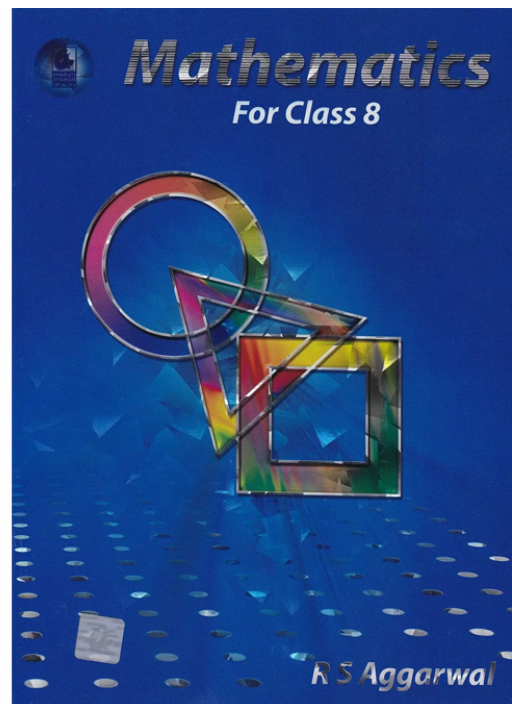


RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3–Squares and Square Roots

Class 8 - Chapter 3 Squares and Square Roots



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

Class 8: Maths Chapter 3 solutions. Complete Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 Notes.

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

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Exercise 3A

Q1

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Answer :

A perfect square can always be expressed as a product of equal factors.

(i)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$441 = 49 \times 9 = 7 \times 7 \times 3 \times 3 = 7 \times 3 \times 7 \times 3 = 21 \times 21 = (21)^2$$

Thus, 441 is a perfect square.

(ii)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$576 = 64 \times 9 = 8 \times 8 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 24 \times 24 = (24)^2$$

Thus, 576 is a perfect square.

(iii)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$\begin{aligned} 11025 &= 441 \times 25 = 49 \times 9 \times 5 \times 5 = 7 \times 7 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 7 \times 5 \times 3 \times 7 \times 5 \times 3 \\ &= 105 \times 105 = (105)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, 11025 is a perfect square.

(iv)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$1176 = 7 \times 168 = 7 \times 21 \times 8 = 7 \times 7 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

1176 cannot be expressed as a product of two equal numbers. Thus, 1176 is not a perfect square.

(v)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$5625 = 225 \times 25 = 9 \times 25 \times 25 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 75 \times 75 = (75)^2$$

Thus, 5625 is a perfect square.

(vi)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$9075 = 25 \times 363 = 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11 = 55 \times 55 \times 3$$

9075 is not a product of two equal numbers. Thus, 9075 is not a perfect square.

(vii)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$4225 = 25 \times 169 = 5 \times 5 \times 13 \times 13 = 5 \times 13 \times 5 \times 13 = 65 \times 65 = (65)^2$$

Thus, 4225 is a perfect square.

(viii)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$1089 = 9 \times 121 = 3 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11 = 3 \times 11 \times 3 \times 11 = 33 \times 33 = (33)^2$$

Thus, 1089 is a perfect square.

Q2

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

A perfect square is a product of two perfectly equal numbers.

(i)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$1225 = 25 \times 49 = 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7 = 5 \times 7 \times 5 \times 7 = 35 \times 35 = (35)^2$$

Thus, 1225 is the perfect square of 35.

(ii)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$2601 = 9 \times 289 = 3 \times 3 \times 17 \times 17 = 3 \times 17 \times 3 \times 17 = 51 \times 51 = (51)^2$$

Thus, 2601 is the perfect square of 51.

(iii)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$5929 = 11 \times 539 = 11 \times 7 \times 77 = 11 \times 7 \times 11 \times 7 = 77 \times 77 = (77)^2$$

Thus, 5929 is the perfect square of 77.

(iv)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$7056 = 12 \times 588 = 12 \times 7 \times 84 = 12 \times 7 \times 12 \times 7 = (12 \times 7)^2 = (84)^2$$

Thus, 7056 is the perfect square of 84.

(v)

Resolving into prime factors:

$$8281 = 49 \times 169 = 7 \times 7 \times 13 \times 13 = 7 \times 13 \times 7 \times 13 = (7 \times 13)^2 = (91)^2$$

Thus, 8281 is the perfect square of 91.

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Q3

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

1. Resolving 3675 into prime factors:

$$3675 = 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be multiplied by 3.

$$\text{New number} = (3^2 \times 5^2 \times 7^2) = (3 \times 5 \times 7)^2 = (105)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 105.

