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Chapter 9:

Patterns



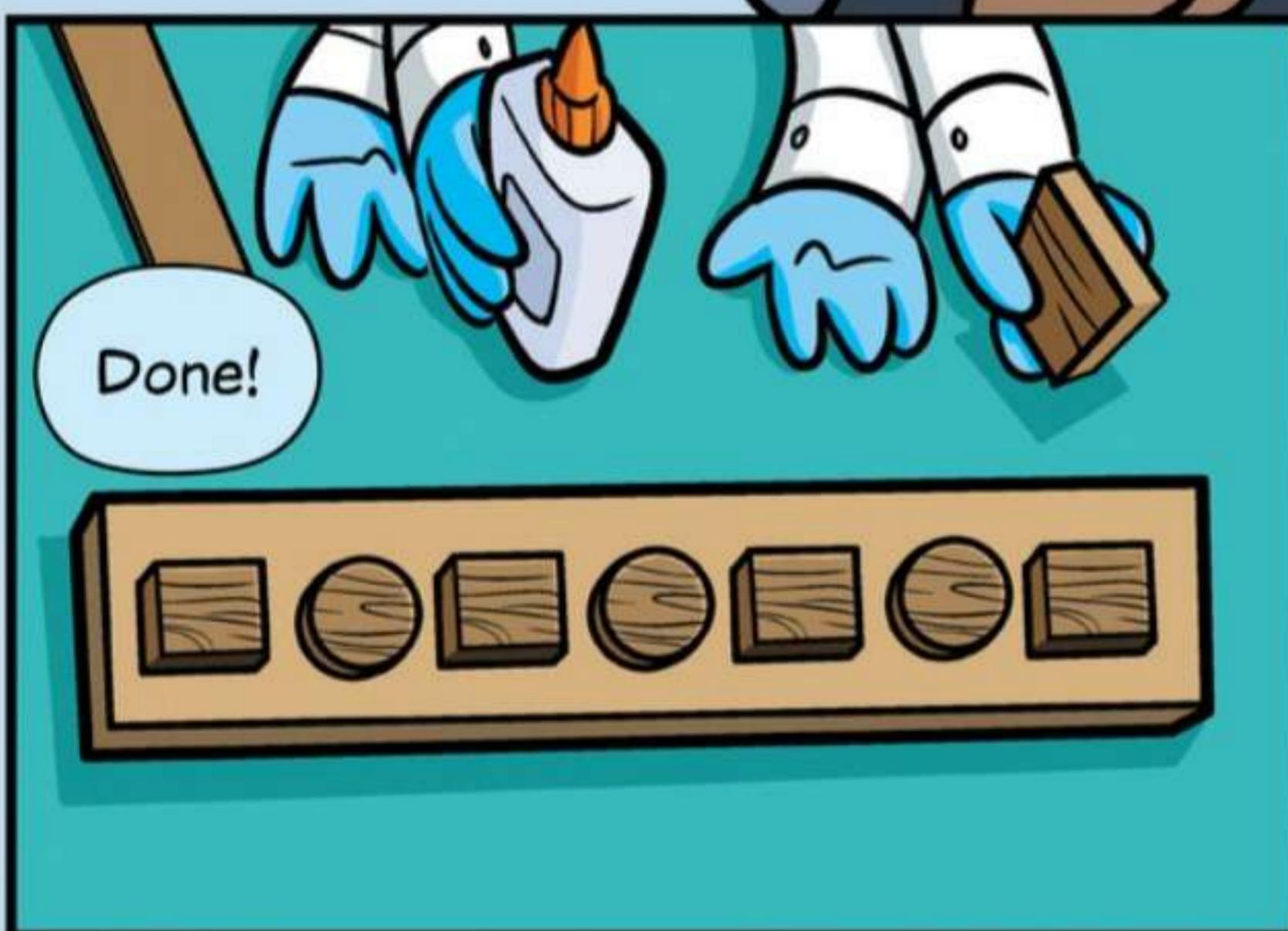


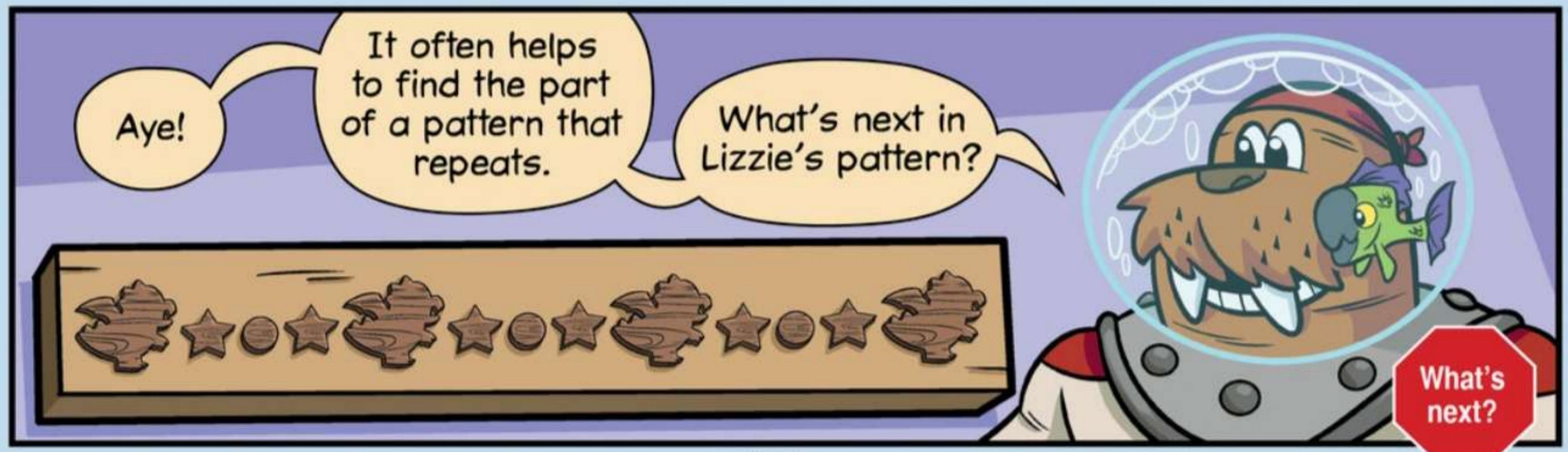
Let's start with some basic patterns.

