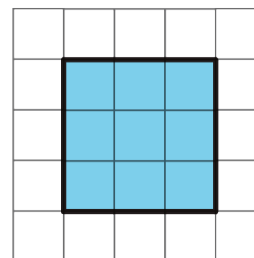


# Lesson 11: Squares and Cubes

Let's investigate perfect squares and perfect cubes.

## 11.1: Perfect Squares

1. The number 9 is a perfect **square**. Find four numbers that are perfect squares and two numbers that are not perfect squares.



2. A square has side length 7 in. What is its area?
3. The area of a square is 64 sq cm. What is its side length?

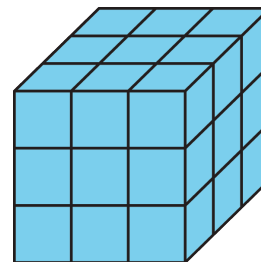
## 11.2: Building with 32 Cubes

Your teacher will give you 32 snap cubes. Use them to build the largest single cube you can. Each small cube has an edge length of 1 unit.

1. How many snap cubes did you use?
2. What is the edge length of the cube you built?
3. What is the area of each face of the built cube? Be prepared to explain your reasoning.
4. What is the volume of the built cube? Be prepared to explain your reasoning.

## 11.3: Perfect Cubes

1. The number 27 is a perfect **cube**. Find four other numbers that are perfect cubes and two numbers that are *not* perfect cubes.



2. A cube has side length 4 cm. What is its volume?
3. A cube has side length 10 inches. What is its volume?
4. A cube has side length  $s$  units. What is its volume?

## 11.4: Introducing Exponents

Make sure to include correct units of measure as part of each answer.

1. A square has side length 10 cm. Use an **exponent** to express its area.
2. The area of a square is  $7^2$  sq in. What is its side length?
3. The area of a square is  $81 \text{ m}^2$ . Use an exponent to express this area.
4. A cube has edge length 5 in. Use an exponent to express its volume.
5. The volume of a cube is  $6^3 \text{ cm}^3$ . What is its edge length?
6. A cube has edge length  $s$  units. Use an exponent to write an expression for its volume.

### Are you ready for more?

The number 15,625 is both a perfect square and a perfect cube. It is a perfect square because it equals  $125^2$ . It is also a perfect cube because it equals  $25^3$ . Find another number that is both a perfect square and a perfect cube. How many of these can you find?

### Lesson 11 Summary

When we multiply two of the same numbers together, such as  $5 \cdot 5$ , we say we are **squaring** the number. We can write it like this:

$$5^2$$

Because  $5 \cdot 5 = 25$ , we write  $5^2 = 25$  and we say, "5 squared is 25."

When we multiply three of the same numbers together, such as  $4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4$ , we say we are **cubing** the number. We can write it like this:

$$4^3$$

Because  $4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 64$ , we write  $4^3 = 64$  and we say, "4 cubed is 64."

We also use this notation for square and cubic units.

- A square with side length 5 inches has area  $25 \text{ in}^2$ .
- A cube with edge length 4 cm has volume  $64 \text{ cm}^3$ .

To read  $25 \text{ in}^2$ , we say "25 square inches," just like before.

The area of a square with side length 7 kilometers is  $7^2 \text{ km}^2$ . The volume of a cube with edge length 2 millimeters is  $2^3 \text{ mm}^3$ .

In general, the area of a square with side length  $s$  is  $s^2$ , and the volume of a cube with edge length  $s$  is  $s^3$ .