

Squares

$$10^2 = 100$$

$$11^2 = 121$$

$$12^2 = 144$$

$$13^2 = 169$$

$$14^2 = 196$$

$$15^2 = 225$$

$$16^2 = 256$$

$$17^2 = 289$$

$$18^2 = 324$$

$$19^2 = 361$$

$$20^2 = 400$$

$$21^2 = 441$$

$$22^2 = 484$$

$$23^2 = 529$$

$$24^2 = 576$$

$$25^2 = 625$$

$$26^2 = 676$$

$$27^2 = 729$$

$$28^2 = 784$$

$$29^2 = 841$$

$$30^2 = 900$$

Assuming that the tables up to 12×12 are mastered next learn the squares as high as 20

In learning the squares from 20 to 30 notice that 20^2 & 30^2 end with like figures namely '00'; 21^2 & 29^2 each end with '21'; 22^2 & 28^2 with '84' and so on

A few good lively drills on these squares with an occasional review will make the average student master of them.

Next, the Tables up as high as 19×9 should be taken up. The one who learns them thoroughly will find them of great assistance in saving time.

Adding Mixed Numbers

$$14\frac{1}{2} \quad 8$$

$$22\frac{1}{4} \quad 2$$

$$19\frac{3}{8} \quad 3$$

$$14\frac{5}{16} \quad 6$$

$$17\frac{1}{2} \quad 4$$

$$24\frac{7}{8} \quad 7$$

$$113\frac{1}{4}$$

$$26\frac{3}{8} = 3\frac{3}{8} = 3\frac{1}{2}$$

The L. C. M. of the Denominators of the fractions is placed a little above and to the right—in this case it's 8. The number of eighths each fraction equals is then placed to the right and under the 8. Their sum 26 is called 8ths and when reduced makes $3\frac{1}{2}$. The 3 is added to the units column.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccc} 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 9 & 4 & 8 & 3 & 7 & 6 & 8 & 4 & 9 & 3 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 5 & 8 & \end{array}$$