Choose a few shapes and glue them to a board.

The same shapes should repeat in the same order over and over.

When you're done, we can try to figure out how to continue your pattern.





Lizzie's has a dragon, then three little shapes...

...star-circle-star.

So, after the last dragon, we have another star-circle-star.



YOU MAY HAVE GROUPED THE SHAPES ANOTHER WAY.



Lizzie's pattern repeats every 4 shapes.



And Grogg's repeats in groups of 3.

I think it's easiest to see when the pirate symbol is in the middle.



Good work.

Take a look at my pattern.

See if you can tell what's next.



What's next?





Ms. Q. Number Patterns

I hear you've been making shape patterns with Captain Kraken.

Today, we'll be looking at patterns with numbers.



Let's start with one you all know.

What comes next in this pattern?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

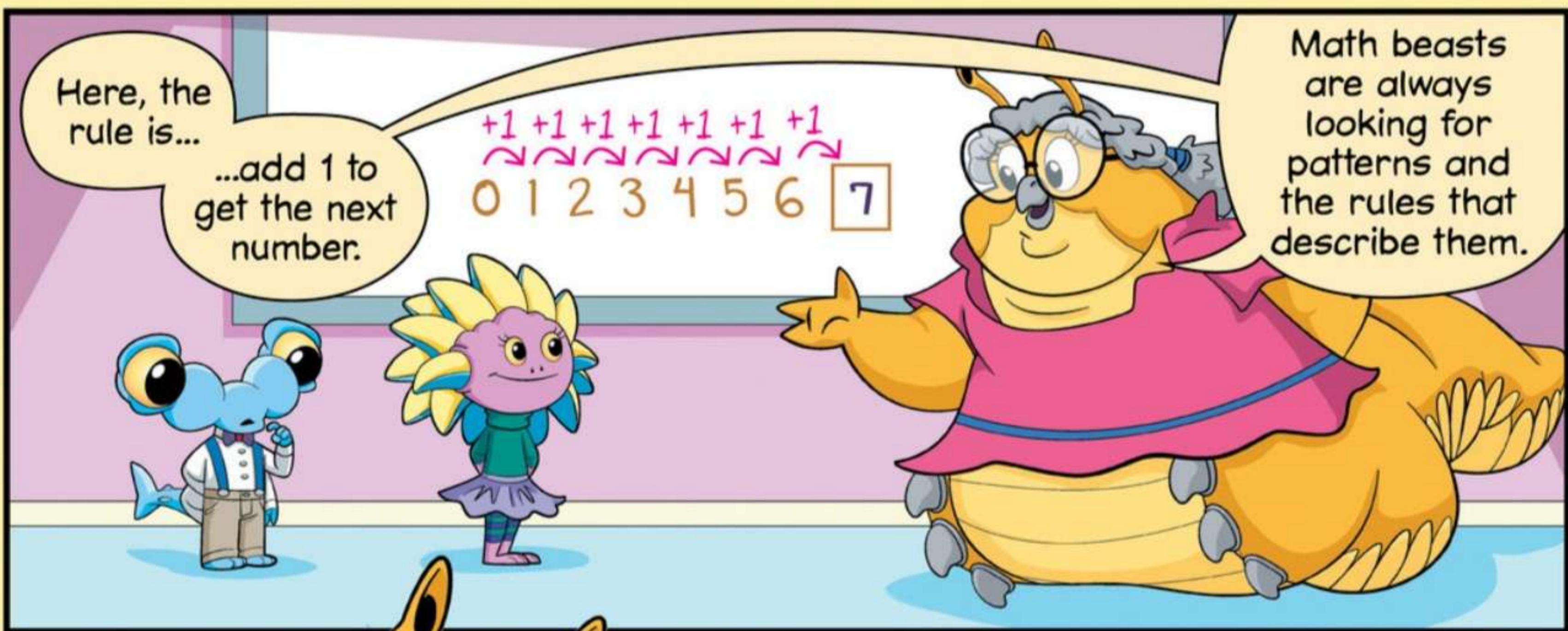
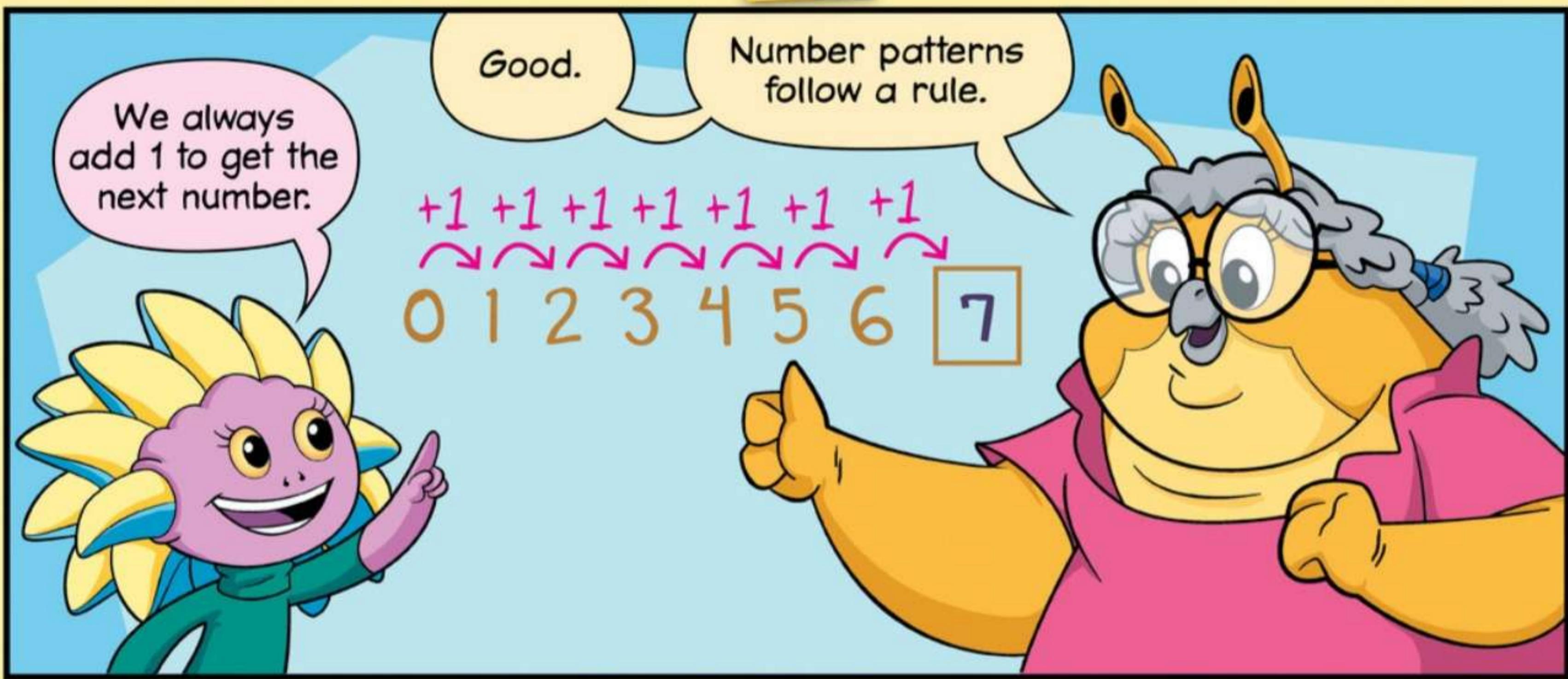
That's just counting.

