Song 1 (F-1) Fractions

Fractions, fractions
Fractions, a part of a whole.
Fractions, fractions
Fractions, a part of a whole.

Can you find the fractions all around?

Let's take an apple and cut it in two.
Now you have two halves waiting for you.
Let's take a cherry pie and cut it in threes.
Now you have thirds, as tasty as can be.

Can you find the fractions all around?

Fractions, fractions
Fractions, a part of a whole.
Fractions, fractions
Fractions, a part of a whole.

Can you find the fractions all around?

Let's take a house, with four rooms all the same size.
That house is now in fourths, right before your eyes.
Let's take a dozen eggs, just look inside the box.
Each egg is one-twelfth
These fractions really rock!

Can you find the fractions all around?

Fractions, fractions
Fractions, a part of a whole.
Fractions, fractions
Fractions, a part of a whole.

Song 2 (F-2) Least Common Multiple

It's the least common multiple!
The least common multiple.
It's the least common multiple!
The least common multiple.

The smallest number evenly divisible
By two or more numbers
Is the least common multiple.

To find it, list prime factors
Of the numbers you need
You'll have to multiply if you wish to succeed.

Multiply each factor,
The most times it appears
In any of the numbers, it really will be clear.

Let's try three numbers.
Let's have some fun.
3, 4 and 6
Come on everyone!

3 is 3
4 is 2 x 2
6 is 2 x 3
Now here's what to do.

2 x 2 x 3
The answer's 12 you see.
That's the least common multiple.
That's right!

It's the least common multiple!
The least common multiple.

The smallest number evenly divisible
By two or more numbers
Is the least common multiple.

To find it, list prime factors
Of the numbers you need
You'll have to multiply if you wish to succeed.

Multiply each factor,
The most times it appears
In any of the numbers, it really will be clear.

Let's try three numbers.
Let's have some fun.
3, 6 and 15
Come on everyone!

3 is 3
6 is 2 x 3
15, 3 x 5
Now can you see?

3 x 2 x 5
The answer's 30
That's the least common multiple.
That's right!

It's the least common multiple!
The least common multiple.
It's the least common multiple!
The least common multiple.

Song 3 (4-1) The Axiom Commutivity

The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!

An axiom is something we accept as true.
Like adding up two numbers in a line.
You can add 3+4 or 4+3
And you'll get the same answer every time.

That's commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!

An axiom is something we accept as true.
Like when you want to try to multiply.
You can work it 2 x 5 or 5 x 2
And you'll get the same answer every time.

That's commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!

An axiom is something we accept as true.
Like when your adding money with your coins.
A quarter and a dime or a dime and a quarter,
You'll get the same answer every time.

That's commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!
The axiom, commutivity!

Song 4 (4-2) Measurement

So much to measure.
It's a pleasure!
So much to measure.

So much to measure.
It's a pleasure!
So much to measure.

Every day, measuring away!
Length, area, volume, time, weight, mass, temperature
Length, area, volume, time, weight, mass, temperature

Length is measured in inches, feet, yards and miles
That's the English system we've been using for a while.
Length can come in millimeters, centimeters too
Or meters and kilometers that's the decimal length to choose.

Every day, measuring away!
Length, area, volume, time, weight, mass, temperature

Weight is measured in our land in ounces, pounds and tons.
Weight and mass come in milligrams, grams, kilograms
What fun!

Liquid volume comes in ounces, cups, pints, quarts, gallons
Milliliters and those liters are another way of liquid measuring.

Every day, measuring away!
Length, area, volume, time, weight, mass, temperature

Area is length in 2 dimensions,
That is length unit squared.
Square inches, feet, yards, acres, miles
Always squared.

Area comes in millimeters and centimeters squared
Meters, hectares, kilometers
The area is always squared.

Every day, measuring away!
Length, area, volume, time, weight, mass, temperature

Volume is length in three dimensions, that is length unit cubed
cubic inches, cubic feet, cubic yards, cubic miles are volumes too.
Volume comes in milliliters cubed, centimeters cubed and cubic kilometers.
Volume is length in three dimensions!
That is length unit cubed.

Every day, measuring away!
Length, area, volume, time, weight, mass, temperature

Temperature is measured In Fahrenheit
That's the system that we use.
In other places in the world,
Celsius is what they choose.

