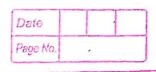
28/05/24	Date	
A Ciodina Samona	Page No.	
* Finding Squaxes	of the second	
> No: Closex to 100 & BRANCON 25 12 for After 100		
10 100 De Berreit 2	1	
$(102)^2 = (100+2)^2$	103 = (100 +3)2	
$+2 \longleftrightarrow (2)^2 = 4$	138	
104048	10609 (3)2	
Tet 2 digits:	7 09	
- A SOLO		
11.012	- 1 lnh 2	
(101) - (1007(7))		
	(2)2 04	
11449		
/8/-11		
$(91)^2 = (100 - 9)^2$	$\frac{112)^2}{112} = (100 + 12)$	
-9 <u>-9</u> -9	+12 1/2/2 144	
828) (10444 0		
H. H. L.		
3 = 1/36000 1/25 3 1 1/4 1	12	
$(112)^2 = (100 + 12)^2$		
+12 (12) = 144		
10044 44 (Because we need ful only 2 degited	
12544 (00004)	secons me need fill only solgits)	
$(113)^2 = (100 + 13)^2$		
2		
1		
127 Ca - And		



$$(99)^2 = (10-1)^2 = (1)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{88)^2}{-12} = (100-12) \quad \text{carry}$$

$$\frac{-12}{36444} = (12)^2 - (12)^4$$

76/44 cossy contabous add up.

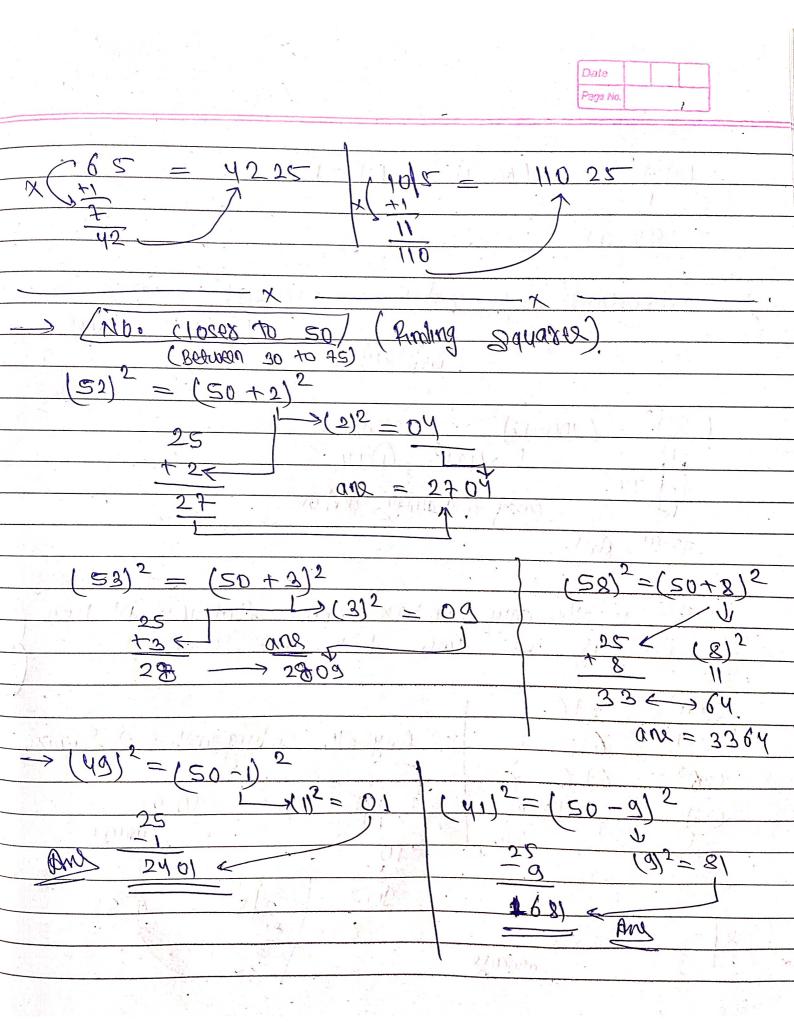
7744 And

$$(24)^2 = 576$$

 $(25)^2 = 625$
 $(26)^2 = 676$

amans

$$\frac{2|r|}{x^3} = 625$$





	7
$(48)^2 = (50-2)^2$	$(62)^2 = (50 + 12)^2$
$(2)^2 = 04$	DE 1/12)2=
_2 <	+12
2304 And	32 44

$$(63)^{2} = (50 + 13)^{2}$$

$$(24)^{2} = 576$$

$$(25)^{2} = 625$$

$$(26)^{2} = 646$$

$$(27)^{2} = 729 = (9)^{3}$$

$$\frac{(21)^2 = 441}{(22)^2 = 484}$$

$$\frac{(23)^2 = 529}{(23)^2 = 529}$$

$$(14) = 196 \qquad (21)^{2} = 441 \qquad (28)^{2} = 784 \qquad (29)^{2} = 225 \qquad (22)^{2} = 484 \qquad (29)^{2} = 341 \qquad (28)^{2} = 341 \qquad (28)^{2} = 341 \qquad (29)^{2} = 341 \qquad (29)^{2} = 361 \qquad (29)^{2} = 625 \qquad (29)^{2} = 625 \qquad (29)^{2} = 625 \qquad (29)^{2} = 626 \qquad (29)^{2}$$