WAMC Lab Template

Math Concept(s): Arithmetic SequencesSource / Text: Math Medic, Unit 1 Day 3 – Haruko's HexagonsDeveloped by: Angela FryeE-Mail: afrye@freemansd.orgDate: 6/21/2022

Attach the following documents:

- Lab Instructions see page 4
- Student Handout(s) N/A
- Rubric and/or Assessment Tool N/A

Short Description (Be sure to include where in your instruction this lab takes place):

This lab will be a discovery investigation into arithmetic sequences and how to write an equation representing the pattern.

<u>Lab Plan</u>

Lab Title: Haruko's Hexagons

Prerequisite skills: Students need to know the definition of a hexagon and how to make one.

Lab objectives: Students will be able to:

- Recognize scenarios with a common difference between terms as arithmetic sequences.
- Describe arithmetic sequences with pictures, tables, words, and graphs.

Standards: (Note SPECIFIC relationship to Science, Technology, and/or Engineering) Mathematics K–12 Learning Standards:

- A-CED.1 Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems.
- F-BF.1.a Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context.
- F-BF.2 Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms.

Standards for Mathematical Practice:

- MP1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MP2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MP4 Model with mathematics.
- MP7 Look for and make use of structure.
- MP8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
- K-12 Learning Standards-ELA (Reading, Writing, Speaking & Listening):

• ELA-Literacy.SL.9-10.1 – Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9-10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

- ELA-Literacy.SL.9-10.4 Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
- K-12 Science Standards
- SEP 5 Use mathematical, computation, and/or algorithmic representations of phenomena or design solutions to describe and/or support claims and/or explanations.
 - 5.a Students formulate problem definitions suited for technology-assisted methods such as data analysis, abstract models and algorithmic thinking in exploring and finding solutions.
 - 5.c Students break problems into component parts, extract key information, and develop descriptive models to understand complex systems or facilitate problemsolving.
- Engineering
 - N/A

Leadership/21st Century Skills:

21st Century Interdisciplinary themes (Check the control of the c	nose that ap <mark>ply to the</mark> above activity.) ial/Economic/Business/Entrepreneurial Lite nmental Literacy	racy 🗌 Civic Literacy			
21st Century Skills (Check those that students will demonstrate in the above activity.)					
LEARNING AND INNOVATION	INFORMATION, MEDIA &	LIFE & CAREER SKILLS	Productivity and		
Creativity and Innovation	TECHNOLOGY SKILLS	Flexibility and Adaptability	Accountability		
Think Creatively	Information Literacy	Adapt to Change	Manage Projects		
Work Creatively with Others	Access and Evaluate Information	Be Flexible	Produce Results		
Implement Innovations	Use and manage Information	Initiative and Self-Direction	Leadership and		
Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	Media Literacy	Manage Goals and Time	Responsibility		
Reason Effectively	Analyze Media	Work Independently	Guide and Lead		
Use Systems Thinking	Create Media Products	Be Self-Directed Learners	Others		
Make Judgments and Decisions	Information, Communications and	Social and Cross-Cultural	Be Responsible to		
Solve Problems	Technology (ICT Literacy)	Interact Effectively with Others	Others		
Communication and Collaboration	Apply Technology Effectively	Work Effectively in Diverse Teams			
Communicate Clearly					
Collaborate with Others					

Teacher Preparation: (What materials and set-up are required for this lab?)

Materials

• 30 toothpicks per pair

Set-Up Required:

• Distribute 30 toothpicks into small bags for easy distribution to students.

Lab Organization Strategies:

Leadership (Connect to 21st Century Skills selected):

- Think creatively.
- Reason effectively.
- Solve problems.
- Collaborate with others.
- Interact effectively with others.

Cooperative Learning:

• Students will work in pairs.

Expectations:

• Students will discover what an arithmetic sequence is and how to use that knowledge to write an expression describing the pattern.

Timeline:

• 20-30 minutes to complete investigation and class discussion

Post Lab Follow-Up/Conclusions:

Discuss real world application of learning from lab

• Students will begin to see how predictions are made based on the current patterns and trends that are available.

Career Applications

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Optional or Extension Activities

 Extend the investigation to larger polygons such as heptagons, octagons, nonagons, and decagons.

Lab Instructions: Haruko's Hexagons

<u>Materials:</u>

- 30 toothpicks in a small plastic bag
- Scratch paper for students
- Calculator

Setup:

- 1. Put students into pairs.
- 2. Hand out a bag of 30 toothpicks to each pair.

Instructions:

- 1. Introduce students to the prompt: "Haruko uses toothpicks to make a pattern of hexagons that look like **a line** of a honeycomb." Emphasize a line, otherwise this will not work.
- 2. Build out a hexagon with 6 toothpicks, and then another set with 2 hexagons.
- 3. Have students build what 3 hexagons would look like. Ask: How many toothpicks were needed?
- 4. On their scratch paper, have them predict how many toothpicks are needed to make 4 hexagons in a row. Have them build it to verify.
- 5. Repeat with 5 hexagons.
- 6. Discuss what the pattern is. Ask: What would be the number of toothpicks for 8 hexagons? Have students create a table to verify their answer.
- 7. Ask: Using what you know so far, how many toothpicks will be needed for 21 hexagons? Give students a few minutes to work.
- 8. Discuss how students found their answers. If a pair created an equation, ask for their equation and use probing questions to get to why they did what they did. If not, then go ahead and move on to the related lesson.

Optional Extensions:

- 9. Ask: Can you come up with a rule for how many toothpicks are needed to make *n* hexagons? Give students a minute to write it down and discuss.
- 10. Have students create an equation for the number of toothpicks needed to create *n* heptagons/octagons/nonagons/decagons. Discuss similarities in how the equation was created.
- 11. Give students a high number of toothpicks (like 100) and have them find how many of a specific polygon (hexagon, heptagon, etc.) they can make.

WAMC Lesson Plan

Name(s): Angela Frye						
Email Address: afrye@freemansd.org						
Lesson Title: 1.2 – Describing Arithmetic P	Lesson Title: 1.2 – Describing Arithmetic Patterns					
Date: WAMC Summer 2022						
Text: Math Medic						
STEM Correlation: Engineering						
Lesson Length: 30 minutes						
Big Idea (Cluster): Generalizing Patterns						
Mathematics K–12 Learning Standards: A-CED.1, F-BF.1.a, F-BF.2						
Mathematical Practice(s): MP1, MP2, MP4, MP7, MP8						
Content Objectives:	Language Objectives (ELL):					
Recognize scenarios with a common	 Students will be able to define and use the 					
difference between terms as	vocabulary terms correctly at least 90% of					
arithmetic sequences.	the time.					
Describe arithmetic sequences with						
pictures, tables, words, and graphs.						
Vocabulary:	Connections to Prior Learning:					
Arithmetic sequence	Recognition of patterns					
Common difference	Creation of table to examine pattern					
• Term						
Questions to Develop Mathematical	Common Misconceptions					
Thinking:	 Including first term in term number 					
 How do you know this is an arithmetic 	Mistaking a common ratio with a common					
sequence?	difference					
What is one way you can find the						
common difference from a table?						
What might be a quick way to find a						
specific term?						
Assessment (Formative and Summative):						
Eormative: Check Your Understanding	worksheet. Quiz after next section					
Summative: Unit 1 Project Unit 1 Test	worksheet, Quiz after hext section					
Matai						
Materials:						
 Student note sheet 						
Check Your Understanding worksheet						
Instruction Plan:						
Introduction:						
Have students get their scratch paper from	the lab out.					
nttps://wa-appneamatn.org/						
Say: Let's go back to the lab from yesterday. What was the pattern we found as we added						
hexagons to the line?						
Explore:						

WAMC Lesson Plan

Hand out the student note sheet. Introduce the vocabulary for the section and define them.

Go over the first two examples with students, then give students 5 minutes to complete the rest of the examples. Once students are done, discuss their answers and correct them as needed.

When they are done, have students work on the Check Your Understanding worksheet for the rest of class.

When I observe students:

Students should be collaborating and working together through the example problems and the Check Your Understanding worksheet. I will look for students that are struggling and work one-on-one with them to answer their questions.

Questions to Develop Mathematical Thinking as you observe:

- 1. How do you know this is an arithmetic sequence?
- 2. What is one way you can find the common difference from a table?
- 3. What might be a quick way to find a specific term?

Answers:

- 1. It has a common difference (value of the terms change by equal amounts).
- 2. Subtract the second term from the first term.
- 3. Use the pattern and knowledge of the relationship between multiplication and addition to evaluate the term wanted.

Summarize:

To identify an arithmetic sequence, look for a common difference between consecutive terms. To do this, subtract the second term from the first term, then the third term from the second term. If these two values are the same, then there is a high probability that there is a common difference and therefore, the sequence is arithmetic.

Career Application(s):

• Discuss rates of change for Engineering projects

WAMC Lesson Plan

Leadership/21st Century Skills:

21st Century Interdisciplinary themes (Check those that apply to the above activity.) Global Awareness Financial/Economic/Business/Entrepreneurial Literacy Health/Safety Literacy Environmental Literacy						
21st Century Skills (Check those that students will demonstrate in the above activity.)						
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Creativity and Innovation	TECHNOLOGY SKILLS	Flexibility and Adaptability	Accountability			
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Communicate Clearly	Apply Technology Effectively	Work Effectively in Diverse				
Collaborate with Others		Teams				

Math Council