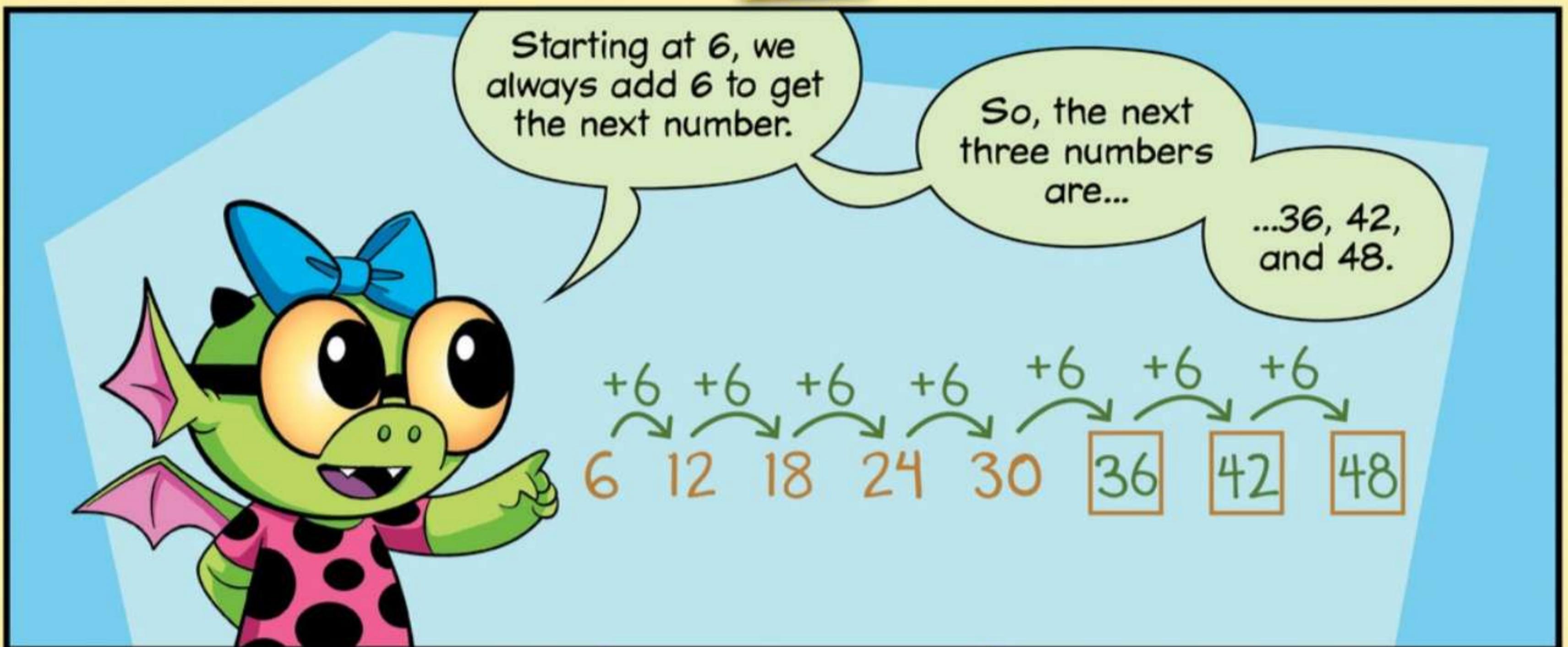
Next is 7.

That's right.

How do we get from each number to the next?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7





Instead of counting by 1's, we're counting by 6's.

That's right.
Counting by a number other than 1 is called skip-counting.

You can count by any number.



2's: 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18...

5's: 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45...

7's: 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63...



THE DOTS AT THE END ... MEAN THAT THE PATTERNS KEEP GOING!