2. Resolving 2156 into prime factors:

$$2156 = 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 \times 11 = (2^2 \times 7^2 \times 11)$$

Thus to get a perfect square, the given number should be multiplied by 11.

$$\text{New number} = (2^2 \times 7^2 \times 11^2) = (2 \times 7 \times 11)^2 = (154)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 154.

3. Resolving 3332 into prime factors:

$$3332 = 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 \times 17 = 2^2 \times 7^2 \times 17$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be multiplied by 17.

$$\text{New number} = (2^2 \times 7^2 \times 17^2) = (2 \times 7 \times 17)^2 = (238)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 238.

4. Resolving 2925 into prime factors:

$$2925 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 13 = 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 13$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be multiplied by 13.

$$\text{New number} = (3^2 \times 5^2 \times 13^2) = (3 \times 5 \times 13)^2 = (195)^2$$

Hence, the number whose square is the new number is 195.

5. Resolving 9075 into prime factors:

$$9075 = 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 11 \times 11 = 3 \times 5^2 \times 11^2$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be multiplied by 3.

$$\text{New number} = (3^2 \times 5^2 \times 11^2) = (3 \times 5 \times 11)^2 = (165)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 165.

6. Resolving 7623 into prime factors:

$$7623 = 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 11 \times 11 = 3^2 \times 7 \times 11^2$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be multiplied by 7.

$$\text{New number} = (3^2 \times 7^2 \times 11^2) = (3 \times 7 \times 11)^2 = (231)^2$$

Hence, the number whose square is the new number is 231.

7. Resolving 3380 into prime factors:

$$3380 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 13 \times 13 = 2^2 \times 5 \times 13^2$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be multiplied by 5.

$$\text{New number} = (2^2 \times 5^2 \times 13^2) = (2 \times 5 \times 13)^2 = (130)^2$$

8. Resolving 2475 into prime factors:

$$2475 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 11 = 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 11$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be multiplied by 11.

$$\text{New number} = (3^2 \times 5^2 \times 11^2) = (3 \times 5 \times 11)^2 = (165)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 165.

Q4

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Answer :

(i) Resolving 1575 into prime factors:

$$1575 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 = 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 7$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be divided by 7

$$\text{New number obtained} = (3^2 \times 5^2) = (3 \times 5)^2 = (15)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 15

(ii) Resolving 9075 into prime factors:

$$9075 = 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 11 \times 11 = 3 \times 5^2 \times 11^2$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be divided by 3

$$\text{New number obtained} = (5^2 \times 11^2) = (5 \times 11)^2 = (55)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 55

(iii) Resolving 4851 into prime factors:

$$4851 = 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7 \times 11 = 3^2 \times 7^2 \times 11$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be divided by 11

$$\text{New number obtained} = (3^2 \times 7^2) = (3 \times 7)^2 = (21)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 21

(iv) Resolving 3380 into prime factors:

$$3380 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 13 \times 13 = 2^2 \times 5 \times 13^2$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be divided by 5

$$\text{New number obtained} = (2^2 \times 13^2) = (2 \times 13)^2 = (26)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 26

(v) Resolving 4500 into prime factors:

(v) Resolving 4500 into prime factors:

$$4500 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 5$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be divided by 5

$$\text{New number obtained} = (2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2) = (2 \times 3 \times 5)^2 = (30)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 30

(vi) Resolving 7776 into prime factors:

$$7776 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 2^5 \times 3^5$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be divided by 6 which is a product of 2 and 3

$$\text{New number obtained} = (2^2 \times 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 3^2) = (2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3)^2 = (36)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 36

(vii) Resolving 8820 into prime factors:

$$8820 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5 \times 7^2$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be divided by 5

$$\text{New number obtained} = (2^2 \times 3^2 \times 7^2) = (2 \times 3 \times 7)^2 = (42)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 42

(viii) Resolving 4056 into prime factors:

$$4056 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 13 \times 13 = 2^2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 13^2$$

Thus, to get a perfect square, the given number should be divided by 6, which is a product of 2 and 3

$$\text{New number obtained} = (2^2 \times 13^2) = (2 \times 13)^2 = (26)^2$$

Hence, the new number is the square of 26

Q5

Q6

Answer :

The largest 3 digit number is 999.

The number whose square is 999 is 31.61.

Thus, the square of any number greater than 31.61 will be a 4 digit number.

Therefore, the square of 31 will be the greatest 3 digit perfect square.

$$31^2 = 31 \times 31 = 961$$

Exercise 3B

Q1

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Answer :

By observing the properties of square numbers, we can determine whether a given number is a square or not.

(i) 5372

A number that ends with 2 is not a perfect square.

Thus, the given number is not a perfect square.

(ii) 5963

A number that ends with 3 is not a perfect square.

Thus, the given number is not a perfect square.

(iii) 8457

A number that ends with 7 is not a perfect square.

Thus, the given number is not a perfect square.

(iv) 9468

A number ending with 8 is not a perfect square.

Thus, the given number is not a perfect square.

(v) 360

Any number ending with an odd number of zeroes is not a perfect square.

Hence, the given number is not a perfect square.

(vi) 64000

Any number ending with an odd number of zeroes is not a perfect square.

Hence, the given number is not a perfect square.

(vii) 2500000

Any number ending with an odd number of zeroes is not a perfect square.

Hence, the given number is not a perfect square.

Q2

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

The square of an even number is always even.

Thus, even numbers in the given list of squares will be squares of even numbers.

(i) 196

This is an even number. Thus, it must be a square of an even number.

(ii) 441

This is an odd number. Thus, it is not a square of an even number.

(iii) 900

This is an even number. Thus, it must be a square of an even number.

(iv) 625

This is an odd number. Thus, it is not a square of an even number.

(v) 324

This is an even number. Thus, it is a square of an even number.

Q3

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Answer :

According to the property of squares, the square of an odd number is also an odd number. Using this property, we will determine which of the numbers in the given list of squares is a square of an odd number.

(i) 484.

This is an even number. Thus, it is not a square of an odd number.

(ii) 961

This is an odd number. Thus, it is a square of an odd number.

(iii) 7396

This is an even number. Thus, it is not a square of an odd number.

(iv) 8649

This is an odd number. Thus, it is a square of an odd number.

(v) 4225

This is an odd number. Thus, it is a square of an odd number.

Q4

Answer :

Sum of first n odd numbers = n^2

$$(i) (1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13) = 7^2 = 49$$

$$(ii) (1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19) = 10^2 = 100$$

$$(iii) (1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 23) = 12^2 = 144$$

Q5

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Answer :

Sum of first n odd natural numbers = n^2

(i) Expressing 81 as a sum of 9 odd numbers:

$$81 = (9)^2$$

$$n = 9$$

$$81 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17$$

(ii) Expressing 100 as a sum of 10 odd numbers:

$$100 = (10)^2$$

$$n = 10$$

$$100 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19$$

Q6

Answer :

For every number $m > 1$, the Pythagorean triplet is $(2m, m^2 - 1, m^2 + 1)$.

Using the above result:

(i)

$$2m = 6$$

$$m = 3, m^2 = 9$$

$$m^2 - 1 = 9 - 1 = 8$$

$$m^2 + 1 = 9 + 1 = 10$$

Thus, the Pythagorean triplet is $[6, 8, 10]$.

(ii)

$$2m = 14$$

$$m = 7, m^2 = 49$$

$$m^2 - 1 = 49 - 1 = 48$$

$$m^2 + 1 = 49 + 1 = 50$$

Thus, the Pythagorean triplet is $[14, 48, 50]$.

(iii)

$$2m = 16$$

$$m = 8, m^2 = 64$$

$$m^2 - 1 = 64 - 1 = 63$$

$$m^2 + 1 = 64 + 1 = 65$$

Thus, the Pythagorean triplet is: $[16, 63, 65]$

(iv)

$$2m = 20$$

$$m = 10, m^2 = 100$$

$$m^2 - 1 = 100 - 1 = 99$$

$$m^2 + 1 = 100 + 1 = 101$$

Thus, the Pythagorean triplet is $[20, 99, 101]$.

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Q7

Answer :

$$\text{Given: } [(n+1)^2 - n^2] = (n+1) + n$$

$$\text{(i) } (38)^2 - (37)^2 = 38 + 37 = 75$$

$$\text{(ii) } (75)^2 - (74)^2 = 75 + 74 = 149$$

$$\text{(iii) } (92)^2 - (91)^2 = 92 + 91 = 183$$

$$\text{(iv) } (105)^2 - (104)^2 = 105 + 104 = 209$$

$$\text{(v) } (141)^2 - (140)^2 = 141 + 140 = 281$$

$$\text{(vi) } (218)^2 - (217)^2 = 218 + 217 = 435$$

Q8

Answer :

$$\text{(i) } 310^2 = (300 + 10)^2 = (300^2 + 2(300 \times 10) + 10^2) = 90000 + 6000 + 100 = 96100$$

$$\text{(ii) } 508^2 = (500 + 8)^2 = (500^2 + 2(500 \times 8) + 8^2) = 250000 + 8000 + 64 = 258064$$

$$\text{(iii) } 630^2 = (600 + 30)^2 = (600^2 + 2(600 \times 30) + 30^2) = 360000 + 36000 + 900 = 396900$$

Q9

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Answer :

$$(i) (196)^2 = (200 - 4)^2 = 200^2 - 2(200 \times 4) + 4^2 = 40000 - 1600 + 16 = 38416$$

$$(ii) (689)^2 = (700 - 11)^2 = 700^2 - 2(700 \times 11) + 11^2 = 490000 - 15400 + 121 = 474721$$

$$(iii) (891)^2 = (900 - 9)^2 = 900^2 - 2(900 \times 9) + 9^2 = 810000 - 16200 + 81 = 793881$$

Q10

Answer :

$$(i) 69 \times 71 = (70 - 1) \times (70 + 1) = (70^2 - 1^2) = 4900 - 1 = 4899$$

$$(ii) 94 \times 106 = (100 - 6) \times (100 + 6) = (100^2 - 6^2) = 10000 - 36 = 9964$$

Q11

Answer :

$$(i) 88 \times 92 = (90 - 2) \times (90 + 2) = (90^2 - 2^2) = 8100 - 4 = 8096$$

$$(ii) 78 \times 82 = (80 - 2) \times (80 + 2) = (80^2 - 2^2) = 6400 - 4 = 6396$$

Q12

Answer :

- (i) The square of an even number is even.
- (ii) The square of an odd number is odd.
- (iii) The square of a proper fraction is smaller than the given fraction.
- (iv) n^2 =the sum of first n odd natural numbers.

Q13

Answer :

(i) F

The number of digits in a square can also be odd. For example: 121

(ii) F

A prime number is one that is not divisible by any other number, except by itself and 1. Thus, square of any number cannot be a prime number.

(iii) F

Example: $4 + 9 = 13$

4 and 9 are perfect squares of 2 and 3, respectively. Their sum (13) is not a perfect square.

(iv) F

Example: $36 - 25 = 11$

36 and 25 are perfect squares. Their difference is 11, which is not a perfect square.

(v) T

Exercise 3C

Q1

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Answer :

Using the column method:

$$\therefore a = 2$$

$$b = 3$$

a^2	$2ab$	b^2
$04 + 1 = \underline{5}$	$12 + 0 = 1\underline{2}$	$\underline{9}$

$$\therefore 23^2 = 529$$

Q2

Answer :

Using the column method:

Here, $a = 3$ and $b = 5$

a^2	$2ab$	b^2
09	30	
$+3$	$+2$	$2\underline{5}$
$= \underline{12}$	$= 3\underline{2}$	

$$\therefore 35^2 = 1225$$

Q3

Answer :

Using the column method:

Here, $a = 5$

$b = 2$

a^2	$2ab$	b^2
25 + 2 = <u>27</u>	20	4

$$\therefore 52^2 = 2704$$

Q4

Answer :

Using column method:

Here, $a = 9$

$b = 6$

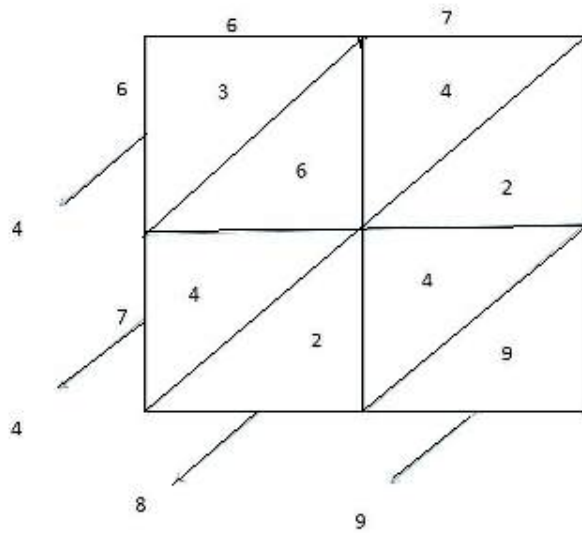
a^2	$2ab$	b^2
81 + 11 = <u>92</u>	108 + 3 = <u>111</u>	36

