

3.2 Perfect Squares, Perfect Cubes and Their Roots

Lesson 3

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Connect

DEFINITIONS:

Perfect Square



$$\text{Area} = s^2$$

A number that is a product of some integer with itself.

Examples of Perfect Squares:

4	64	196
9	81	225
16	100	
25	121	
36	144	
49	169	

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DEFINITIONS:

Square Root

The square root of a number, n denoted \sqrt{n} , is a positive number whose square is n .

Examples of Square Roots:

$\sqrt{4} = 2$	$\sqrt{36} = 6$	$\sqrt{100} = 10$	$\sqrt{196} = 14$
$\sqrt{9} = 3$	$\sqrt{49} = 7$	$\sqrt{121} = 11$	$\sqrt{225} = 15$
$\sqrt{16} = 4$	$\sqrt{64} = 8$	$\sqrt{144} = 12$	
$\sqrt{25} = 5$	$\sqrt{81} = 9$	$\sqrt{169} = 13$	

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EXAMPLE 1:

Determine the square root of 676

Use prime factorization to help find the prime numbers.

676
 \wedge
 $2 \cdot 338$
 $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 169$
 $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 13 \cdot 13$
 $(2 \cdot 13)(2 \cdot 13)$
 $26 \cdot 26$
 $\boxed{\sqrt{676} = 26}$

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Practice

YOU TRY!

Determine the square root of 1296

Use prime factorization to help find the prime numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1296 \\
 \hat{2} \cdot 648 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 324 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 162 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 81 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\
 (2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3)(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3) \\
 \sqrt{1296} = 36
 \end{array}$$

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Practice

YOU TRY!

Determine the square root of 1764

Use prime factorization to help find the prime numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1764 \\
 2 \cdot 882 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 441 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 147 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 21 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \\
 (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7)(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7) \\
 \sqrt{1764} = 42
 \end{array}$$

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DEFINITIONS:

Perfect Cube

A number times itself twice is a perfect cube.

Examples of Perfect Cubes:

8	512	2744
27	729	3375
64	1000	
125	1331	
216	1728	
343	2197	

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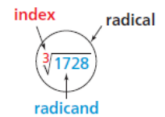
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DEFINITIONS:

Cube RootA number n , denoted $\sqrt[3]{n}$, is a number whose cube is n .

Examples of Cube Roots:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \sqrt[3]{8} = 2 \\
 \sqrt[3]{27} = 3 \\
 \sqrt[3]{64} = 4 \\
 \sqrt[3]{125} = 5 \\
 \sqrt[3]{216} = 6
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \sqrt[3]{343} = 7 \\
 \sqrt[3]{512} = 8 \\
 \sqrt[3]{729} = 9 \\
 \sqrt[3]{1000} = 10 \\
 \sqrt[3]{1331} = 11
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \sqrt[3]{1728} = 12 \\
 \sqrt[3]{2197} = 13 \\
 \sqrt[3]{2744} = 14 \\
 \sqrt[3]{3375} = 15
 \end{array}$$



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EXAMPLE 2:

Determine the cube root of 125

Use prime factorization to help find the prime numbers.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 125 \\
 5 \cdot 25 \\
 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\
 \boxed{\sqrt[3]{125} = 5}
 \end{array}$$

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EXAMPLE 3:

Determine the cube root of 1728

Use prime factorization to help find the prime numbers.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1728 \\
 2 \cdot 864 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 432 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 216 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\
 (2 \cdot 6)(2 \cdot 6)(2 \cdot 6) \\
 \sqrt[3]{1728} = 12
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 216 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 108 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 54 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 18
 \end{array}$$

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Practice

YOU TRY!

Determine the cube root of 2744

Use prime factorization to help find the prime numbers.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 2744 \\
 2 \cdot 1372 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 686 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 343 \\
 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\
 (2 \cdot 7)(2 \cdot 7)(2 \cdot 7) \\
 \boxed{\sqrt[3]{2744} = 14}
 \end{array}$$

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Practice

HOMEWORK!

Textbook Questions:

Page 146 # 4abc, 5abc, 6abc, 7, 8

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