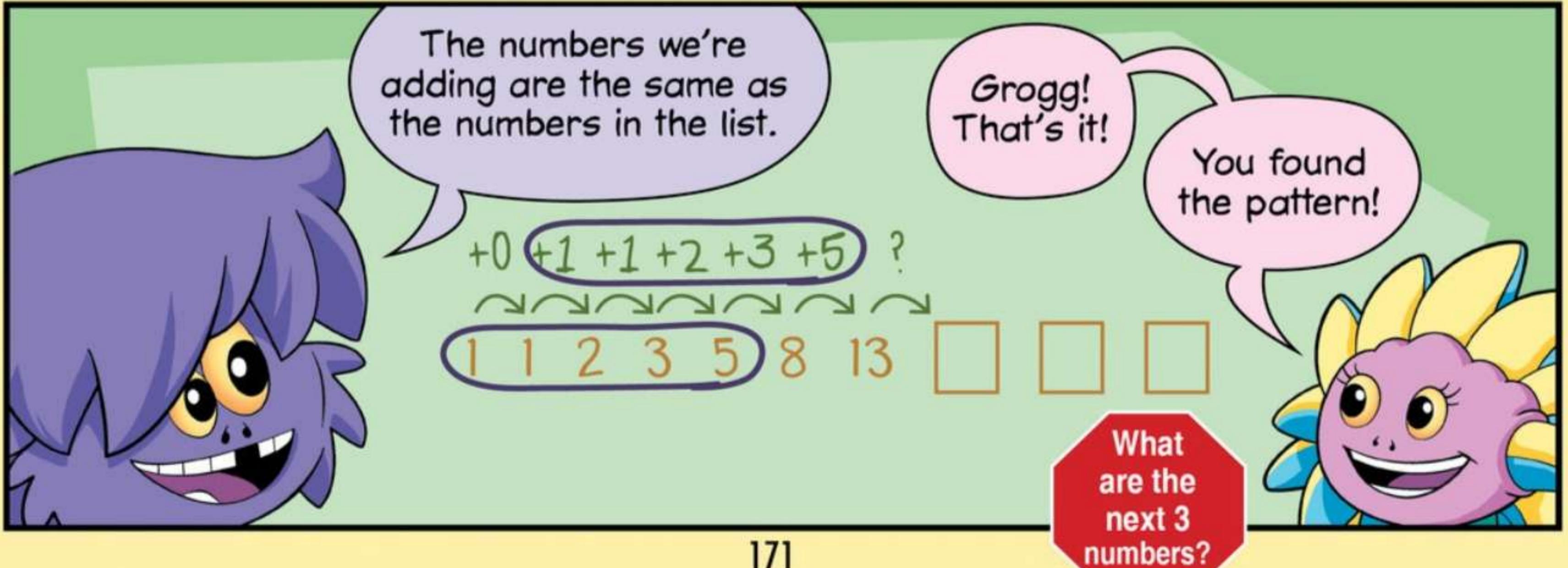
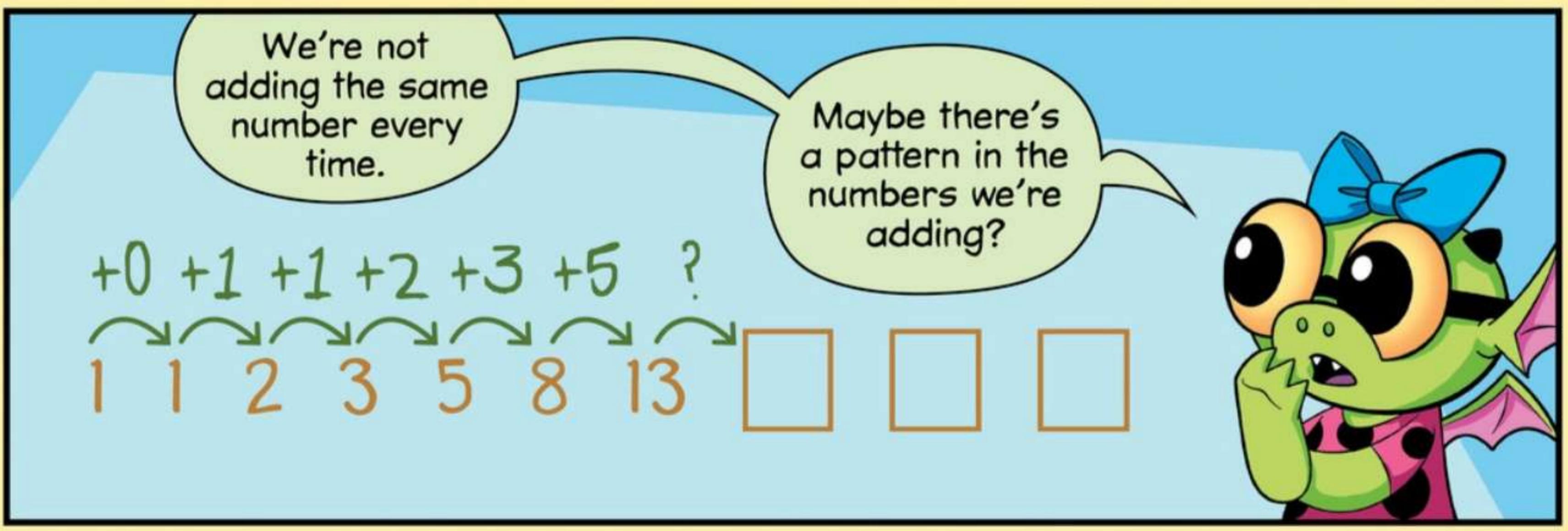
Not every pattern is a skip-counting pattern.

Can you find the rule for this one?

1 1 2 3 5 8 13 □ □ □

What's the rule?





For each number...

...we add the number that comes before it to get the number that comes next.

Huh?



For example, we add 2 to 3 to get 5.



