

# Math 10

## Lesson 1–4 Answers

### Lesson Questions

#### Question 1

When we calculate the radical, radicals that are rational numbers result in a rational number while radicals that are irrational result in an irrational number.

$$\sqrt{0.24} = 0.489897... \text{irrational}$$

$$\sqrt[5]{-32} = -2 \text{ rational}$$

$$\frac{5}{7} \text{ rational}$$

$$\sqrt{64} = 8 \text{ rational}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{16}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{49}} = \frac{4}{7} \text{ rational}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = 0.4473235... \text{ irrational}$$

$$\sqrt{0.25} = 0.5 \text{ rational}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{12} = 1.122462... \text{ irrational}$$

$$0.6^2 = 0.36 \text{ rational}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 1.17320508... \text{ irrational}$$

#### Question 2

Compute the following numbers and classify them as natural, whole, integer, rational, and/or irrational:

$$\sqrt{16} = 4 \text{ rational, integer, whole and natural}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{30} = 3.1072325... \text{ irrational}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{16}{81}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{16}}{\sqrt[4]{81}} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ rational}$$

#### Question 3

Which numbers below belong to each set: natural, whole, integer, rational, and/or irrational?

$$\frac{3}{5} \text{ rational}$$

$$0.21\overline{7} \text{ rational}$$

$$-6 \text{ rational, integer} \quad 41275 \text{ rational, integer, whole, natural}$$

$$3\sqrt{2} \text{ irrational} \quad 6\pi \text{ irrational}$$

$$-2\frac{1}{4} \text{ rational} \quad \sqrt[3]{8} = 2 \text{ rational, integer, whole, natural}$$

$$\sqrt{121} = 11 \text{ rational, integer, whole, natural} \quad 6.121121... \text{ rational}$$

**Question 4**

Classify each of the following numbers as rational or irrational. Provide an explanation.

| Number                       | Rational or irrational | Explanation              |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0                            | rational               | whole number             |
| $\pi$                        | irrational             | non-repeating number     |
| $\sqrt{36} = 6$              | rational               | whole number             |
| $-4.2558\dots$               | irrational             | non-repeating number     |
| $-4.2558$                    | rational               | terminating decimal      |
| $\frac{99}{13}$              | rational               | division of two integers |
| $\sqrt{500} = 22.36067\dots$ | irrational             | non-repeating number     |
| $6.\bar{3}$                  | rational               | repeating number         |
| $\sqrt[3]{343} = 7$          | rational               | whole number             |

**Question 5**

Which of the following numbers are irrational. Provide an explanation.

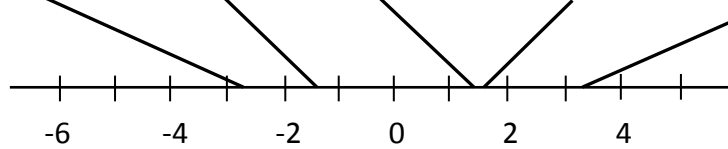
| Number                             | Irrational (yes or no) | Explanation             |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| $\sqrt{3} = 1.73205\dots$          | yes                    | non-terminating decimal |
| $\sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ | no                     | integer                 |
| $\sqrt{24} = 4.898979\dots$        | yes                    | non-terminating decimal |
| $2\sqrt{36} = 12$                  | no                     | integer                 |
| $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{4}} = 2$          | no                     | integer                 |
| $\sqrt{36} + \sqrt{64} = 14$       | no                     | integer                 |
| $\sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}} = 1.5$        | no                     | terminating decimal     |
| $\sqrt{434} = 20.83266\dots$       | yes                    | non-terminating decimal |
| $2 + \sqrt{36} = 8$                | no                     | integer                 |

### Question 6

Use a number line to order the following numbers from least to greatest

$$\sqrt{2} = 1.414 \quad \sqrt[3]{-2} = -1.26 \quad \sqrt[3]{6} = 1.82 \quad \sqrt{11} = 3.32 \quad -\sqrt{8} = -2.83$$

$$-\sqrt{8} = -2.83 \quad \sqrt[3]{-2} = -1.26 \quad \sqrt{2} = 1.414 \quad \sqrt[3]{6} = 1.82 \quad \sqrt{11} = 3.32$$



### Question 7

$\sqrt{-4}$  is not a real number. It is impossible to find a root value that, when multiplied by itself, results in a negative number (i.e.  $2 \cdot 2 = 4$  and  $-2 \cdot -2 = 4$ ).

(However, the idea of the square root of a negative number eventually led to a whole new branch of mathematics called Complex Numbers.)

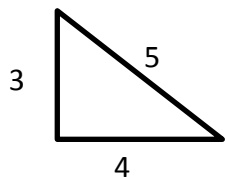
## Nasty question of the day

For a right angle triangle, the lengths of the sides must obey Pythagorus' equation

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

- (a) All sides have rational number lengths.

There are an infinite number of triangles like this (Google whole number right triangles):

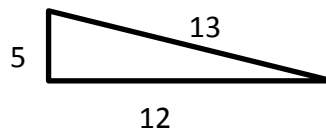


$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$5^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$$

$$25 = 16 + 9$$

$$25 = 25$$



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

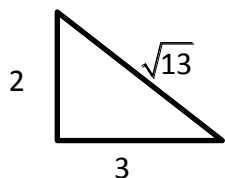
$$13^2 = 12^2 + 5^2$$

$$169 = 144 + 25$$

$$169 = 169$$

- (b) Exactly 2 sides have rational number lengths.

