

EXERCISE 3.1

1. Which of the following natural numbers are perfect squares? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(i) 729

(ii) 5488

(iii) 1024

(iv) 243

Solution:

(i) 729

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)729} \\ \underline{3 \ 243} \\ 3 \ 81 \\ \underline{3 \ 27} \\ 3 \ 9 \\ \underline{3 \ 3} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$729 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

Here

729 is the product of pairs of equal prime factors

Therefore, 729 is a perfect square.

(ii) 5488

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)5488} \\ \underline{2 \ 2744} \\ 2 \ 1372 \\ \underline{2 \ 686} \\ 7 \ 343 \\ \underline{7 \ 49} \\ 7 \ 7 \\ \underline{7 \ 0} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$5488 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

Here

After pairing the same prime factors, one factor 7 is left unpaired.

Therefore, 5488 is not a perfect square.

(iii) 1024

We know that



ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 1024 \\ \hline 2 & 512 \\ \hline 2 & 256 \\ \hline 2 & 128 \\ \hline 2 & 64 \\ \hline 2 & 32 \\ \hline 2 & 16 \\ \hline 2 & 8 \\ \hline 2 & 4 \\ \hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$1024 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

Here

After pairing the same prime factors, there is no factor left.

Therefore, 1024 is a perfect square.

(iv) 243

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 243 \\ \hline 3 & 81 \\ \hline 3 & 27 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline 3 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$243 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

Here

After pairing the same prime factors, factor 3 is left unpaired.

Therefore, 243 is not a perfect square.



2. Show that each of the following numbers is a perfect square. Also, find the number whose square is the given number.

(i) 1296

(ii) 1764

(iii) 3025

(iv) 3969

Solution:

(i) 1296

We know that

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 1296 \\ \hline 2 & 648 \\ \hline 2 & 324 \\ \hline 2 & 162 \\ \hline 3 & 81 \\ \hline 3 & 27 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline 3 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$1296 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

Here

After pairing the same prime factors, no factor is left.

Therefore, 1296 is a perfect square of $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$.

(ii) 1764

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 1764 \\ \hline 2 & 882 \\ \hline 7 & 441 \\ \hline 7 & 63 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline 3 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$1764 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

Here

After pairing the same factors, no factor is left.

Therefore, 1764 is a perfect square of $2 \times 3 \times 7 = 42$.

(iii) 3025

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 3025 \\ \hline 5 & 605 \\ \hline 11 & 121 \\ \hline 11 & 11 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$3025 = 5 \times 5 \times 11 \times 11$$

Here

After pairing the same prime factors, no factor is left.

Therefore, 3025 is a perfect square of $5 \times 11 = 55$.

(iv) 3969

We know that



**ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \overline{)3969} \\
 \underline{3 \ 1323} \\
 3 \ 441 \\
 \underline{3 \ 147} \\
 7 \ 49 \\
 \underline{7 \ 7} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$3969 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

Here

After pairing the same prime factors, no factor is left.

Therefore, 3969 is a perfect square of $3 \times 3 \times 7 = 63$.

3. Find the smallest natural number by which 1008 should be multiplied to make it a perfect square.

Solution:

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{)1008} \\
 \underline{2 \ 504} \\
 2 \ 252 \\
 \underline{2 \ 126} \\
 3 \ 63 \\
 \underline{3 \ 21} \\
 7 \ 7 \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$1008 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$$

Here

After pairing the same kind of prime factors, one factor 7 is left.

Now multiplying 1008 by 7

We get a perfect square

Therefore, the required smallest number is 7.



4. Find the smallest natural number by which 5808 should be divided to make it a perfect square. Also, find the number whose square is the resulting number.

Solution:

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{)5808} \\
 \underline{2 \ 904} \\
 2 \ 1452 \\
 \underline{2 \ 726} \\
 3 \ 363 \\
 \underline{11 \ 121} \\
 11 \ 11 \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 – Squares and Square Roots

It can be written as

$$5808 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11$$

Here

After pairing the same kind of prime factors, factor 3 is left.

Now dividing the number by 3, we get a perfect square.

Therefore, the square root of the resulting number is $2 \times 2 \times 11 = 44$.



EXERCISE 3.2

1. Write five numbers which you can decide by looking at their one's digit that they are not square numbers. Solution:

We know that

A number which ends with the digits 2, 3, 7 or 8 at its unit places is not a perfect square.

Example – 111, 372, 563, 978, 1282 are not square numbers.

2. What will be the unit digit of the squares of the following numbers?

(i) 951

(ii) 502

(iii) 329

(iv) 643

(v) 5124

(vi) 7625

(vii) 68327

(viii) 95628

(ix) 99880

(x) 12796

Solution:

(i) 951

The unit digit of the square is 1.

(ii) 502

The unit digit of the square is 4.

(iii) 329

The unit digit of the square is 1.

(iv) 643

The unit digit of the square is 9.

(v) 5124

The unit digit of the square is 6.

(vi) 7625

The unit digit of the square is 5.

(vii) 68327

The unit digit of the square is 9.

(viii) 95628

The unit digit of the square is 4.

(ix) 99880

The unit digit of the square is 0.



**ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots**

(x) 12796

The unit digit of the square is 6.

3. The following numbers are obviously not perfect. Give reason.

(i) 567

(ii) 2453

(iii) 5298

(iv) 46292

(v) 74000

Solution:

In the given numbers

If the square of a number does not have 2, 3, 7, 8 or 0 as its unit digit, the squares 567, 2453, 5208, 46292 and 74000 cannot be the perfect squares as they have 7, 2, 8, 2 digits at the unit place.

4. The square of which of the following numbers would be an odd number or an even number? Why?

(i) 573

(ii) 4096

(iii) 8267

(iv) 37916

Solution:

We know that

The square of an odd number is odd and a square of an even number is even.

So 573 and 8267 are odd numbers and their squares will be an odd number.

4096 and 37916 are even numbers and their square will also be even number.

5. How many natural numbers lie between square of the following numbers?

(i) 12 and 13

(ii) 90 and 91

Solution:

(i) We know that

No. of natural numbers between the squares of 12 and 13 = $(13^2 - 12^2) - 1$

By further calculation

$$= (13 + 12 - 1)$$

So we get

$$= 25 - 1$$

$$= 24$$

(ii) We know that

No. of natural numbers between the squares of 90 and 91 = $(91^2 - 90^2) - 1$

By further calculation

$$= (91 + 90 - 1)$$

So we get

$$= 181 - 1$$

$$= 180$$

6. Without adding, find the sum.

(i) $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15$

(ii) $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 23 + 25 + 27 + 29$

Solution:

(i) We know that

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 = n^2$$

Here $n = 8$

$$\text{So the sum} = 8^2 = 64$$

(ii) We know that

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 23 + 25 + 27 + 29 = n^2$$

Here $n = 15$

$$\text{So the sum} = 15^2 = 225$$

7. (i) Express 64 as the sum of 8 odd numbers.

(ii) 121 as the sum of 11 odd numbers.

Solution:

(i) We know that

$$64 \text{ as the sum of 8 odd numbers} = 8^2 = n^2$$

Here $n = 8$

It can be written as

$$= 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15$$

(ii) We know that

$$121 \text{ as the sum of 11 odd numbers} = 11^2 = n^2$$

Here $n = 11$

It can be written as

$$= 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21$$

8. Express the following as the sum of two consecutive integers.

(i) 19^2

(ii) 33^2

(iii) 47^2

Solution:

We know that

$n^2 = (n^2 - 1)/2 + (n^2 + 1)/2$ is the sum of two consecutive integers when n is odd

$$(i) 19^2 = (19^2 - 1)/2 + (19^2 + 1)/2$$

We know that

$$19^2 = 361$$

By further calculation

$$= (361 - 1)/2 + (361 + 1)/2$$

So we get

$$= 180 + 181$$

$$(ii) 33^2 = (33^2 - 1)/2 + (33^2 + 1)/2$$

We know that

$$33^2 = 1089$$

By further calculation

**ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots**

$$= (1089 - 1)/2 + (1089 + 1)/1$$

So we get

$$= 1088/2 + 1090/2$$

$$= 544 + 545$$

$$(iii) 47^2 = (47^2 - 1)/2 + (47^2 + 1)/2$$

We know that

$$47^2 = 2209$$

By further calculation

$$= (2209 - 1)/2 + (2209 + 1)/1$$

So we get

$$= 2208/2 + 2210/2$$

$$= 1104 + 1105$$

9. Find the squares of the following numbers without actual multiplication:

(i) 31

(ii) 42

(iii) 86

(iv) 94

Solution:

We know that

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(i) 31^2 = (30 + 1)^2$$

We can write it as

$$= 30^2 + 2 \times 30 \times 1 + 1^2$$

By further calculation

$$= 900 + 60 + 1$$

$$= 961$$

$$(ii) 42^2 = (40 + 2)^2$$

We can write it as

$$= 40^2 + 2 \times 40 \times 2 + 2^2$$

By further calculation

$$= 1600 + 160 + 4$$

$$= 1764$$

$$(iii) 86^2 = (80 + 6)^2$$

We can write it as

$$= 80^2 + 2 \times 80 \times 6 + 6^2$$

By further calculation

$$= 6400 + 960 + 36$$

$$= 7396$$

$$(iv) 94^2 = (90 + 4)^2$$

We can write it as

$$= 90^2 + 2 \times 90 \times 4 + 4^2$$

By further calculation

$$= 8100 + 720 + 16$$



$$= 8836$$

10. Find the squares of the following numbers containing 5 in unit's place:

(i) 45

(ii) 305

(iii) 525

Solution:

$$(i) 45^2 = n5^2$$

It can be written as

$$= n(n + 1) \text{ hundred} + 5^2$$

Substituting the values

$$= 4 \times 5 \text{ hundred} + 25$$

By further calculation

$$= 2000 + 25$$

$$= 2025$$

$$(ii) 305^2 = (30 \times 31) \text{ hundred} + 25$$

By further calculation

$$= 93000 + 25$$

$$= 93025$$

$$(iii) 525^2 = (52 \times 53) \text{ hundred} + 25$$

By further calculation

$$= 275600 + 25$$

$$= 275625$$



11. Write a Pythagorean triplet whose one number is

(i) 8

(ii) 15

(iii) 63

(iv) 80

Solution:

(i) 8

Take $n = 8$

So the triplet will be $2n, n^2 - 1, n^2 + 1$

Here

If $2n = 8$, then $n = 8/2 = 4$

Substituting the values

$$n^2 - 1 = 4^2 - 1 = 16 - 1 = 15$$

$$n^2 + 1 = 4^2 + 1 = 16 + 1 = 17$$

Therefore, the triplets are 8, 15 and 17.

(ii) 15

Take $2n = 15$

So $n = n/2$ is not possible

$$n^2 - 1 = 15$$

**ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots**

By further calculation

$$n^2 = 15 + 1 = 16 = 4^2$$

$$n = 4$$

So we get

$$2n = 2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$n^2 - 1 = 15$$

$$n^2 + 1 = 4^2 + 1 = 16 + 1 = 17$$

Therefore, the triplets are 8, 15 and 17.

(iii) 63

$$\text{Take } n^2 - 1 = 63$$

By further calculation

$$n^2 = 63 + 1 = 64 = 8^2$$

$$\text{So } n = 8$$

Here

$$2n = 2 \times 8 = 16$$

$$n^2 - 1 = 63$$

$$n^2 + 1 = 8^2 + 1 = 64 + 1 = 65$$

Therefore, the triplets are 16, 63 and 65.

(iv) 80

$$\text{Take } 2n = 80$$

$$n = 80/2 = 40$$

Here

$$n^2 - 1 = 40^2 - 1 = 1600 - 1 = 1599$$

$$n^2 + 1 = 40^2 + 1 = 1600 + 1 = 1601$$

Therefore, the triplets are 80, 1599 and 1601.

