

Infinite Decimal Expansions

Let's think about infinite decimals.

14.1 Searching for Digits

The first 3 digits after the decimal for the decimal expansion of $\frac{3}{7}$ have been calculated. Find the next 4 digits.

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.428 \\ 7 \overline{)3} \\ -2 \quad 8 \\ \hline 2 \quad 0 \\ - \quad 1 \quad 4 \\ \hline 6 \quad 0 \\ - \quad 5 \quad 6 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

14.2 Some Numbers Are Rational

Your teacher will give your group a set of cards. Each card will have a calculations side and an explanation side.

1. The cards show Noah's work calculating the fraction representation of $0.\overline{485}$. Arrange these in order to see how he figured out that $0.\overline{485} = \frac{481}{990}$ without needing a calculator.
2. Use Noah's method to calculate the fraction representation of:
 - a. $0.1\overline{86}$
 - b. $0.7\overline{88}$

Are you ready for more?

Use this technique to find fractional representations for $0.\overline{3}$ and $0.\overline{9}$.



14.3

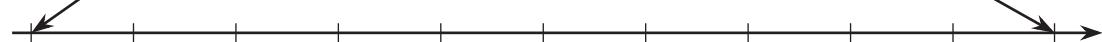
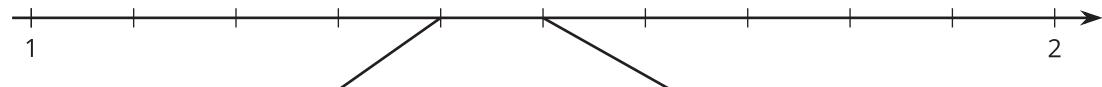
Some Numbers Are Not Rational

1. a. Why is $\sqrt{2}$ between 1 and 2 on the number line?

- b. Why is $\sqrt{2}$ between 1.4 and 1.5 on the number line?

- c. How can you figure out an approximation for $\sqrt{2}$ accurate to 3 decimal places?

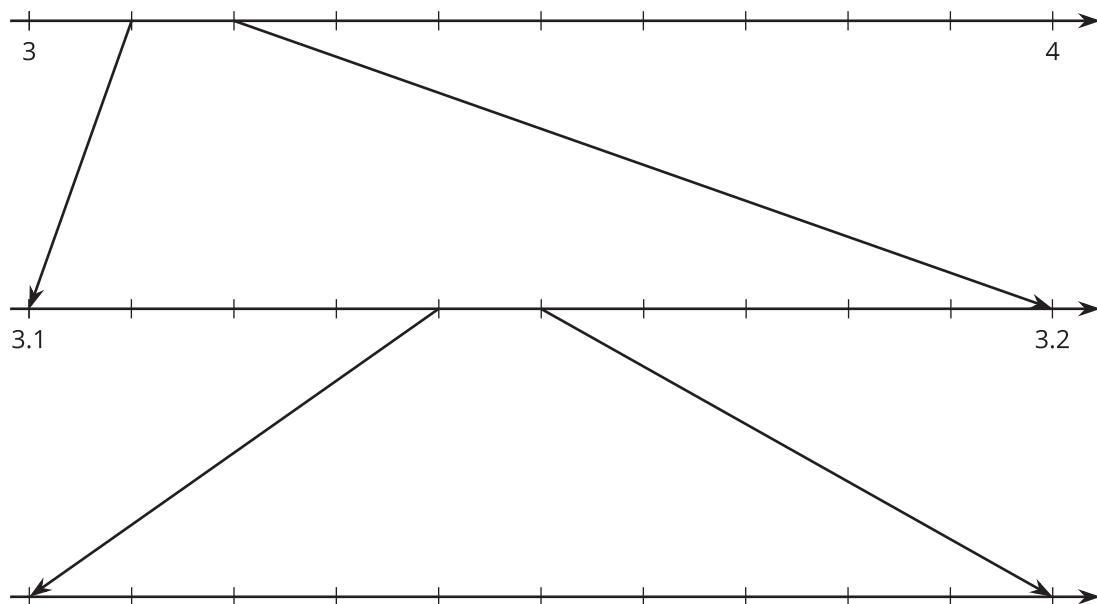
- d. Label all of the tick marks. Plot $\sqrt{2}$ on all three number lines. Make sure to add arrows from the second to the third number line.



2. a. Elena notices that a beaker in science class says it has a diameter of 9 cm and measures its circumference to be 28.3 cm. Using these values and the equation for circumference, $C = 2\pi r$, what value do you get for π ?

b. Diego learns that one of the space shuttle fuel tanks has a diameter of 840 cm and a circumference of 2,639 cm. Using these values and the equation for circumference, $C = 2\pi r$, what value do you get for π ?

c. Label all of the tick marks on the number lines. Use a calculator to get a very accurate approximation of π and plot that number on all three number lines.



d. How can you explain the differences between these calculations of π ?

Lesson 14 Summary

Not every number is rational. Earlier we tried to find a fraction whose square is equal to 2. That turns out to be impossible, although we can get pretty close (try squaring $\frac{7}{5}$). Since there is no fraction equal to $\sqrt{2}$, it is not a rational number, so we call it an "irrational number." Another well-known irrational number is π .

Every number, rational or irrational, has a decimal expansion. For example, the rational number $\frac{2}{11}$ has the decimal expansion 0.181818... with the 18s repeating forever. Irrational numbers also have infinite decimal expansions, but they don't end up having a repeating pattern.

