac{1}{2}ab + c^2$$

which gives $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. □

For example, in a square with side 1, the diagonal has length $\sqrt{2}$.

It is possible — but not easy — to find a right triangle where all sides are whole numbers. The easiest such triangle is the triangle with sides 3, 4, 5.

POWER $\frac{1}{2}$

We know how to raise numbers into whole powers:

$$a^n = a \times \cdots \times a.$$

But what is $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$?

Example: Let's try to figure out what $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is:

$$4^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 4^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = 4^1 = 4.$$

We can see that $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$ must be a number, such that if we multiply it by itself, we get 4. But this is just a square root of 4! So, we get:

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

In general, this is also true:

$$a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}.$$

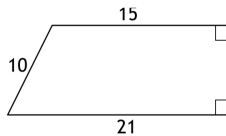
DIFFERENCE OF SQUARES

There is an important formula that allows you to factor a difference of squares:

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

HOMWORK

- Find the following square roots. If you can not find the number exactly, at least say between which two whole numbers the answer is, e.g., between 5 and 6.
 - $\sqrt{16}$
 - $\sqrt{81}$
 - $\sqrt{10,000}$
 - $\sqrt{10^8}$
 - $\sqrt{50}$
- If, in a right triangle, one leg has length 1 and the hypotenuse has length 2, what is the other leg?
- Can you find a right triangle where all sides are whole numbers and the hypotenuse is 13?
- Find
 - $\sqrt{2^6 \times 7^2}$;
 - $\sqrt{\frac{1}{16}}$;
 - $\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}$;
- Find the height and area of the figure below. Lengths of three sides are given; the two marked angles are right angles.



- The side of an equilateral triangle is 1 m. Find its height and the area.
- Factor the following number into primes: $99^2 - 9^2$. [Hint: you do not have to compute this number.]
- Can you find whole numbers a, b such that $a^2 - b^2 = 17$? [Hint: use the formula we talked about in class, and think what $a - b$ and $a + b$ must be.]
- * Take some positive number $x < 100$ and using calculator (or computer) calculate the number $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x}$. Call the result x and repeat the same calculation with the new x . Do it 10 times. Then take the result and square it. What did you get? Try to do the same thing starting with different numbers. Is it surprising?