

Rational and Irrational Number**Lecture sheet – 5**

Perfect square fraction: When the numerator and denominator of a fraction are perfect square or numerator and denominator of a reduced fraction are perfect square, the fraction is said to be a perfect square fraction.

Example 1: $\frac{50}{32} = \frac{25}{16}$ [Reduced to last form]

Here, the numerator of the fraction $\frac{25}{16}$ is 25, which is a perfect square number and denominator 16 is also a perfect square number.

So, $\frac{25}{16}$ is a perfect square fraction.

Square root of a fraction: The square root of a fraction is determined by dividing the square root of numerator by the square root of denominator of the fraction.

Example 2: Find the square root of $\frac{64}{81}$.

Solution: Given fraction is $\frac{64}{81}$

Square root of the numerator 64 of the fraction = $\sqrt{64} = 8$

And square root of the denominator 81 of the fraction = $\sqrt{81} = 9$

$$\therefore \text{Square root of } \frac{64}{81} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{81}} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\therefore \text{The required square root} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\text{Ans: } \frac{8}{9}.$$

Example 3: Find the square root of $52\frac{9}{16}$.

Solution: Given fraction, $52\frac{9}{16}$

$$\text{Square root of } 52\frac{9}{16} = \sqrt{52\frac{9}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{(52 \times 16) + 9}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{841}{16}} = \frac{29}{4} = 7\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{Square root of } 52\frac{9}{16} = 7\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Ans: } 7\frac{1}{4}.$$

Example 4: Find the square root of $27\frac{46}{49}$.

Solution: Given fraction, $27\frac{46}{49}$

$$\text{Square root of } 27\frac{46}{49} = \sqrt{27\frac{46}{49}} = \sqrt{\frac{(27 \times 49) + 46}{49}} = \sqrt{\frac{1369}{49}} = \frac{37}{7} = 5\frac{2}{7}$$

$$\therefore \text{Square root of } 27\frac{46}{49} = 5\frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{Ans: } 5\frac{2}{7}.$$

1. Exercise (Do yourself)

*Determine the square root of the following fractions:

a) $\frac{1}{64}$ b) $\frac{49}{121}$ c) $11\frac{97}{144}$ d) $32\frac{241}{324}$

If the denominator of a fraction is not a perfect square number then it is to be transformed into perfect square by multiplication.

Example 5: Find the square root of $2\frac{8}{15}$ upto three decimal places.

Solution: The square root of $2\frac{8}{15}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{2\frac{8}{15}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{38}{15}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{38 \times 15}{15 \times 15}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{570}{225}} \\ &= \frac{23.8747}{15} \\ &= 1.5916 \text{ (approx)} \end{aligned}$$

∴ The square root upto three decimal places = 1.592 (approx)

Ans: 1.592 (approx) .

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Rough

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	1	29				
468	4	1	00			
	3	7	44			
4767	3	56	00			
	3	33	69			
47744	2	2	31	00		
	1	9	09	76		
477486	3	21	24	00		
	2	86	49	16		
	3	4	74	84		

Rough

	1.5916
15)	23.8747
	15
	88
	75
	137
	135
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	97
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	7

Example 6: Find the square root of $1\frac{8}{5}$ upto two decimal places.

Solution: The square root of $1\frac{8}{5}$

$$= \sqrt{1\frac{8}{5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{13}{5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{13 \times 5}{5 \times 5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{65}{25}}$$

$$= \frac{8.062}{5}$$

$$= 1.612 \text{ (approx)}$$

\therefore The square root upto two decimal places = 1.61 (approx)

Ans: 1.61 (approx) .

2. Exercise (Do yourself)

*Determine the square root upto three decimal places:

a) $\frac{6}{7}$

b) $2\frac{5}{6}$

c) $7\frac{9}{13}$

