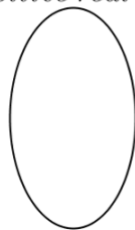


1) Classify the real numbers: 3, -5, 0, -2, 1.2, -4, -1.1 & 7, according to their signs.

Positive real nbs.

Negative real nbs.



2) Find the squares of the real numbers:

The real numbers	3	-5	-4	-2	-1.1	0	1.2	7
Their squares								

3) Can you find a real number in which its square is negative?



Conclusion: The square of a real number

.....

4) Consider the following couples of real numbers:

1 st - couple	2 nd - couple	3 rd - couple	4 th - couple
2 & - 2	3 & - 3	$\frac{1}{5}$ & $-\frac{1}{5}$	a & $-a$

Complete the statement below. What does each of the above couples represent? Justify.

They are.....since, their sum is

5) Complete the following table:

	1 st - couple		2 nd - couple		3 rd - couple		4 th - couple	
Numbers	2	-2	3	-3	$\frac{1}{5}$	$-\frac{1}{5}$	a	$-a$
Their squares								

6) What do you notice about the squares of the above opposite numbers?

.....



Conclusion: A real number and its opposite admit the same square.

7) Q & A table:

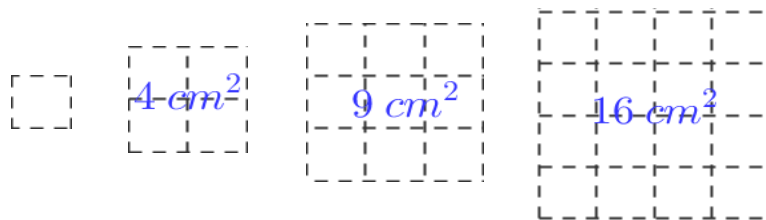
1.	List sixteen real squared numbers25, 36,
2.	What is a squared number?	A number

8) Find the real numbers whose squares are presented in the following table:

Numbers	0	1	4	9	16	100	3600	0.09	0.0016
Square form		$(-1)^2$	$(+1)^2$						
Sign of base		-ve	+ve						

Postulate	Since the square of	-1 & + 1	is equal to	1	then	-1 & + 1	are called the square roots of	1
		-7 & + 7		49				-7 & + 7

Def: If a is any *real positive* number, then there exist a number whose square is a



Conclusions: How many square roots does a real number admit? Discuss.

Type of the number	Number & sign of the roots if they exist	Give example
Positive real number	Admits two square roots one is positive the other is	Square roots of 16 are 4 & -4
Negative real number		
Zero (null)	Has one square root only itself	Square root of 0 is