

### 7-3 Understanding Perfect Cubes

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_

1. Calculate the cubes of the first ten whole numbers.

a.  $1^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

f.  $6^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $2^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

g.  $7^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $3^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

h.  $8^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $4^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

i.  $9^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

e.  $5^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

j.  $10^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write the cube root for each perfect cube.

a.  $\sqrt[3]{1} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

f.  $\sqrt[3]{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $\sqrt[3]{27} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

g.  $\sqrt[3]{64} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $\sqrt[3]{125} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

h.  $\sqrt[3]{216} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $\sqrt[3]{343} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

i.  $\sqrt[3]{512} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

e.  $\sqrt[3]{729} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

j.  $\sqrt[3]{1000} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. Will the cube root of a number always be a whole number? If not, provide an example of a cube root that is not an integer.