12. Observe the following pattern and find the missing digits:

$$21^2 = 441$$

$$201^2 = 40401$$

$$2001^2 = 4004001$$

$$20001^2 = 4\text{---}4\text{---}1$$

$$200001^2 = \text{-----}$$

Solution:

$$21^2 = 441$$

$$201^2 = 40401$$

$$2001^2 = 4004001$$

$$20001^2 = 400040001$$

$$200001^2 = 40000400001$$

13. Observe the following pattern and find the missing digits:

$$9^2 = 81$$

**ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots**

$$99^2 = 9801$$

$$999^2 = 998001$$

$$9999^2 = 99980001$$

$$99999^2 = 9\text{---}8\text{---}01$$

$$999999^2 = 9\text{---}0\text{---}1$$

Solution:

$$9^2 = 81$$

$$99^2 = 9801$$

$$999^2 = 998001$$

$$9999^2 = 99980001$$

$$99999^2 = 9999800001$$

$$999999^2 = 999998000001$$

14. Observe the following pattern and find the missing digits:

$$7^2 = 49$$

$$67^2 = 4489$$

$$667^2 = 444889$$

$$6667^2 = 44448889$$

$$66667^2 = 4\text{---}8\text{---}9$$

$$666667^2 = 4\text{---}8\text{---}8\text{---}$$

Solution:

$$7^2 = 49$$

$$67^2 = 4489$$

$$667^2 = 444889$$

$$6667^2 = 44448889$$

$$66667^2 = 4444488889$$

$$666667^2 = 444444888889$$



EXERCISE 3.3

1. By repeated subtraction of odd numbers starting from 1, find whether the following numbers are perfect squares or not? If the number is a perfect square then find its square root:

(i) 121

(ii) 55

(iii) 36

(iv) 90

Solution:

(i) We know that

Square root of 121

$$121 - 1 = 120$$

$$120 - 3 = 117$$

$$117 - 5 = 112$$

$$112 - 7 = 105$$

$$105 - 9 = 96$$

$$96 - 11 = 85$$

$$85 - 13 = 72$$

$$72 - 15 = 57$$

$$57 - 17 = 40$$

$$40 - 19 = 21$$

$$21 - 21 = 0$$

So the square root of 121 is 11

Hence, 121 is a perfect square.

(ii) We know that

Square root of 55

$$55 - 1 = 54$$

$$54 - 3 = 51$$

$$51 - 5 = 46$$

$$46 - 7 = 39$$

$$39 - 9 = 30$$

$$30 - 11 = 19$$

$$19 - 13 = 6$$

$6 - 15 = -9$ is not possible

Hence, 55 is not a perfect square.

(iii) We know that

Square root of 36

$$36 - 1 = 35$$

$$35 - 3 = 32$$

$$32 - 5 = 27$$

$$27 - 7 = 20$$

$$20 - 9 = 11$$

$$11 - 11 = 0$$

Hence, 36 is a perfect square and its square root is 6.

(iv) We know that

Square root of 90



ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 – Squares and Square Roots

So we get
 $= 3 \times 7$
 $= 21$

(iii) We know that
Square root of 1849

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \overline{)1849} \\ \underline{43 } \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as
 $\sqrt{1849} = \sqrt{43 \times 43} = 43$

(iv) We know that
Square root of 4356

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)4356} \\ \underline{2 } \\ 3 \overline{)1089} \\ \underline{3 } \\ 11 \overline{)121} \\ \underline{11 } \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as
 $\sqrt{4356} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11}$
So we get
 $= 2 \times 3 \times 11$
 $= 66$

(v) We know that
Square root of 6241

$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \overline{)6241} \\ \underline{79 } \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as
 $\sqrt{6241} = \sqrt{79 \times 79} = 79$

(vi) We know that
Square root of 8836

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)8836} \\ \underline{2 } \\ 47 \overline{)2209} \\ \underline{47 } \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as
 $\sqrt{8836} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 47 \times 47}$
So we get
 $= 2 \times 47$



$$= 94$$

(vii) We know that
Square root of 8281

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{)8281} \\ 7 \overline{)1183} \\ 13 \overline{)169} \\ 13 \overline{)13} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$\sqrt{8281} = \sqrt{7 \times 7 \times 13 \times 13}$$

So we get

$$= 7 \times 13$$

$$= 91$$

(viii) We know that
Square root of 9025

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)9025} \\ 5 \overline{)1805} \\ 19 \overline{)361} \\ 19 \overline{)19} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$\sqrt{9025} = \sqrt{5 \times 5 \times 19 \times 19}$$

So we get

$$= 5 \times 19$$

$$= 95$$



3. Find the square roots of the following numbers by prime factorization method:

(i) $9\frac{67}{121}$

(ii) $17\frac{13}{36}$

(iii) 1.96

(iv) 0.0064

Solution:

$$(i) 9\frac{67}{121} = (9 \times 121 + 67) / 121$$

By further calculation

$$= (1089 + 67) / 121$$

$$= 1156 / 121$$

By squaring we get

$$\sqrt{\frac{1156}{121}} = \frac{\sqrt{1156}}{\sqrt{121}}$$

We know that

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)1156} \\ 2 \overline{)578} \\ 17 \overline{)289} \\ 17 \overline{)17} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 17 \times 17}}{\sqrt{11 \times 11}}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2 \times 17) / 11 \\ &= 34 / 11 \\ &= 3 \frac{1}{11} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $17 \frac{13}{36} = (17 \times 36 + 13) / 36$

By further calculation

$$\begin{aligned} &= (612 + 13) / 36 \\ &= 625 / 36 \end{aligned}$$

By squaring we get

$$\sqrt{\frac{625}{36}} = \frac{\sqrt{625}}{\sqrt{36}}$$

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)625} \\ 5 \overline{)125} \\ 5 \overline{)25} \\ 5 \overline{)5} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)36} \\ 2 \overline{)18} \\ 3 \overline{)9} \\ 3 \overline{)3} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$



It can be written as

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5}}{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= (5 \times 5) / (2 \times 3) \\ &= 25 / 6 \\ &= 4 \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(iii) $1.96 = 196 / 100$

By squaring we get

$$\sqrt{\frac{196}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{196}}{\sqrt{100}}$$

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)196} \\ 2 \overline{)98} \\ 7 \overline{)49} \\ 7 \overline{)7} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)100} \\ 2 \overline{)50} \\ 5 \overline{)25} \\ 5 \overline{)5} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

It can be written as

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7}}{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5}}$$

So we get

$$= (2 \times 7) / (2 \times 5)$$
$$= 14/10$$
$$= 1.4$$

(iv) $0.0064 = 64/10000$

By squaring we get

$$\sqrt{\frac{64}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{64}}{\sqrt{10000}}$$

