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| **Investigating Perfect Cubes and Cube Roots** | | | |
| Uses exponential notation to show factors of a number | Identifies a perfect cube | Identifies a non-perfect cube | Determines the cube root of a perfect cube |
| 125 = 5 × 5 × 5  = 53 | 64 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2  = 4 × 4 × 4  = 43  64 is a perfect cube because it can be written as the product of three equal factors. | 60 = 2 × 2 × 3 × 5  = 22 × 3 × 5  60 is not a perfect cube because it cannot be written as the product of three equal factors. | 216 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 3  = 2 × 3 × 2 × 3 × 2 × 3  = 6 × 6 × 6  = 6 |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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