Every day, measuring away!
Length, area, volume, time, weight, mass, temperature

So much to measure.
It's a pleasure!
So much to measure.
It's a pleasure!
So much to measure.

Song 5 (4-3) Geometry

Let's learn about geometry!
Let's learn about geometry!

Geo means shape.
metry means to measure
It's fun to measure shapes in any kind of weather.
Some shapes are smooth with curves.
Some sharp with many sides
When you're working with geometry
It's shapes of many kinds!

Let's learn about geometry!
Let's learn about geometry!

Polygons are closed shapes with many different sides.
Like trapezoids and hexagons and triangles.
Some shapes are smooth and curved
Like the circle of a ring.
There are ovals and ellipses, where something's missing!

Shapes of many kinds
That's geometry!

Geo means shape.
metry means to measure
It's fun to measure shapes in any kind of weather.
Some shapes are smooth with curves.
Some sharp with many sides
When you're working with geometry
It's shapes of many kinds!

Let's learn about geometry!
Let's learn about geometry!

Song 6 (4-4) Percentages

We're looking for percentages.
Looking for percents.
Can you find the percentages?
Can you find the percent?

A fraction or a ratio
With a hundred down below
That's the denominator
A fact that you must know.

All of something is 100 percent every time
Half of something's 50 percent
Half again is 25%.

We're looking for percentages.
Looking for percents.
Can you find the percentages?
Can you find the percent?

Bake a whole pizza and that's 100 percent
Slice it in half for your friend
You each have 50 %.

We're looking for percentages.
Looking for percents.
Can you find the percentages?
Can you find the percent?

Take a dollar and you have 100 percent
Change it to 4 quarters
And each coin is 25 %.

We're looking for percentages.
Looking for percents.
Can you find the percentages?
Can you find the percent?

Ten marbles in a box is 100 percent
Give a marble to 10 friends
Each friend has 10%.

A fraction or a ratio
With a hundred down below
That's the denominator
A fact that you must know.

Song 7 (4-5) Triangle Properties

Triangles!
Four different kinds
Triangles!
How many can you find?

Scalene triangles have no sides the same.
Three different lengths is the scalene frame.
A right triangle has one right angle
Put two together and you'll get a rectangle
An equilateral triangle has all three sides the same
An isosceles triangle has two equal sides.

Triangles!
Four different kinds

Scalene triangles have no sides the same.
Three different lengths is the scalene frame.
A right triangle has one right angle
Put two together and you'll get a rectangle
Equilateral triangles have all three sides the same
An isosceles triangle has two equal sides.

Triangles!
Four different kinds

scalene, right triangle, equilateral, isosceles!
scalene, right triangle, equilateral, isosceles!

Triangles!
Four different kinds
Triangles!
How many can you find?

Song 8 (4-6) Solving Word Problems

Solving word problems
Let's find the plan
Solving word problems
Now I understand

Solving word problems
Let's find the plan
Solving word problems
Now I understand

What's the unknown we want to know?
Are there any more unknowns yet to show?
What are the facts, write the symbols down
Explore, discover, solve!

Just think about the problem at hand
It tells you a story you'll need to understand.
There's a part that's missing, we call it the unknown
When you find out what it is, you'll be heading for home.

What's the unknown we want to know?
Are there any more unknowns yet to show?
What are the facts, write the symbols down
Explore, discover, solve!

Explore the facts important to the tale
Then find the symbols, and things begin to sail.
Isolate the numbers to solve the unknown
The solution you seek will soon be shown!

What's the unknown we want to know?
Are there any more unknowns yet to show?
What are the facts, write the symbols down
Explore, discover, solve!

Solving word problems
Let's find the plan
Solving word problems
Now I understand

Solving word problems
Let's find the plan
Solving word problems
Now I understand

Listen to the next three bars
Each bar has eight notes, just eight notes!
n is the total number of notes
n = 3 x 8

The unknown is 24!

Solving word problems
Let's find the plan
Solving word problems
Now I understand

Solving word problems
Let's find the plan
Solving word problems
Now I understand

What's the unknown we want to know?
Are there any more unknowns yet to show?
What are the facts, write the symbols down
Explore, discover, solve!
Explore, discover, solve!

Song 9 (4-7) Negative Numbers

When you're looking at numbers on the number line
Look for zero every time
Positive numbers to the right you'll see
Negative numbers to the left.

