

Additional Practice**Investigation 2****Looking for Pythagoras**

In Problem 2.3, you found the lengths of line segments drawn on 5-dot-by-5-dot grids. Some of those lengths were written as square roots, such as $\sqrt{2}$. When you enter $\sqrt{2}$ in your calculator, the result is a decimal with a value of approximately 1.4.

For Exercises 1–6, find the approximate value for the given length to the nearest tenth.

1. $\sqrt{5}$

2. $\sqrt{13}$

3. $\sqrt{20}$

4. $\sqrt{17}$

5. $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$

6. $\sqrt{8} + 6 + \sqrt{10}$

7. Is $\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{10}$ the same as $\sqrt{8 + 10}$? Explain your answer in two ways:

a. Use your calculator to help give a numerical argument.

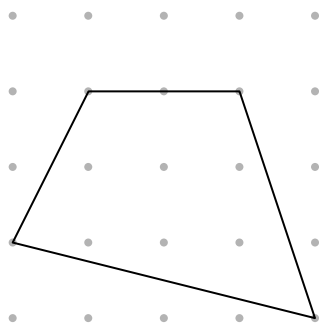
b. Use a grid and lengths of line segments to give a geometric argument.

Additional Practice *(continued)*

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For Exercises 8–10, find the perimeter of each figure. Express the perimeter in two ways: as the sum of a whole number and square roots, and as a single value after using decimal approximations to the nearest tenth for the square roots. An example is done for you.

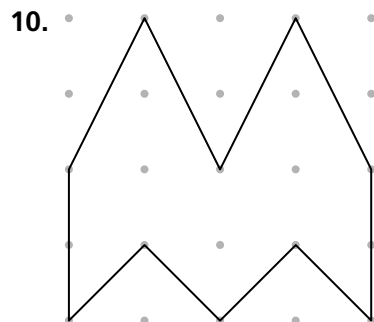
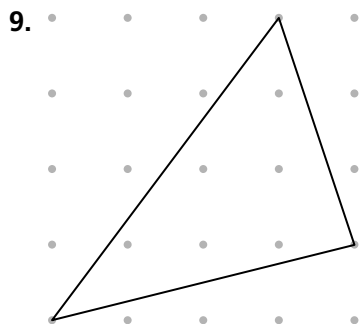
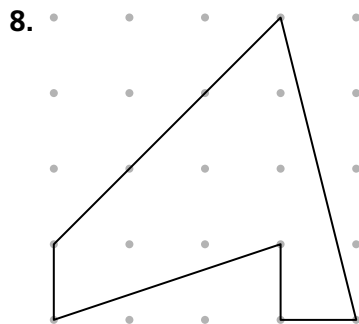


The perimeter of this figure is

$$2 + \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{17} + \sqrt{5} \approx$$

$$2 + 3.2 + 4.1 + 2.2 =$$

$$11.5 \text{ units}$$



Additional Practice *(continued)*

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11. For each number sentence below, decide if it is true (T) or false (F):

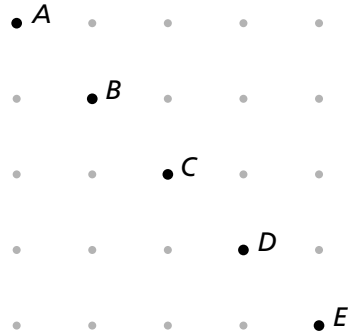
a. $7 = \sqrt{49}$

b. $7 = -\sqrt{49}$

c. $-7 = \sqrt{49}$

d. $-7 = -\sqrt{49}$

12. Points A, B, C, D, and E are shown on the grid below:



Using these 5 points only, list all line segments which have the following lengths:

$\sqrt{2}$

$2\sqrt{2}$

$3\sqrt{2}$

$4\sqrt{2}$

$5\sqrt{2}$

13. List all the whole numbers that could be substituted for x so that the expression is true.

a. $4 < \sqrt{x} < 5$

b. $8 < \sqrt{x} < 9$

c. $0 < \sqrt{x} < 1$