

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 |

2. 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 | | |

3. 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?

4. List the first 15 perfect squares in order from least to greatest.

1, 4, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____