

Squaring and square rooting, cubing and cube rooting

Evaluate the following WITHOUT the use of a calculator

(a) $4^2 = \dots\dots\dots$ (b) $8^2 = \dots\dots\dots$ (c) $20^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

(d) $90^2 = \dots\dots\dots$ (e) $0.6^2 = \dots\dots\dots$ (f) $1.2^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

(g) $(-3)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$ (g) $(-9)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$ (g) $(-0.4)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

Example : $\sqrt{25} = 5$ because $5 \times 5 = 25$

Find

(a) $\sqrt{49} = \dots\dots\dots$ (b) $\sqrt{121} = \dots\dots\dots$ (c) $\sqrt{400} = \dots\dots\dots$

Estimate as a whole number the value of;

(a) $\sqrt{65} = \dots\dots\dots$ (b) $\sqrt{80} = \dots\dots\dots$ (c) $\sqrt{150} = \dots\dots\dots$

Example : $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

Find

(a) $1^3 = \dots\dots\dots$ (b) $3^3 = \dots\dots\dots$ (c) $5^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

Example : $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$ because $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$

Find

(a) $\sqrt[3]{8} = \dots\dots\dots$ (b) $\sqrt[3]{64} = \dots\dots\dots$ (c) $\sqrt[3]{-64} = \dots\dots\dots$

Work these out without a calculator

(a) $\sqrt[3]{8} + (-4)^2$ (b) $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$ (c) $2^3 \times \sqrt{49} + (-3)^2$

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