$$\therefore 96^2 = 9216$$

Q5

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

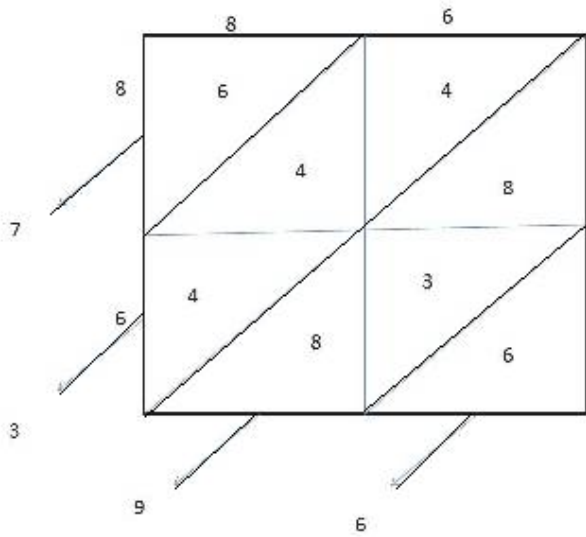


$$67^2 = 4489$$

Q6

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

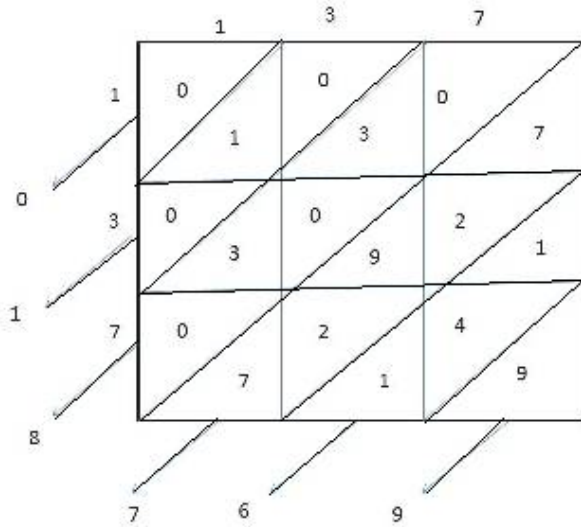


$$86^2 = 7396$$

Q7

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

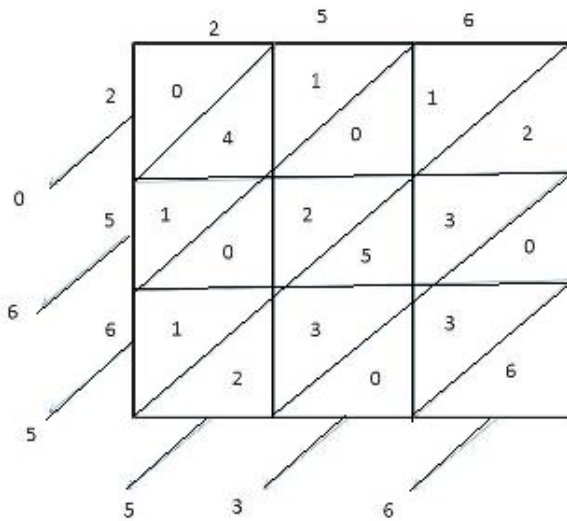
Answer :



$$137^2 = 18769$$

Q8

Answer :



$$256^2 = 65536$$

Exercise 3D

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Q1

Answer :

By prime factorisation method:

$$225 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$\sqrt{225} = 3 \times 5 = 15$$

Q2

Answer :

By prime factorisation:

$$441 = 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{441} = 3 \times 7 = 21$$

Q3

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

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

$$\therefore \sqrt{729} = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$

Q4

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

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

$$\therefore \sqrt{1296} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$$

Q5

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$2025 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2025} = 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 45$$

Q6

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$4096 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{4096} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 64$$

Q7

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$7056 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{7056} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 = 84$$

Q8

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$8100 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{8100} = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 90$$

Q9

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$9216 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{9216} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 96$$

Q10

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$11025 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{11025} = 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 105$$

Q11

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$15876 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{15876} = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 = 126$$

Q12

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$17424 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{17424} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11 = 132$$

Q13

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$252 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$$

Thus, the given number must be multiplied by 7 to get a perfect square.

$$\text{New number} = 252 \times 7 = 1764$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1764} = 2 \times 3 \times 7 = 42$$

Q14

Answer :

Resolving into prime factors:

$$2925 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 13$$

13 is the smallest number by which the given number must be divided to make it a perfect square.

$$\text{New number} = 2925 \div 13 = 225$$

$$\sqrt{225} = 3 \times 5 = 15$$

Q15

Answer :

Let the number of rows be x .

Therefore, the number of plants in each row is also x .

$$\text{Total number of plants} = (x \times x) = x^2 = 1225$$

$$x^2 = 1225 = 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$x = \sqrt{1225} = 5 \times 7 = 35$$

Thus, the number of rows is 35 and the number of plants in each row is 35.

Q16

Answer :

Let the number of students be x .

Hence, the amount contributed by each student is Rs x .

$$\text{Total amount contributed} = x \times x = x^2 = 1156$$

$$1156 = 2 \times 2 \times 17 \times 17$$

$$x = \sqrt{1156} = 2 \times 17 = 34$$

Thus, the strength of the class is 34.