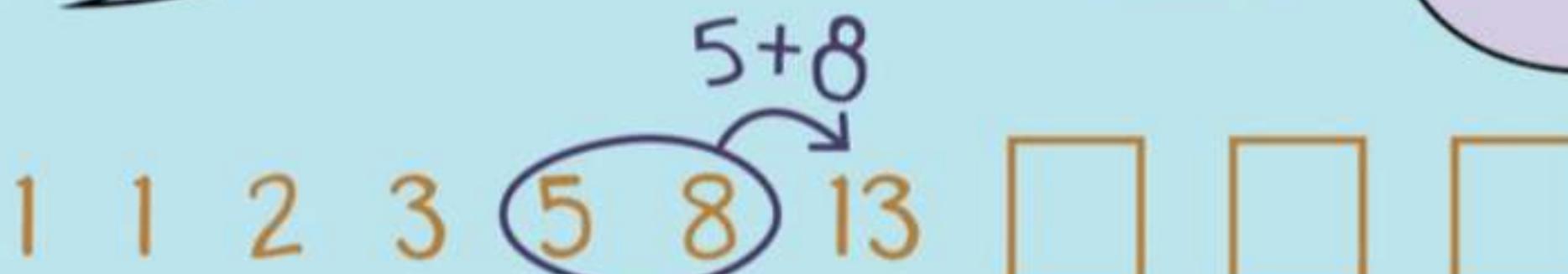
I see.
We add 3 to 5 to get 8.



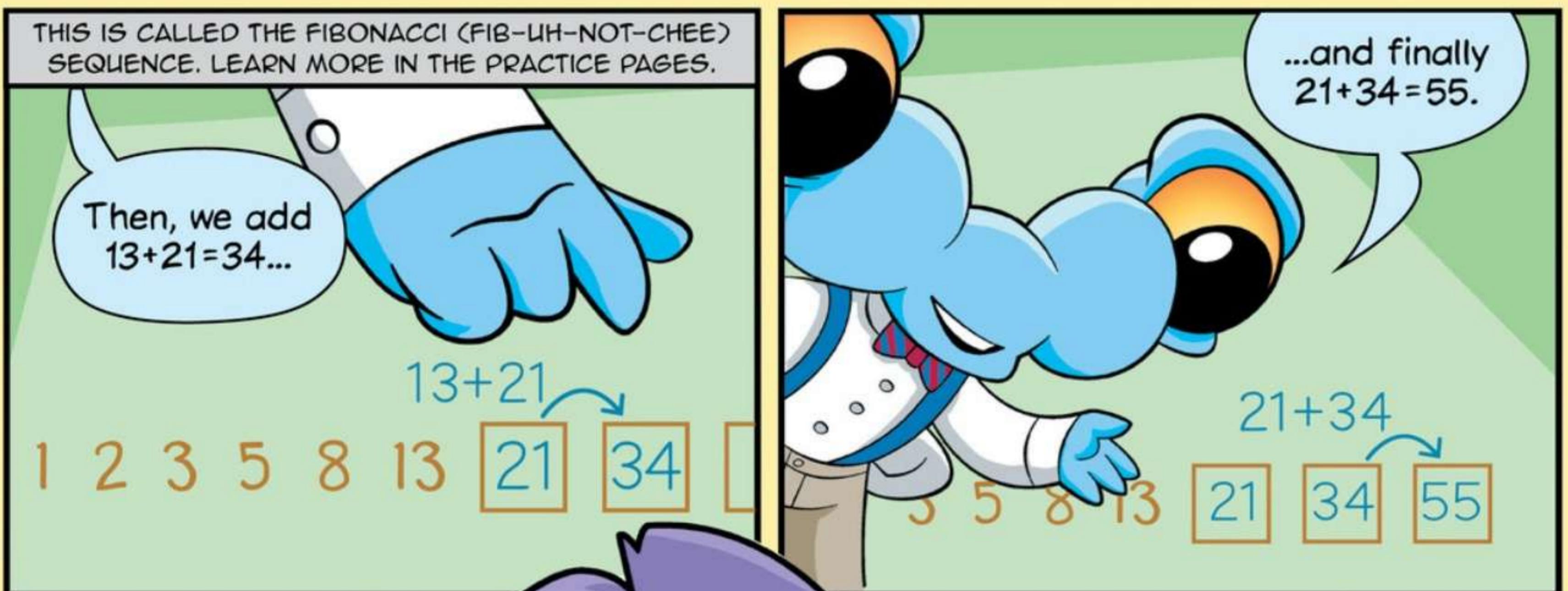
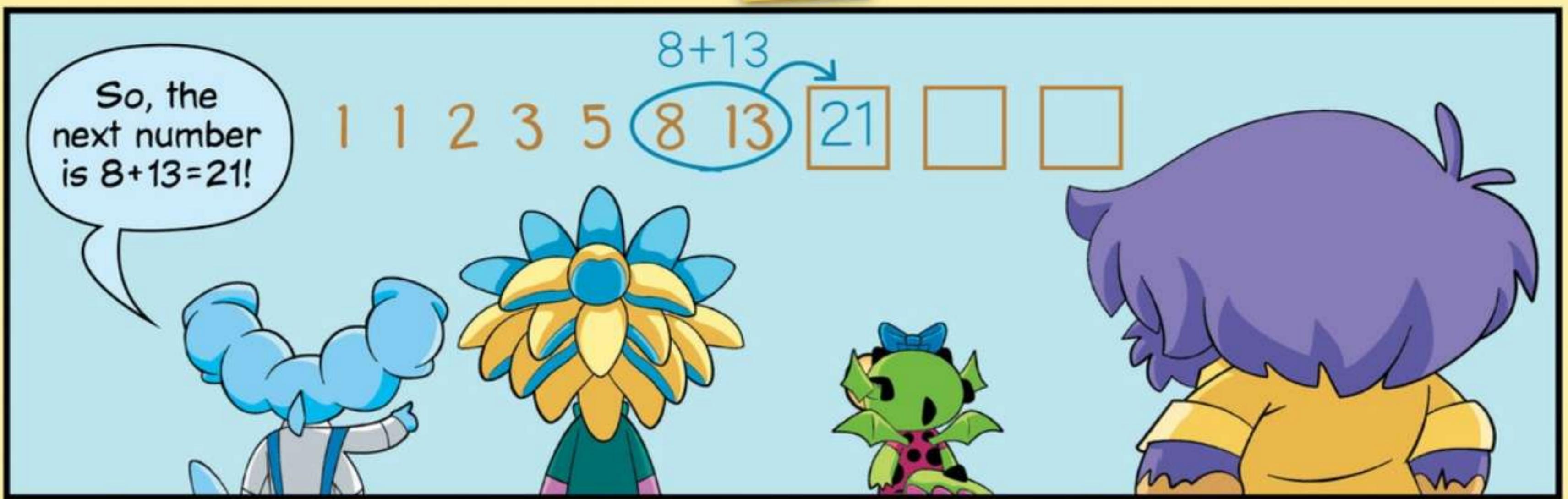
Ohhhh!

