



Q14

**Answer :**

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 8 \overline{) 7581} \\ \underline{8 \phantom{00}} 64 \\ 167 \phantom{00} 1181 \\ \underline{7 \phantom{00}} 1169 \\ \phantom{00} 12 \end{array}$$

Therefore, the number that should be subtracted from the given number to make it a perfect square is 12.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Perfect square} &= 7581-12 \\ &= 7569\end{aligned}$$

Its square root is 87.

Q15

**Answer :**

Using the long division method:

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 7 \overline{) 6203} \\ \underline{7 \phantom{00} 49} \\ 148 \phantom{00} 13 \phantom{00} 03 \\ \underline{8 \phantom{00} 11 \phantom{00} 84} \\ 1 \phantom{00} 19 \end{array}$$

Thus, to get a perfect square greater than the given number, we take the square of the next natural number of the quotient, i.e. 78.

$$79^2=6241$$

$$\text{Number that should be added to the given number to make it a perfect square} = 6241-6203=38$$

The perfect square thus obtained is 6241 and its square root is 79.

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*