There are an infinite number of triangles like this:



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c^2 = 2^2 + 3^2$$

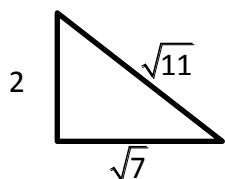
$$c^2 = 4 + 9$$

$$c^2 = 13$$

$$c = \sqrt{13}$$

- (c) Exactly 1 side has a rational number length.

There are an infinite number of triangles like this:



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

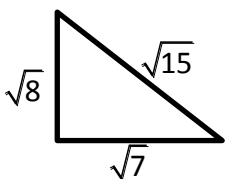
$$(\sqrt{11})^2 = 2^2 + (\sqrt{7})^2$$

$$11 = 4 + 7$$

$$11 = 11$$

- (d) No sides have rational number lengths.

There are an infinite number of triangles like this:



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

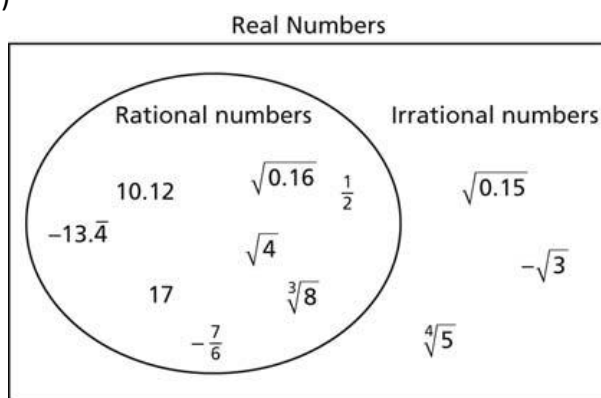
$$(\sqrt{15})^2 = (\sqrt{8})^2 + (\sqrt{7})^2$$

$$15 = 8 + 7$$

$$15 = 15$$

## Assignment

1.
  - a) The square root of 8 is between the root of 4 (2) and the root of 9 (3). Since 8 is close to 9, we try 2.9 and 2.8 and find that 2.8 is the best answer
  - b) The cube root of 9 is between the cube root of 8 (2) and the cube root of 27 (3). Since 9 is very close to 8 we try 2.1 and 2.2 and find that 2.1 is the best answer
  - c) 1.8
  - d) 3.6
2.
  - a) The calculator returns an error message; the square of a real number will always be positive.
  - b) Any non-zero even index
  - c) i) Any odd index  
ii) Any even index
3.
  - a) As written the number 12.247 448 71 is rational since it terminates.
  - b) The root of 150 is irrational since it results in a non-terminating and non-repeating number.
4. a), b)



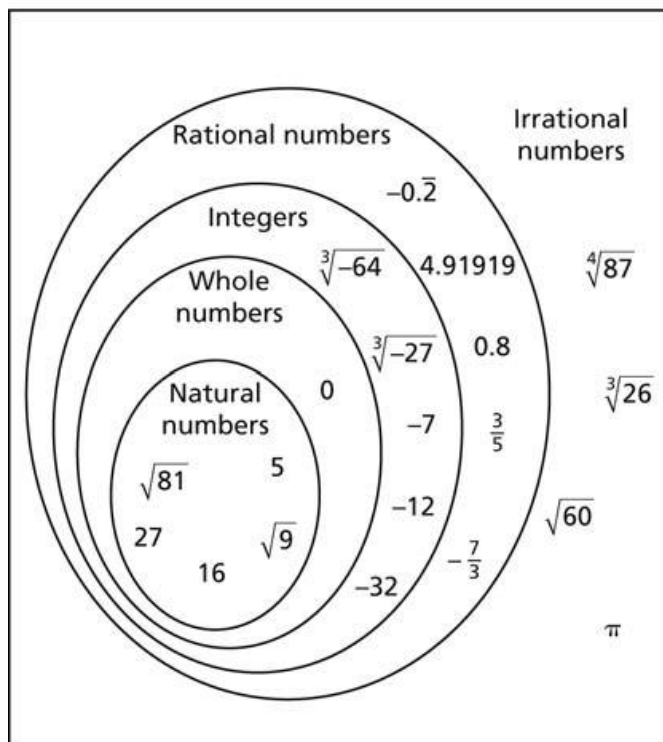
5.  $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$      $\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$      $\sqrt[3]{30} = 3.10723...$      $\sqrt[3]{300} = 6.6943295...$   
The cubes roots of the numbers in parts c and d will be irrational.

6.  $\sqrt[3]{98}, \sqrt{40}, \sqrt[3]{300}, \sqrt[3]{500}, \sqrt{75}, \sqrt{98}$

7.
  - a)
    - i) True – Natural numbers are a subset of Integers
    - ii) True – Integers are a subset of Rational numbers.
    - iii) False – The set of Whole numbers includes 0. 0 is not a Natural number.
    - iv) False – Other irrational numbers are numbers like  $\pi$  and  $\zeta$  and e.
    - v) True – Natural numbers are a subset of rational numbers
  - b) iii) 0 iv)  $\pi$

8. Answers will vary. For example:
- a) any fraction or decimal 0.75
  - b) 0
  - c) any non-repeating, non-terminating number like  $\sqrt{7}$

9. Additional numbers may vary. For example:
- Real numbers



10. a)  $\sqrt{40} = 6.3245\dots$  Irrational number  
 b)  $\sqrt{81} = 9$  Rational number
11. a) Yes. Any number that is not a perfect square like  $\sqrt{40}$ .  
 b) No. If the original number is irrational then the square root will be “doubly” irrational.  
 For example  $\sqrt{\sqrt{7}} = 1.62657\dots$