RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 Exercise 3.6: The Physics Wallah academic team has provided a comprehensive answer for Chapter 3: Squares and Square Roots in the RS Aggarwal class 8 textbook. Before reviewing the solution for Exercise 3F: Squares and Square Roots in Chapter 3. For class 8 maths students, the NCERT textbook is a highly recommended resource for solving numerical problems and referencing NCERT solutions.

The RS Aggarwal class 8 solution for Chapter 3 Squares and Square Roots Exercise-3F is uploaded for reference only; do not copy the solutions. One must have a clear understanding of Chapter 3 Squares and Square Roots, so read the theory of Chapter 3 Squares and Square Roots before attempting to solve all of the numerical problems in exercise 3F.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 Exercise 3.6 Squares and Square Roots Overview

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3, Exercise 3.6, focuses on the concepts of squares and square roots. This exercise aims to deepen students' understanding of perfect squares, square roots, and the methods to find them. It covers various types of problems, including finding the square of a number, determining whether a given number is a perfect square, and calculating the square root using the prime factorization method and long division method.

The exercise includes problems that require students to identify and differentiate between perfect and non-perfect squares. It also provides questions where students need to estimate the square roots of non-perfect squares, encouraging them to develop their approximation skills. The solutions guide students step-by-step, ensuring clarity in understanding the methods used.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 Exercise 3.3 Squares and Square Roots Meaning

The two ideas are diametrically opposed to one another. The numbers that result from multiplying a value by itself are called squares. In contrast, a number's square root is a value that, when multiplied by itself, returns the original value. Both are hence vice-versa techniques. For instance, two squares equal four, and two square roots equal four.

If n is a number, then its square root is written as " \sqrt{n} ," where " $\sqrt{"}$ is referred to as radical, and its square is represented by n raised to the power 2, or n2. Radicand refers to the value that appears underneath the root symbol.

The area of a square form is frequently used to explain square numbers. An equal number of sides make up the shape of a square. Consequently, side x side or side2 equals the area of a square. Therefore, the square's size is 32 = 9 sq. cm if its side length is 3 cm.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 Exercise 3.6 (Ex 3F)

Below we have provided RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 Exercise 3.6 Squares and Square Roots –

Evaluate:

(1) √1.69

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & 1.3 \\
 & 1 & \overline{1}. \overline{69} \\
 & 1 \\
\hline
 & 23 & 69 \\
 & 69 \\
 & \times \\
\hline
 & \sqrt{1.69} = 1.3
\end{array}$$

(2) √33.64

(3) √156.25

$$\sqrt{156.25} = 12.5$$

(4) √75.69

$$\begin{array}{r|r}
3.14 \\
3 \overline{9}. \overline{85} \overline{96} \\
9 \\
\hline
61 85 \\
61 \\
624 2496 \\
2496 \\
\hline
\times \\
\hline
\sqrt{9.8596} = 3.14
\end{array}$$

(6) √10.0489

$$\sqrt{10.0489} = 3.17$$

(7) √1.0816

(8) √0.2916

$$\sqrt{0.2916} = 0.54$$

(9) Evaluate $\sqrt{2.8}$ correct up to two places of decimal.

	1.6733
1	2. 80 00 00 00
	1
26	180
	156
327	2400
	2289
3343	11100
	10029
33463	107100
	100389
	6711

(10) Evaluate $\sqrt{\text{0.9}}$ correct up to two places of decimal.

$$\sqrt{0.9} = 0.948 = 0.95$$

Benefits of RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3 Exercise 3.6

The RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 3, Exercise 3.6, on Squares and Square Roots offer several benefits to students:

Conceptual Clarity: The solutions provide detailed explanations for each problem, ensuring students understand the underlying concepts of squares and square roots.

Step-by-Step Guidance: Each solution is presented in a step-by-step manner, making it easier for students to follow and learn the correct procedures for solving various types of problems.

Enhanced Problem-Solving Skills: By working through the exercise, students develop their problem-solving skills, which are crucial for tackling more complex mathematical concepts in higher classes.

Practice and Reinforcement: The exercise includes a variety of problems that help reinforce the concepts learned in the chapter. Regular practice with these problems ensures better retention and understanding.

Confidence Building: Successfully solving the problems in this exercise boosts students' confidence in their mathematical abilities, encouraging them to tackle more challenging topics with a positive mindset.

Preparation for Exams: The solutions align with the curriculum and exam patterns, helping students prepare effectively for their school exams and other competitive tests.