Any numbers less than zero
All have a minus sign you know
They keep moving to the left from zero
Gettin' more negative as they go.

Negative numbers -1 -2
Negative numbers -3 -4
Negative numbers -5 -6
Heading to the left to infinity.

When you're looking at numbers on the number line
The value gets greater when you move to the right
The value gets less when you move to the left
Remember this you'll pass the test.

For every positive number there's a negative number
When you add them together you get zero.
2 plus minus 2 is zero
Minus 2 plus 2 is zero.

Negative numbers -1 -2
Negative numbers -3 -4
Negative numbers -5 -6
Heading to the left to infinity.

When you're looking at numbers on the number line
Look for zero every time
Positive numbers to the right you'll see
Negative numbers to the left.

Song 10 (4-8) Powers

The powers of a number
Are products of itself.
Powers (whisper)

The powers of 2
Are multiplied by itself.
Powers (whisper)

2 to the first power, that is 2.
2 to the second power, 4 waiting for you.
2 to the third power, 2 x 2 x 2, that's 8.
These are powers of...

2 to the fourth power, that's 16.
2 to the fifth power, 32.
No other number but the power of 2
Divides into, a power of two.

The powers of a number
Are products of itself.
Powers (whisper)

The powers of 3
Are multiplied by itself.
Powers (whisper)

3 to the first power, that is 3
3 to the second power, 9 you'll see
3 to the third power, 3 x 3 x 3, 27
These are powers of ...

3 to the fourth power, 81
3 to the fifth, 243
No other number but the power of 3
Divides into, a power of three.

The powers of a number
Are products of itself.
Powers (whisper)

The powers of 10
Are multiplied by itself.
Powers (whisper)

10 to the first power,that is 10
10 to the second power, 100
10 to the third power, 10 x 10 x 10, 1,000
These are powers of...

10 to the fourth power, 10,000
10 to the fifth, 100,000
Count the zeroes then you'll know,
Each power of 10 has as many zeroes
As the power, that's so!
The powers of a number
Are products of itself.
Powers (whisper)

Song 11 (5-1) Divisors

When you break a number into equal parts
Each part is a divisor.
When you break a number into equal parts
Each part is a divisor.

Clap four times with me
Then clap two times in between.

2 divides 4
It's plain to see.

When you break a number into equal parts,
Each part is a divisor.
When you break a number into equal parts,
Each part is a divisor.

Count eight times with me
Then count to four twice in between.

4 divides 8
It's plain to see.

When you break a number into equal parts,
Each part is a divisor.
When you break a number into equal parts,
Each part is a divisor.

Take six steps with me
Then take three steps back, two times please.

2 divides 6
It's plain to see.

Take six more steps with me
Then take two steps back, three times please.

3 divides 6
It's plain to see.

When you break a number into equal parts,
Each part is a divisor.
When you break a number into equal parts,
Each part is a divisor.

Song 12 (5-2) Decimals

Decimals, parts of a whole.
Decimals, ten equal parts.

We're going to take short trip of ten steps.
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10- ten steps
Ten steps, one short trip.

Now take one step back that's one tenth.
Take a second step back, that's two tenths.
Every step along the way is one tenth every day.

One tenth is 0.1
Two tenths is 0.2
Three tenths is 0.3
Four tenths is 0.4

Decimals, parts of a whole.
Decimals, ten equal parts.

We're going to take short trip of ten steps.
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10 ten steps
Ten steps, one short trip.

(Now let's do hundredths!)

Now take one step back that's one hundredth.
Take a second step back, that's two hundredths.
Every step along the way is one hundredth every day.

One hundredth is .01
Two hundredths is .02
Three hundredths is .03
Four hundredths is .04

Decimals, ten equal parts.
Yeah!

Song 13 (5-3) Long Division

Divide, multiply, subtract, check, bring down.
Divide, multiply, subtract, check, bring down.
Dividing a number into equal parts
Is the coolest thing in town.

The dividend's the number
The one you will divide.
The divisor splits the dividend
In equal parts, oh my!

The answer is the quotient
The one you're looking for
If it doesn't come out even
A remainder is in store.

Divide by the divisor
Then multiply it back
Subtract those numbers
To stay on the track.

Now check that number
Smile don't frown
If it's less than the divisor
Bring the next number down.

