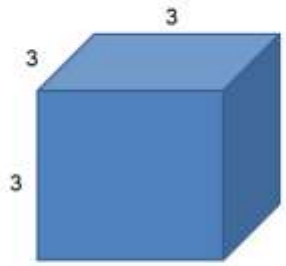
Powers and roots

Terms	Illustrations	Definitions
Cubed	Cubed  3 cubed or 3^3 = 3 x 3 x 3 = 27	Multiplying a number 3 times e.g. 4 cubed is 4 x 4 x 4 = 64. The cubed sign is ^{3} For example, 5^3 = 5 x 5 x 5 = 125
Cube root	This is the symbol for 'cube root'. $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$	Finding the cube root is the inverse process of cubing a number *e.g. 3 cubed is 3 x 3 x 3 = 27 so the cube root of 27 is 3.*
Power		The power of a number says how many times to repeat a multiplication. It is written as a small number to the right and above the base number *e.g.* $8^2 = 8 \times 8$ *or* $8^3 = 8 \times 8 \times 8$. ^{2} = *"squared" (to the power of 2)* ^{3} = *"cubed" (to the power of 3)* *All other values known as "to the power of"*

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Roots		Roots are the inverse process of powers. The root sign is √
Scientific Notation		Scientific notation is a standardised method of writing numbers which may to too large or too small to write in full e.g. • 700 000 can be written as 7×10^5 • 8 000 000 can be written as 8×10^6
Square Root / Square numbers	This is the symbol for a 'square root' $\sqrt{9} = 3$	The square root of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number e.g. 4 × 4 = 16, so the square root of 16 is 4. The symbol is √ which always means the positive square root e.g. √36 = 6 (because 6 x 6 = 36)