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)10000} \\ \underline{2 \ 5000} \\ 2 \ 2500 \\ \underline{2 \ 1250} \\ 5 \ 625 \\ \underline{5 \ 125} \\ 5 \ 25 \\ \underline{5 \ 5} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}}{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5}}$$

So we get

$$= (2 \times 2 \times 2) / (2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5)$$
$$= 8/100$$
$$= 0.08$$

4. For each of the following numbers, find the smallest natural number by which it should be multiplied so as to get a perfect square. Also, find the square root of the square number so obtained:

(i) 588

(ii) 720

(iii) 2178

(iv) 3042

(v) 6300

Solution:

(i) $588 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$

We know that

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 588 \\ \hline 2 & 294 \\ \hline 3 & 147 \\ \hline 7 & 49 \\ \hline 7 & 7 \\ \hline 1 & \end{array}$$

By pairing the same kind of factors, one factor 3 is left unpaired.

So to make it a pair we must multiply it by 3

Required least number = 3

Square root of $588 \times 3 = 1764$

Here

$$2 \times 3 \times 7 = 42$$

(ii) $720 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 720 \\ \hline 2 & 360 \\ \hline 2 & 180 \\ \hline 2 & 90 \\ \hline 3 & 45 \\ \hline 3 & 15 \\ \hline 5 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & \end{array}$$

By pairing the same kind of factors, one factor 5 is left unpaired. *Class. Your Pace.*

So to make it a pair we must multiply it by 5

Required least number = 5

Square root of $720 \times 5 = 3600$

Here

$$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 60$$

(iii) $2178 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11$

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 2178 \\ \hline 3 & 1089 \\ \hline 3 & 363 \\ \hline 11 & 121 \\ \hline 11 & 11 \\ \hline 1 & \end{array}$$

By pairing the same kind of factors, one factor 2 is left unpaired.

So to make it a pair we must multiply it by 2

Required least number = 2

Square root of $2178 \times 2 = 4356$

Here

$$2 \times 3 \times 11 = 66$$

(iv) $3042 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 13 \times 13$

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 3042 \\ \hline 3 & 1521 \\ \hline 3 & 507 \\ \hline 13 & 169 \\ \hline 13 & 13 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

By pairing the same kind of factors, one factor 2 is left unpaired

So to make it a pair we must multiply it by 2

Required least number = 2

Square root of $3042 \times 2 = 6084$

Here

$$2 \times 3 \times 13 = 78$$

(v) $6300 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7$

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 6300 \\ \hline 2 & 3150 \\ \hline 3 & 1575 \\ \hline 3 & 525 \\ \hline 3 & 175 \\ \hline 5 & 35 \\ \hline 7 & 7 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

By pairing the same kind of factors, one factor 7 is left unpaired

So to make it a pair we must multiply it by 7

Required least number = 7

Square root of $6300 \times 7 = 44100$

Here

$$2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 210$$

5. For each of the following numbers, find the smallest natural number by which it should be divided so that this quotient is a perfect square. Also, find the square root of the square number so obtained:

(i) 1872

(ii) 2592

(iii) 3380

(iv) 16224

(v) 61347

Solution:

(i) $1872 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 13$

It can be written as

**ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{)1872} \\
 \underline{2 \ 936} \\
 2 \ 468 \\
 \underline{2 \ 234} \\
 3 \ 117 \\
 \underline{3 \ 39} \\
 13 \ 13 \\
 \underline{13 \ 0} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

By pairing the same kind of factors, one factor 13 is left unpaired

Required least number = 13

The number 1872 should be divided by 13 so that the resultant number will be a perfect square

Resultant number = $1872 \div 13 = 144$

Square root = $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

(ii) $2592 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{)2592} \\
 \underline{2 \ 1296} \\
 2 \ 648 \\
 \underline{2 \ 324} \\
 2 \ 162 \\
 3 \ 81 \\
 \underline{3 \ 27} \\
 3 \ 9 \\
 \underline{3 \ 3} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$



By pairing the same kind of factors, one factor 2 is left unpaired

Required least number = 2

The number 2592 should be divided by 2 so that the resultant number will be a perfect square

Resultant number = $2592 \div 2 = 1296$

Square root = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$

(iii) $3380 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 13 \times 13$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{)3380} \\
 \underline{2 \ 1690} \\
 5 \ 845 \\
 \underline{13 \ 169} \\
 13 \ 13 \\
 \underline{13 \ 0} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

By pairing the same kind of factors, one factor 5 is left unpaired

Required least number = 5

The number 3380 should be divided by 5 so that the resultant number will be a perfect square

Resultant number = $3380 \div 5 = 676$

Square root = $2 \times 13 = 26$

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

(iv) $16224 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 13 \times 13$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)16224} \\ 2 \overline{)8112} \\ 2 \overline{)4056} \\ 2 \overline{)2028} \\ 2 \overline{)1014} \\ 3 \overline{)507} \\ 13 \overline{)169} \\ 13 \overline{)13} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

By pairing the same kind of factors, two factors 2 and 3 is left unpaired

Required least number = $2 \times 3 = 6$

The number 16224 should be divided by 6 so that the resultant number will be a perfect square

Resultant number = $16224 \div 6 = 2704$

Square root = $2 \times 2 \times 13 = 52$

(v) $61347 = 3 \times 11 \times 11 \times 13 \times 13$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)61347} \\ 11 \overline{)20449} \\ 11 \overline{)1859} \\ 13 \overline{)169} \\ 13 \overline{)13} \\ 1 \end{array}$$



By pairing the same kind of factors, one factor 3 is left unpaired

Required least number = 3

The number 61347 should be divided by 3 so that the resultant number will be a perfect square

Resultant number = $61347 \div 3 = 20449$

Square root = $11 \times 13 = 143$

6. Find the smallest square number that is divisible by each of the following numbers:

(i) 3, 6, 10, 15

(ii) 6, 9, 27, 36

(iii) 4, 7, 8, 16

Solution:

(i) 3, 6, 10, 15

Number which is divisible by

3, 6, 10, 15 = LCM of 3, 6, 10, 15

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)3, 6, 10, 15} \\ 3 \overline{)3, 3, 5, 15} \\ 5 \overline{)1, 1, 5, 5} \\ 1, 1, 1, 1 \end{array}$$