We add two numbers to get the next number.

$5+8$ is 13.



What's next?



MATH CLUB

Special Patterns

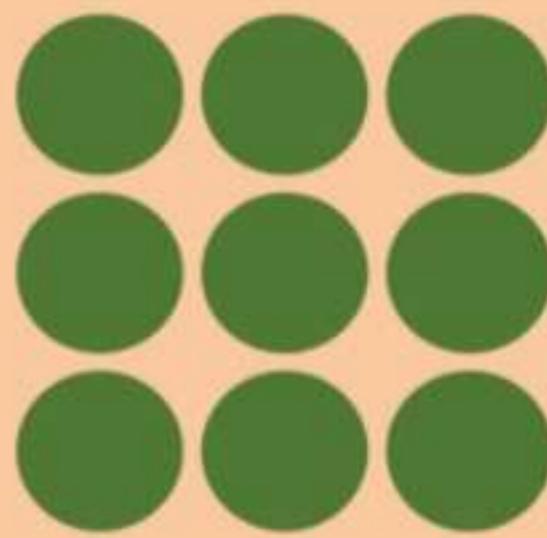


WE FIRST LEARNED ABOUT PERFECT SQUARES IN CHAPTER 6 OF BEAST ACADEMY 1B.

If you can make a square grid with the same number of dots in every row and column...

...then the total number of dots is a perfect square.

This square has 9 dots, so 9 is a perfect square.



A 1-by-1 square has 1 dot.

A 2-by-2 square has 4 dots.

A 3-by-3 square has 9 dots.

So, 1, 4, and 9 are all perfect squares!

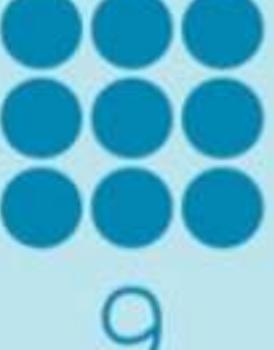
1

4

9

1

4



9



That's right!

What are the next two perfect squares after 9?

Try it.

A 4-by-4 square has $4+4+4+4$ dots. That's 16!

And a 5-by-5 has 25.

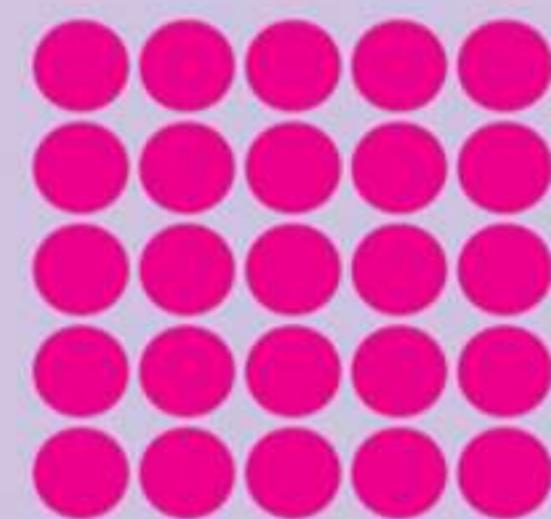
1

4

9

16

25



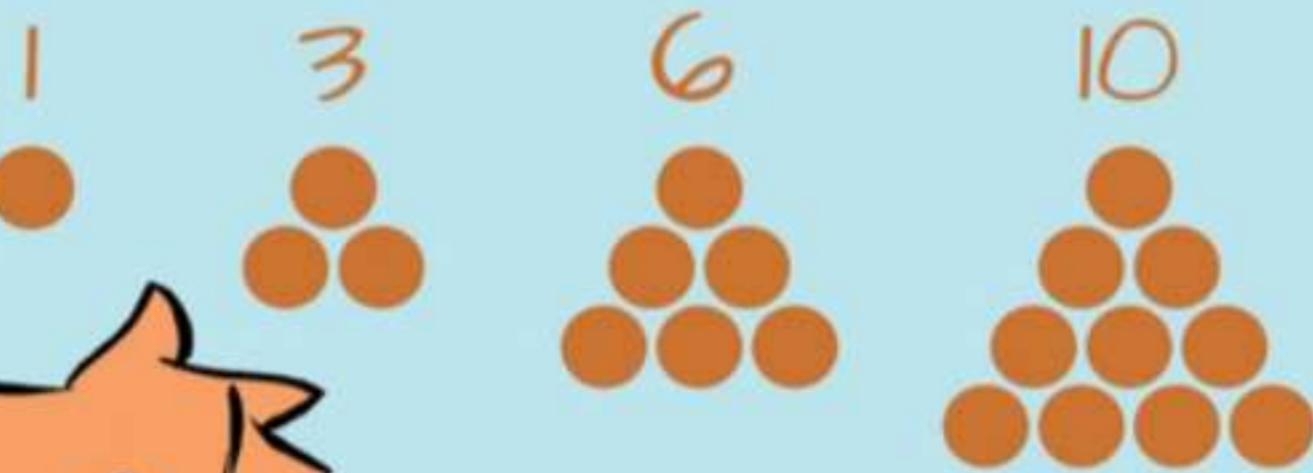
Right!
The list of perfect squares goes on forever.

