

Warmup 5/(The smallest # of sides a polygon can have)

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Below are some rules/patterns that do NOT have to do with consecutive sums. For each one, try to figure out how to put the rule/pattern into words. (It's harder than it seems, but you will have to do this for the project!)

1) $11 \cdot 1 = 11$

$$11 \cdot 2 = 22$$

$$11 \cdot 3 = 33$$

$$11 \cdot 4 = 44$$

$$11 \cdot 5 = 55$$

$$11 \cdot 6 = 66$$

$$11 \cdot 7 = 77$$

$$11 \cdot 8 = 88$$

$$11 \cdot 9 = 99$$

2) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{30}$

$$\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{90} \qquad \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{240}$$

3) $9 + 9 = 18$

$$99 + 99 = 198$$

$$999 + 999 = 1998$$

$$9999 + 9999 = 19998$$

$$99999 + 99999 = 199998$$

1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 11 \cdot 1 &= 11 \\
 11 \cdot 2 &= 22 \\
 11 \cdot 3 &= 33 \\
 11 \cdot 4 &= 44 \\
 11 \cdot 5 &= 55 \\
 11 \cdot 6 &= 66 \\
 11 \cdot 7 &= 77 \\
 11 \cdot 8 &= 88 \\
 11 \cdot 9 &= 99
 \end{aligned}$$

“If you multiply 11 by a 1-digit number, you get a 2-digit number, where both digits are the number you multiplied by.”

2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} &= \frac{1}{30} \\
 \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10} &= \frac{1}{90} & \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{16} &= \frac{1}{240}
 \end{aligned}$$

“If you subtract 2 fractions with 1 in the numerator and consecutive numbers in the denominators, the difference will be a fraction with 1 in the numerator and the product of the denominators in the denominator.”

3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 9 + 9 &= 18 \\
 99 + 99 &= 198 \\
 999 + 999 &= 1998 \\
 9999 + 9999 &= 19998 \\
 99999 + 99999 &= 199998
 \end{aligned}$$

“If you add a number where all the digits are 9 with itself, you will get a sum whose first digit is a 1, last digit is an 8, and all middle digits are 9’s. The number of 9’s is 1 less than the number of 9’s in each addend.”

Another pattern...

$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$11 \cdot 11 = 121$$

$$111 \cdot 111 = 12321$$

$$1111 \cdot 1111 = 1234321$$

$$11111 \cdot 11111 = 123454321$$

$$111111 \cdot 111111 = 12345654321$$

$$1111111 \cdot 1111111 = 1234567654321$$

Discuss out loud: How would you word THIS one???

“If you multiply a number where all the digits are 1 by itself, you will get a number whose digits start with 1 and go consecutively up to the number of digits in each factor and then back down to 1”

TURN IN Week 7 Warmups

- **MAKE SURE YOUR NAME IS ON IT!**

Consecutive Sums Project (Day 2)

- Your group should be deciding on some **rules** that you figured out. You should be able to explain the rule in words.
- Example that isn't true, but gives an idea of what a rule could look like:
 - *“When you add 6 consecutive numbers together, the sum is always 30.”*
- A **bad** example of a rule: *“It goes up by 3”*
 - Why is this bad?

“It goes up by 3”

- **WHAT** goes up by 3? (The sums)
- **Better word for “goes up” = increase**
- **And most importantly: WHEN do they increase by 3???**
- **“When you add _____, the sums increase by 3”**