So we get

= $2 \times 3 \times 5$

$$= 30$$

(ii) 6, 9, 27, 36

Number which is divisible by

$$6, 9, 27, 36 = \text{LCM of } 6, 9, 27, 36$$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 6, 9, 27, 36 \\ 3 & 2, 3, 9, 12 \\ 2 & 2, 1, 3, 4 \\ & 1, 1, 3, 2 \end{array}$$

So we get

$$= 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$= 108$$

Here the smallest square

$$= 108 \times 3$$

$$= 324$$

(iii) 4, 7, 8, 16

Number which is divisible by

$$4, 7, 8, 16 = \text{LCM of } 4, 7, 8, 16$$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 4, 7, 8, 16 \\ 2 & 2, 7, 4, 8 \\ 2 & 1, 7, 2, 4 \\ & 1, 7, 1, 2 \end{array}$$

So we get

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7$$

$$= 112$$

Here the smallest square

$$= 112 \times 7$$

$$= 784$$

7. 4225 plants are to be planted in a garden in such a way that each row contains as many plants as the number of rows. Find the number of rows and the number of plants in each row.

Solution:

It is given that

$$\text{Total number of plants} = 4225$$

Here

$$\text{Number of rows} = \text{Number of plant in each row}$$

$$\text{So the number of rows} = \text{square root of } 4225$$

It can be written as



$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)4225} \\ \underline{5 \ 845} \\ 13 \overline{)169} \\ \underline{13 \ 13} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{5 \times 5 \times 13 \times 13} \\ &= 5 \times 13 \\ &= 65 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the number of rows is 65 and the number of plants in each row is 65.

8. The area of rectangle is 1936 sq. m. If the length of the rectangle is 4 times its breadth, find the dimensions of the rectangle.

Solution:

It is given that

$$\text{Area of rectangle} = 1936 \text{ sq. m}$$

$$\text{Take breadth} = x \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Length} = 4x \text{ m}$$

So we get

$$4x^2 = 1936$$

By further calculation

$$x^2 = 1936/4 = 484$$

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)484} \\ \underline{2 \ 242} \\ 11 \overline{)121} \\ \underline{11 \ 11} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$x = \sqrt{484} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 11 \times 11}$$

By further calculation

$$= 2 \times 11$$

$$= 22$$

Here

$$\text{Length} = 4x = 4 \times 22 = 88 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Breadth} = x = 22 \text{ m}$$

9. In a school a P.T. teacher wants to arrange 2000 students in the form of rows and columns for P.T. display. If the number of rows is equal to number of columns and 64 students could not be accommodated in this arrangement. Find the number of rows.

Solution:

It is given that

$$\text{Total number of students in a school} = 2000$$



ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 – Squares and Square Roots

The P.T. teacher arranges in such a way that

No. of rows = no. of students in each row

So 64 students are left

Required number of students = $2000 - 64 = 1936$

No. of rows = $\sqrt{1936}$

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)1936} \\ \underline{2 \ 968} \\ 2 \ 484 \\ \underline{2 \ 232} \\ 11 \ 121 \\ \underline{11 \ 11} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 11 \times 11}$$

By further calculation

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 11$$

$$= 44$$

10. In a school, the students of class VIII collected ₹2304 for a picnic. Each student contributed as many rupees as the number of students in the class. Find the number of students in the class.

Solution:

It is given that

Amount collected for picnic = ₹2304

We know that

No. of students = no. of rupees contributed by each student = $\sqrt{2304}$

Here

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)2304} \\ \underline{2 \ 1152} \\ 2 \ 576 \\ \underline{2 \ 288} \\ 2 \ 144 \\ \underline{2 \ 72} \\ 2 \ 36 \\ \underline{2 \ 18} \\ 3 \ 9 \\ \underline{3 \ 3} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

It can be written as

$$= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}$$

By further calculation

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 48$$

**ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots**

Therefore, the number of students in class VIII is 4811.

11. The product of two numbers is 7260. If one number is 15 times the other number, find the numbers.

Solution:

It is given that

Product of two numbers = 7260

Consider one number = x

Second number = $15x$

It can be written as

$$15x \times x = 7260$$

$$15x^2 = 7260$$

By further calculation

$$x^2 = 7260/15 = 484$$

$$x = \sqrt{484} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 11 \times 11}$$

So we get

$$= 2 \times 11$$

$$= 22$$

Here

One number = 22

Second number = $22 \times 15 = 330$

12. Find three positive numbers in the ratio 2: 3: 5, the sum of whose squares is 950.

Solution:

It is given that

Ratio of three positive numbers = 2: 3: 5

Sum of their squares = 950

Consider

First number = $2x$

Second number = $3x$

Third number = $5x$

It can be written as

$$(2x)^2 + (3x)^2 + (5x)^2 = 950$$

By further calculation

$$4x^2 + 9x^2 + 25x^2 = 950$$

$$38x^2 = 950$$

So we get

$$x^2 = 950/38 = 25$$

$$x = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

Here

First number = $2 \times 5 = 10$

Second number = $3 \times 5 = 15$

Third number = $5 \times 5 = 25$

13. The perimeter of two squares is 60 metres and 144 metres respectively. Find the perimeter of another square equal in area to the sum of the first two squares.