Forever!

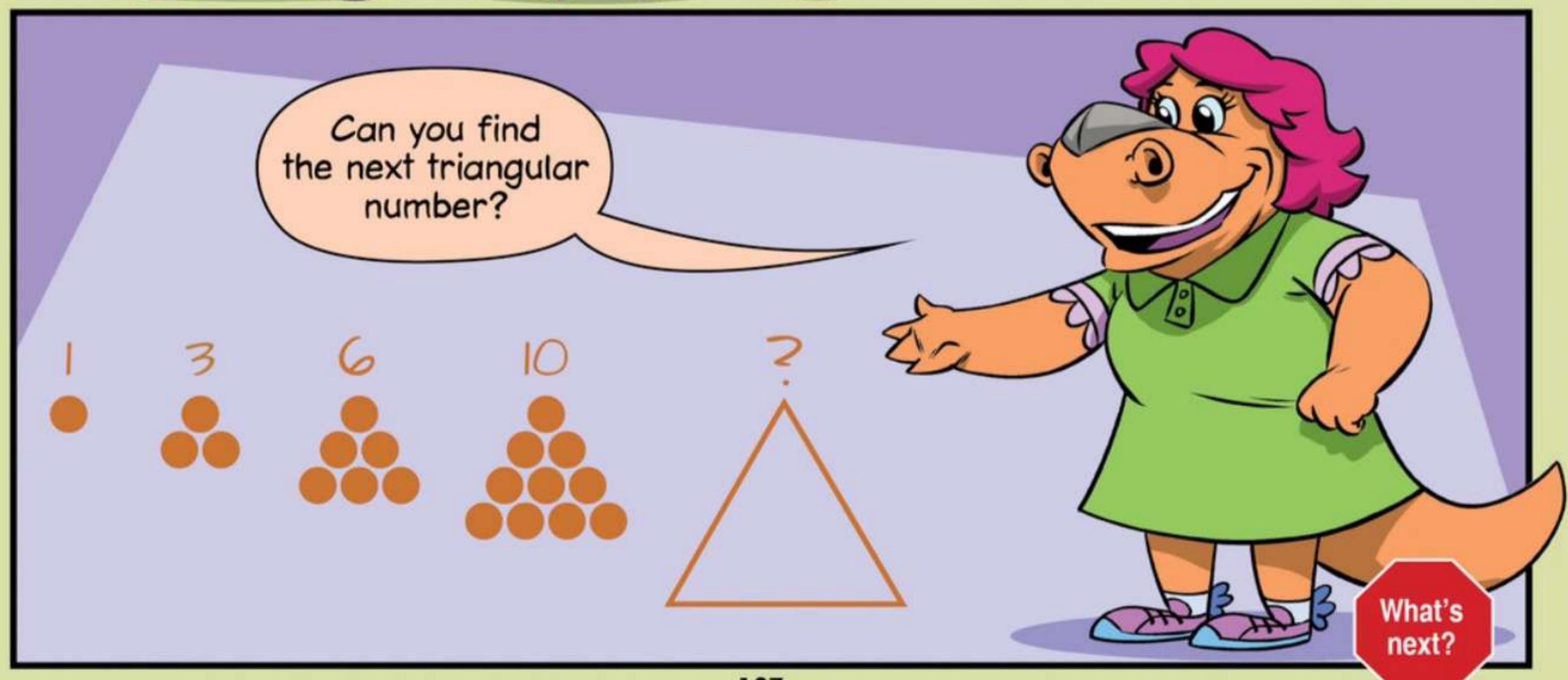
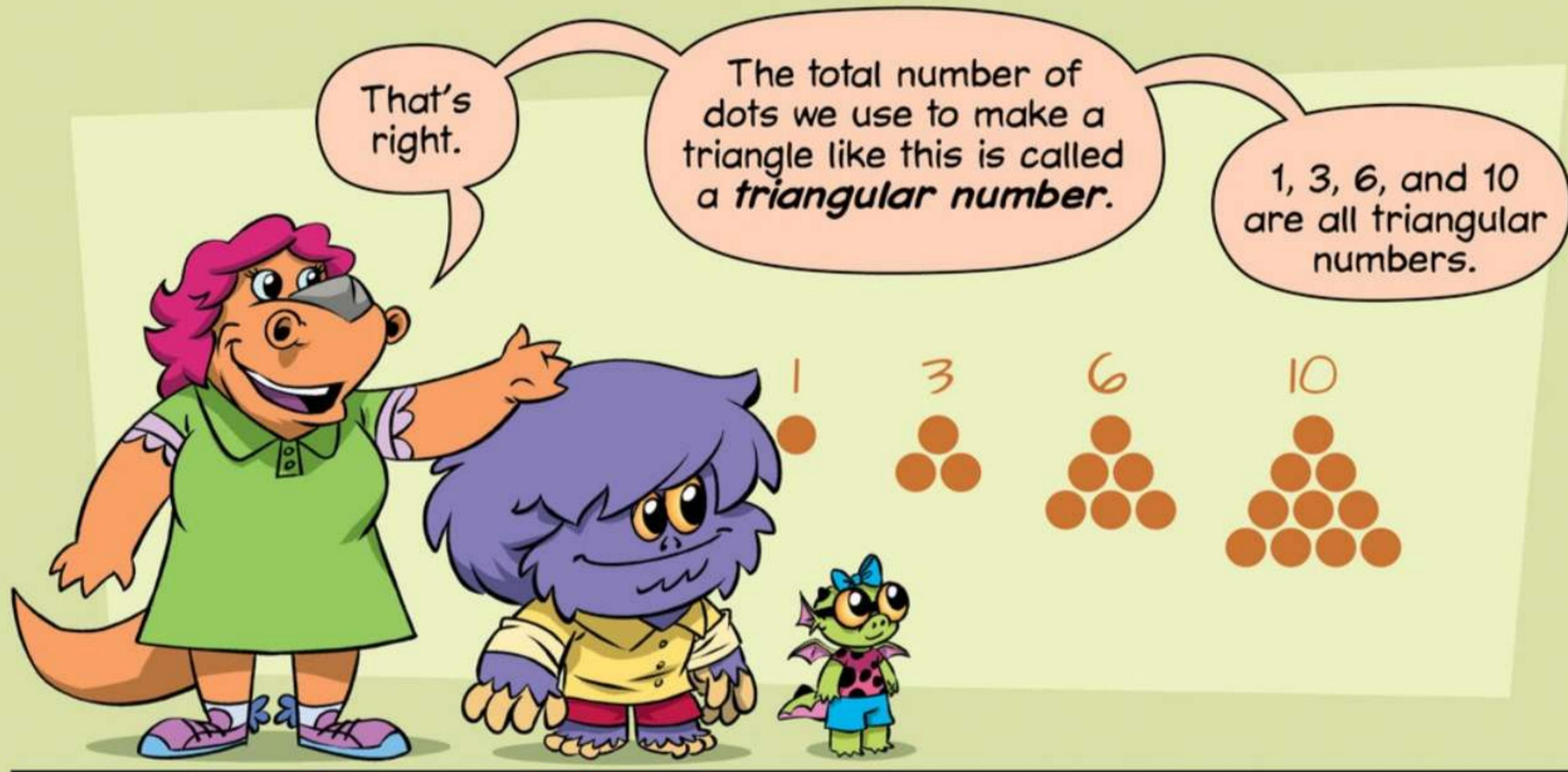


