Perfect Squares Chart

Squares, cubes and square roots of the numbers 1 to 30.

BooknBoost

Number (n)	Square (n^2)	Cube (n^3)	Square root ($\sqrt{n}$)
1 TO 10			
1	1	1	**1**
2	4	8	≈ 1.41
3	9	27	≈ 1.73
4	16	64	**2**
5	25	125	≈ 2.24
6	36	216	≈ 2.45
7	49	343	≈ 2.65
8	64	512	≈ 2.83
9	81	729	**3**
10	100	1,000	≈ 3.16
11 TO 20			
11	121	1,331	≈ 3.32
12	144	1,728	≈ 3.46
13	169	2,197	≈ 3.61
14	196	2,744	≈ 3.74
15	225	3,375	≈ 3.87
16	256	4,096	**4**
17	289	4,913	≈ 4.12
18	324	5,832	≈ 4.24
19	361	6,859	≈ 4.36
20	400	8,000	≈ 4.47
21 TO 30			
21	441	9,261	≈ 4.58
22	484	10,648	≈ 4.69
23	529	12,167	≈ 4.80
24	576	13,824	≈ 4.90
25	625	15,625	**5**
26	676	17,576	≈ 5.10
27	729	19,683	≈ 5.20
28	784	21,952	≈ 5.29
29	841	24,389	≈ 5.39
30	900	27,000	≈ 5.48

WHAT THE COLUMNS MEAN

Square: the number times itself. $7^2 = 7 \times 7 = 49$.

Cube: the number times itself three times. $4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$.

Square root: the number that squares to it. $\sqrt{49} = 7$, because $7 \times 7 = 49$.

PERFECT SQUARES TO KNOW, 1 TO 15

$1^2 = \mathbf{1}$	$2^2 = \mathbf{4}$	$3^2 = \mathbf{9}$
$4^2 = \mathbf{16}$	$5^2 = \mathbf{25}$	$6^2 = \mathbf{36}$
$7^2 = \mathbf{49}$	$8^2 = \mathbf{64}$	$9^2 = \mathbf{81}$
$10^2 = \mathbf{100}$	$11^2 = \mathbf{121}$	$12^2 = \mathbf{144}$
$13^2 = \mathbf{169}$	$14^2 = \mathbf{196}$	$15^2 = \mathbf{225}$

PERFECT CUBES, 1 TO 10

$1^3 = \mathbf{1}$	$2^3 = \mathbf{8}$	$3^3 = \mathbf{27}$
$4^3 = \mathbf{64}$	$5^3 = \mathbf{125}$	$6^3 = \mathbf{216}$
$7^3 = \mathbf{343}$	$8^3 = \mathbf{512}$	$9^3 = \mathbf{729}$
$10^3 = \mathbf{1,000}$		

ESTIMATE ANY SQUARE ROOT

Find the perfect squares on each side. 50 is between 49 and 64, so $\sqrt{50}$ is between 7 and 8, and close to 7. (It's about 7.07.)

WATCH OUT

9^2 is 81, not 18. Squaring means times itself, not times 2.

On the GED calculator, type $(-5)^2$ to get 25. Typing -5^2 gives −25.

Square roots are exact when bold, otherwise rounded to the nearest hundredth.