Solution:

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 – Squares and Square Roots

It is given that

Perimeter of first square = 60 m

Side = $60/4 = 15$ m

Perimeter of second square = 144 m

Side = $144/4 = 36$ m

So the sum of perimeters of two squares = $60 + 144 = 204$ m

Sum of areas of these two squares = $15^2 + 36^2$
 $= 225 + 1296$
 $= 1521 \text{ m}^2$

Here

Area of third square = 1521 m^2

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)1521} \\ \underline{3 \ 507} \\ 13 \ 169 \\ \underline{13 \ 13} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

So we get

Side = $\sqrt{\text{Area}} = \sqrt{1521}$

It can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 13 \times 13} \\ &= 3 \times 13 \\ &= 39 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Here

Perimeter = $4 \times \text{side}$

Substituting the values

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 \times 39 \\ &= 156 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



EXERCISE 3.4

1. Find the square root of each of the following by division method:

(i) 2401

(ii) 4489

(iii) 106929

(iv) 167281

(v) 53824

(vi) 213444

Solution:

(i) $\sqrt{2401} = 49$

By division method

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 4 \overline{) 24 \ 01} \\ \underline{16} \\ 89 \ 801 \\ \underline{801} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(ii) $\sqrt{4489} = 67$

By division method

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 6 \overline{) 44 \ 89} \\ \underline{36} \\ 127 \ 889 \\ \underline{889} \\ 0 \end{array}$$



(iii) $\sqrt{106929} = 327$

By division method

$$\begin{array}{r} 327 \\ 3 \overline{) 10 \ 69 \ 29} \\ \underline{9} \\ 62 \ 169 \\ \underline{124} \\ 647 \ 4529 \\ \underline{4529} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(iv) $\sqrt{167281} = 409$

By division method

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

$$\begin{array}{r} 409 \\ 4 \overline{) 167281} \\ \underline{16} \\ 809 \\ \underline{7281} \\ 7281 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

(v) $\sqrt{53824} = 232$

By division method

$$\begin{array}{r} 232 \\ 2 \overline{) 5382} \\ \underline{4} \\ 43 \\ \underline{138} \\ 129 \\ 462 \\ \underline{92} \\ 92 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

(vi) $\sqrt{213444} = 462$

By division method

$$\begin{array}{r} 462 \\ 4 \overline{) 213444} \\ \underline{16} \\ 86 \\ \underline{534} \\ 516 \\ 922 \\ \underline{1844} \\ 1844 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$



2. Find the number of digits in the square root of each of the following (without any calculation):

(i) 81

(ii) 169

(iii) 4761

(iv) 27889

(v) 525625

Solution:

(i) 81

We know that

In 81, a group of two's is 1

Therefore, its square root has one digit.

(ii) 169

We know that

In 169, group of two's are 2

Therefore, its square root has two digits.

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 – Squares and Square Roots

(iii) 4761

We know that

In 4761, group of two's are 2

Therefore, its square root has two digits.

(iv) 27889

We know that

In 27889, groups of two's are 3

Therefore, its square root has three digits.

(v) 525625

We know that

In 525625, groups of two's are 3

Therefore, its square root has three digits.

3. Find the square root of the following decimal numbers by division method:

(i) 51.84

(ii) 42.25

(iii) 18.4041

(iv) 5.774409

Solution:

(i) $\sqrt{51.84} = 7.2$

By division method

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.2 \\ 7 \overline{) 51.84} \\ \underline{49} \\ 142 \\ \underline{142} \\ 0 \end{array}$$



(ii) $\sqrt{42.25} = 6.5$

By division method

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ 6 \overline{) 42.25} \\ \underline{36} \\ 125 \\ \underline{125} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(iii) $\sqrt{18.4041} = 4.29$

By division method

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4.29 \\
 4 \overline{) 18.40 \ 41} \\
 \underline{16} \\
 82 \ 240 \\
 \underline{164} \\
 849 \ 7641 \\
 \underline{7641} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

(iv) $\sqrt{5.774409} = 2.403$

By division method

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2.403 \\
 2 \overline{) 5.77 \ 44 \ 36} \\
 \underline{4} \\
 44 \ 177 \\
 \underline{176} \\
 4803 \ 14409 \\
 \underline{14409} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

4. Find the square root of the following numbers correct to two decimal places:

(i) 645.8

(ii) 107.45

(iii) 5.462

(iv) 2

(v) 3

Solution:

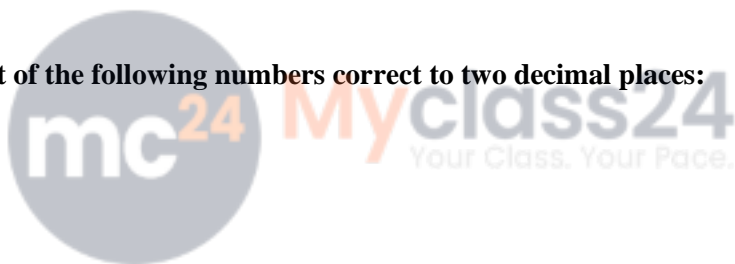
(i) $\sqrt{645.8} = 25.41$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r}
 25.41 \\
 2 \overline{) 6 \ 45.80 \ 00} \\
 \underline{4} \\
 45 \ 245 \\
 \underline{225} \\
 504 \ 2080 \\
 \underline{2016} \\
 5081 \ 6400 \\
 \underline{5081} \\
 1319
 \end{array}$$

(ii) $\sqrt{107.45} = 10.36$

It can be written as



ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots

$$\begin{array}{r} 10.36 \\ 1 \overline{) 107.40\ 00} \\ \underline{1} \\ 203 740 \\ \underline{609} \\ 2066 13100 \\ \underline{12396} \\ 704 \end{array}$$

(iii) $\sqrt{5.462} = 2.337 = 2.34$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.337 \\ 2 \overline{) 5.46\ 20\ 00} \\ \underline{4} \\ 43 146 \\ \underline{129} \\ 463 1720 \\ \underline{1389} \\ 4667 33100 \\ \underline{32669} \\ 431 \end{array}$$

(iv) $\sqrt{2} = 1.41$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.41 \\ 1 \overline{) 2.00\ 00} \\ \underline{1} \\ 24 100 \\ \underline{96} \\ 281 400 \\ \underline{281} \\ 119 \end{array}$$

(v) $\sqrt{3} = 1.73$

It can be written as

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.73 \\ 1 \overline{) 3.00\ 00} \\ \underline{1} \\ 27 200 \\ \underline{189} \\ 343 1100 \\ \underline{1029} \\ 71 \end{array}$$



5. Find the square root of the following fractions by division method:

(i) $841/1521$

(ii) $8\ 257/529$

(iii) $16\ 169/441$

Solution:

(i) $841/1521$

By squaring

$$\sqrt{\frac{841}{1521}} = \frac{\sqrt{841}}{\sqrt{1521}} = \frac{29}{39}$$

It can be written as

29	841
4	
49	441
441	
0	

39	1521
9	
69	621
621	
0	

(ii) $8\ 257/529$

By squaring

$$\sqrt{8\frac{257}{529}} = \sqrt{\frac{4232 + 257}{529}} = \sqrt{\frac{4489}{529}}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{67}{23} = 2\frac{21}{23}$$