Q17

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

The smallest number divisible by each of these numbers is their L.C.M.

$$\text{L.C.M. of } 6, 9, 15, 20 = 180$$

Resolving into prime factors:

$$180 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

To make it a perfect square, we multiply it with 5.

$$\text{Required number} = 180 \times 5 = 900$$

Q18

Answer :

The smallest number divisible by each of these numbers is their L.C.M.

$$\text{L.C.M. of } 8, 12, 15, 20 = 120$$

Resolving into prime factors:

$$120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

To make this into a perfect square, we need to multiply the number with $2 \times 3 \times 5 = 30$.

$$\text{Required number} = 120 \times 30 = 3600$$

Exercise 3E

Q1

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 2 \overline{) 576} \\ \underline{2} \\ 44 \\ \underline{44} \\ 0 \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{576} = 24$$

Q2

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 3 \overline{) 1444} \\ \underline{3} \\ 68 \\ \underline{68} \\ 8 \\ \underline{8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1444} = 38$$

Q3

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 6 \overline{) 4489} \\ \underline{636} \\ 127889 \\ \underline{7889} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{4489} = 67$$

Q4

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ 7 \overline{) 6241} \\ \underline{749} \\ 1491341 \\ \underline{91341} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{6241} = 79$$

Q5

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ 8 \overline{) 7056} \\ \underline{8 64} \\ 164 656 \\ \underline{4 656} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{7056} = 84$$

Q6

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 9 \overline{) 9025} \\ \underline{9 81} \\ 185 925 \\ \underline{5 925} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{9025} = 95$$

Q7

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 1 \overline{) 11449} \\ \underline{11} \\ 207 \\ \underline{207} \\ 7 \\ \underline{7} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{11449} = 107$$

Q8

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 1 \overline{) 14161} \\ \underline{11} \\ 21 \\ \underline{21} \\ 229 \\ \underline{229} \\ 9 \\ \underline{9} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{14161} = 119$$

Q9

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 1 \overline{) 19600} \\ \underline{11} \\ 24 \\ \underline{4} \\ 280 \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{19600} = 140$$

Q12

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 304 \\ 3 \overline{) 92416} \\ \underline{31} \\ 604 \\ \underline{4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{92416} = 304$$

Q13

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 5 \overline{) 2509} \\ \underline{5 25} \\ 100 \\ \underline{0 0} \\ 9 \end{array}$$

Therefore, the number that should be subtracted from the given number to make it a perfect square is 9.

Q14

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 8 \overline{) 7581} \\ \underline{8 64} \\ 167 \\ \underline{7 11} 69 \\ 12 \end{array}$$

Therefore, the number that should be subtracted from the given number to make it a perfect square is 12.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perfect square} &= 7581 - 12 \\ &= 7569 \end{aligned}$$

Its square root is 87.

Q15

Q16

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ 9 \overline{) 8400} \\ \underline{981} \\ 181300 \\ \underline{18181} \\ 119 \end{array}$$

The next natural number that is a perfect square can be obtained by squaring the next natural number of the obtained quotient, i.e. 91.

Therefore square of $(91+1) = 92^2 = 8464$

Number that should be added to the given number to make it a perfect square = $8464 - 8400 = 64$

The perfect square thus obtained is 8464 and its square root is 92.

Q17

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Smallest number of four digits = 1000

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 3 \overline{) 10\ 00} \\ \underline{3\ 9\ 00} \\ 61\ 1\ 00 \\ \underline{1\ 61} \\ 39 \end{array}$$

1000 is not a perfect square.

By the long division method, the obtained square root is between 31 and 32.

Squaring the next integer (32) will give us the next perfect square.

$$32^2 = 1024$$

Thus, 1024 is the smallest four digit perfect square.

Also, $\sqrt{1024} = 32$

Q18

Q19

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

$$\text{Area of the square field} = 60025 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Length of each side of the square field} = \sqrt{60025} = 245\text{m}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of the field} = 4 \times 245 = 980 \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{980}{1000} \text{ km}$$

The man is cycling at a speed of 18 km/h.

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance travelled}}{\text{Speed}}$$

$$= \frac{980/1000}{18}$$

$$= \frac{980}{1000 \times 18} \text{ hr}$$

$$= \frac{980 \times 60 \times 60}{18000} \text{ sec}$$

$$= 98 \times 2 \text{ sec}$$

$$= 196 \text{ sec}$$

$$= 3 \text{ min } 16 \text{ sec}$$

Exercise 3F

Q1

Answer :

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.3 \\ 1 \overline{) 1.69} \\ \underline{1 } \\ 23 \\ \underline{23 } \\ 3 \\ \underline{3 } \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1.69} = 1.3$$

Q2

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.8 \\ 5 \overline{) 33.64} \\ \underline{5 25} \\ 108 864 \\ \underline{8 864} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{33.64} = 5.8$$

Q3

Answer :

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.5 \\ 1 \overline{) 156.25} \\ \underline{1 1} \\ 22 56 \\ \underline{2 44} \\ 245 1225 \\ \underline{5 1225} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{156.25} = 12.5$$