Divide, multiply, subtract, check, bring down.
Divide, multiply, subtract, check, bring down.
Dividing a number into equal parts
Is the coolest thing in town.

The dividend's the number
The one you will divide.
The divisor splits the dividend
In equal parts, oh my!

The answer is the quotient
The one you're looking for
If it doesn't come out even
A remainder is in store.

Divide by the divisor
Then multiply it back
Subtract those numbers
To stay on the track.

Now check that number
Smile don't frown
If it's less than the divisor
Bring the next number down.

Divide, multiply, subtract, check, bring down.
Divide, multiply, subtract, check, bring down.
Dividing a number into equal parts
Is the coolest thing in town.

Divide, multiply, subtract, check, bring down.
Divide, multiply, subtract, check, bring down.
Divide, multiply, subtract, check, bring down.

Song 14 (5-4) Solving the Unknown

There is something I don't know
That I want to know,
That's an unknown.

There is something I don't know
That I want to know,
That's an unknown.

When I add a 2 to something to get 5
That something is an unknown.
We often give our unknowns a letter name like x
(Or any other letter)
When we add the x to the equation it makes it better
To find what's missing, the part that I don't know
I can always find the unknowns!

2 + x = 5 3 is the unknown!
x = 3 + 4 The unknown is 7
5 x a = 10 That a is 2
3 times x is 6 The x is 2
That makes it true.

There is something I don't know
That I want to know,
That's an unknown.

There is something I don't know
That I want to know,
That's an unknown.

When I add a 2 to something to get 5
That something's an unknown.
We often give our unknowns a letter name like x
(Or any other letter)
When we add the x to the equation it makes it better
To find what's missing, the part that I don't know
I can always find the unknowns!

4 + x = 9 5 is the unknown!
x = 7 + 4 The unknown 11
4 x c = 12 That c is 3
5 times x is 10
The x is 2
That makes it true.

There is something I don't know
That I want to know,
That's an unknown.

Song 15 (5-5) 3-D Geometry

Sphere, cone, cube, cylinder
3-D geometry!
Sphere, cone, cube, cylinder
3-D geometry!

A sphere can roll it's curved all around
It has no points and no flat ends.
A sphere is round like a basketball.
That's the shape of a sphere my friend.

A cone has a flat end and one point
In a circle it will roll.
A cone looks like a party hat
Or just like an ice cream cone.

Sphere, cone, cube, cylinder
3-D geometry!
Sphere, cone, cube, cylinder
3-D geometry!

A cube is a shape with six sides
It cannot roll, but it can slide.
It looks like a block or a number die,
With each face square you can stack them high.

A cylinder has two flat ends
It can roll and roll and roll.
A cylinder has no points my friend
A can, a straw, that's the end.

Sphere, cone, cube, cylinder
3-D geometry!
Sphere, cone, cube, cylinder
3-D geometry!

Song 16 (5-6) Angles

Everywhere you look there are angles, angles
Everywhere you look there are angles.
Everywhere you look there are angles, angles, angles!

Angles are made when a straight line rotates
By degrees from a starting point.
Angles are sharp or blunt or straight
At the starting joint.

Make an "L" with your finger and thumb
That's a right angle.

Make a "V" with your first two fingers
That's an acute angle.

When the time says 3 o'clock
That's a right angle.

When you make a split with your legs
That's an obtuse angle.

Everywhere you look there are angles, angles
Everywhere you look there are angles.
Everywhere you look there are angles, angles, angles!

Angles are made when a straight line rotates
By degrees from a starting point.
Angles are sharp or blunt or straight
At the starting joint.

Make an "L" with your finger and thumb
That's a right angle.

Make a "V" with your first two fingers
That's an acute angle.

When the time says 3 o'clock
That's a right angle.

When you make a split with your legs
That's an obtuse angle.

Everywhere you look there are angles, angles
Everywhere you look there are angles.
Everywhere you look there are angles, angles, angles!

Song 17 (5-7) Prime Numbers

Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Like, 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19

When you break up a number into all it's equal parts
You may find a number that can only be broken
Into equal parts of 1 or just itself
These are prime numbers, that's simply how you tell.

Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Like, 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19

Prime numbers are always odd it's true
The only even prime is the number 2.
Broken into equal parts of 1 or just itself
When you know the rule, prime numbers are so cool.

Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Like, 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19

There is no largest prime number,
If you look around
You will always find a larger prime,
It always will be found
Broken into equal parts of 1 or just itself
It's fun to look for primes
It's fun when you can tell they're . . .

Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Like, 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19

Here are some tricks
To help you find a prime
When a number ends with an even digit
It cannot be prime.

Add all the digits together in a number
You will find the sum, your work is nearly done.
Look for...

Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Primes!
Primes!
Are you primed for the primes?
Primes!

Song 18 (5-8) Charts

Charts!
Pie charts, line charts, area charts. (Charts!)
Bar charts, scatter charts, everywhere charts. (Charts!)
Pie charts, line charts, area charts . (Charts!)
Bar charts, scatter charts, everywhere charts.

A pie chart's a circle divided into slices
Each slice has a number and percent
Add them all together, it's 100
100 percent.

Pie charts, line charts, area charts. (Charts!)
Bar charts, scatter charts, everywhere charts.

A line chart's a series of data points
Connected by a continuous line
Line charts help you see the things
Relating to time.

Pie charts, line charts, area charts. (Charts!)
Bar charts, scatter charts, everywhere charts.

An area chart is a line chart filled in beneath the line
That connects each point
Area charts are time related
Filled in below the data points.

Pie charts, line charts, area charts. (Charts!)
Bar charts, scatter charts, everywhere charts.

A bar chart's a set of labeled bars
Longer bars have move value
Each bar compares things just for you
Vertical or horizontal.

Pie charts, line charts, area charts. (Charts!)
Bar charts, scatter charts, everywhere charts.

A scatter chart's a set of random points
At first you may not know
A scatter chart's answer is hard to see
But the answer will show.

Pie charts, line charts, area charts. (Charts!)
Bar charts, scatter charts, everywhere charts. (Charts!)
Pie charts, line charts, area charts. (Charts!)
Bar charts, scatter charts, everywhere charts. (Charts!)

Song 19 (6-1) Theorems

Theorems!
Theorems!
Theorems!
Theorems!

Can you prove it?
It's a theorem.
Make a statement and prove it so.
If a statement is a theorem
Let the facts help you to know.

A statement's the hypothesis
And it may be false or true
Just use the logic in your mind
The hypothesis you'll prove...
Or, disprove!

Theorems!
Theorems!
Theorems!
Theorems!

Here's a statement:
Seven days from today will be the same day as it is today.
Let your logic help you prove it.
Seven days in a week
So seven days from today, is the same day of the week.
We have a theorem! We've proved it true!

Theorems!
Theorems!
Theorems!
Theorems!

Can you prove it?
It's a theorem.
Make a statement and prove it so.
If a statement is a theorem
Let the facts help you to know.

A statement's the hypothesis
And it may be false or true
Just use the logic in your mind
The hypothesis you'll prove...
Or, disprove!

Theorems! Theorems! Theorems! Theorems!

Song 20 (6-2) Greatest Common Divisor/ Greatest Common Factor

"GCF"

It's the greatest common divisor.
It's the greatest common factor.
That's a GCF!

When you're looking for a number
That evenly divides
Into 2 or more numbers
Here's something to try.

List the prime factors,
Of the numbers you choose
Then find the common factors
And you can't lose.

Multiply those factors
The common ones you find
And the greatest common factor
Will pop into your mind.

It's the greatest common divisor.
It's the greatest common factor.
It's a GCF!

12 and 30 are easy to try
Just list the prime factors
Then right before your eyes
The common factors 2 and 3 appear
Multiply those numbers, the GCF is clear
It's a 6!

Multiply those factors
The common ones you find
And the greatest common factor
Will pop into your mind.

It's the greatest common divisor.
It's the greatest common factor.
That's a GCF!

If there is only one common prime factor
The GCF is done.
If there are no common prime factors
The GCF is one.

Song 21 (6-3) Probability Universe

Probability universe,
The set of all the possible outcomes of an experiment.
Probability universe,
The set of all the outcomes.
Let's experiment!

Flip a coin, it's heads or tails.
There are 2 possible outcomes.
The universe is 2, heads or tails,
Two possibilities.

Probability universe,
The set of all the outcomes.
Let's experiment!

Throw a die and it's a number
From 1 to 6.
The universe is 6, each chance
One-sixth probability.

