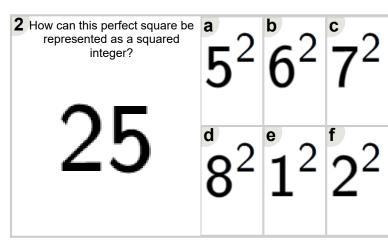
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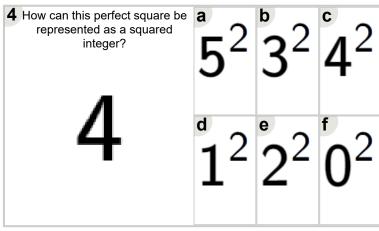
Math worksheet on 'Perfect Squares as Square of Number (Level 1)'. Part of a broader unit on 'Pythagoras - Foundations'

Learn online: app.mobius.academy/math/units/pythagoras foundations/

| 1 How can this perfect square be represented as a squared integer? | 4 ² | 10 ² | ^c 7 ² |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 64 | 6 ² | 8 2 | ^f 9 ² |



| 3 How can this perfect square be represented as a squared integer? | ^a 3 ² | 5 ² | 4 ² |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 36 | 6 ² | • 7 2 | 2 ² |



| 5 How can this perfect square be represented as a squared integer? | 6 ² | 3 ² | ^c 1 ² |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 16 | 5 ² | • 0 ² | 4 ² |

How can this perfect square be represented as a squared integer? $49 \frac{4}{6} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6}$

| 7 How can this perfect square be represented as a squared integer? | 2^2 | 4 ² | °02 |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 | 1 ² | °32 | |