Q4

Q5

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.14 \\ 3 \overline{) 9.85 \ 96} \\ \underline{3 \ 9} \\ 61 \ 85 \\ \underline{1 \ 61} \\ 624 \ 2496 \\ \underline{4 \ 2496} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{9.8596} = 3.14$$

Q6

Answer :

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.17 \\ 3 \overline{) 10.04 \ 89} \\ \underline{3 \ 9} \\ 61 \ 104 \\ \underline{1 \ 61} \\ 627 \ 4389 \\ \underline{7 \ 4389} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{10.0489} = 3.17$$

Q7

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.04 \\ 1 \overline{) 1.0816} \\ \underline{1 } \\ 204 \\ \underline{4 } \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1.0816} = 1.04$$

Q8

Answer :

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.54 \\ 5 \overline{) 0.2916} \\ \underline{5 } \\ 104 \\ \underline{4 } \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{0.2916} = 0.54$$

Q9

Q10

Answer :

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.673 \\ 1 \overline{) 2.80\ 00\ 00} \\ \underline{1\ 1} \\ 26\ 180 \\ \underline{6\ 156} \\ 327\ 2400 \\ \underline{7\ 2289} \\ 3343\ 11100 \\ \underline{3\ 10029} \\ 1071 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2.8} = 1.673$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2.8} = 1.67 \quad (\text{correct up to two decimal places})$$

Q11

Answer :

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.948 \\ 9 \overline{) 0.90\ 00\ 00\ 00} \\ \underline{9\ 81} \\ 184\ 900 \\ \underline{4\ 736} \\ 1888\ 16400 \\ \underline{8\ 15104} \\ 1296 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{0.9} = 0.948$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{0.9} = 0.95 \quad (\text{correct up to two decimal places})$$

Q12

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

Area of the rectangle = $(13.6 \times 3.4) = 46.24$ sq m

Thus, area of the square is 46.24 sq m.

Length of each side of the square = $\sqrt{46.24}$ m

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.8 \\ 6 \overline{) 46.24} \\ \underline{6 36} \\ 128 24 \\ \underline{8 24} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{46.24} = 6.8$$

Thus, the length of a side of the square is 6.8 metres.

Exercise 3G

Q1

Answer :

$$\sqrt{\frac{16}{81}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{81}}$$

$$\sqrt{16} = 4 \text{ and } \sqrt{81} = 9$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{16}{81}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{81}} = \frac{4}{9}$$

Q2

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

$$\sqrt{\frac{64}{225}} = \frac{\sqrt{64}}{\sqrt{225}}$$

Using long division method:

$$\sqrt{64} = 8$$

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

$$\sqrt{225} = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1 \overline{) 225} \\ \underline{1 } \\ 25 \\ \underline{25 } \\ 5 \\ \underline{5 } \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{64}{225}} = \frac{\sqrt{64}}{\sqrt{225}} = \frac{8}{15}$$

Q3

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

$$\sqrt{\frac{121}{256}} = \frac{\sqrt{121}}{\sqrt{256}}$$

Using division method:

$$\sqrt{121} = 11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 1 \overline{) 121} \\ \underline{11} \\ 21 \\ \underline{21} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 1 \overline{) 256} \\ \underline{16} \\ 26 \\ \underline{26} \\ 6 \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{121}{256}} = \frac{\sqrt{121}}{\sqrt{256}} = \frac{11}{16}$$

Q4

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

$$\sqrt{\frac{625}{729}} = \frac{\sqrt{625}}{\sqrt{729}}$$

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 2 \overline{) 625} \\ \underline{24} \\ 45 \\ \underline{50} \\ 5 \\ \underline{50} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$\sqrt{625} = 25$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 2 \overline{) 729} \\ \underline{24} \\ 47 \\ \underline{70} \\ 7 \\ \underline{70} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$\sqrt{729} = 27$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{625}{729}} = \frac{\sqrt{625}}{\sqrt{729}} = \frac{25}{27}$$

Q5

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{3\frac{13}{36}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{121}{36}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{121}}{\sqrt{36}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{11 \times 11}}{\sqrt{6 \times 6}} \\ &= \frac{11}{6} \\ &= 1\frac{5}{11} \end{aligned}$$

Q6

Answer :

$$\sqrt{4\frac{73}{324}} = \sqrt{\frac{1369}{324}} = \frac{\sqrt{1369}}{\sqrt{324}}$$

Using long division method:

$$\sqrt{1369} = 37$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 3 \overline{) 13 \ 69} \\ \underline{3 \quad 9} \\ 67 \ 4 \ 69 \\ \underline{7 \ 4 \ 69} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{324} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 9 \times 9} = 2 \times 9 = 18$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{4\frac{73}{324}} = \frac{37}{18} = 2\frac{1}{18}$$