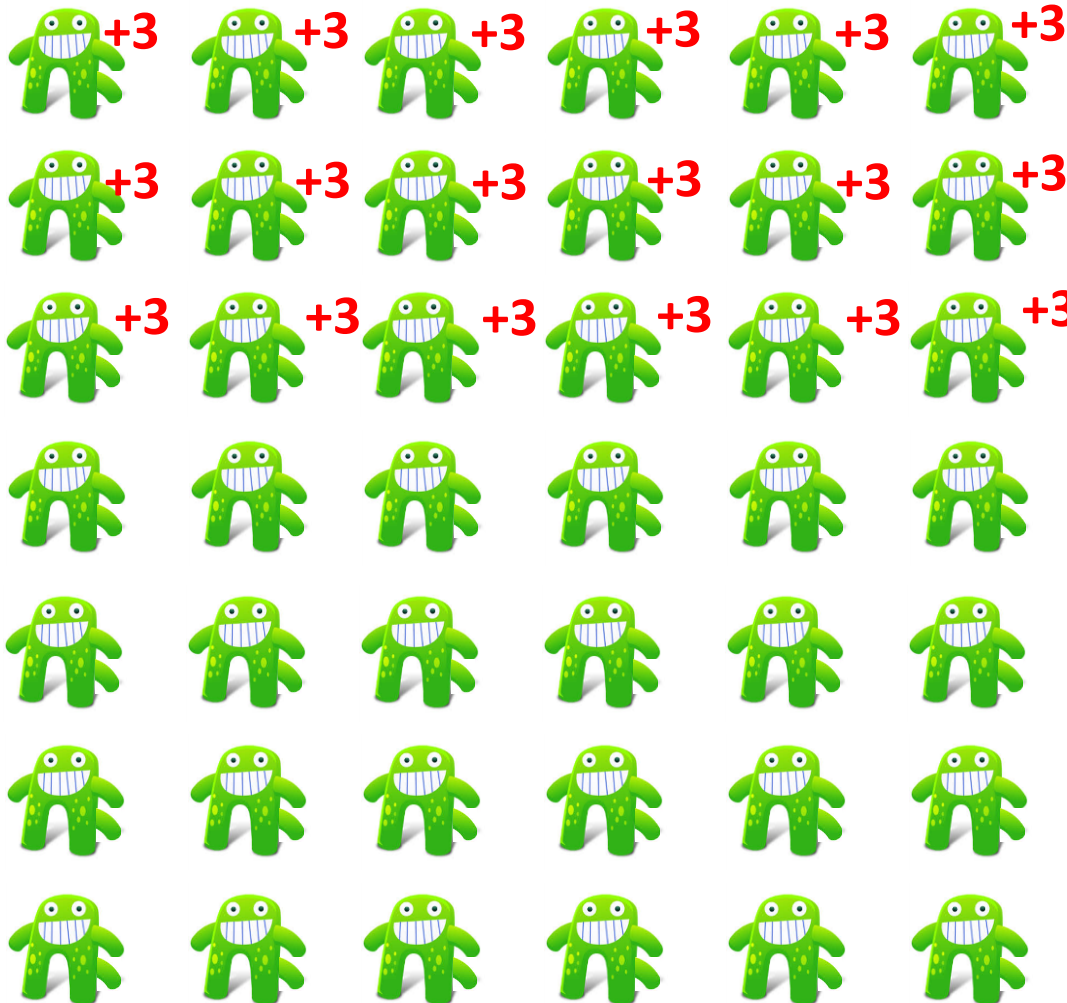
How could you make this rule better?

- “If you multiply anything by ten, it always ends in zero.”
- “It” → “the product”
- This is technically not true!
- If you multiply any whole number by ten, the product will always end in zero.
- Tips for writing rules
 - Use mathematical vocabulary
 - **USE PRECISE LANGUAGE!!!**

Escape Problem

- 42 Creatures, 180 arms
- **Strategy: Guess & Check**
- **21 of each: $21 \cdot 6 + 21 \cdot 3 = 126 + 63 = 189$**
Too high! (need fewer zeebles)
- **20 Zeebles, 22 Quarks: $20 \cdot 6 + 22 \cdot 3 = 120 + 66 = 186$**
Too high!
- **19 Zeebles, 23 Quarks: $19 \cdot 6 + 23 \cdot 3 = 114 + 69 = 183$**
Too high!
- *****If we take out a Zeeble and add a Quark, we subtract three arms!*****
- **18 Zeebles, 24 Quarks: $18 \cdot 6 + 24 \cdot 3 = 108 + 72 = 180$**
There it is!!!

Strategy: Draw a Picture



$$42 \times 3 =$$

126 arms

(Need to add 3
18 times to get
to 180)

Escape Problem

- 42 Creatures, 180 arms
- **Strategy: Start w/ all Quarks**
- **42 Quarks: $42 \cdot 3 = 126$** **We need 54 more arms!**
- *****If we change a Quark into a Zeeble, we add three arms.**
- **$54 \div 3 = 18$. So, we need to change 18 of the Quarks into Zeebles.**
- **$42 - 18 = 24$ Quarks, 18 Zeebles**

Escape Problem

- 42 Creatures, 180 arms
- Strategy: Start w/ all Zeebles
- 42 Zeebles: $42 \cdot 6 = 252$ We have 72 arms too many!!!
- ***If we change a Zeeble into a Quark, we subtract three arms.
- $72 \div 3 = 24$. So, we need to change 24 of the Zeebles into Quarks.
- $42 - 24 = 18$ Zeebles, 24 Quarks

Escape Problem

- 42 Creatures, 180 arms
- **Strategy: System of Equations**
- **Creatures Equation:** $Q + Z = 42$
- **Arms Equation:** $3Q + 6Z = 180$
- You can multiply the top equation by -3 to eliminate Q, or by -5 to eliminate Z.
- Or you could write the first equation as “ $Q = 42 - Z$ ” and do substitution by plugging in “ $42 - Z$ ” for “Q”

Your goal for today:

- Continue to explore/figure out some rules and patterns
- You will likely stay on your own paper for today, but if your group feels like you are already ready for the poster, you may start on your poster today.
- **Q:** How many rules do I need?
- **A:** There is no set amount. Last year one of the best posters had only two rules, but they were really good.

What should we put on our poster?

- Title: “Consecutive Sums: Our Discoveries”
- Everybody’s name
- The rules/patterns themselves. **Think carefully about how to word them well!!!**
- For each pattern or rule, put some examples that show how it works
- GOING ABOVE AND BEYOND: write an explanation of **why** the rule works
- You can also put a rule that you thought was true but later realized was false, and explain how you discovered it was false.
- **YOUR POSTER SHOULD BE NEAT AND ORGANIZED!!!**
- Use **COLOR** effectively!!!