It can be written as

23	529
4	
43	129
129	
0	

67	4489
36	
127	889
889	
0	

(iii) $16\ 169/441$

By squaring



$$\sqrt{16\frac{169}{441}} = \sqrt{\frac{7056 + 169}{441}} = \sqrt{\frac{7225}{441}}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7225}}{\sqrt{441}}$$

$$= \frac{85}{21} = 4\frac{1}{21}$$

It can be written as

21	441
4	41
41	41
0	0

85	7225
64	825
165	825
0	0

6. Find the least number which must be subtracted from each of the following numbers to make them a perfect square. Also find the square root of the perfect square number so obtained:

(i) 2000

(ii) 984

(iii) 8934

(iv) 11021

Solution:

(i) 2000

We know that

44	2000
16	400
84	336
64	64

By taking square root, 64 is left as remainder

Subtracting 64 from 2000

We get 1936 which is a perfect square and its square root is 44.

(ii) 984

We know that

31	984
9	84
61	61
23	23



ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 – Squares and Square Roots

By taking square root, 23 is left as remainder
Subtracting 23 from 984
We get 961 which is a perfect square and its square root is 31.

(iii) 8934

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 9 \overline{) 8934} \\ \underline{81} \\ 184 \\ \underline{184} \\ 834 \\ \underline{736} \\ 98 \end{array}$$

By taking square root, 98 is left as remainder
Subtracting 98 from 894
We get $8934 - 98 = 8836$ which is a perfect square and its square root is 94.

(iv) 11021

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 104 \\ 1 \overline{) 11021} \\ \underline{1} \\ 204 \\ \underline{204} \\ 816 \\ \underline{816} \\ 205 \end{array}$$

By taking square root, 205 is left as remainder
Subtracting 205 from 11021
We get $11021 - 205 = 10816$ which is a perfect square and its square root is 104.

7. Find the least number which must be added to each of the following numbers to make them a perfect square. Also, find the square root of the perfect square number so obtained:

(i) 1750

(ii) 6412

(iii) 6598

(iv) 8000

Solution:

(i) 1750

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 4 \overline{) 1750} \\ \underline{16} \\ 82 \\ \underline{82} \\ 150 \\ \underline{164} \\ 14 \end{array}$$

By taking square root
 41^2 is less than 1750

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 – Squares and Square Roots

So by taking 42^2

$$164 - 150 = 14 \text{ less}$$

Adding 14 we get a square of 42 which is 1764.

(ii) 6412

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ 8 \overline{) 6412} \\ \underline{64} \\ 12 \\ \underline{12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

By taking square root

$$80^2 \text{ is less than } 6412$$

So by taking 81^2

$$161 - 12 = 14 \text{ less}$$

Adding 149 we get a square of 81 which is 6561.

(iii) 6598

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 8 \overline{) 6598} \\ \underline{64} \\ 198 \\ \underline{324} \\ 126 \end{array}$$

By taking square root

$$81^2 \text{ is less than } 6598$$

So by taking 82^2

$$324 - 198 = 126 \text{ less}$$

Adding 126 we get a square of 82 which is 6724.

(iv) 8000

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ 8 \overline{) 8000} \\ \underline{64} \\ 1600 \\ \underline{1521} \\ 79 \end{array}$$

By taking square root

$$89^2 \text{ is less than } 8000$$

So by taking 90^2

$$8100 - 8000 = 100 \text{ less}$$

Adding 100 we get a square of 90 which is 8100.



$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \overline{) 8000} 90 \\ \underline{- 8100} \\ 100 \end{array}$$

8. Find the smallest four-digit number which is a perfect square.

Solution:

It is given that

Smallest four – digit number = 1000

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 3 \overline{) 1000} \\ \underline{9} \\ 61 \ 100 \\ \underline{61} \\ 39 \end{array}$$

By taking square root, we find that 39 is left.

If we subtract any number from 1000 we get 3 digit number

Take $32^2 = 1024$

Here $1024 - 1000 = 24$ is to be added to get a perfect square of least 4 digit number

Therefore, the required 4 digit smallest number is 1024.

9. Find the greatest number of six digits which is a perfect square.

Solution:

It is given that

Greatest six digit number = 999999

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 999 \\ 9 \overline{) 999999} \\ \underline{81} \\ 189 \ 1899 \\ \underline{1701} \\ 1989 \ 19899 \\ \underline{17901} \\ 1998 \end{array}$$

By taking square root, we find that 1998 is left

If we subtract 1998 from 999999 we get 998001 which is a perfect square.

Therefore, required six digit greatest number is 998001.

10. In a right triangle ABC, $\angle B = 90^\circ$.

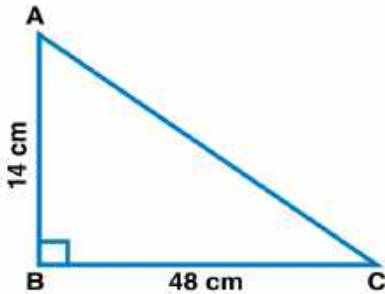
(i) If AB = 14 cm, BC = 48 cm, find AC.

(ii) If AC = 37 cm, BC = 35 cm, find AB.

Solution:

**ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots**

(i) In a right angled triangle ABC
It is given that
AB = 14 cm and BC = 48 cm



Using Pythagoras theorem

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

Substituting the values

$$= 14^2 + 48^2$$

By further calculation

$$= 196 + 2304$$

$$= 2500$$

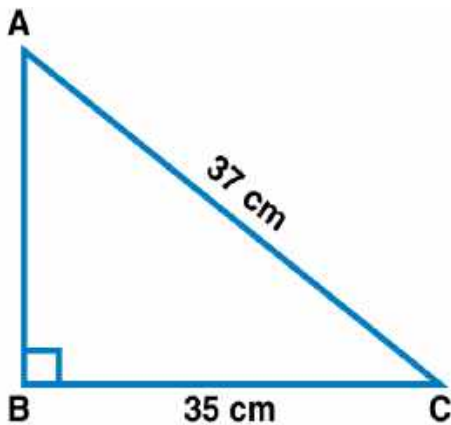
So we get

$$AC = \sqrt{2500} = 50 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 5 \overline{)2500} \\ \underline{25} \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



(ii) In right triangle ABC
 $B = 90^\circ$, AC = 37 cm, BC = 35 cm



Using Pythagoras Theorem

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

Substituting the values

$$37^2 = AB^2 + 35^2$$

**ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 –
Squares and Square Roots**

By further calculation

$$1369 = AB^2 + 1225$$

$$AB^2 = 1369 - 1225 = 144$$

So we get

$$AB = \sqrt{144} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 1 \overline{) 144} \\ \underline{1} \\ 22 \\ \underline{44} \\ 44 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

11. A gardener has 1400 plants. He wants to plant these in such a way that the number of rows and number of columns remains same. Find the minimum number of plants he needs more for this.

