**In Search of Perfect Squares**

1. Use your geoboard to model each square and complete the table below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SIDE LENGTH | AREA | PERIMETER |
| 5 units |  |  |
| 8 units |  |  |
|  | 49 square units |  |
|  | 4 square units |  |
|  |  | 12 units |
|  |  | 24 units |

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1. Now try to complete the following table, without drawing the squares.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SIDE LENGTH | AREA | PERIMETER |
| 4 units |  |  |
| 14 units |  |  |
| 13 units |  |  |
|  | 81 square units |  |
|  | 100 square units |  |
|  |  | 4 units |
|  |  | 44 units |
| 15 units |  |  |
| 12 units |  |  |

1. A number is called a “perfect square” if it represents the area of a square whose side length is a whole number. For example, 25 is a perfect square, because 25 square units represents the area of a square with a side length of 5 units.

Which column shows perfect squares?

1. List the first 15 perfect squares in order from least to greatest by completing the table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Root | **Perfect Square** |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |
| 7 |  |
| 8 |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Root | **Perfect Square** |
| 9 |  |
| 10 |  |
| 11 |  |
| 12 |  |
| 13 |  |
| 14 |  |
| 15 |  |