Yep. And perfect squares are not the only numbers that make shapes.

Maybe you can guess what we call these numbers.



Guess.



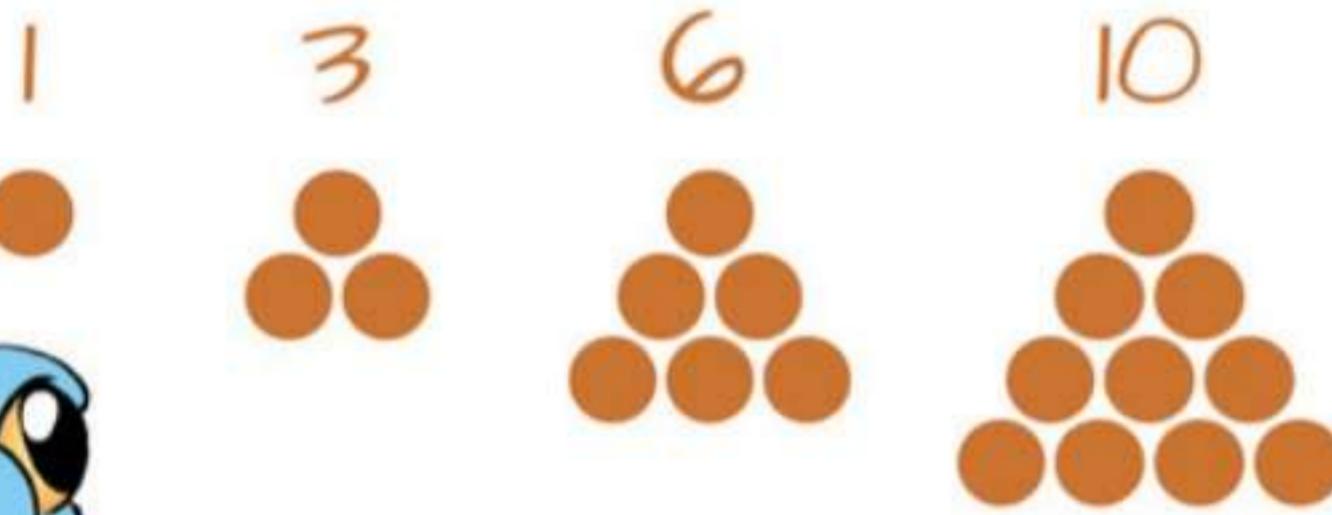
The triangles keep getting bigger.

The first triangle has 1 dot.

The second triangle has 2 dots on the bottom row. The third has 3, and the fourth has 4.

So, the fifth triangle has 5 dots on the bottom row.

That makes 15 dots total, so the fifth triangular number is 15.



Excellent! Like perfect squares, the list of triangular numbers goes on forever.

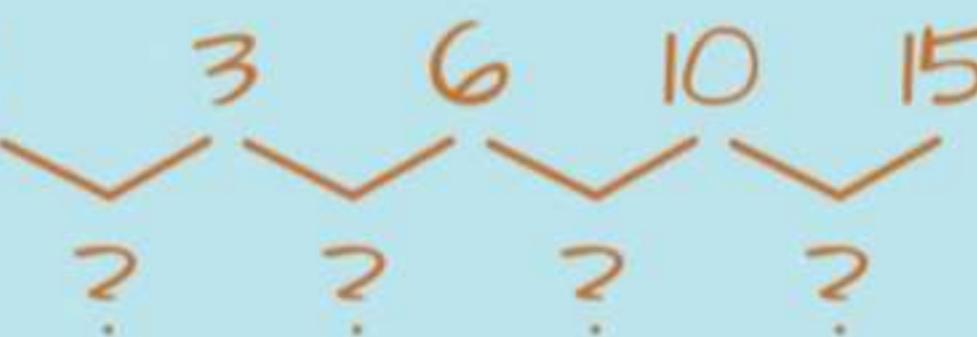


Cool!

And, there's lots of cool stuff to learn about them!

Try this! Add the pairs of triangular numbers that are next to each other.

Triangular Numbers: 1 3 6 10 15



What do you get?