Solution:

It is given that

Total number of plants = 1400

We know that

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 3 \overline{) 1400} \\ \underline{9} \\ 67 \\ \underline{500} \\ 469 \\ \underline{31} \end{array}$$



Here

Number of columns = Number of rows

By taking the square root of 1400

$$37^2 < 1400$$

So take $38^2 = 1444$

We need $1444 - 1400 = 44$ plants more

Therefore, the minimum number of plants he needs more for this is 44.

12. There are 1000 children in a school. For a P.T. drill they have to stand in such a way that the number of rows is equal to number of columns. How many children would be left out in this arrangement?

Solution:

It is given that

No. of total children in a school = 1000

For a P.T. drill, children have to stand in such a way that

No. of rows = No. of columns

Take the square root of 1000

39 is left as remainder

Left out children = 39

$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 3 \overline{) 1000} \\ \underline{9} \\ 61 \\ \underline{61} \\ 39 \\ \underline{39} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Hence, 39 children would be left out in this arrangement.

13. Amit walks 16 m south from his house and turns east to walk 63 m to reach his friend's house. While returning, he walks diagonally from his friend's house to reach back to his house. What distance did he walk while returning?

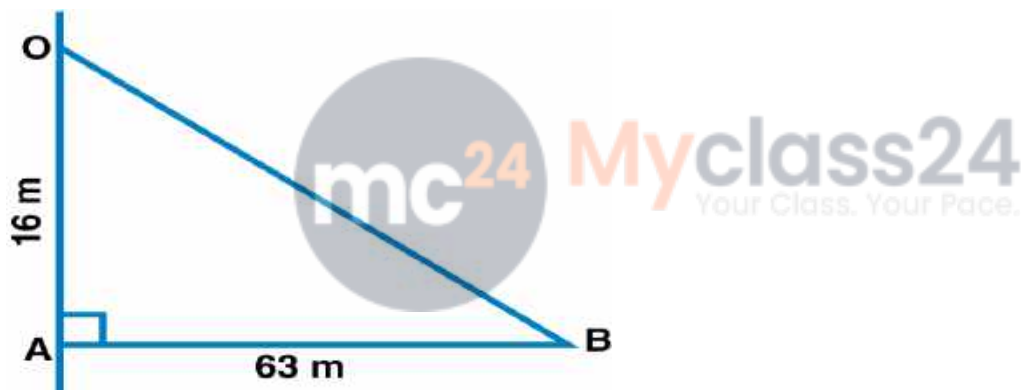
Solution:

It is given that

Amit walks 16 m south from his house and turns east to walk 63 m to reach his friend's house

Consider O as the house and A and B as the places

OA = 16 m, AB = 63 m



Using Pythagoras theorem

$$OB^2 = OA^2 + AB^2$$

Substituting the values

$$= 16^2 + 63^2$$

By further calculation

$$= 256 + 3969$$

$$= 4225$$

So we get

$$OB = \sqrt{4225} = 65$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 6 \overline{) 4225} \\ \underline{36} \\ 125 \\ \underline{125} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Therefore, Amit has to walk 65 m to reach his house.

14. A ladder 6 m long leaned against a wall. The ladder reaches the wall to a height of 4.8 m. Find the distance between the wall and the foot of the ladder.

Solution:

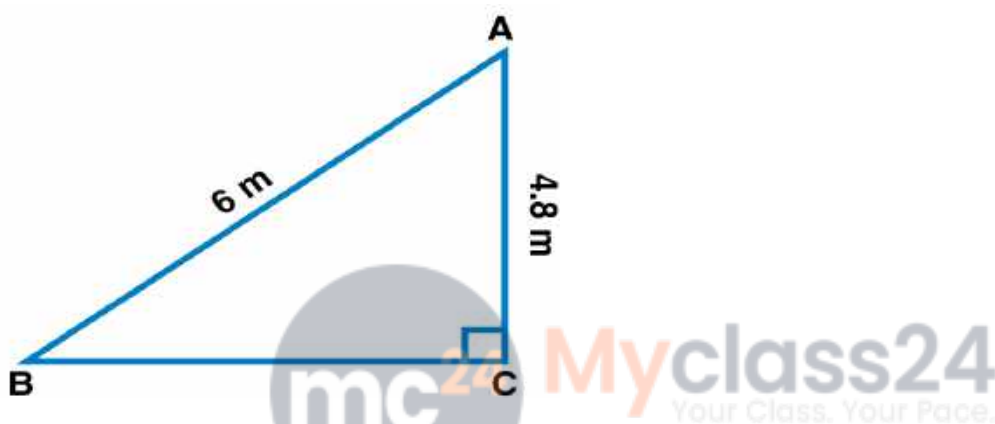
It is given that

Length of ladder = 6 m

Ladder reaches the wall to a height of 4.8 m

Consider AB as the ladder and AC as the height of the wall

AB = 6 m and AC = 4.8 m



Distance between the foot of ladder and wall is BC

Using Pythagoras theorem,

$$AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$$

Substituting the values

$$6^2 = 4.8^2 + BC^2$$

By further calculation

$$BC^2 = 6^2 - 4.8^2$$

$$BC^2 = 36 - 23.04 = 12.96$$

So we get

$$BC = \sqrt{12.96} = 3.6 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ 3 \overline{) 12.96} \\ \underline{9} \\ 396 \\ \underline{396} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Hence, the distance between the wall and the foot of the ladder is 3.6 m.