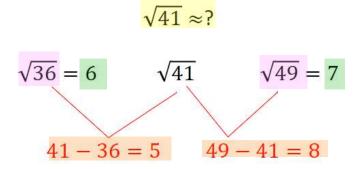
Concept

Estimating Square Roots

To estimate the decimal value of a square root you compare it to where it falls on a number line relative to the square roots of the perfect squares that are less than and greater than the radicand.



Since 41 is closer to 36 than to 49, $\sqrt{41}$ will be closer to 6 than to 7. Since the differences are almost equal, the $\sqrt{41}$ will be closer to 6.5 than to 6.

Conclusion:
$$\sqrt{41} \approx 6.4$$



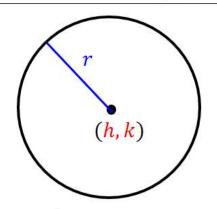
Ex) Estimate the value of each square root.

$$\begin{array}{c}
17 - 14 = 1 \\
\hline
17 - 14 = 8
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
17 = 8 \\
\hline
17 = 8
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
17 = 8 \\
\hline
17 \approx 4.1
\end{array}$$





Concept

Equation of a Circle

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

with center C(h, k) and radius r units

Steps for graphing a circle using the center and radius.

- 1. Identify and graph the center, (h, k).
- 2. Identify the radius, $\sqrt{r^2} = r$.
- 3. Graph the radius points by counting r units left, right, up, and down from the center.
- 4. Draw a round smooth curve through the four points.

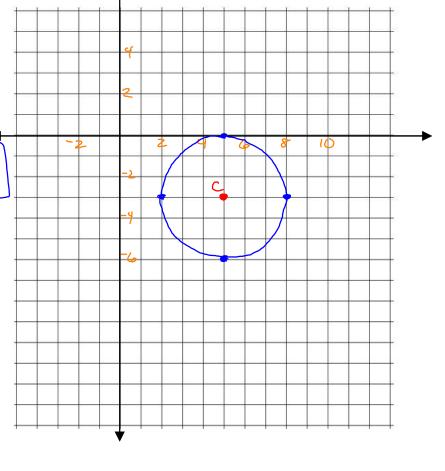


Ex) State the center and radius. Graph the circle.

$$(x-5)^2+(y+3)^2=9$$

1) Center: (5,-3)

2 radius = J9 = 3 units





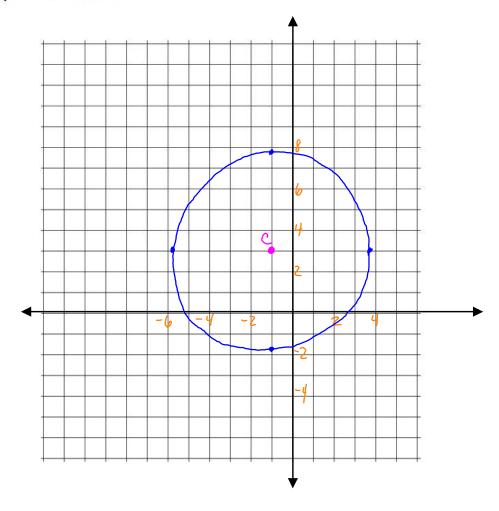
Ex) State the center and radius. Graph the circle.

$$(x + 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 23$$

1 Center: (-1,3)

2 radius = J23 units 2 4.8 units

$$23-16=7$$
 $25-23=2$
 116
 23
 125
 25
 25





Ex) State the center and radius. Graph the circle.

$$x^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 30$$

() Center: (0,3)

2 radius = $\sqrt{30}$ units ≈ 5.5 units

 $\begin{array}{c}
 30 - 25 = 5 \\
 \hline
 30 - 25 = 5 \\
 \hline
 30 - 30 = 6 \\
 30 - 30 = 6 \\
 30 - 30 = 6 \\
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 30 - 30 = 6 \\
 30 - 30 = 6 \\
 30 -$

