

Final exam problem topics (most likely):
 Visual patterns:
 Linear
 Non linear with rectangles
 Non linear with Gauss (triangular numbers)
 Proportions:
 Writing proportions to represent or solve a problem
 Writing equations for problems that may not be proportional
 Non proportional but linear
 Inversely proportional
 Linear rate equations
 Fraction vs ratio?
 Integers (chips and number lines): especially subtraction and multiplication
 Algebra tiles:
 solving linear equations
 factoring trinomials
 Fractions: number line and rectangle representations
 equivalence
 addition
 multiplication

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I see a column of $n + 1$, and another one up here. Then I see 2 squares, each side is always n . Plus this extra one tucked in here. So my equation is $C = 2(n + 1) + 2n^2 + 1$.

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So I see on the left here $n + 1$. Then I see a square of n by n . Then I see a rectangle of n by $(n + 1)$. And these 2 leftovers. My equation is $C = n + 1 + n^2 + n(n + 1) + 2$.

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I see two rectangles of the same size. Each one is n by $(n + 1)$. And then the 3 circles here. My equation is $C = 2[n(n + 1)] + 3$.

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$n(n+2) + 2$
 $n^2 + 2n + 2$
 $n + n + 2 + n^2$
 $n + n(n+1) + 2$

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$n(n+1) + n(n+1) = n^2 + n + n^2 + n$
 $n=1$ $+8$
 $n=2$
 $n=3$
 $+2(4(n-1)) + 4$
 $= 4n - 4 + 4 = 4n$

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Triangular numbers

T_1 T_2 T_3 T_4

A triangular number adds up $1+2+3+\dots+n$.
 The formula for a triangular number is $n(n+1)/2$
 One way to get the formula is Gauss' trick of adding it up twice:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1) + n \\ n + (n-1) + \dots + 2 + 1 \\ \hline (n+1) + (n+1) + \dots + (n+1) + (n+1) = n(n+1) \end{array}$$

Another way is to visually add twice

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$T_{n-1} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2}$

$T_3 = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2}$

$\frac{(n-1)n}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

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$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1$

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