Probability universe,
The set of all the outcomes.
Let's experiment!

Pick a day,
Any day of the week.
The universe is 7,
7 outcomes in this set,
One-seventh probability.

Probability universe,
The set of all the outcomes.
Let's experiment!

No matter what the universe
The possible outcomes
The probabilities
Always add to one.

Probability universe,
The set of all the possible outcomes of an experiment.
Probability universe,
The set of all the outcomes.
Probability!

Song 22 (6-4) Linear Equations

A linear equation is an equation
That represents a straight line.
A linear equation is an equation
That represents a straight line.

When you see a graph
With an x and y axis
Look for a straight line on it.

This line has a slope that rises or falls
With a constant rate upon it.
The rate of change, stays the same,
With respect to x and y.

A linear equation is an equation
That represents a straight line.

A straight line parallel to the x axis
Has a slope of zero.
It doesn't rise or fall, it's flat that's all
It has a slope of zero.

A straight line parallel to the y axis
Has an infinite slope.
It cannot be described by a linear equation
It has an infinite slope.

A linear equation is an equation
That represents a straight line.

Let's measure the slope
Make a right triangle
From any 2 points on the line.
Find the change in the coordinates
Then divide x into y.

When a straight line hits the y axis
That is known as the intercept.
If the line passes through the y it's true
You have found the intercept.

A linear equation is an equation
That represents a straight line.

Let's measure the intersect
That's the place
Where the line hits the y axis.
What is y when x is zero
That's the intersect, now you know.

A linear equation is an equation
That represents a straight line.
A linear equation is an equation
That represents a straight line.

Song 23 (6-5) Rational Numbers

Let's look at those rational numbers.
Let's look at the rational ones.
Let's look at those rational numbers
Always written as a ratio or a fraction.

The fraction 1/2
It has, the ratio of 1 to 2
1 over 2 is a rational number
Every fraction in the world is rational too.

The number 7 can be written
As a ratio of 7 to 1
Seven over one is a rational number
Finding rational numbers is so much fun.

Every decimal number that comes from
Dividing denominator into numerator
Is a rational number
Because it came from a ratio.

Let's look at those rational numbers.
Let's look at the rational ones.
Let's look at those rational numbers
Always written as a ratio or a fraction.

The number zero point nine
Is a rational number too
Just because, it can be written
As 9 tenths waiting for you.

The number zero point three three
Is a rational number too
Just because, it can be written
As 33 hundredths waiting for you.

Every decimal number that comes from
Dividing denominator into numerator
Is a rational number
Because it came from a ratio.

Let's look at those rational numbers.
Let's look at the rational ones.
Let's look at those rational numbers
Always written as a ratio or a fraction.

Song 24 (6-6) Pythagorean Theorem

Pythagorean Theorem works every time!

A right triangle has an angle of 90º (degrees).
And right next to the angle are the sides a and b
The third side c, the hypotenuse, is easily found
When you learn to use, the Pythagorean Theorem,
It's the one to choose.

In a right triangle, just find the two smallest sides.
Then square each one and add them together,
You'll find a surprise.

The sum of squared a + b
Is equal to the square of c

The Pythagorean Theorem works every time!

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The sum of squared a + b
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A right triangle has an angle of 90º (degrees).
And right next to the angle are the sides a and b
The third side C, the hypotenuse, is easily found
When you learn to use, the Pythagorean Theorem,
It's the one to choose.

In a right triangle, just find the two smallest sides.
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$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Song 25 (6-7) Square Roots

Let's root! Let's root!
Let's root for the root.
Let's root! Let's root!
Let's root for the root.

A number times itself gives us a square.
Just multiply one side by itself.
You'll find the area of a square.
The square root's the length of one of its sides.

Let's root! Let's root!
Let's root for the root.
Let's root! Let's root!
Let's root for the root.

When you know a square's area
The sides are all the same.
Just choose one length on any side
And you'll be winning the square root game.

Let's root! Let's root!
Let's root for the root.
Let's root! Let's root!
Let's root for the root.

The square root of 36...6!
The square root of 49...7!
The square root of 81... That's a 9!
The square root of 100... is 10!

Can you find the root?
Can you find the root?
Can you find the root?

Let's root! Let's root!
Let's root for the root.
Let's root! Let's root!
Let's root for the root.