Q7

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

$$\sqrt{3\frac{33}{289}} = \sqrt{\frac{900}{289}} = \frac{\sqrt{900}}{\sqrt{289}}$$

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 1 \overline{) 289} \\ \underline{11} \\ 271 \\ \underline{71} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$\sqrt{289} = 17$

And

$$\sqrt{900} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 3} = 2 \times 5 \times 3 = 30$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3\frac{33}{289}} = \frac{30}{17} = 1\frac{13}{17}$$

Q8

Answer :

We have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{80}}{\sqrt{405}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{80}{405}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{16}{81}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{81}} \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Q9

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

We have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{1183}}{\sqrt{2023}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1183}{2023}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{169}{289}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{169}}{\sqrt{289}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{13 \times 13}}{\sqrt{17 \times 17}} \\ &= \frac{13}{17} \end{aligned}$$

Q10

Answer :

We have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{98} \times \sqrt{162} \\ &= \sqrt{98 \times 162} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \times 7 \times 7 \times 2 \times 9 \times 9} \\ &= 2 \times 7 \times 9 \\ &= 126 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 3H

Q1

Answer :

(c) 5478

According to the properties of squares, a number ending in 2, 3, 7 or 8 is not a perfect square.

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Q2

Answer :

(d) 2222

According to the property of squares, a number ending in 2, 3, 7 or 8 is not a perfect square.

Q3

Answer :

(a) 1843

According to the property of squares, a number ending in 2, 3, 7 and 8 is not a perfect square.

Q4

Answer :

(b) 4787

By the property of squares, a number ending in 2, 3, 7 or 8 is not a perfect square.

Q5

Answer :

(c) 81000

According to the property of squares, a number ending in odd number of zeroes is not a perfect square.

Q6

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

(d) 8

According to the property of squares, a perfect square cannot have 2, 3, 7 or 8 as the unit digit.

Q7

Answer :

(b) smaller than the fraction

Q8

Answer :

(c) n^2

Q9

Answer :

(d) (8,15,17)

This can be understood from the property of Pythagorean triplets. According to this property, for a natural number m , $(2m, m^2 - 1, m^2 + 1)$ is a Pythagorean triplet.

Here, $m = 4$

$$2m = 8$$

$$m^2 - 1 = 15$$

and $m^2 + 1 = 17$

Q10

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-8-maths-chapter-3-squares-and-square-roots/>

Answer :

(c) 7

$$(176 - 7) = 169$$

$$\sqrt{169} = 13$$

Q11

Answer :

(a) 3

$$526 + 3 = 529$$

$$529 = 23^2$$

Q12

Answer :

(b) 6

$$15370 + 6 = 15376$$

$$\sqrt{15376} = 124$$

Q13

Answer :

(d) 0.94

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.94 \\ 9 \overline{) 0.90\ 00} \\ \underline{9\ 81} \\ 184\ 9\ 00 \\ \underline{4\ 7\ 36} \\ 1\ 64 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{0.9} = 0.94$$

Q14

Answer :

(c) 0.316

Using long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.316 \\ 3 \overline{) 0.10\ 00\ 00} \\ \underline{3\ 9} \\ 61\ 1\ 00 \\ \underline{1\ 61} \\ 626\ 39\ 00 \\ \underline{6\ 37\ 56} \\ 1\ 44 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{0.1} = 0.316$$

Q15

Answer :

(b) 1.2

$$\sqrt{0.9} \times \sqrt{1.6} = \sqrt{1.44} = 1.2$$

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Q16

Answer :

(c) $\frac{3}{2}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{288}}{\sqrt{128}} = \sqrt{\frac{288}{128}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 3}{2 \times 2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3 \times 3}}{\sqrt{2 \times 2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Q17

Answer :

(b) $1\frac{1}{2}$

$$\sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

Q18

Answer :

(a) 196

Square of an even number is always an even number.

Q19

Answer :

(c) 1369

Square of an odd number is always an odd number.

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Q20

Answer :

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.53 \\ 5 \overline{) 0.2809} \\ \underline{5 \quad 25} \\ 103 \quad 309 \\ \underline{3 \quad 309} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$\therefore \sqrt{0.2809} = 0.53$



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He was born on January 2, 1946 in a village of Delhi. He graduated from Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi. After completing his M.Sc. in Mathematics in 1969, he joined N.A.S. College, Meerut, as a lecturer. In 1976, he was awarded a fellowship for 3 years and joined the University of Delhi for his Ph.D. Thereafter, he was promoted as a reader in N.A.S. College, Meerut. In 1999, he joined M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad, as a reader and took voluntary retirement in 2003. He has authored more than 75 titles ranging from Nursery to M. Sc. He has also written books for competitive examinations right from the clerical grade to the I.A.S. level.

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