

Name: _____

Div _____

Date: _____

1.2 Patterns from Tables

How does this pattern of squares represent the table of values?

Input	Output
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5

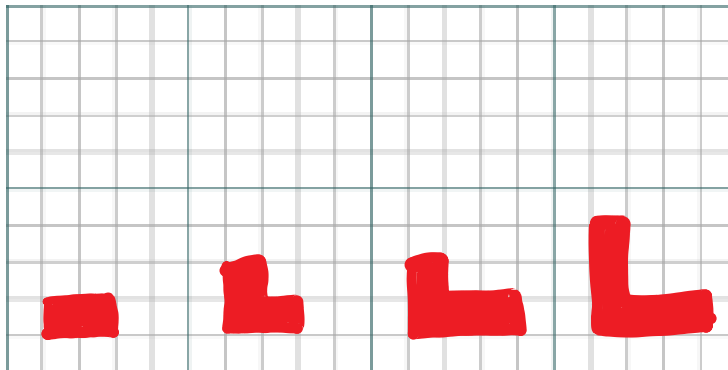
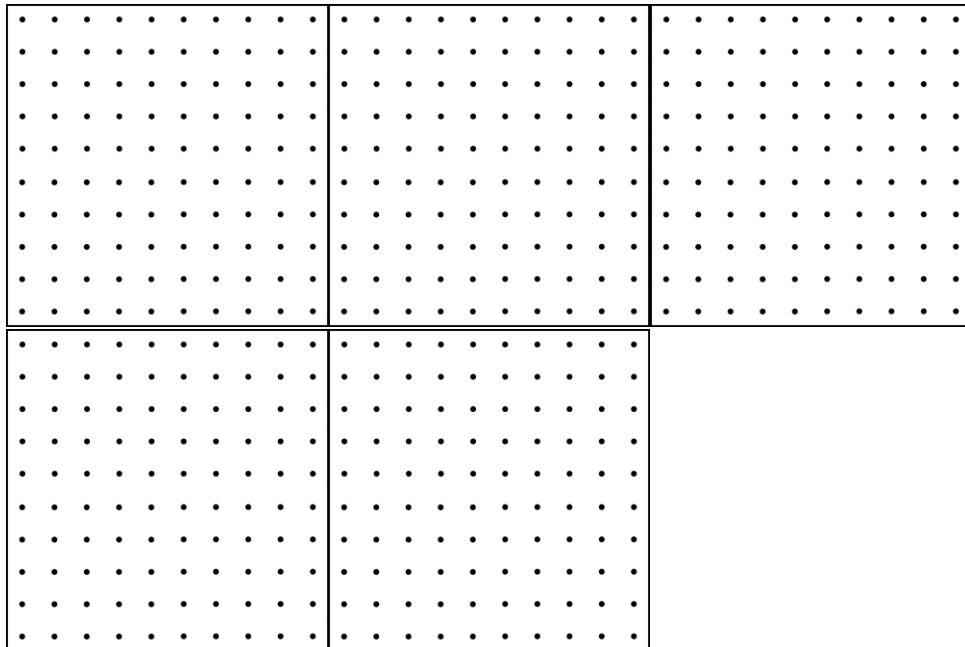


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4

Explore:

Use the dot paper to build figures represented by this table.

Input	Output
1	3
2	5
3	7
4	9
5	11



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Connect:

We can draw pictures to show the relationship in a table of values.

Input	Output
1	1
2	4
3	7
4	10
5	13

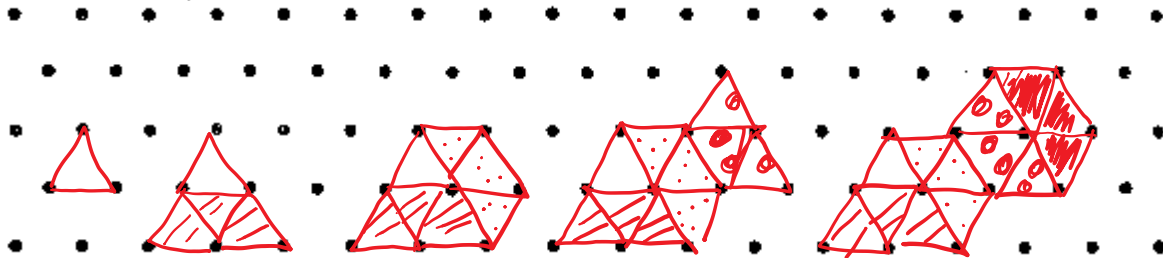
In this table:

The input increases by 1 each time.

The output increase by 3 each time.

We could draw a pattern of triangles on triangular dot paper.

The figure number is the input number. The number of triangles in each figure is the output.



We can use a pattern rule to describe the relationship between the 2 columns in a table of values. This **pattern rule** tells us the **numbers** and **operations** in the corresponding Input/Output machine.

Input	Output
1	3
2	5
3	9
4	13
5	17

The table shows the input and output for this two-operation machine.

Steps to identifying the numbers and operations in the machine.

1. Identify the pattern rule for output:

The output starts at 1 and goes up by 4 each time

** this tells you that the input must be multiplied by 4

Look at input 2 using this operation.

Does it match?

If not, compare the difference. ** $2 \times 5 = 8$.

What would you have needed to do to get to 5? Subtract 3.

So, -3 goes into the second part of the machine. $8-3=5$

The Input/Output machine **multiplies** the input by 4,

then **subtracts 3**.

The pattern rule that relates to the input to the output is:

Multiply the input by 4. Then subtract 3.

We can use this to predict the output for any input.

eg. Find the output for an input of 8.

$$\mathbf{8 \times 4 - 3 = 29}$$

- We can check this by extending the table. Add 1 to each input and add 4 to each output.

Homework: p. 14 # 1 ac, 2 ac, 3, 4a, 5 Bonus: 4b, 6