

Worksheet -1

Subject: - Mathematics

Class: - VIII

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Name: _____ Class & Sec: _____ Roll No. _____ Date: 21.07.2020

Squares and Square Roots (A)

Instructions: Find the square root or square of each integer.

$$\sqrt{256} = \quad \sqrt{4} = \quad \sqrt{169} = \quad \sqrt{100} =$$

$$\sqrt{121} = \quad \sqrt{196} = \quad \sqrt{16} = \quad \sqrt{64} =$$

$$\sqrt{1} = \quad \sqrt{9} = \quad \sqrt{49} = \quad \sqrt{144} =$$

$$\sqrt{225} = \quad \sqrt{81} = \quad \sqrt{25} = \quad \sqrt{36} =$$

$$11^2 = \quad 13^2 = \quad 14^2 = \quad 10^2 =$$

$$12^2 = \quad 1^2 = \quad 15^2 = \quad 6^2 =$$

$$9^2 = \quad 3^2 = \quad 4^2 = \quad 16^2 =$$

$$8^2 = \quad 7^2 = \quad 5^2 = \quad 2^2 =$$

Squares and Square Roots (A) Answers

Instructions: Find the square root or square of each integer.

$$\sqrt{256} = 16 \quad \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad \sqrt{169} = 13 \quad \sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$\sqrt{121} = 11 \quad \sqrt{196} = 14 \quad \sqrt{16} = 4 \quad \sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$\sqrt{1} = 1 \quad \sqrt{9} = 3 \quad \sqrt{49} = 7 \quad \sqrt{144} = 12$$

$$\sqrt{225} = 15 \quad \sqrt{81} = 9 \quad \sqrt{25} = 5 \quad \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$11^2 = 121 \quad 13^2 = 169 \quad 14^2 = 196 \quad 10^2 = 100$$

$$12^2 = 144 \quad 1^2 = 1 \quad 15^2 = 225 \quad 6^2 = 36$$

$$9^2 = 81 \quad 3^2 = 9 \quad 4^2 = 16 \quad 16^2 = 256$$

$$8^2 = 64 \quad 7^2 = 49 \quad 5^2 = 25 \quad 2^2 = 4$$

- **Properties of Square number:**
 - (i) A number ending in 2, 3, 7 or 8 is never a perfect square.
Example: 152, 1028, 6593 etc.
 - (ii) A number ending in 0, 1, 4, 5, 6 or 9 may not necessarily be a square number. Example: 20, 31, 24, etc.
 - (iii) Square of even numbers are even. Example: $2^2 = 4$, $4^2 = 16$ etc.
 - (iv) Square of odd numbers are odd. Example: $5^2 = 25$, $9^2 = 81$, etc.
 - (v) A number ending in an odd number of zeroes cannot be a perfect square. Example: 10, 1000, 900000, etc.

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{1} &= 1 \quad \text{since } 1^2 = 1 \\ \sqrt{4} &= 2 \quad \text{since } 2^2 = 4 \\ \sqrt{9} &= 3 \quad \text{since } 3^2 = 9 \\ \sqrt{16} &= 4 \quad \text{since } 4^2 = 16 \\ \sqrt{25} &= 5 \quad \text{since } 5^2 = 25 \\ \sqrt{36} &= 6 \quad \text{since } 6^2 = 36 \\ \sqrt{49} &= 7 \quad \text{since } 7^2 = 49 \\ \sqrt{64} &= 8 \quad \text{since } 8^2 = 64 \\ \sqrt{81} &= 9 \quad \text{since } 9^2 = 81 \\ \sqrt{100} &= 10 \quad \text{since } 10^2 = 100\end{aligned}$$

Ex 6.2 Q2

2. Write a Pythagorean triplet whose one member is.
- 6
 - 14
 - 16
 - 18

Solution:

For any natural number m , we know that $2m, m^2-1, m^2+1$ is a Pythagorean triplet.

- $2m = 6$
 $\Rightarrow m = \frac{6}{2} = 3$
 $m^2-1 = 3^2-1 = 9-1 = 8$
 $m^2+1 = 3^2+1 = 9+1 = 10$
 $\therefore (6, 8, 10)$ is a Pythagorean triplet.
- $2m = 14$
 $\Rightarrow m = \frac{14}{2} = 7$
 $m^2-1 = 7^2-1 = 49-1 = 48$
 $m^2+1 = 7^2+1 = 49+1 = 50$
 $\therefore (14, 48, 50)$ is not a Pythagorean triplet.
- $2m = 16$
 $\Rightarrow m = \frac{16}{2} = 8$
 $m^2-1 = 8^2-1 = 64-1 = 63$
 $m^2+1 = 8^2+1 = 64+1 = 65$
 $\therefore (16, 63, 65)$ is a Pythagorean triplet.
- $2m = 18$
 $\Rightarrow m = \frac{18}{2} = 9$
 $m^2-1 = 9^2-1 = 81-1 = 80$
 $m^2+1 = 9^2+1 = 81+1 = 82$
 $\therefore (18, 80, 82)$ is a Pythagorean triplet.

Ex 6.3 Class 8 Maths Question 3.

Find the square roots of 100 and 169 by the method of repeated subtraction.

Solution:

From 100, we subtract successive odd numbers starting from 1 as under:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 100 - 1 = 99 & 99 - 3 = 96 & 96 - 5 = 91 \\
 91 - 7 = 84 & 84 - 9 = 75 & 75 - 11 = 64 \\
 64 - 13 = 51 & 51 - 15 = 36 & 36 - 17 = 19 \\
 19 - 19 = 0 & &
 \end{array}$$

And obtain 0 at 10th step.

$$\therefore \sqrt{100} = 10$$

From 169, we subtract successive odd numbers starting from 1 as under:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 169 - 1 = 168 & 168 - 3 = 165 & 165 - 5 = 160 \\
 160 - 7 = 153 & 153 - 9 = 144 & 144 - 11 = 133 \\
 133 - 13 = 120 & 120 - 15 = 105 & 105 - 17 = 88 \\
 88 - 19 = 69 & 69 - 21 = 48 & 48 - 23 = 25 \\
 25 - 25 = 0 & &
 \end{array}$$

and obtain 0 at 13th step.

$$\therefore \sqrt{169} = 13$$

QUESTIONS

1. If the no. has unit's digit $0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 9$ then it can be a Perfect Square.
2. If a no. ends with digits $2, 3, 7, 8$ then it is not a Perfect Square.
3. How many Perfect Square are there in between 10 & 20.
4. Square of 84 ends with ----- digit.
5. How many Zeros are there in
 Square of 70-----
 Square of 700-----
6. Complete Pythagorean Triplets
 (3, 4, _)
 (_ ,8, 10)
 (5,_, 13)

Answer:

1. 0,1,4,5,6,9
2. 2,3,7,8
3. Only 16
4. 6
5. 70---2 zeros
 700--4 zeros
6. (3,4,5)
 (6,8,10)
 (5,12,13)