Vocabulary Study Guide for Square Roots and Perfect Squares

**Square roots**: A [nonnegative number](http://www.mathwords.com/n/nonnegative.htm) that must be multiplied times itself to equal a given number. The square root of x is written http://www.mathwords.com/s/s_assets/s137.gif. For example, http://www.mathwords.com/s/s_assets/s139.gifsince 32 = 9.

**Perfect square**: Any number that is the square of a [rational number](http://www.mathwords.com/r/rational_numbers.htm). For example, 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, etc. are all perfect squares. So are http://www.mathwords.com/p/p_assets/p27.gifand http://www.mathwords.com/p/p_assets/p28.gif.

**Inverse**: The opposite or reverse. For example, -3 + 3 = 0.

**Exponent**: x in the [expression](http://www.mathwords.com/e/expression.htm) ax. For example, 3 is the exponent in 23.

**Base:** a in the [expression](http://www.mathwords.com/e/expression.htm) ax. For example, 2 is the base in 23.

**Standard form**: a general representation of a number. For example, 0.0000024 or 24,000,000

**Exponential form**: a number represented by how many times you multiply the base times itself. For example, 8 x 8x 8 would be .

**Radical**: The http://www.mathwords.com/r/r_assets/r7.gifsymbol, which is used to indicate square roots.

**Consecutive Numbers**: numbers that occur right after each other on the number line. For example, the numbers 4 and 5.

**Whole numbers**: The nonnegative integers in the real number system. For example, the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.

Vocabulary Study Guide for Fractions, Decimals, and Percents

Fraction: A [ratio](http://www.mathwords.com/r/ratio.htm) of numbers. Fractions may not have a [denominator](http://www.mathwords.com/d/denominator.htm) of 0.

Decimal: