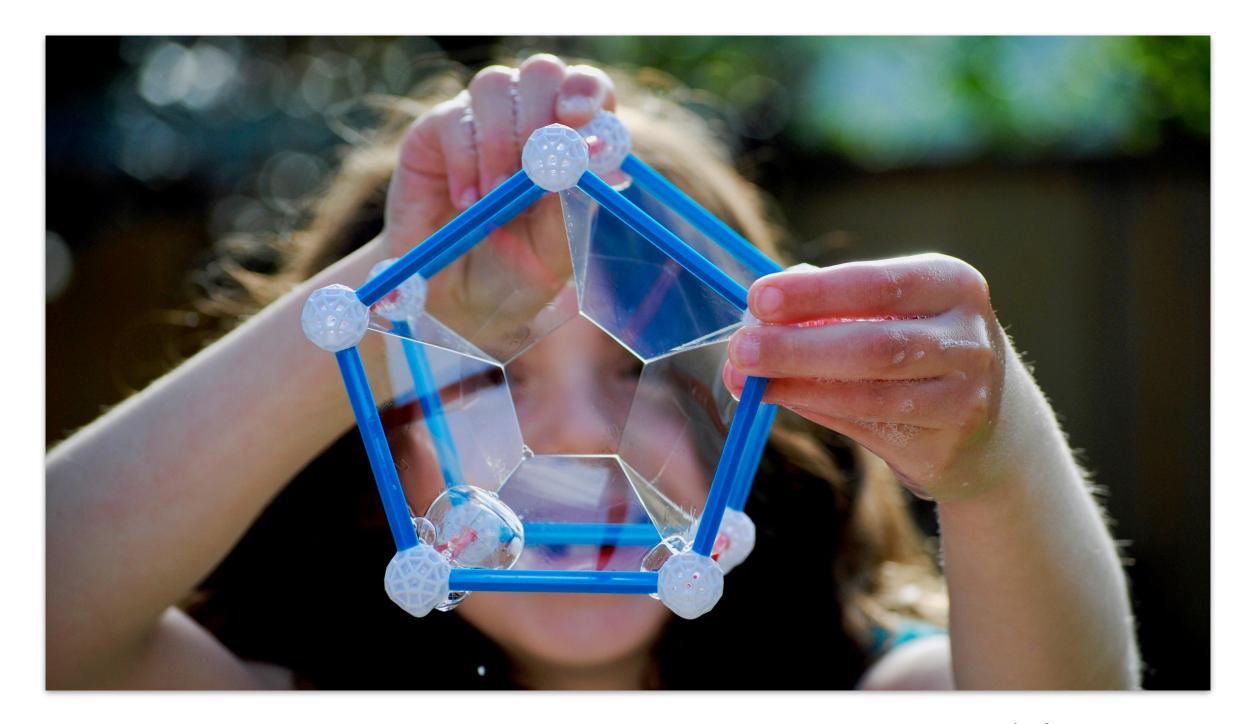


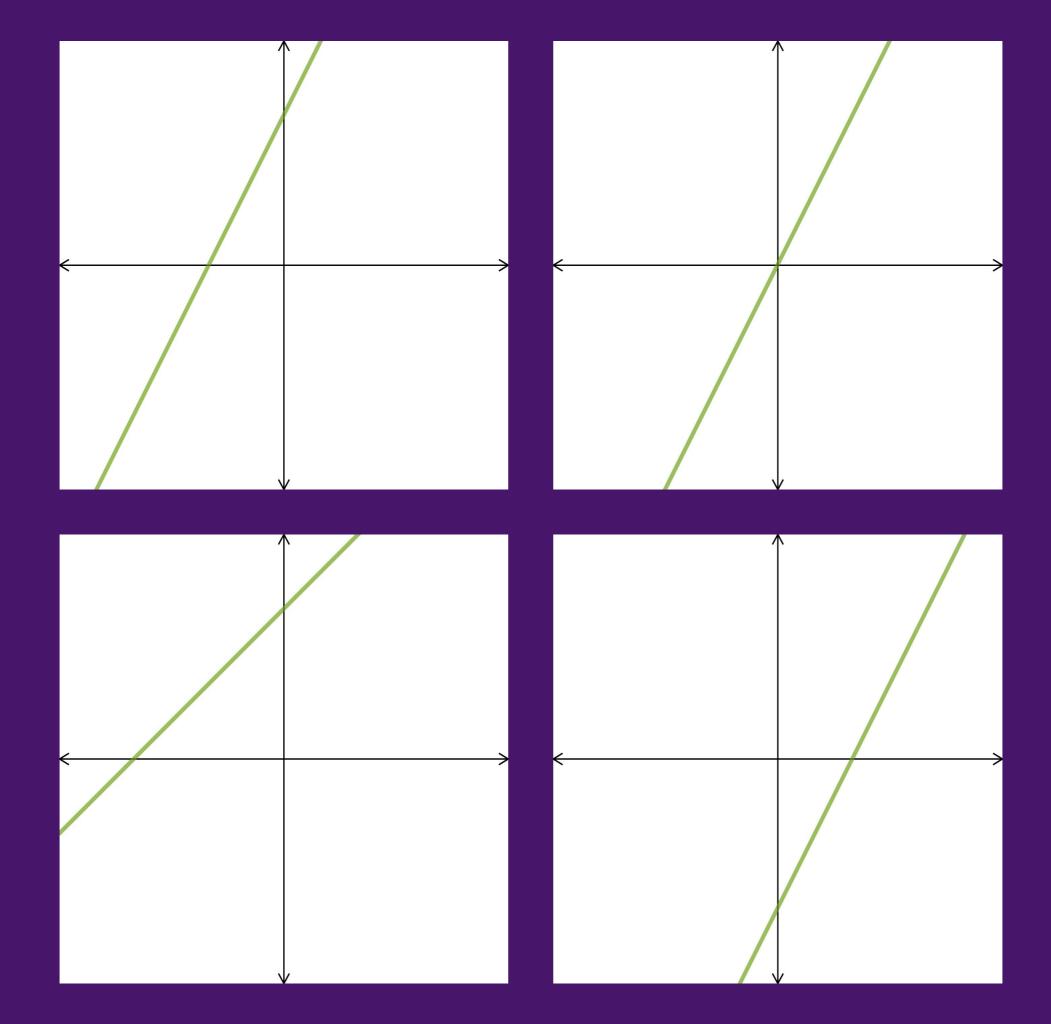
Linear Relations Across the Grades

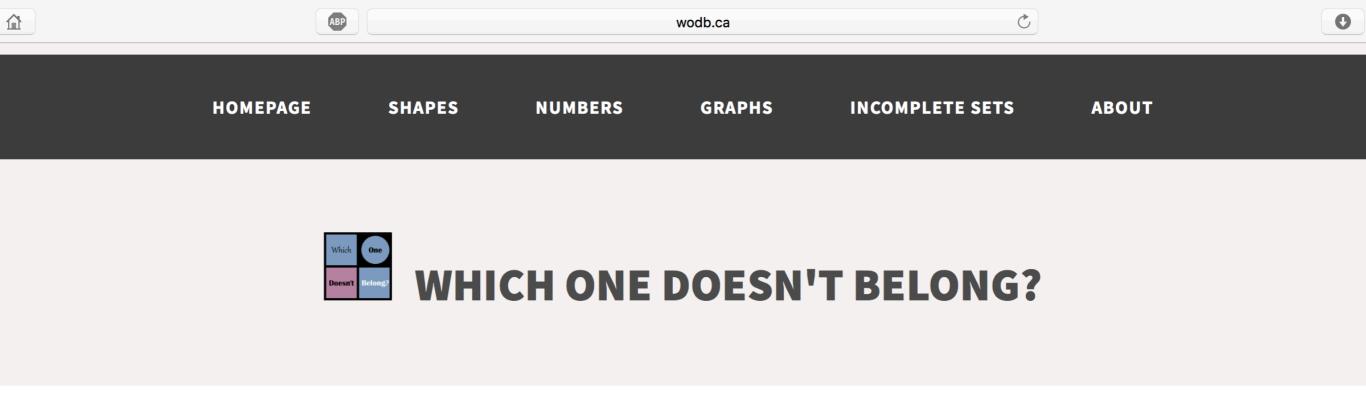
BCAMT Fall Conference • October 2019



Chris Hunter • K-12 Numeracy Helping Teacher

- hunter_c@surreyschools.ca
- © @ChrisHunter36
- reflectionsinthewhy.wordpress.com/bcamt2019

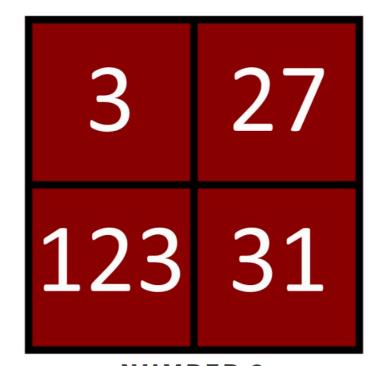


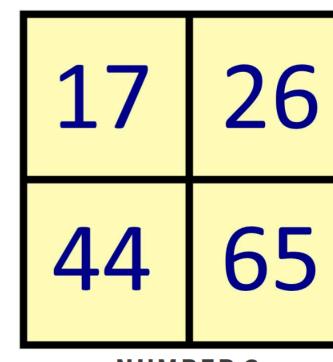


NUMBERS

Find a reason why each one does not belong.

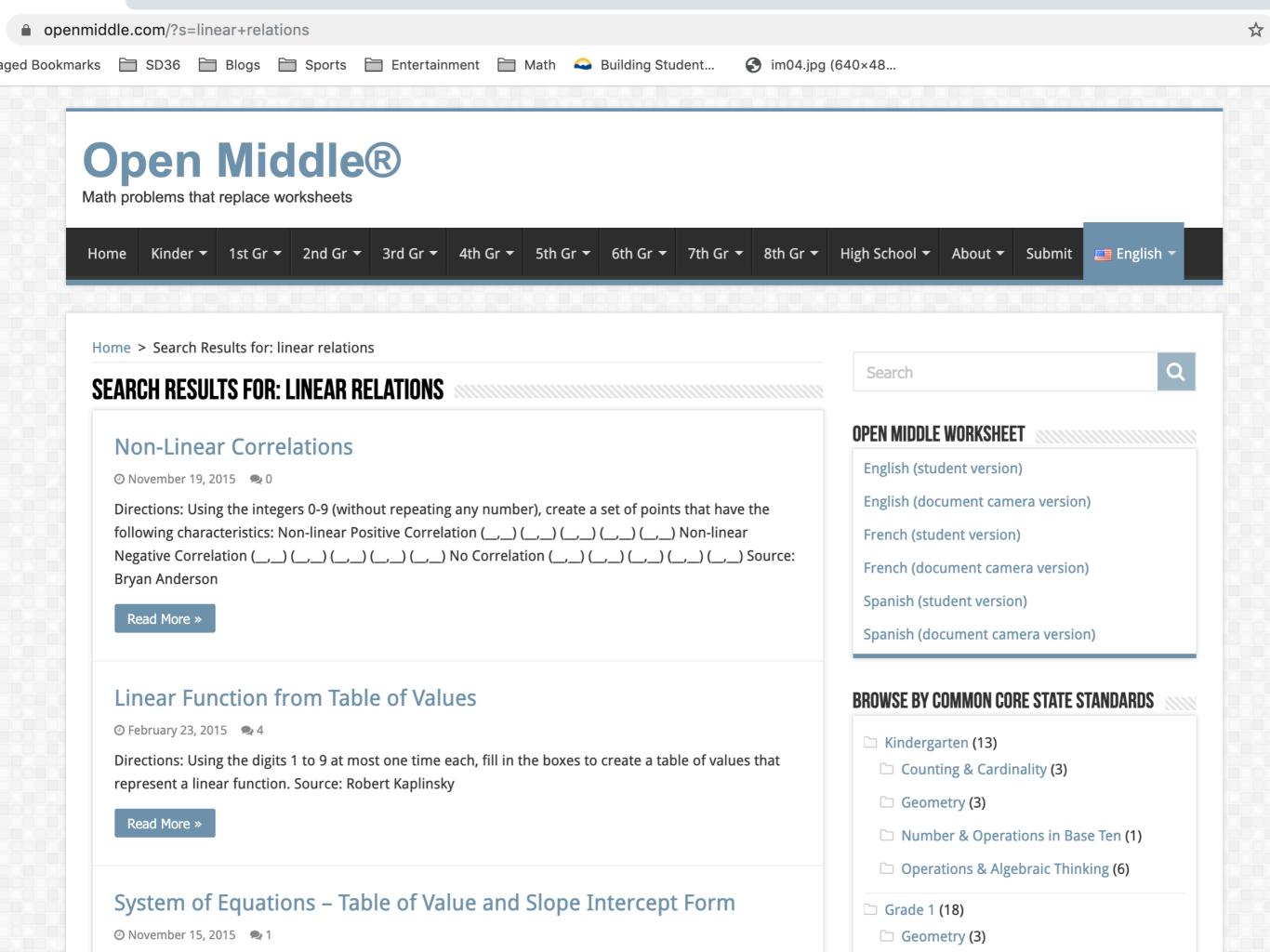






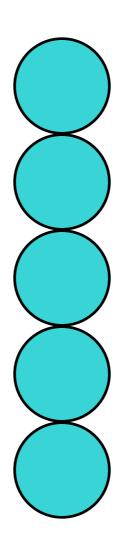
Open Middle

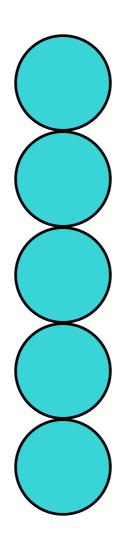
Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to make the slope of the line that passes through the points as small as possible.



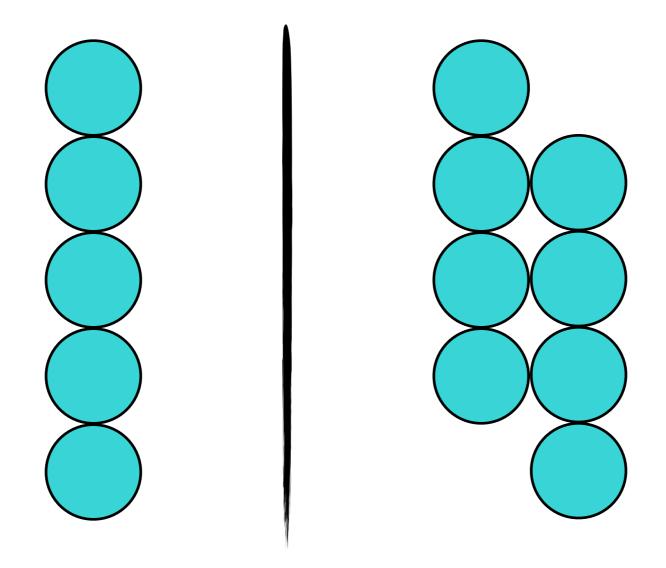
WANTED

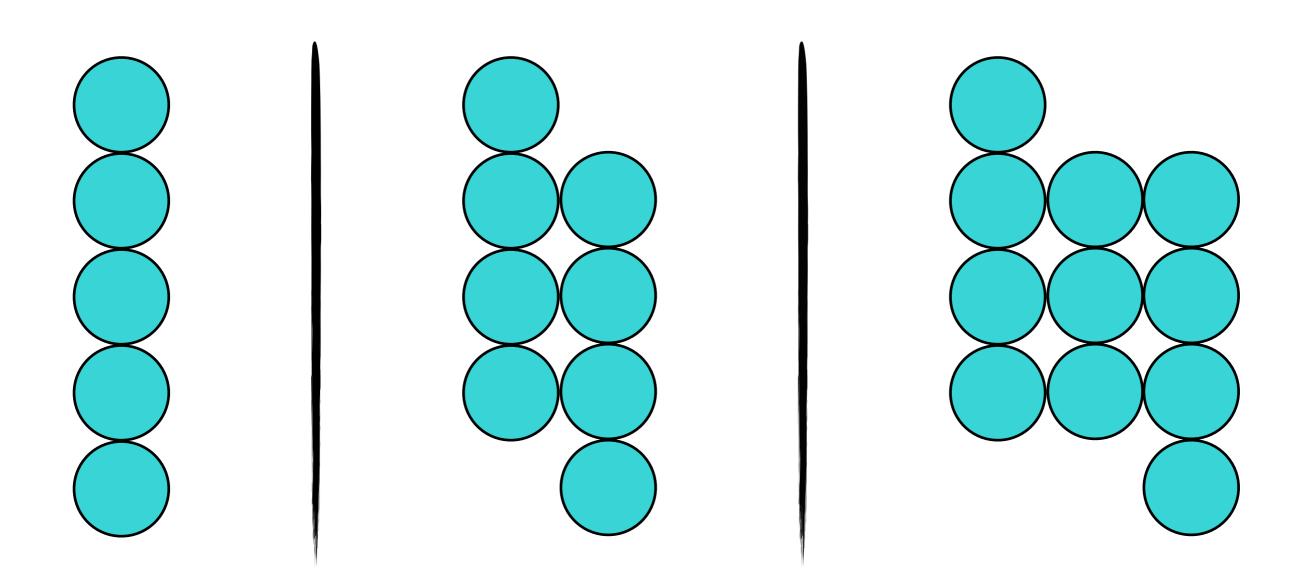
```
Linear Relation...
             ... positive y-intercept
         ... never passes through QIII
             ... positive x-intercept
        ... perpendicular to y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3
         ... decreases from left to right
                  \dots slope = -2
                \dots x-intercept = 4
... has the same y-intercept as 8x - 3y + 24 = 0
            ... passes through (1, 6)
```

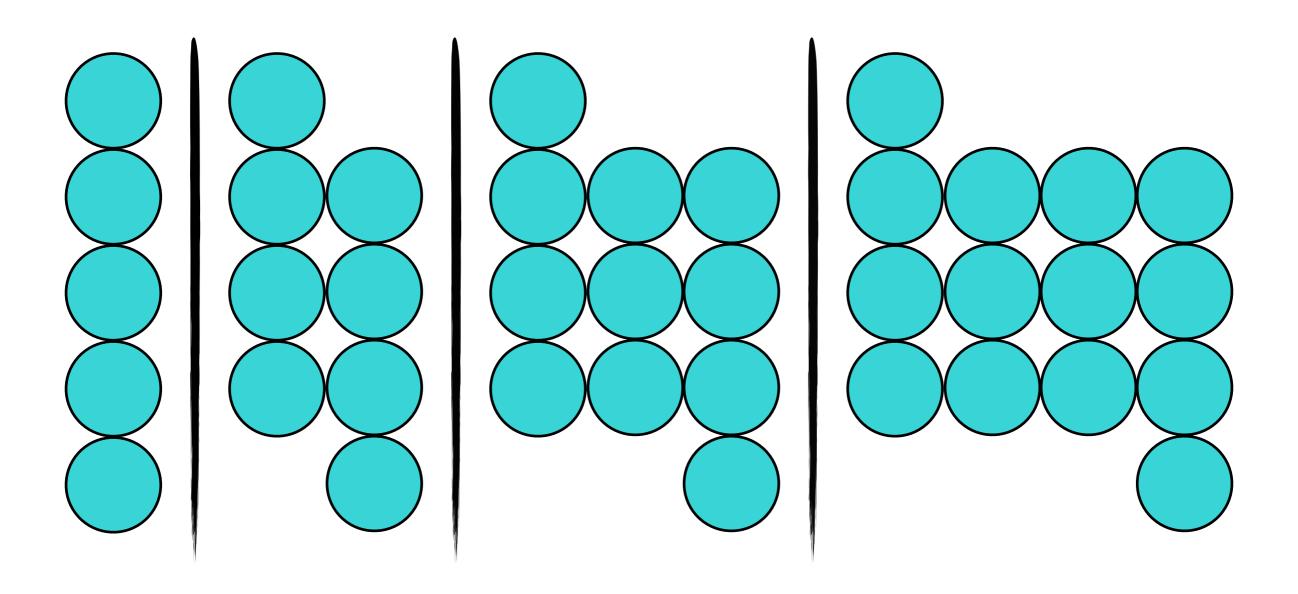


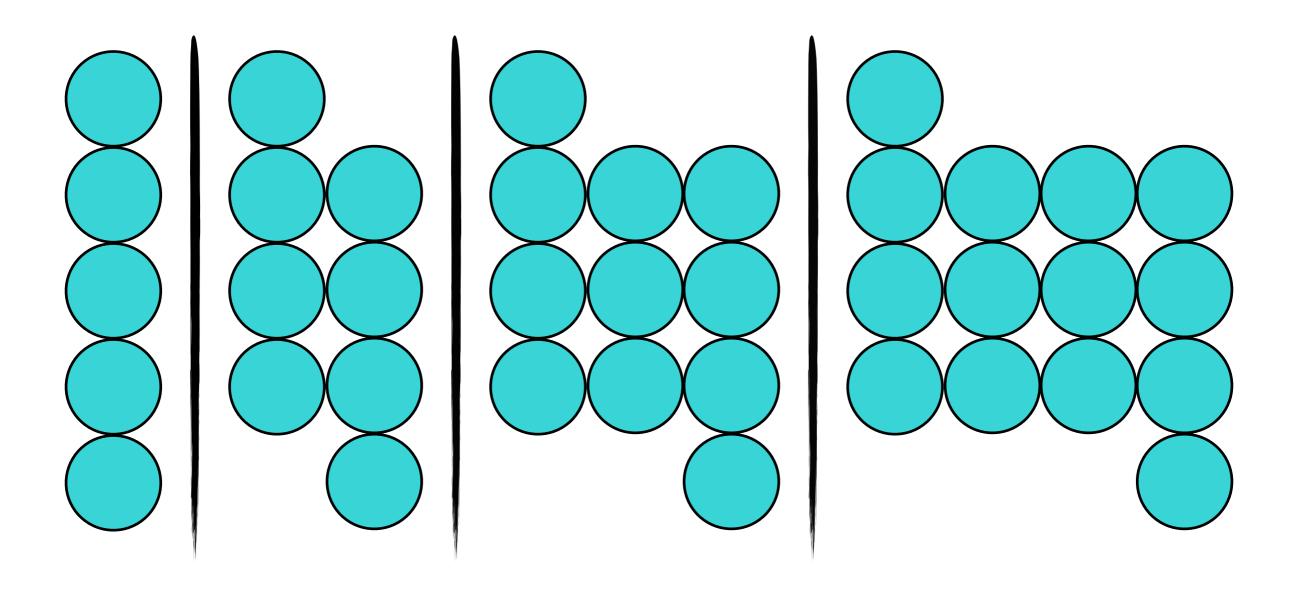


What else?









How many in Figure 10?

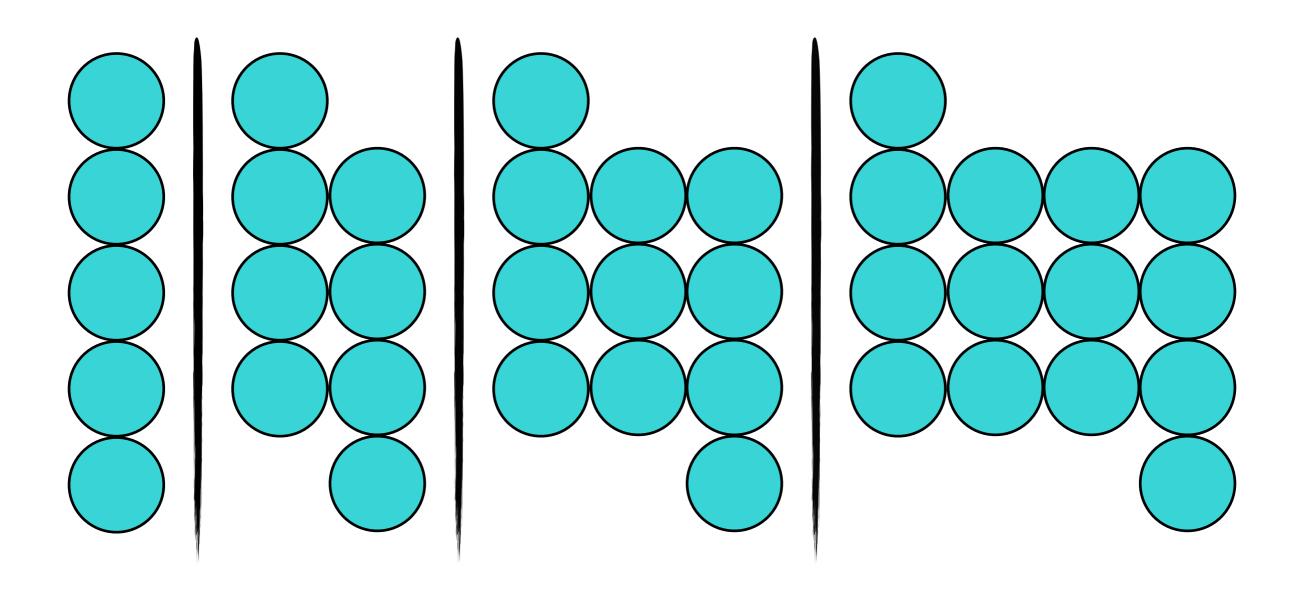
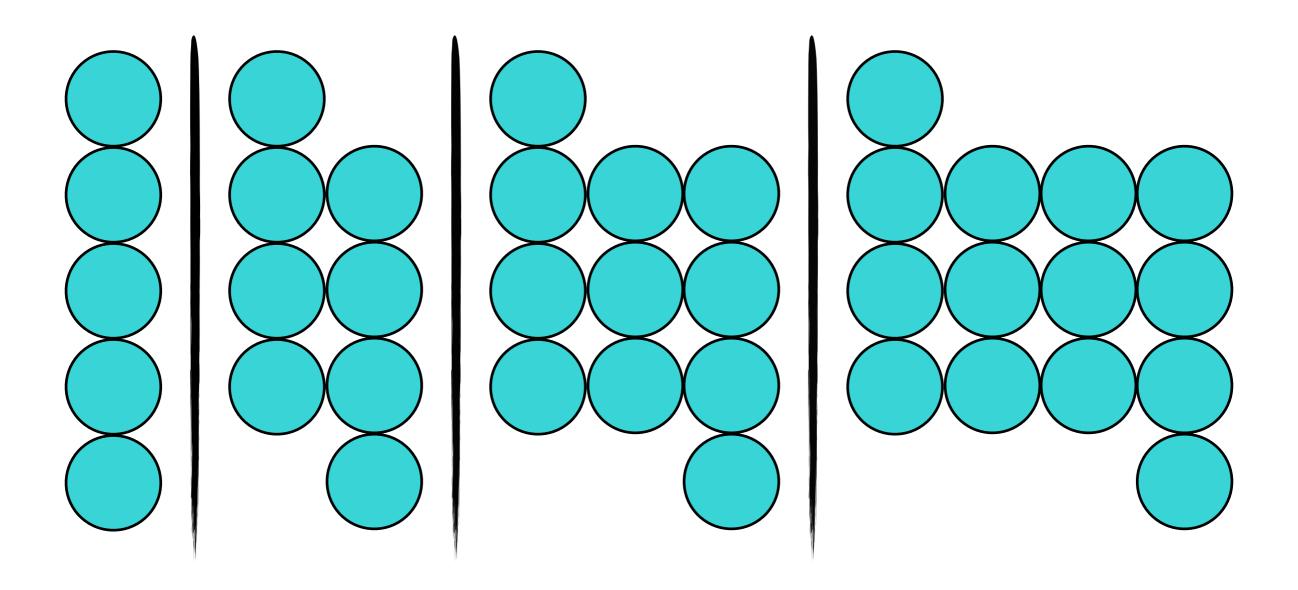
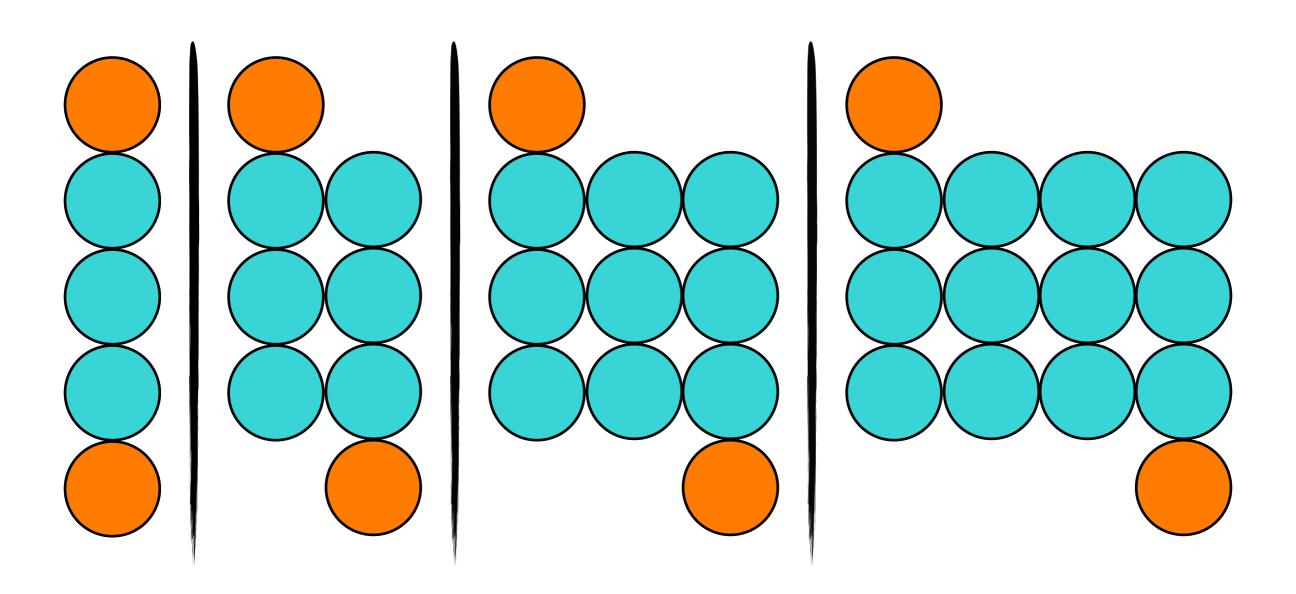
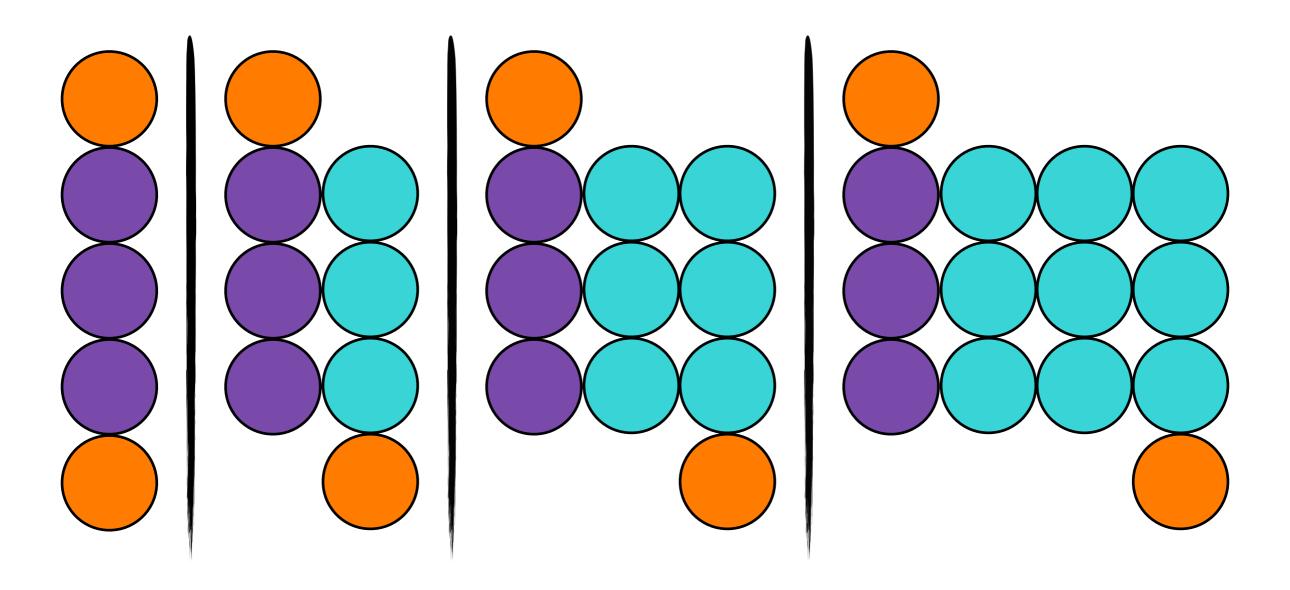


Figure n?

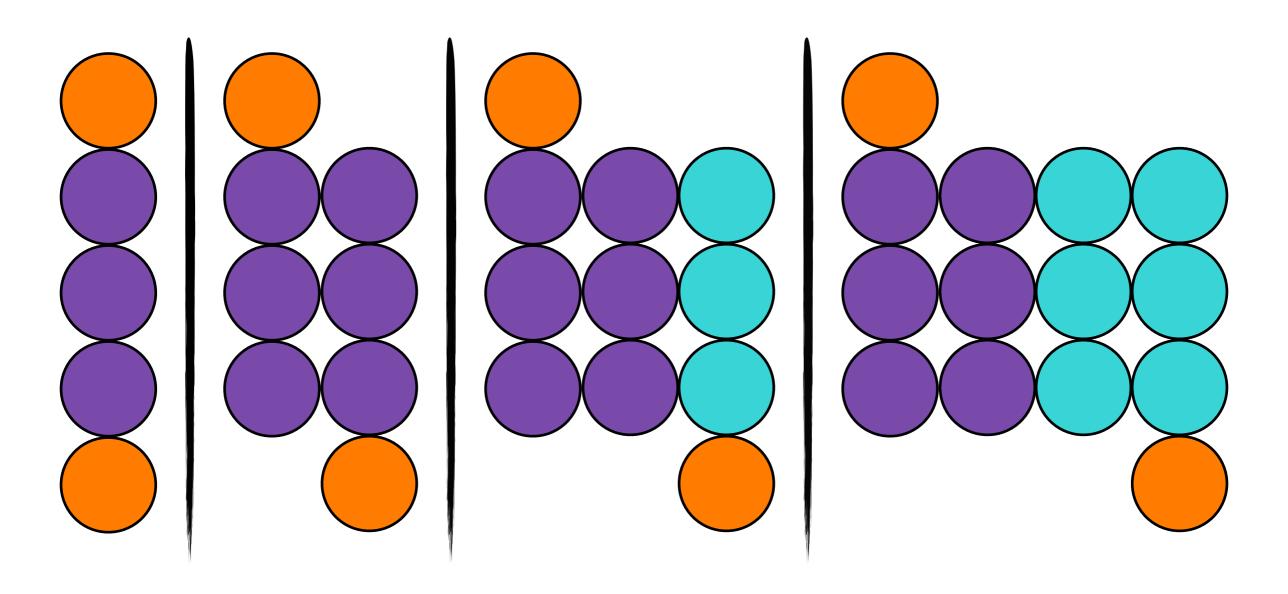


How do you see it?

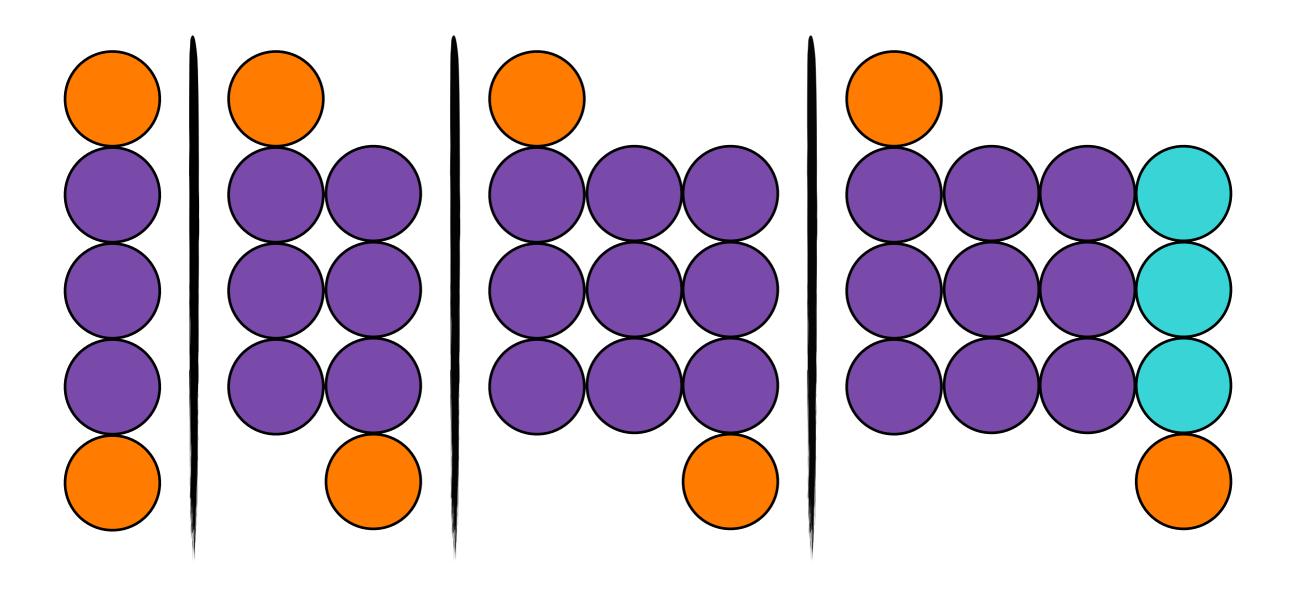




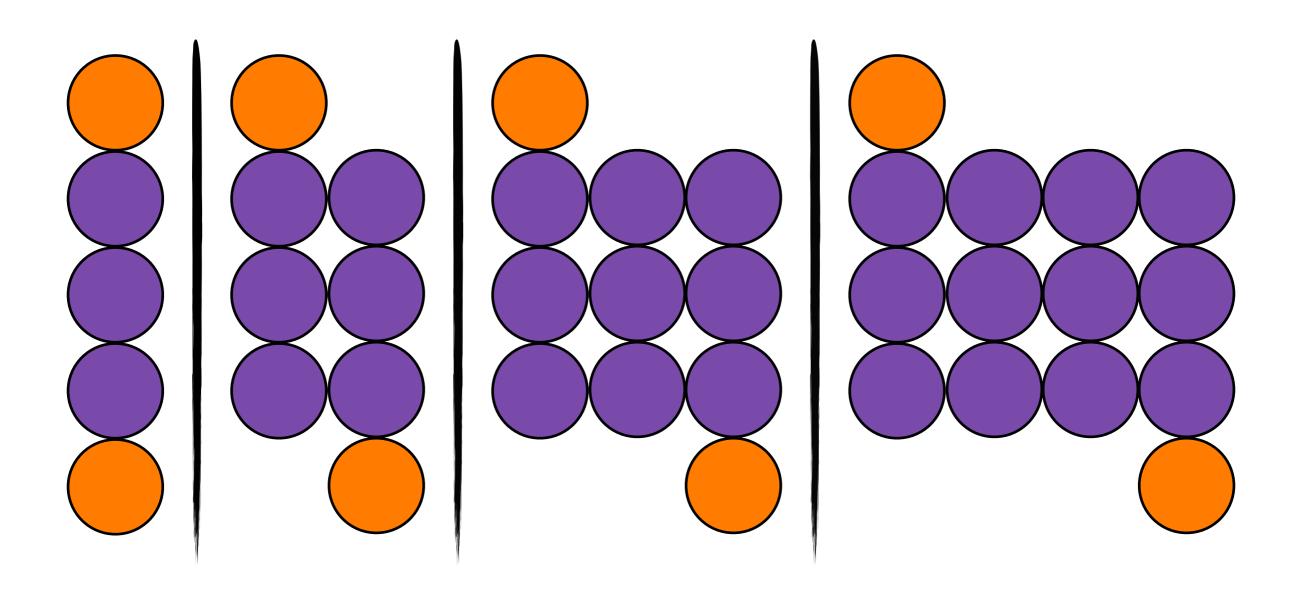
n groups of 3



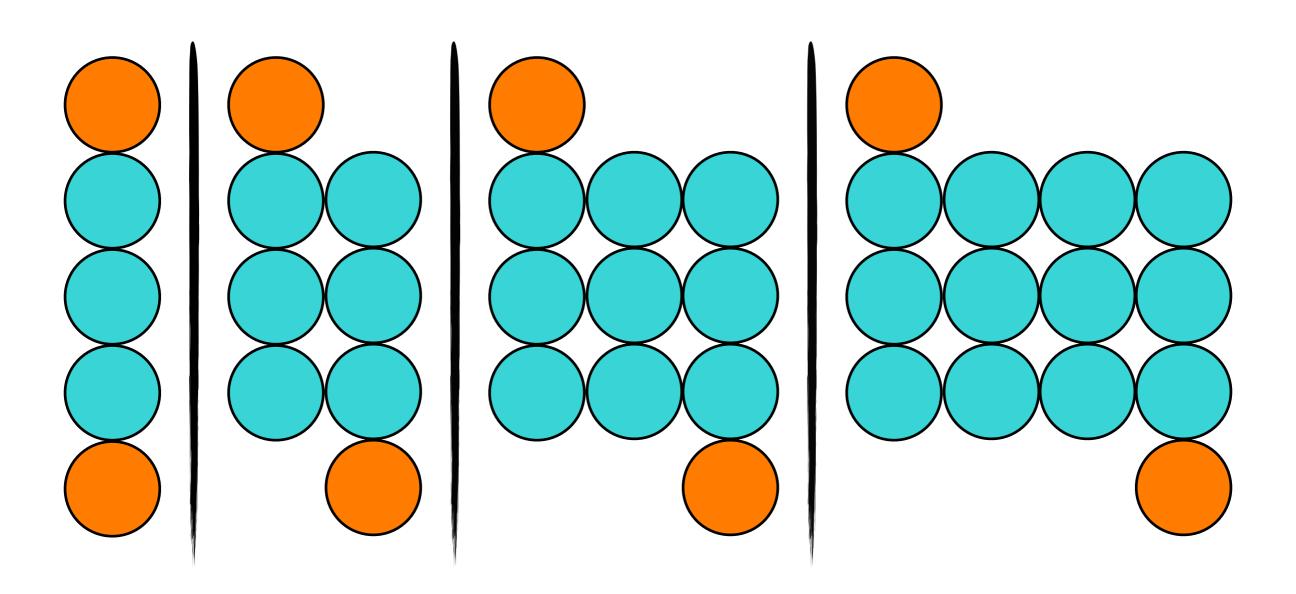
n groups of 3

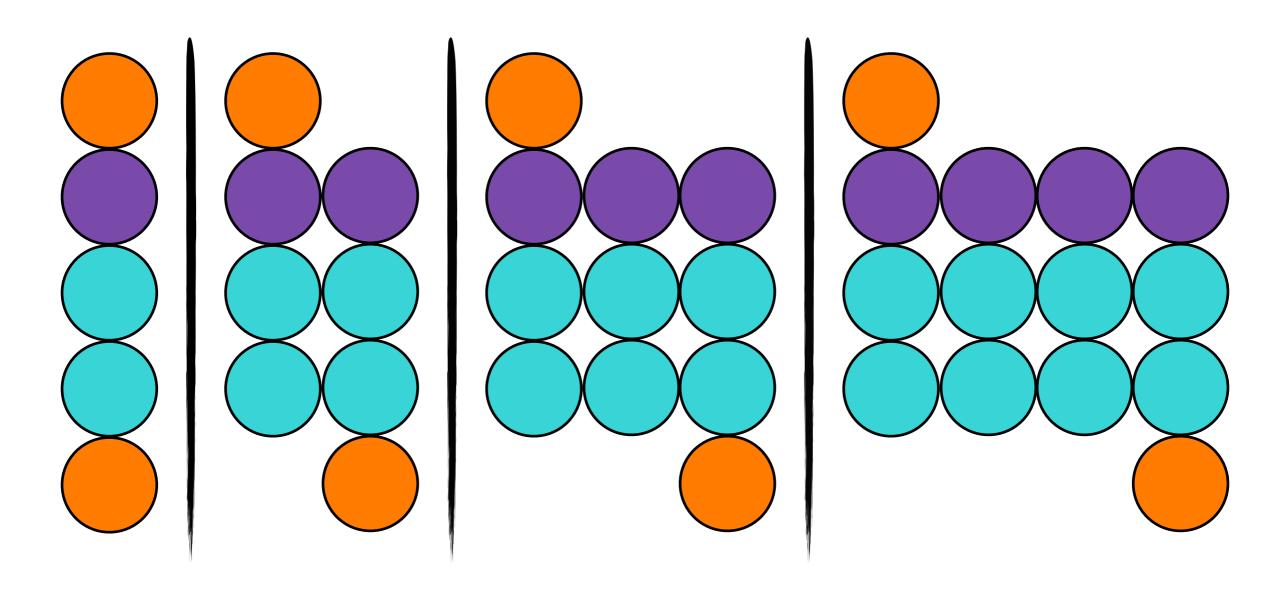


n groups of 3

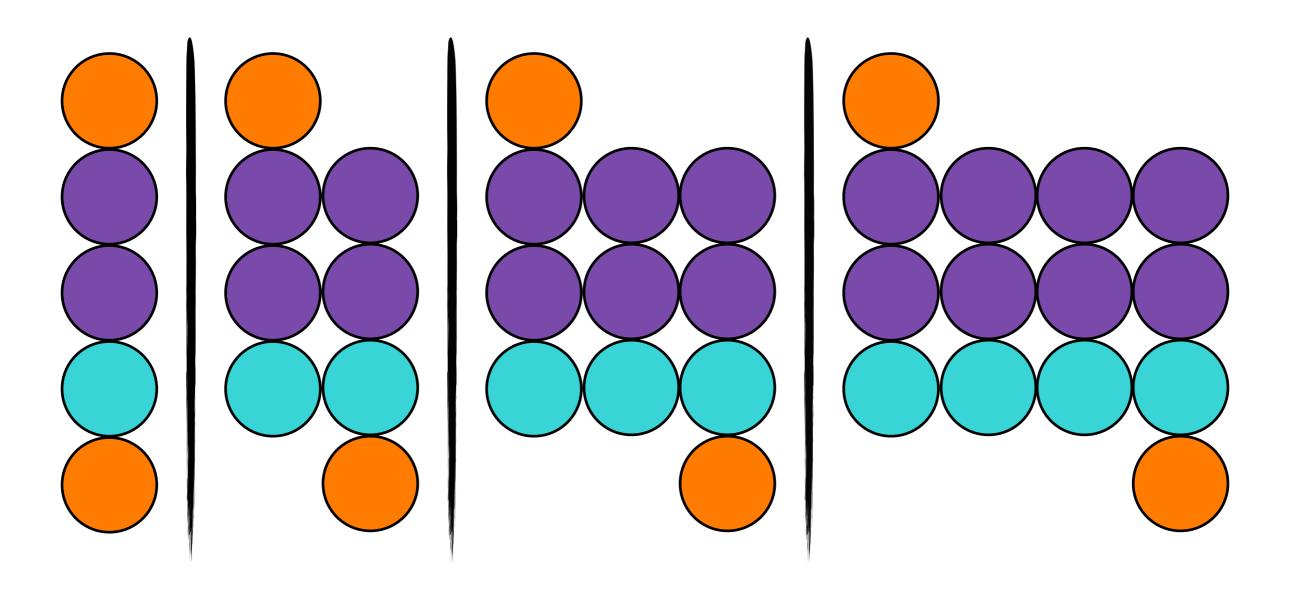


n groups of 3

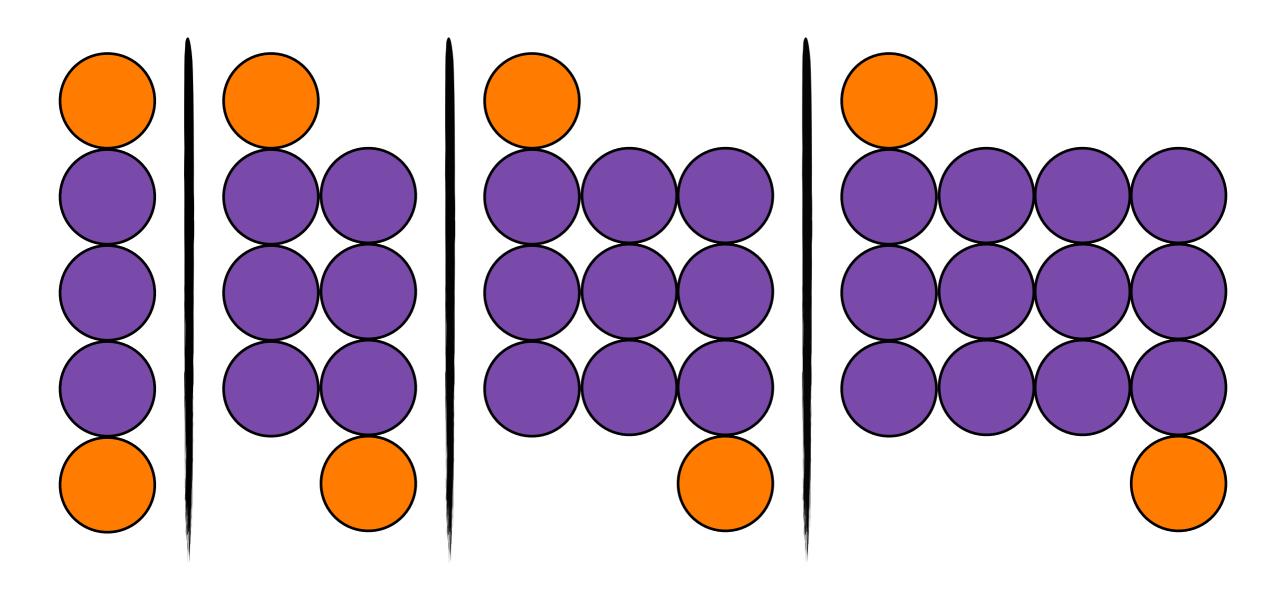




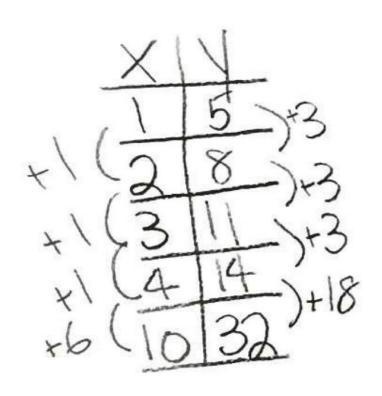
3 groups of n

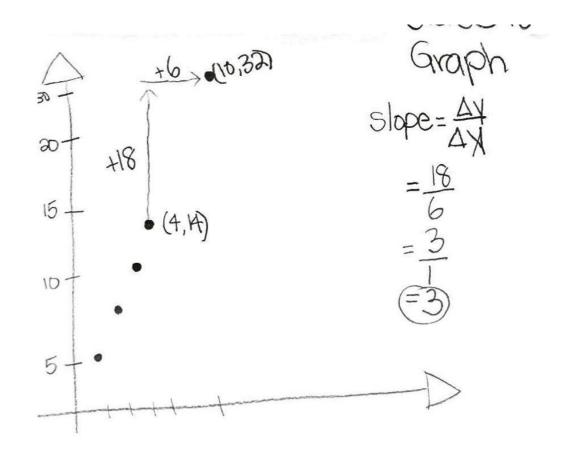


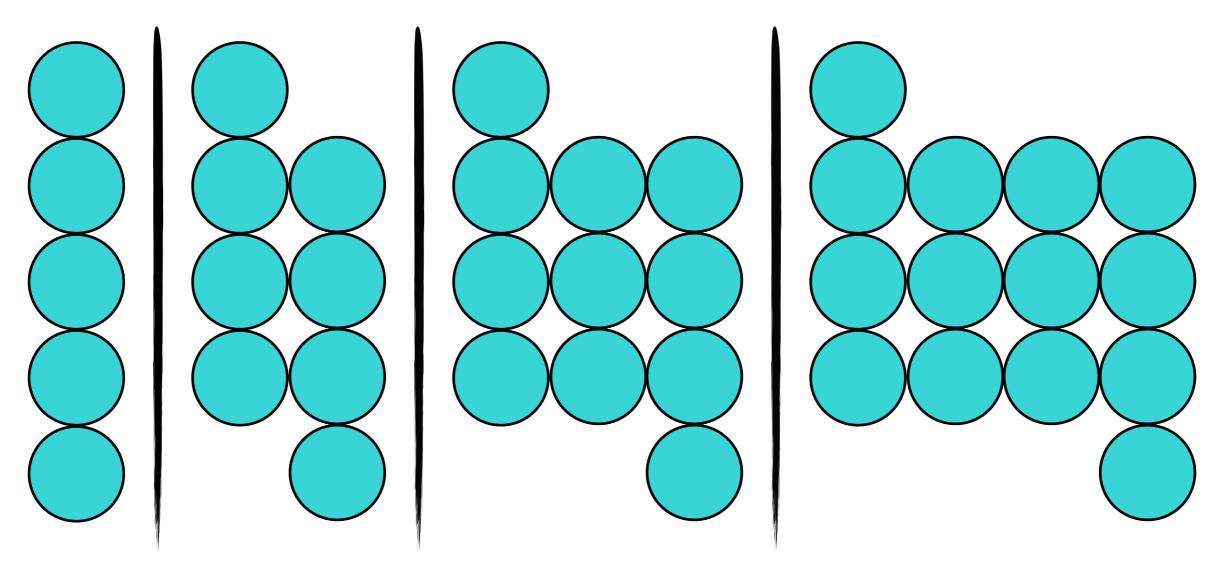
3 groups of n



3 groups of n







In what figure will the number of circles exceed 100?

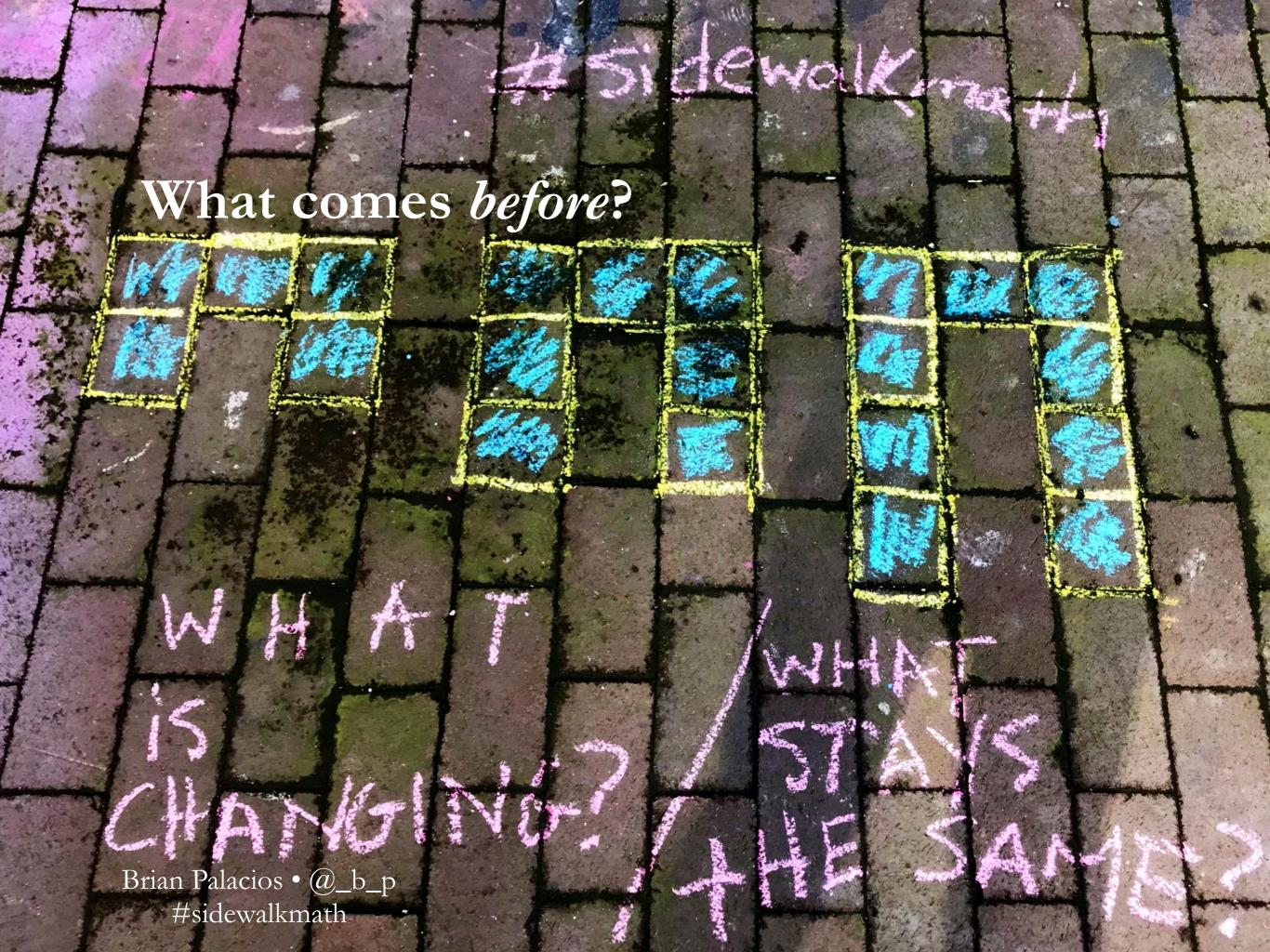
Michael Fenton • @mjfenton

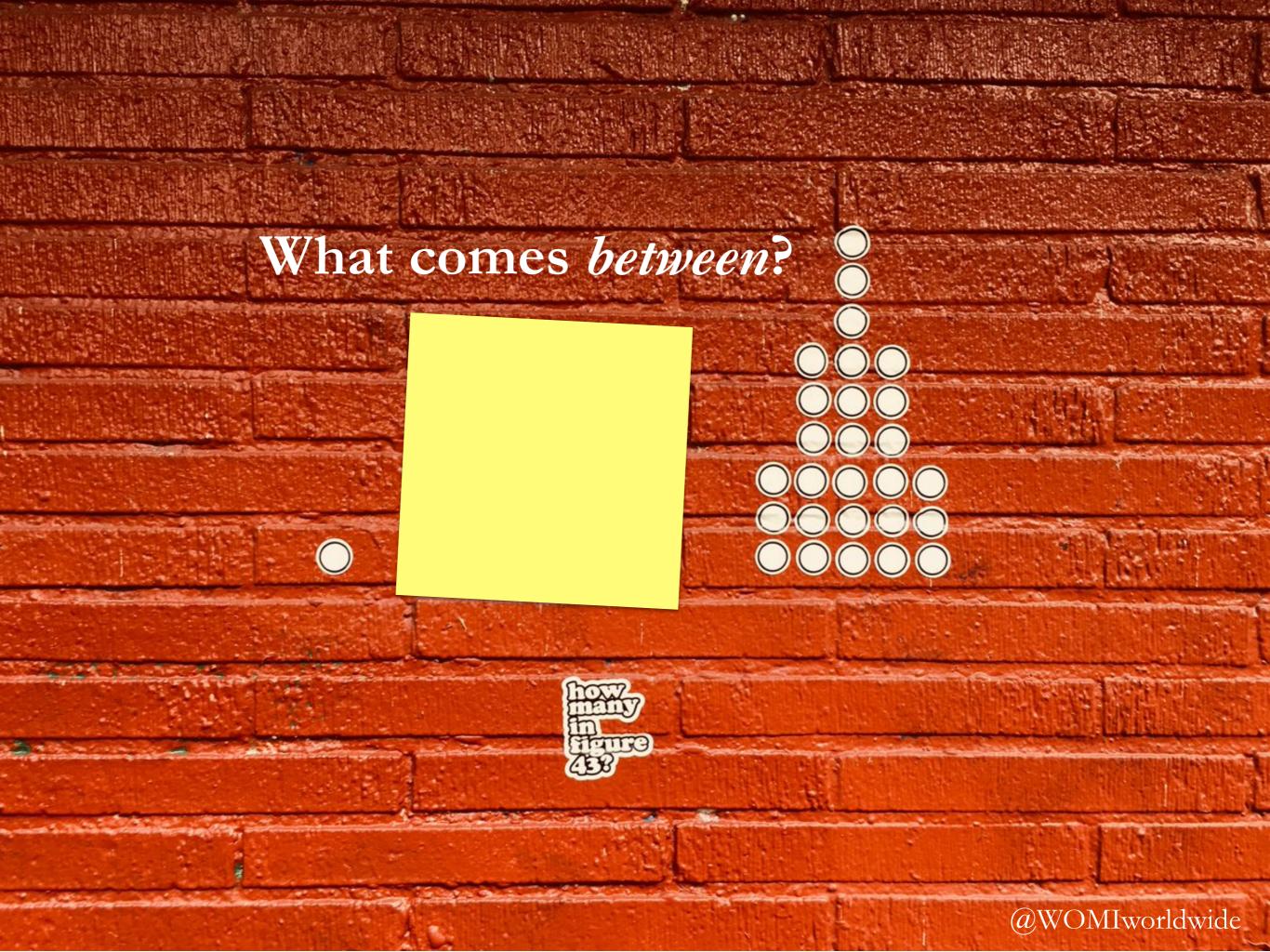
- What comes *next*?
- What else could come next?
- What comes before?
- What comes between?
- What comes way down the line?

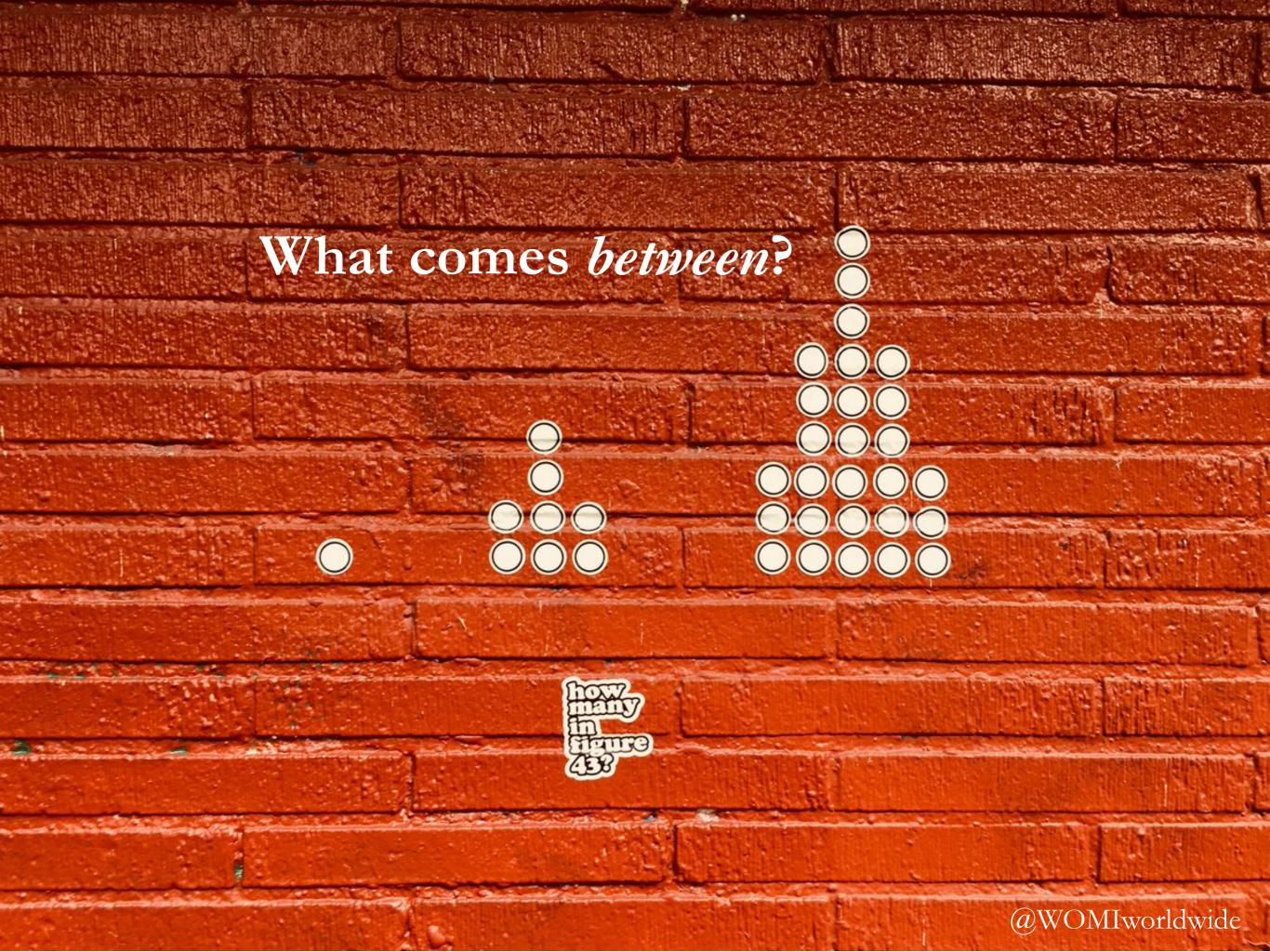
What comes next?

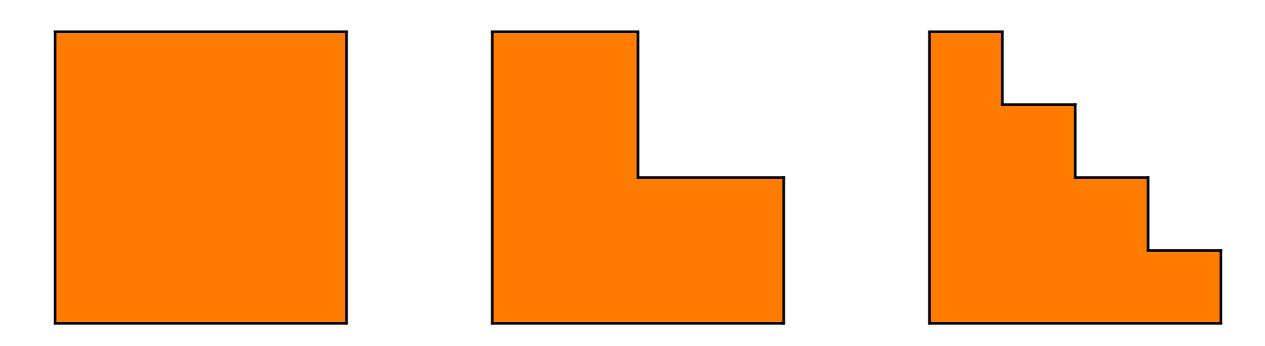
What
else
could
come
next?



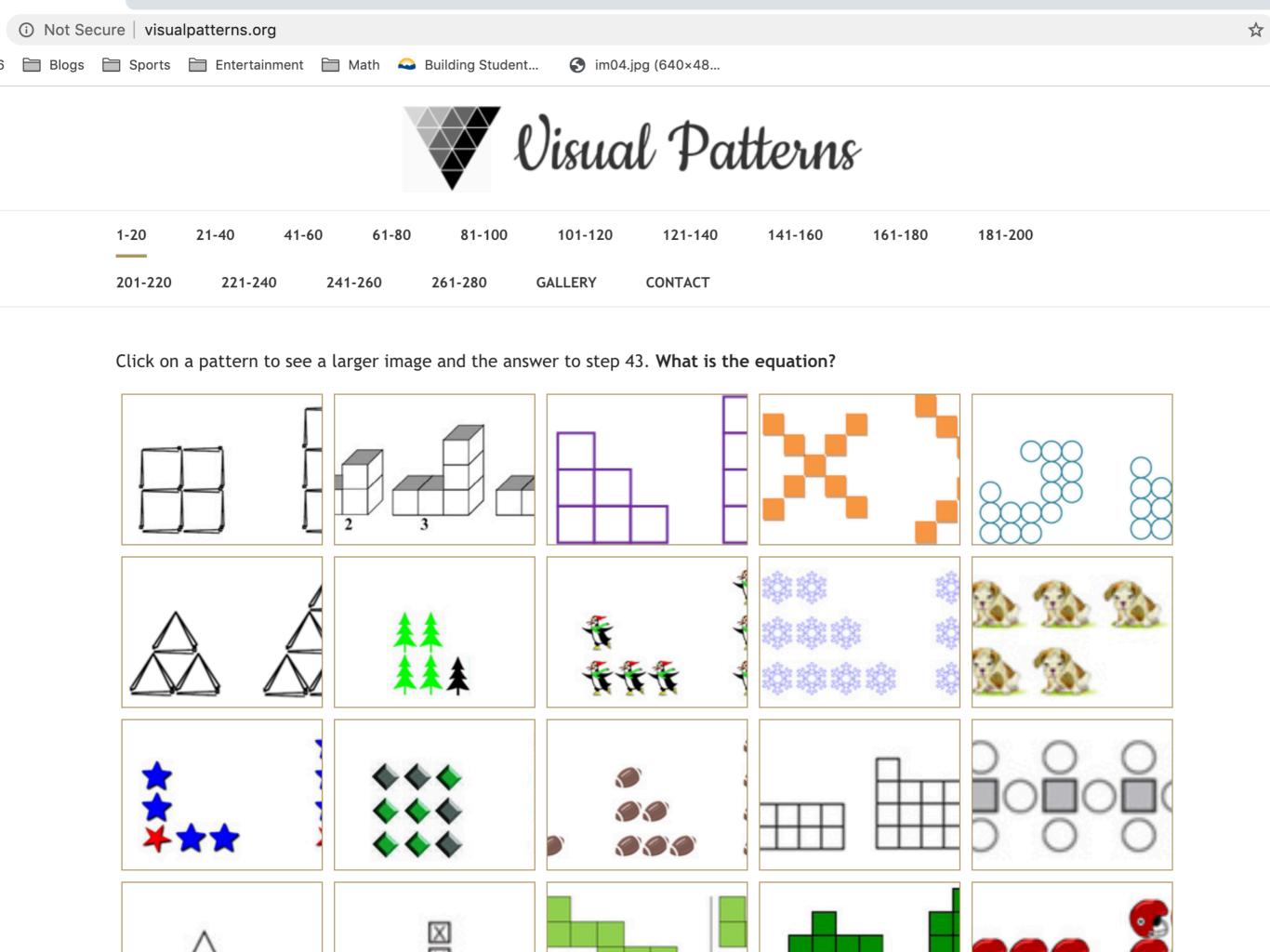


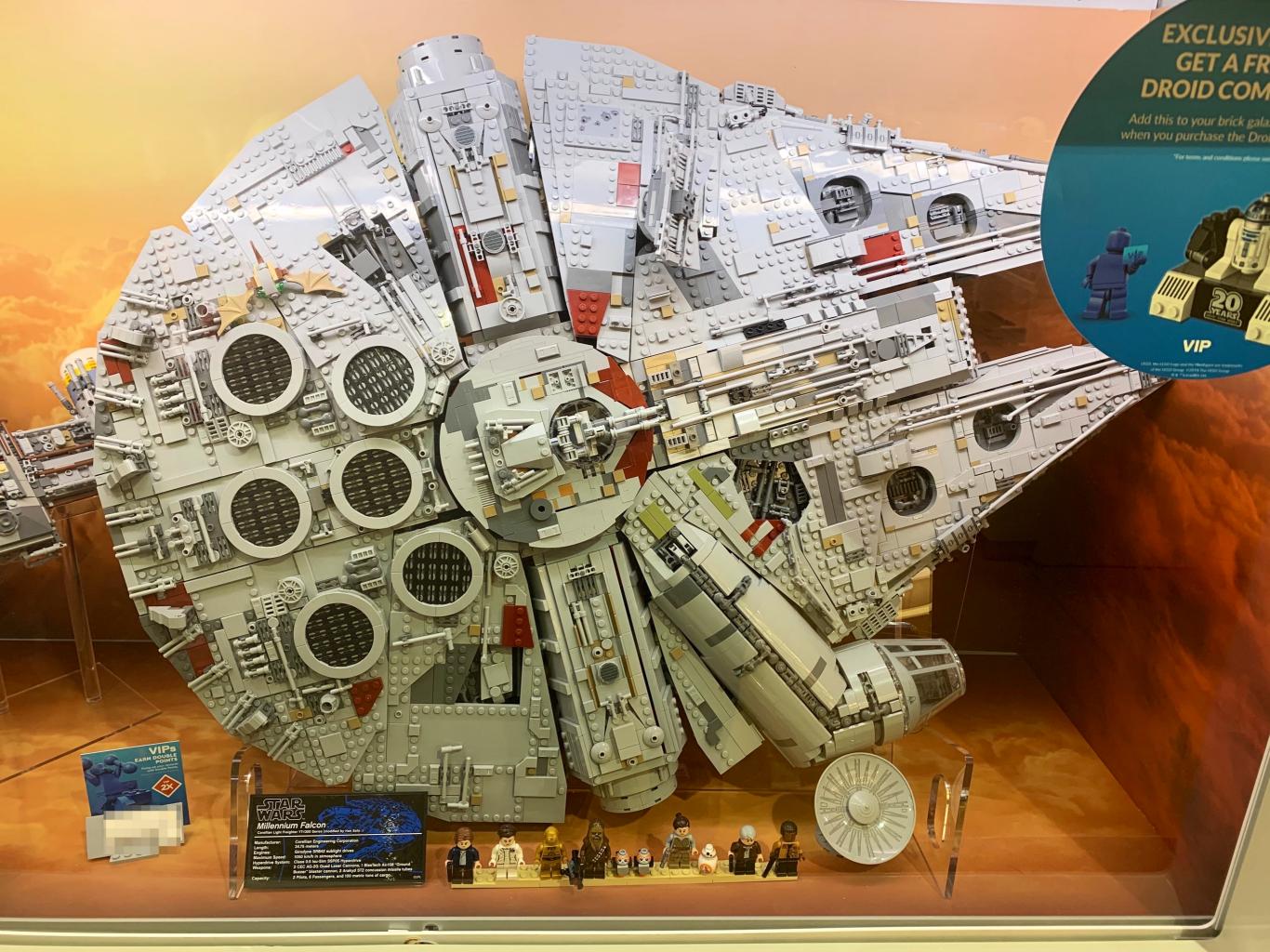






What comes way down the line?





3-Act Math Tasks

- What do you notice?
- What do you wonder?
- Write down an estimate that is:
 - too low
 - too high
 - just right
- What information would be helpful to have here?





7541 pieces



1329 pieces \$179.99

How confident are you?



7514 pieces



1329 pieces \$179.99





4016 pieces

193 pieces

How confident are you now?





4016 pieces \$599.99 193 pieces \$24.99

How confident are you now?



How confident are you now?

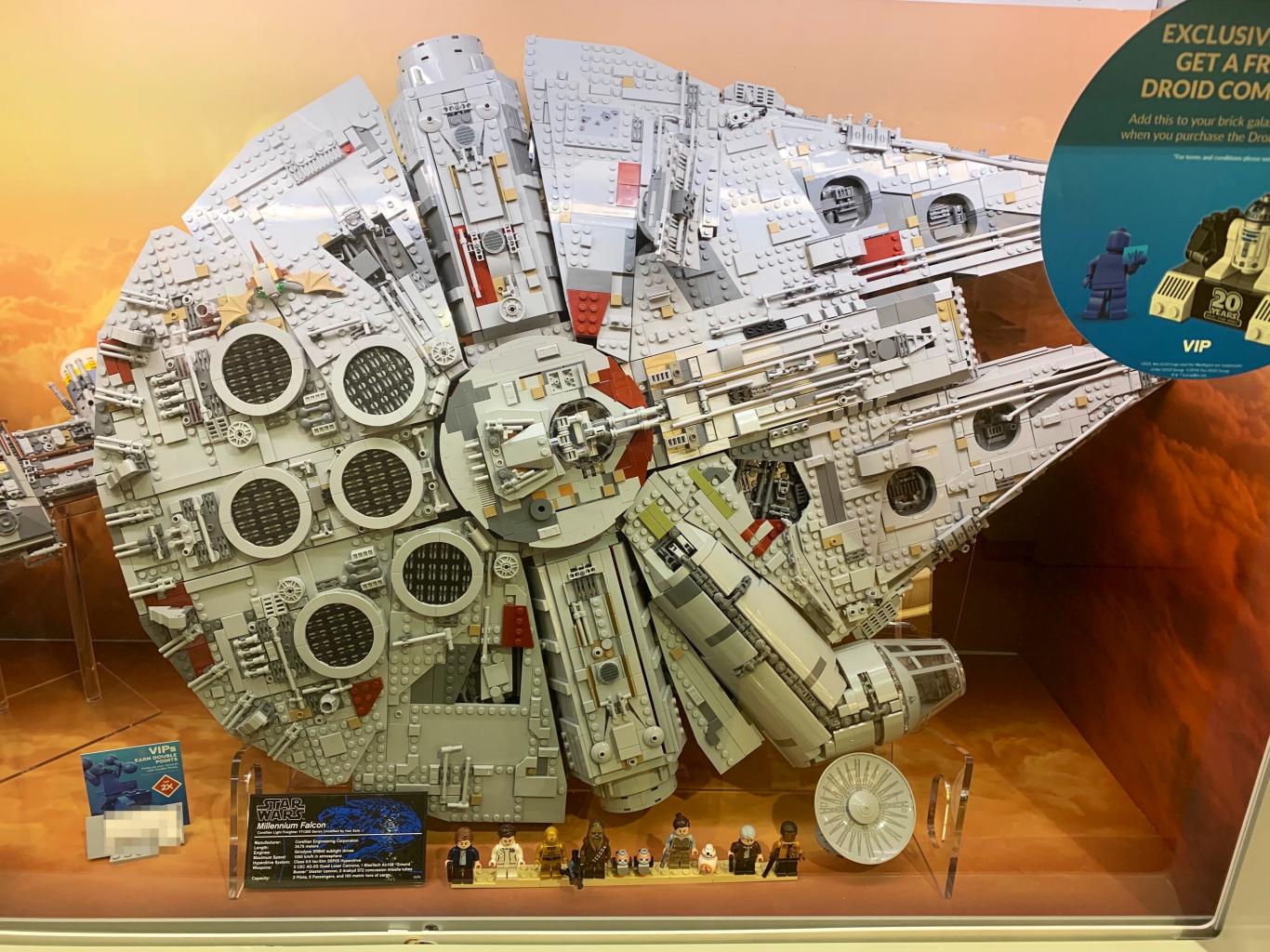


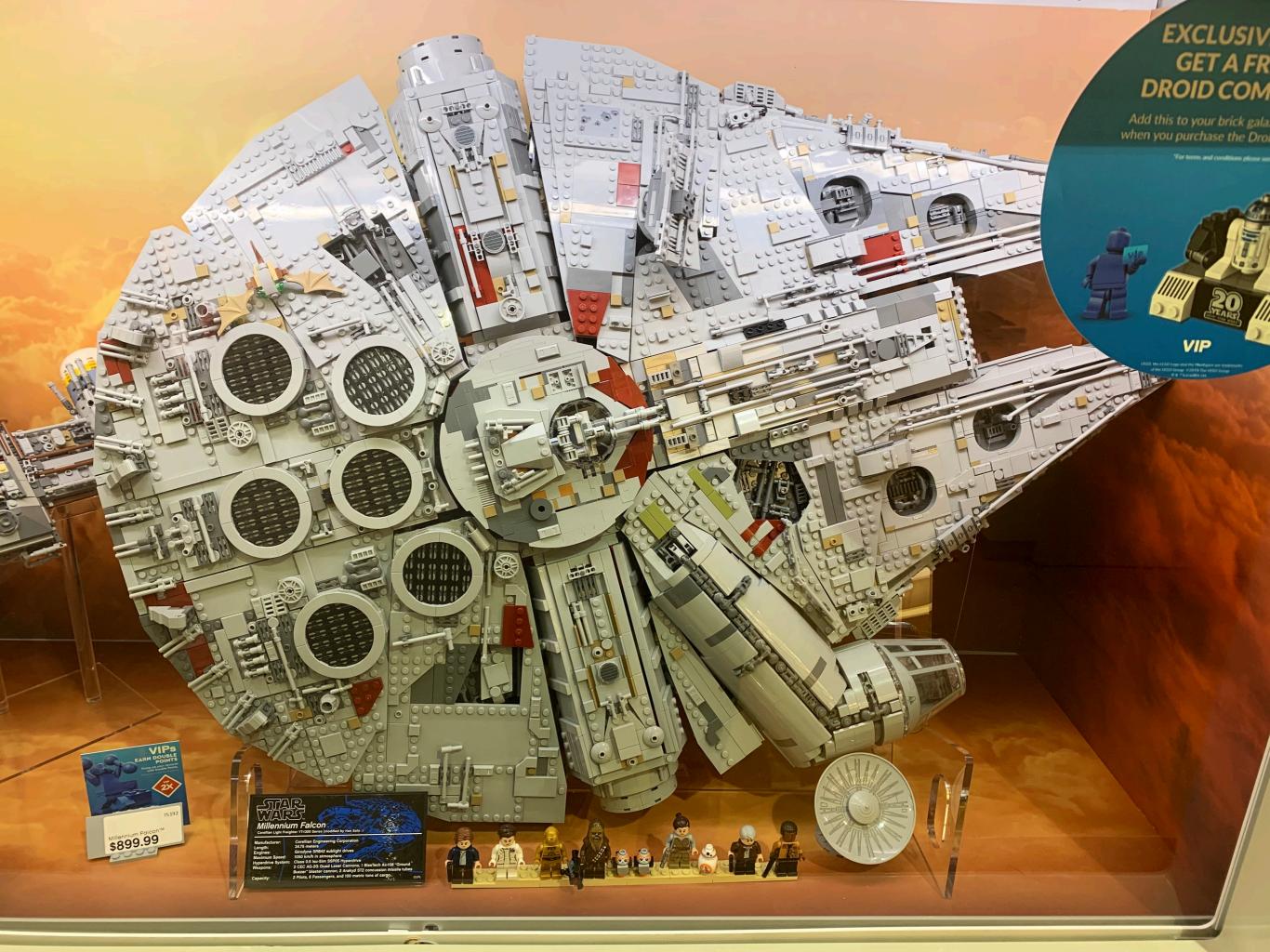


1106 pieces \$129.99

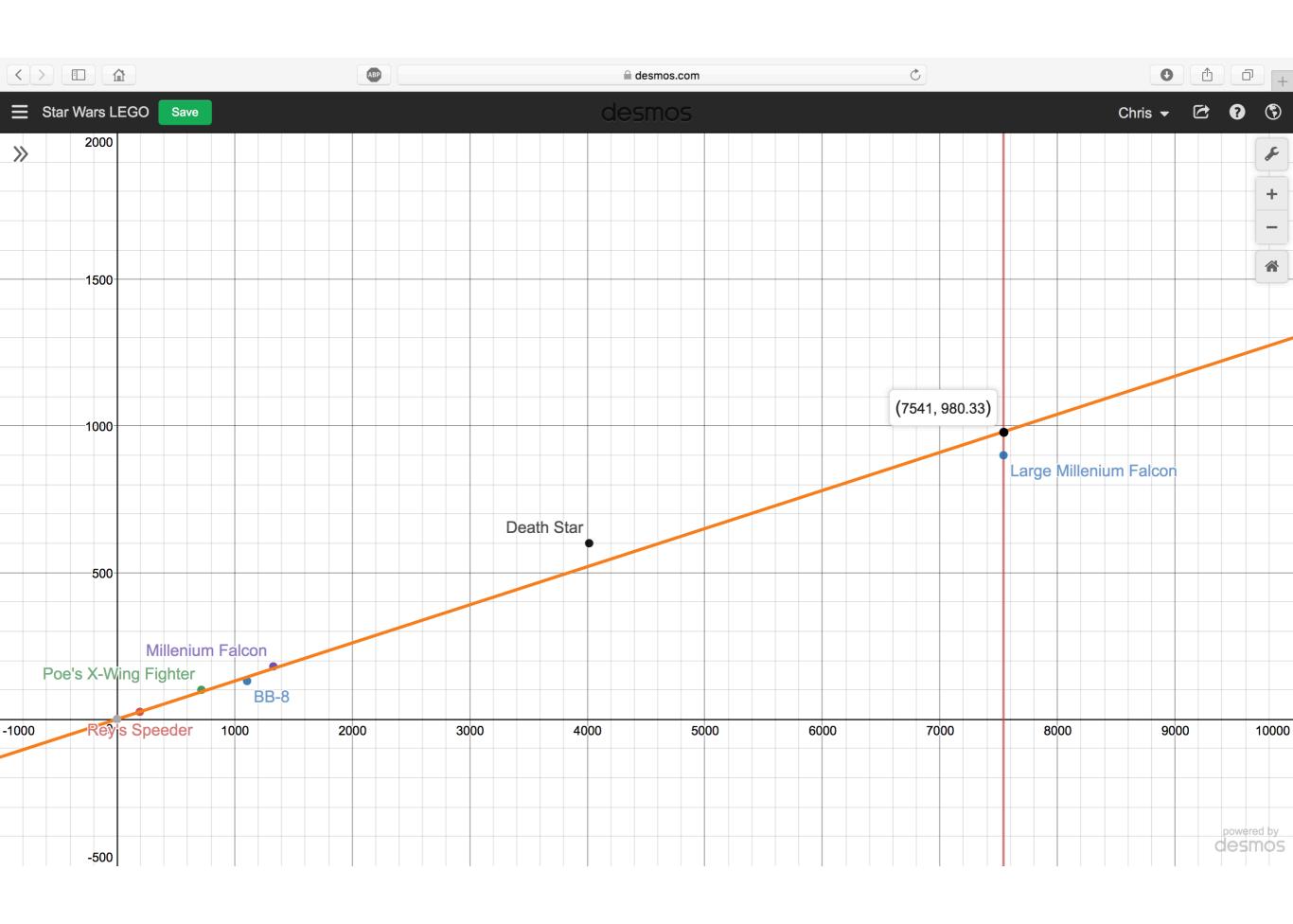


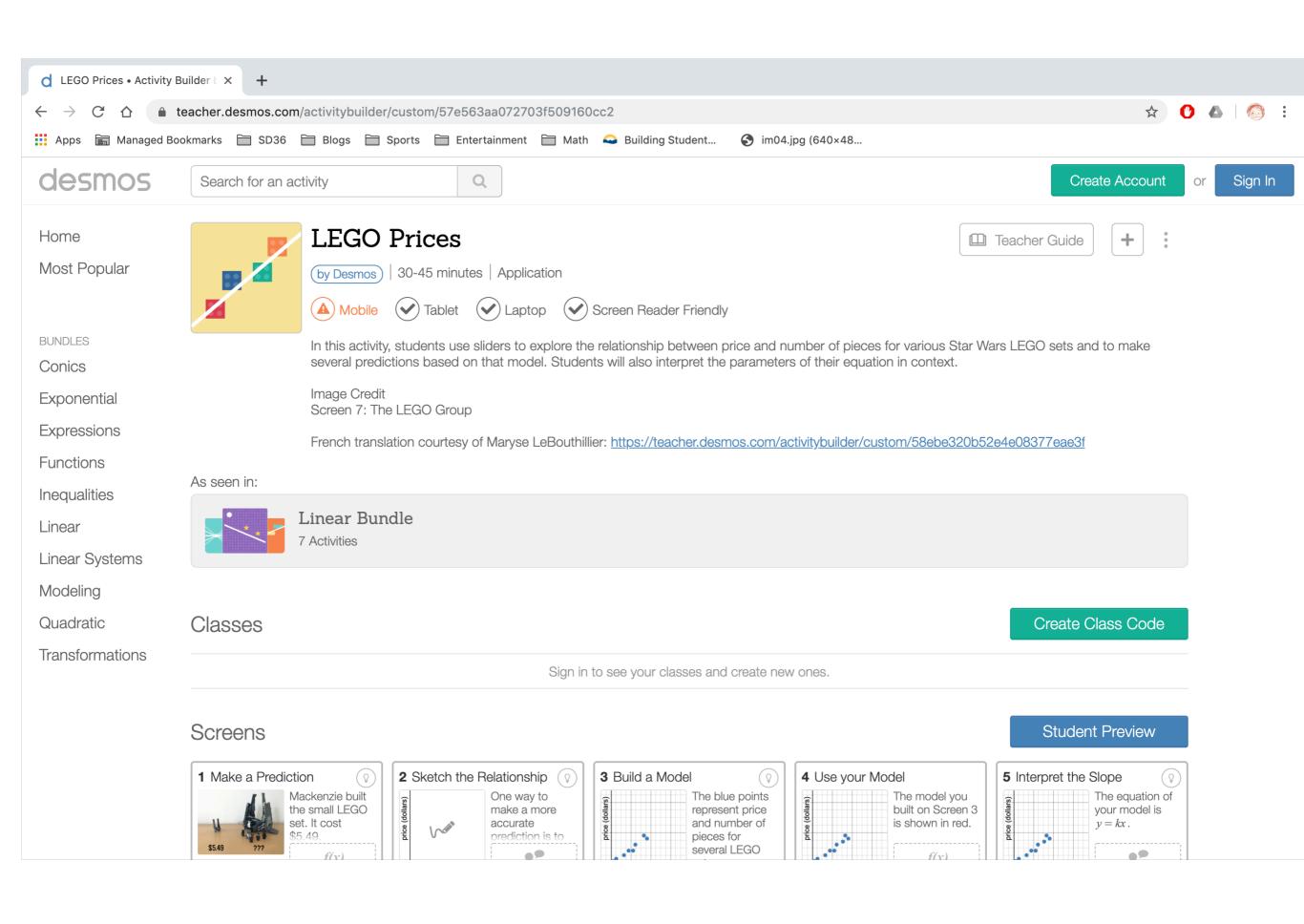
717 pieces \$99.99





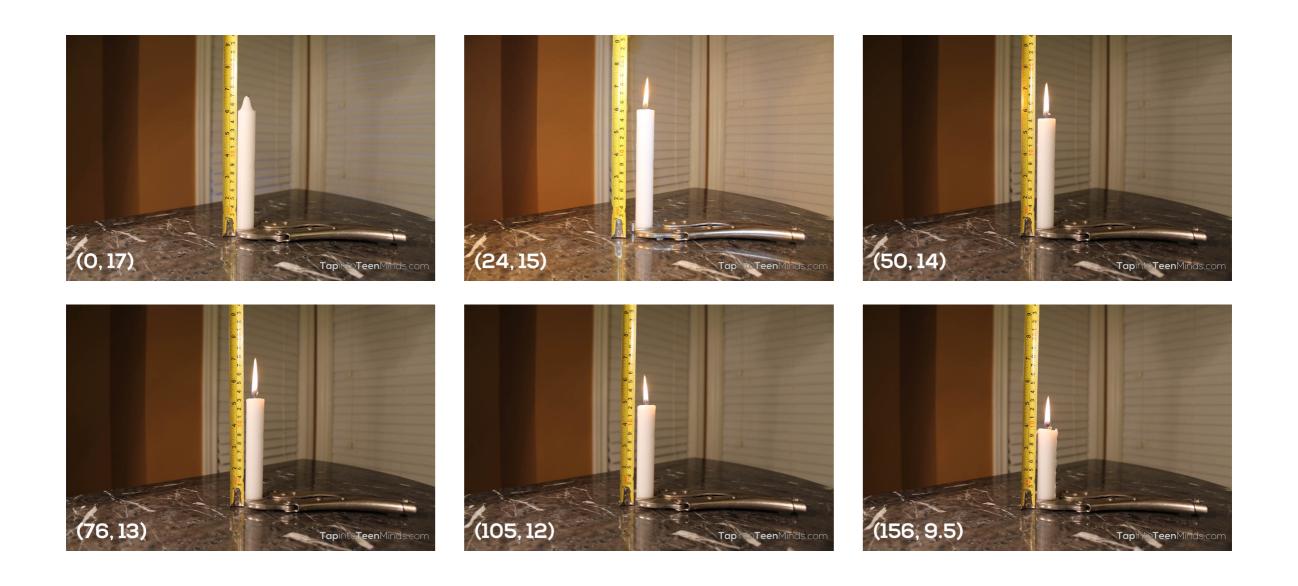








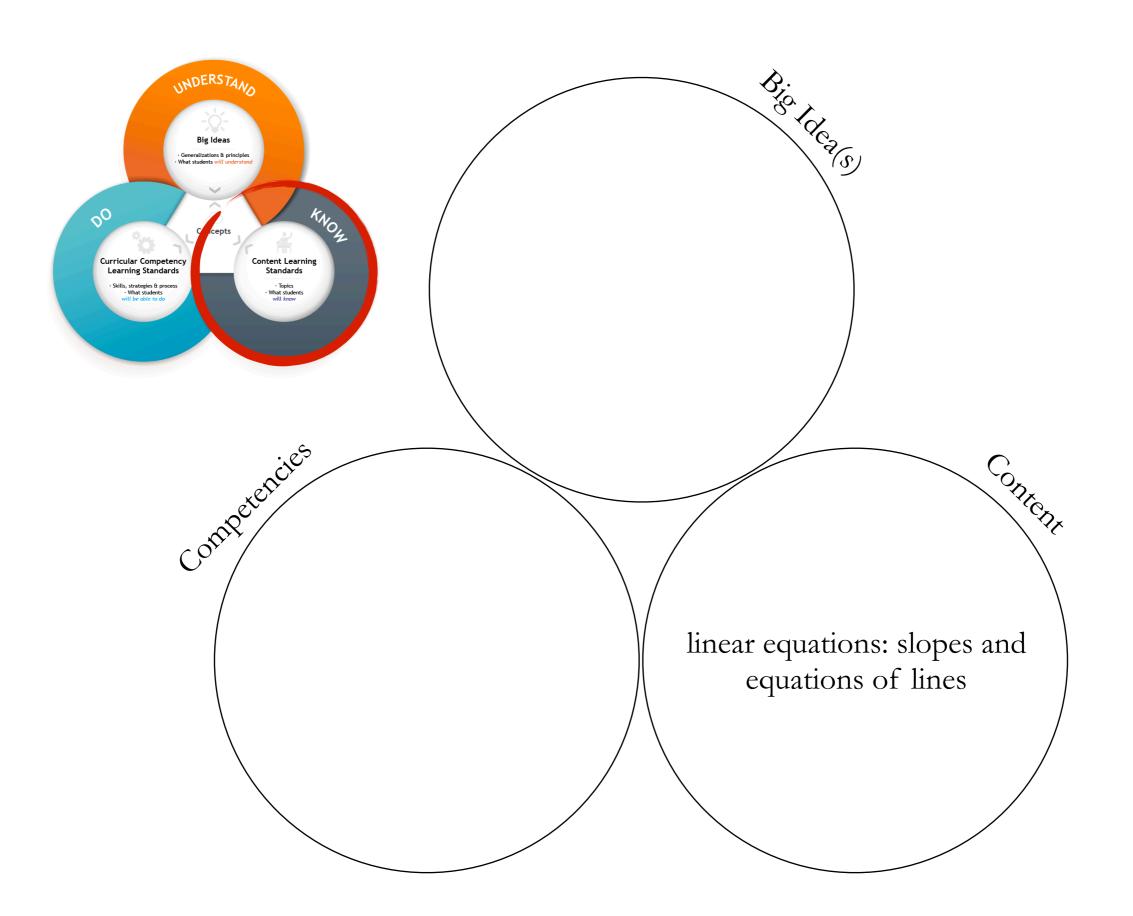


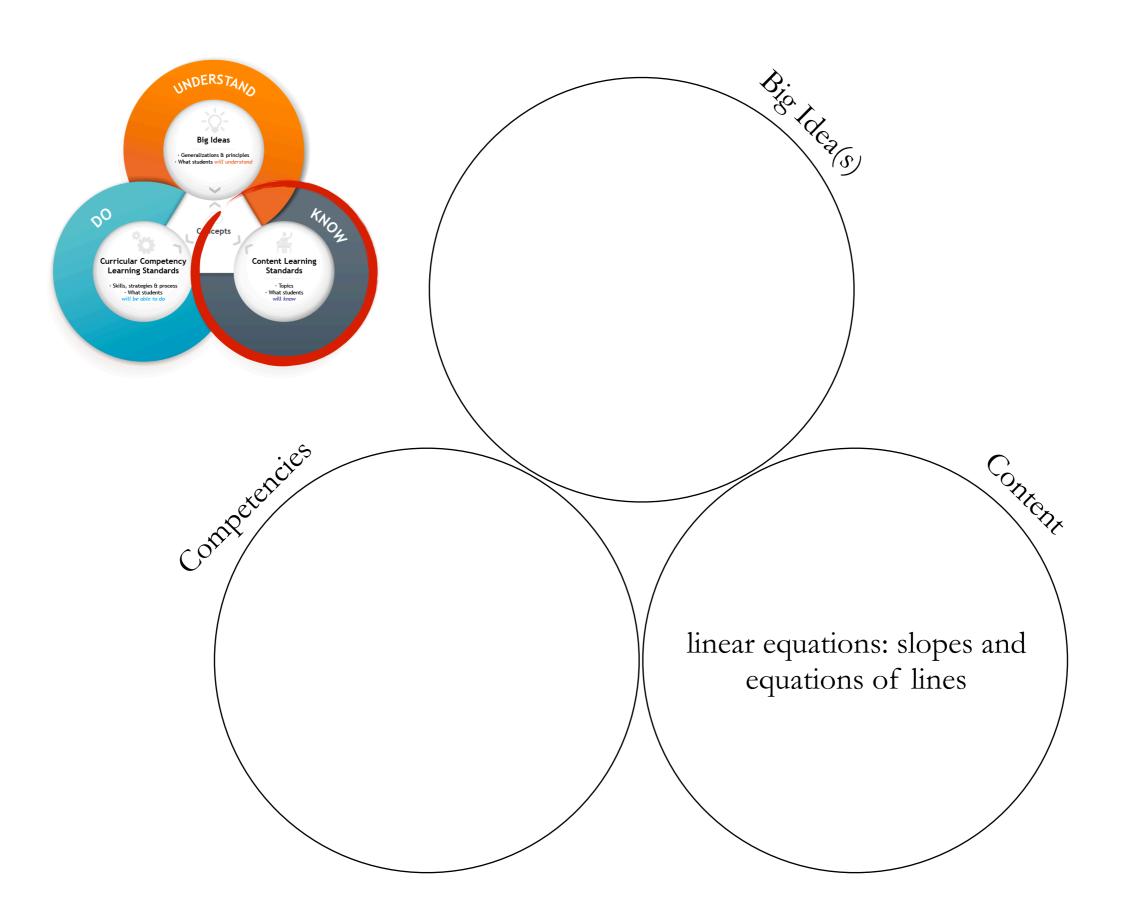


Kyle Pearce • @MathletePearce









Foundations & Pre-calculus 10

linear equations: slopes and equations of lines

two-variable continuous linear relations; includes rational coordinates

Foundations & Pre-calculus 10

linear equations: slopes and equations of lines

discrete linear relations (extended to larger numbers, limited to integers)

Math 9

two-variable continuous linear relations; includes rational coordinates

Foundations & Pre-calculus 10

linear equations: slopes and equations of lines

limited to integral

coordinates)

discrete linear relations, using expressions, tables, and graphs (four quadrants;

Math 8

discrete linear relations (extended to larger numbers, limited to integers)

Math 9

two-variable continuous linear relations; includes rational coordinates

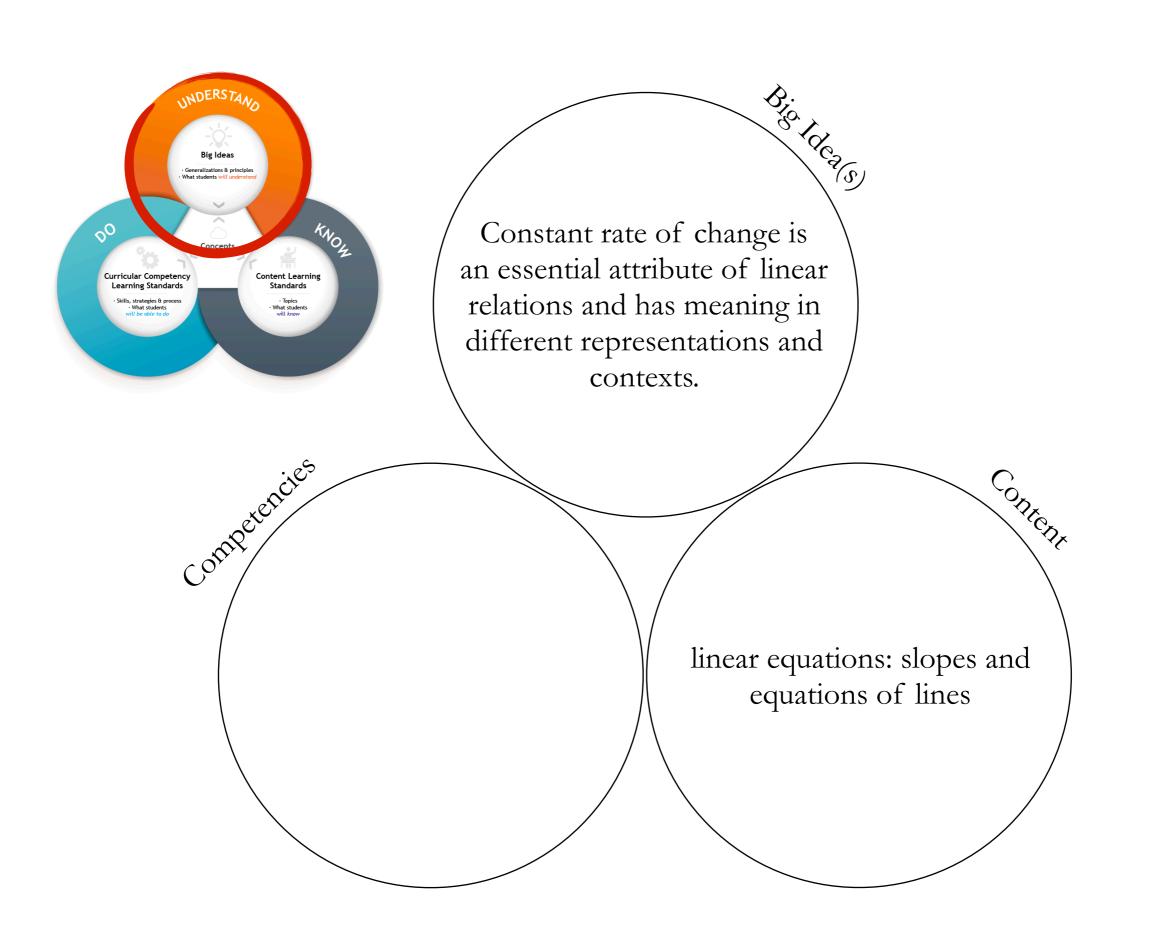
/increasing and decreasing patterns, using expressions, tables, and graphs as functional relationships (limited to discrete points in the first quadrant)

Math 7

discrete linear relations, using expressions, tables, and graphs (four quadrants; limited to integral coordinates)

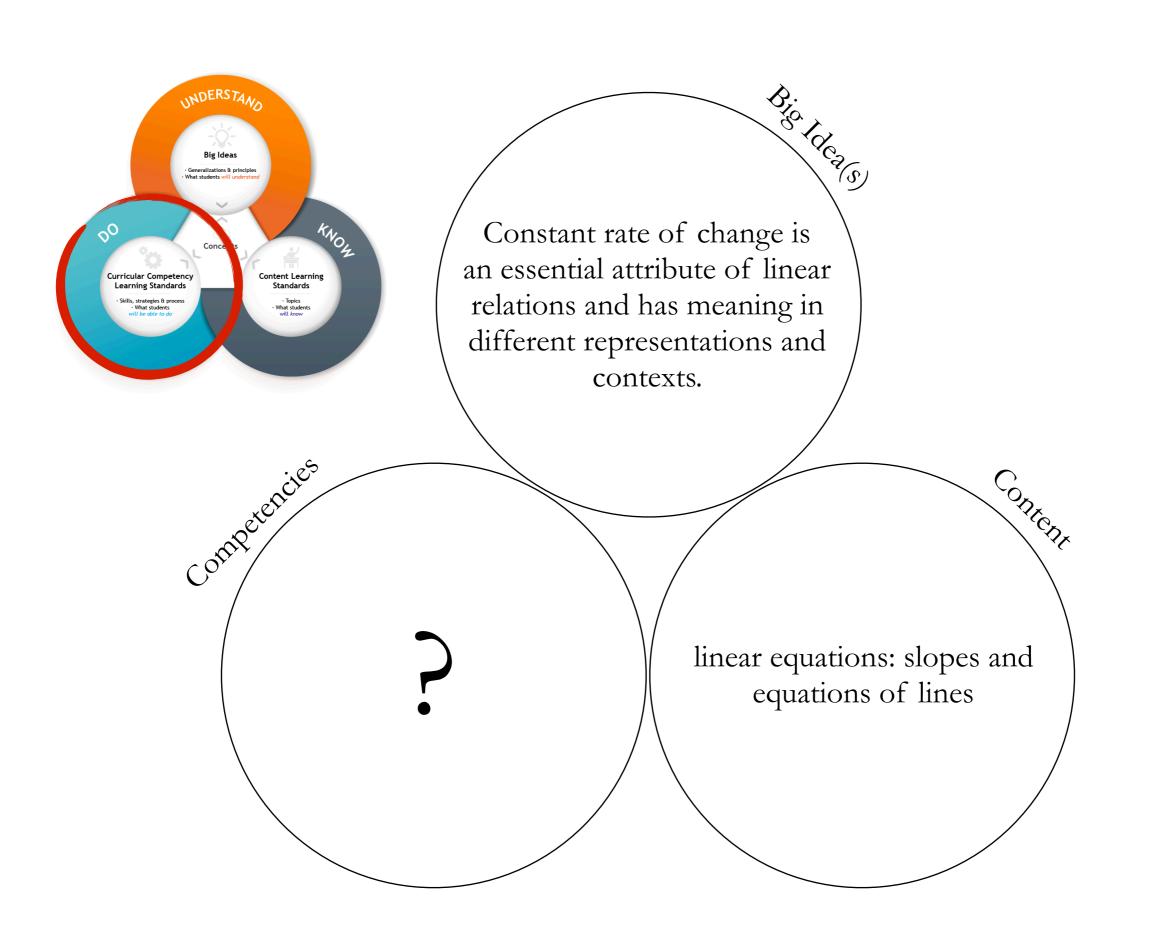
Math 8

discrete linear relations (extended to larger numbers, limited to integers)



Big Ideas: Essential Qs

- What are important features of lines?
- How do these appear in tables, graphs, and equations?
- Which representation should I use?
- How can I make predictions?



Curricular Competency Connections



Area of Learning: MATHEMATICS

Grade 5

Ministry of Education

Numbers describe quantities that can be represented by equivalent fractions. Computational **fluency** and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with larger (multi-digit) numbers.

BIG IDEAS

Identified regularities in number **patterns** can be expressed in tables.

Closed shapes have area and perimeter that can be described, measured, and compared.

Data represented in graphs can be used to show many-to-one correspondence.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies

Students are expected to do the following:

Reasoning and analyzing

- · Use reasoning to explore and make connections
- · Estimate reasonably
- · Develop mental math strategies and abilities to make sense of quantities
- · Use technology to explore mathematics
- · Model mathematics in contextualized experiences

Understanding and solving

- Develop, demonstrate, and apply mathematical understanding through play, inquiry, and problem solving
- Visualize to explore mathematical concepts
- Develop and use multiple strategies to engage in problem solving
- Engage in problem-solving experiences that are connected to place, story, cultural practices, and perspectives relevant to local First Peoples communities, the local community, and other cultures

Communicating and representing

- . Communicate mathematical thinking in many ways
- Use mathematical vocabulary and language to contribute to mathematical discussions
- Explain and justify mathematical ideas and decisions
- · Represent mathematical ideas in concrete, pictorial, and symbolic forms

Content

Students are expected to know the following:

- number concepts to 1 000 000
- · decimals to thousandths
- · equivalent fractions
- · whole-number, fraction, and decimal benchmarks
- addition and subtraction of whole numbers to 1 000 000
- multiplication and division to three digits, including division with remainders
- addition and subtraction of decimals to thousandths
- addition and subtraction facts to 20 (extending computational fluency)
- multiplication and division facts to 100 (emerging computational fluency)
- rules for increasing and decreasing patterns with words, numbers, symbols, and variables
- one-step equations with variables
- area measurement of squares and rectangles
- relationships between area and perimeter
- · duration, using measurement of time
- · classification of prisms and pyramids
- single transformations
- · one-to-one correspondence and many-to-one

Connecting and reflecting

- · Reflect on mathematical thinking
- Connect mathematical concepts to each other and to other areas and personal interests
- Incorporate First Peoples worldviews and perspectives to make connections to mathematical concepts

correspondence, using double bar graphs

- · probability experiments, single events or outcomes
- financial literacy monetary calculations, including making change with amounts to 1000 dollars and developing simple financial plans

Curricular Competencies

Students are expected to do the following:

Reasoning and analyzing

- Use reasoning to explore and make connections
- Estimate reasonably
- · Develop mental math strategies and abilities to make sense of quantities
- Use technology to explore mathematics
- Model mathematics in contextualized experiences

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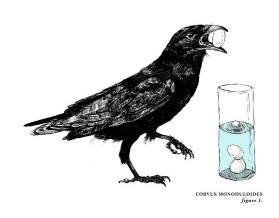




Experiment 1 Sand vs. Water

Red-Blue - First trial

The Crow and The Pitcher



Once upon a time, there was a thirsty crow.

She came upon a pitcher that had some water in it, but when she put her beak into the pitcher she found she could not reach the water.

Then, she had an idea.



She looked around, found a pebble, and dropped it into the pitcher.

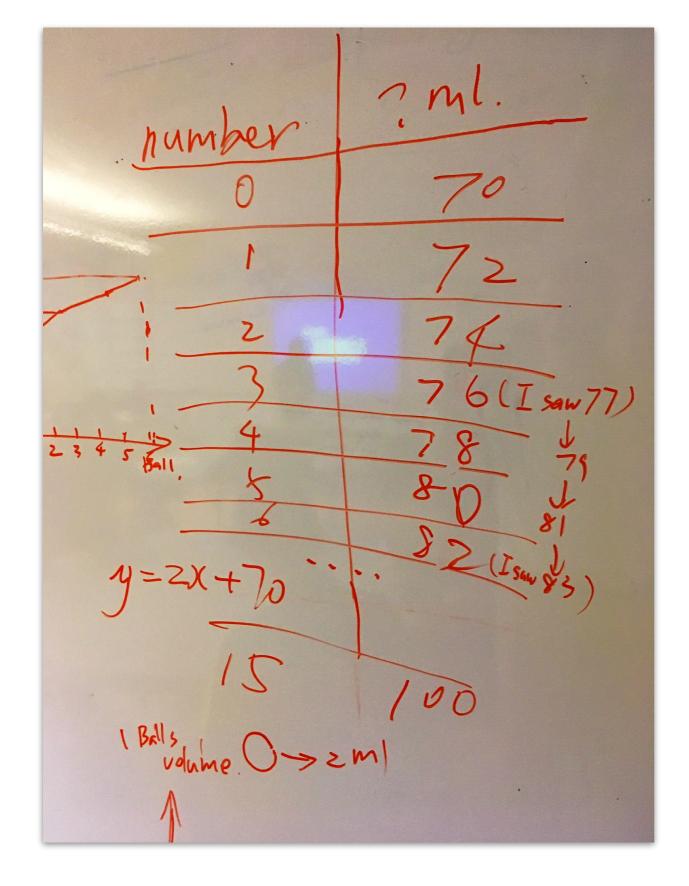
The water rose a little bit.

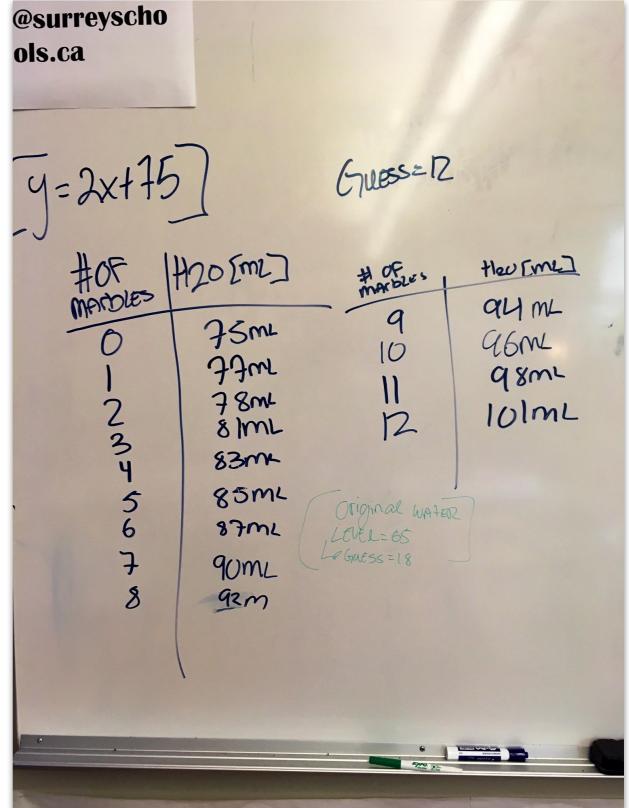
The crow was encouraged and continued to drop pebbles into the pitcher, one at a time, until the water rose up high enough for the crow to reach it with her beak.



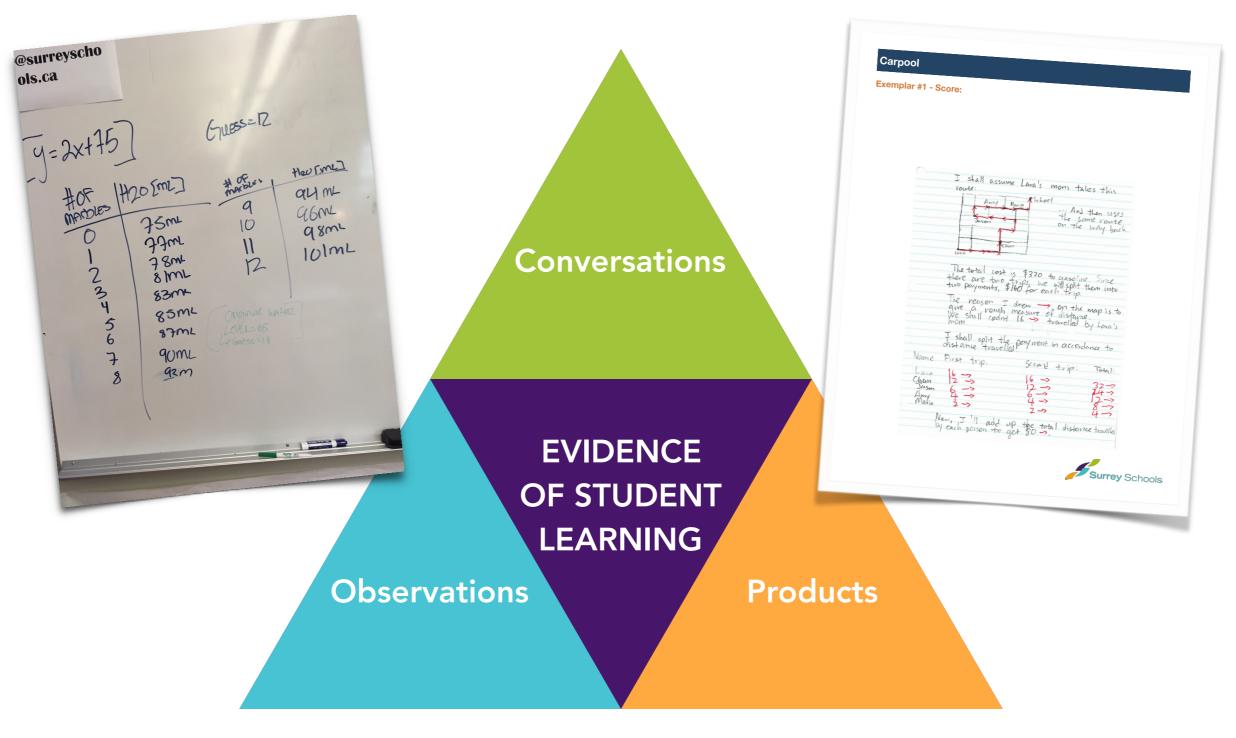
The crow drank and was satisfied!

Moral: "Little by little does the trick."

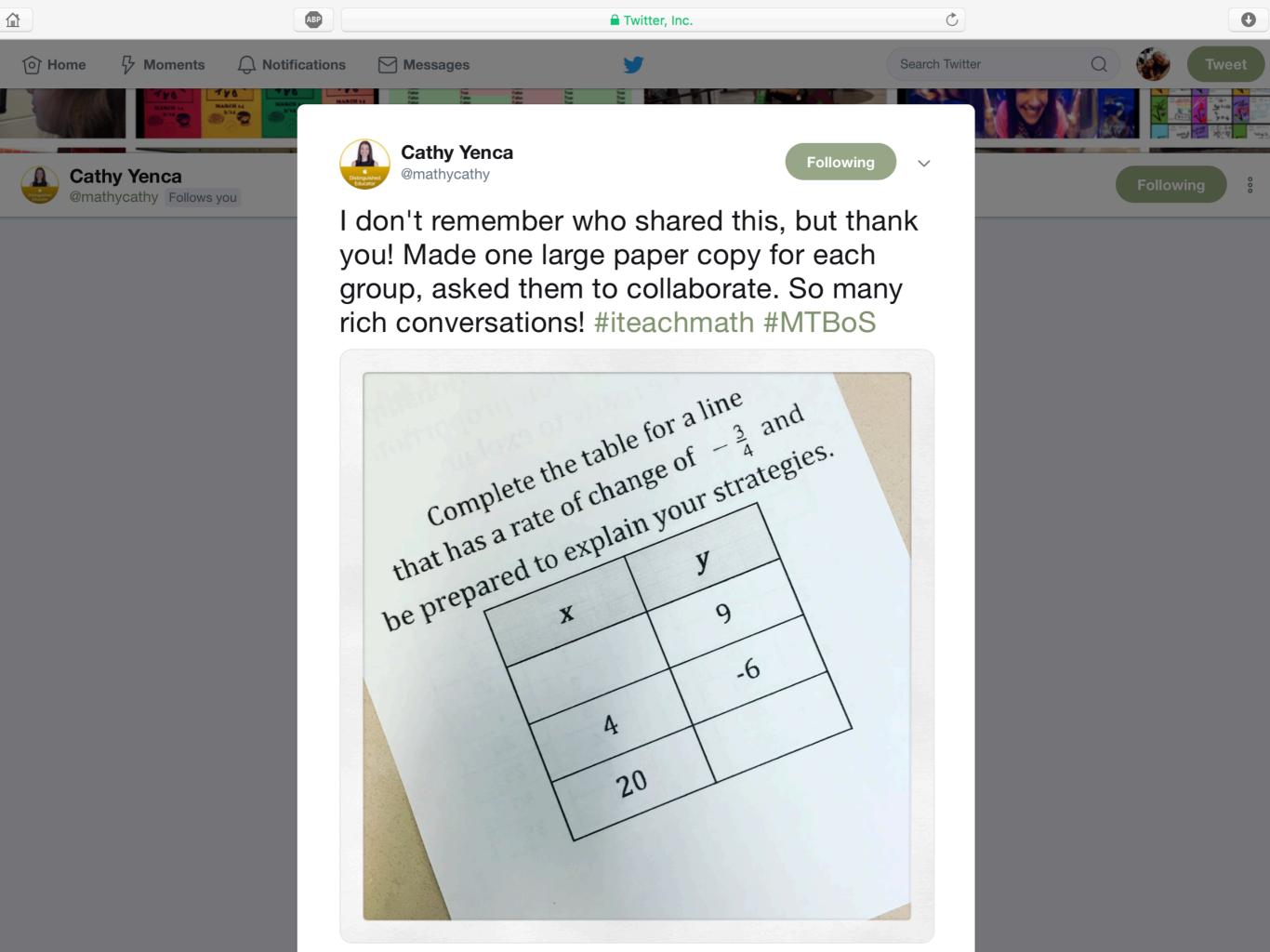


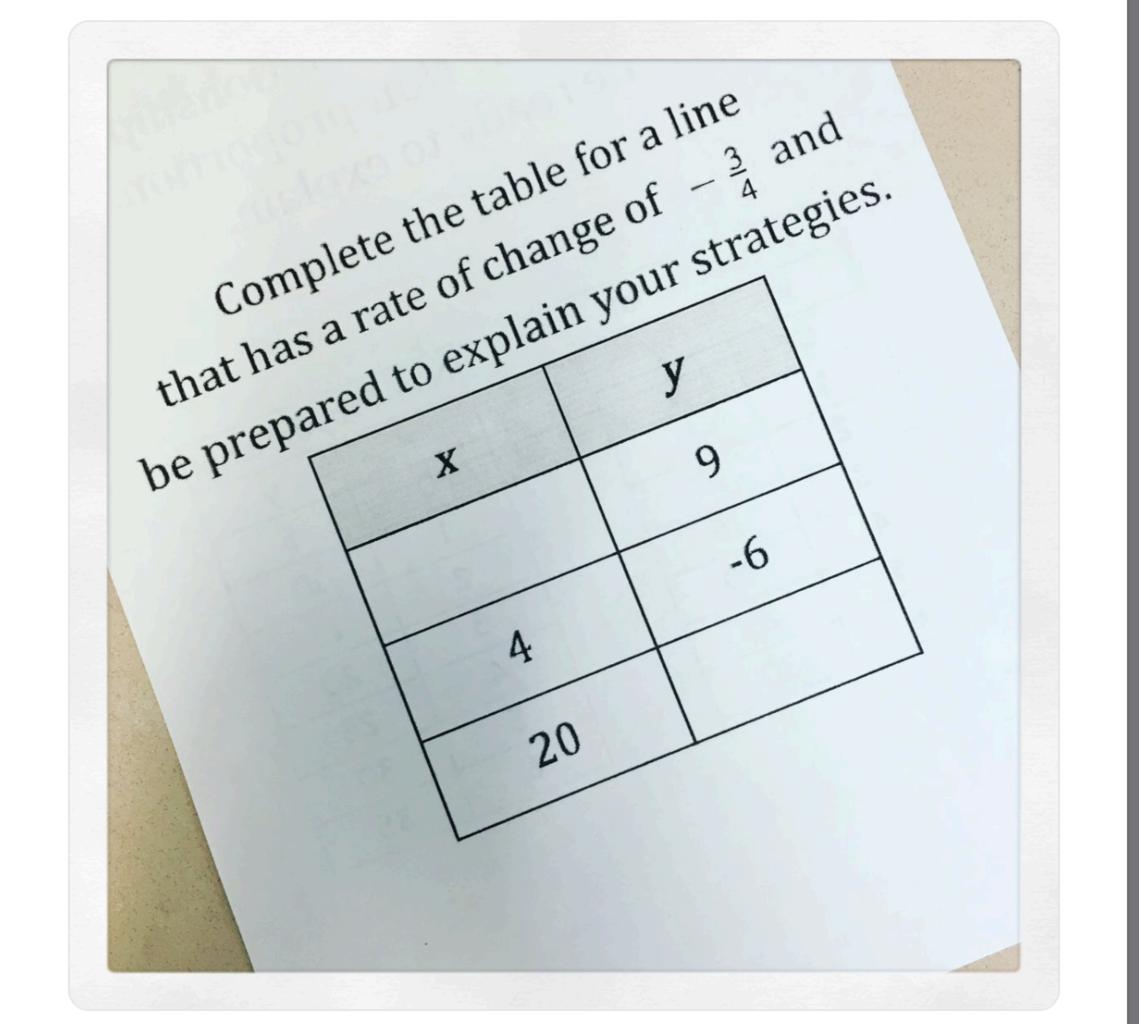


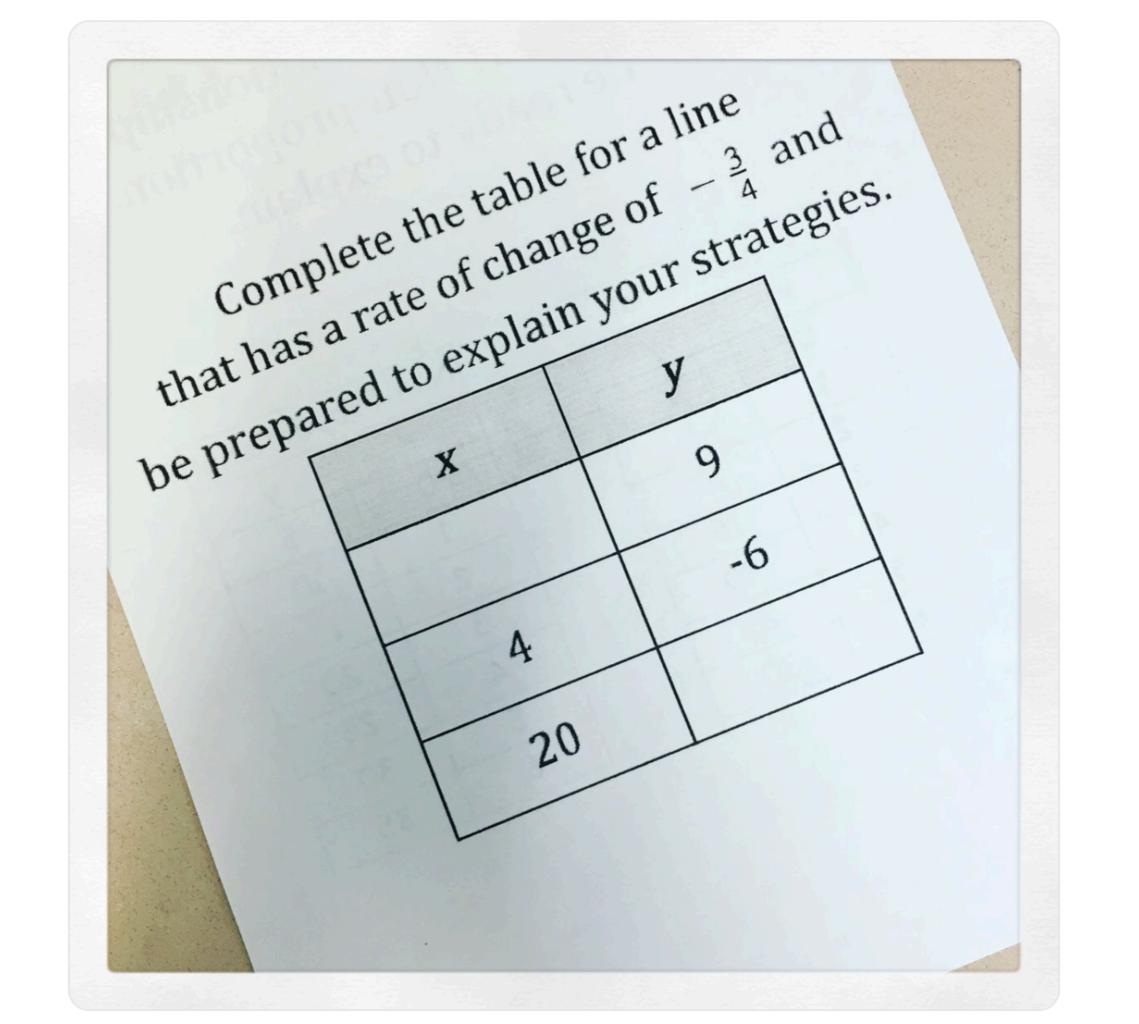
What counts?

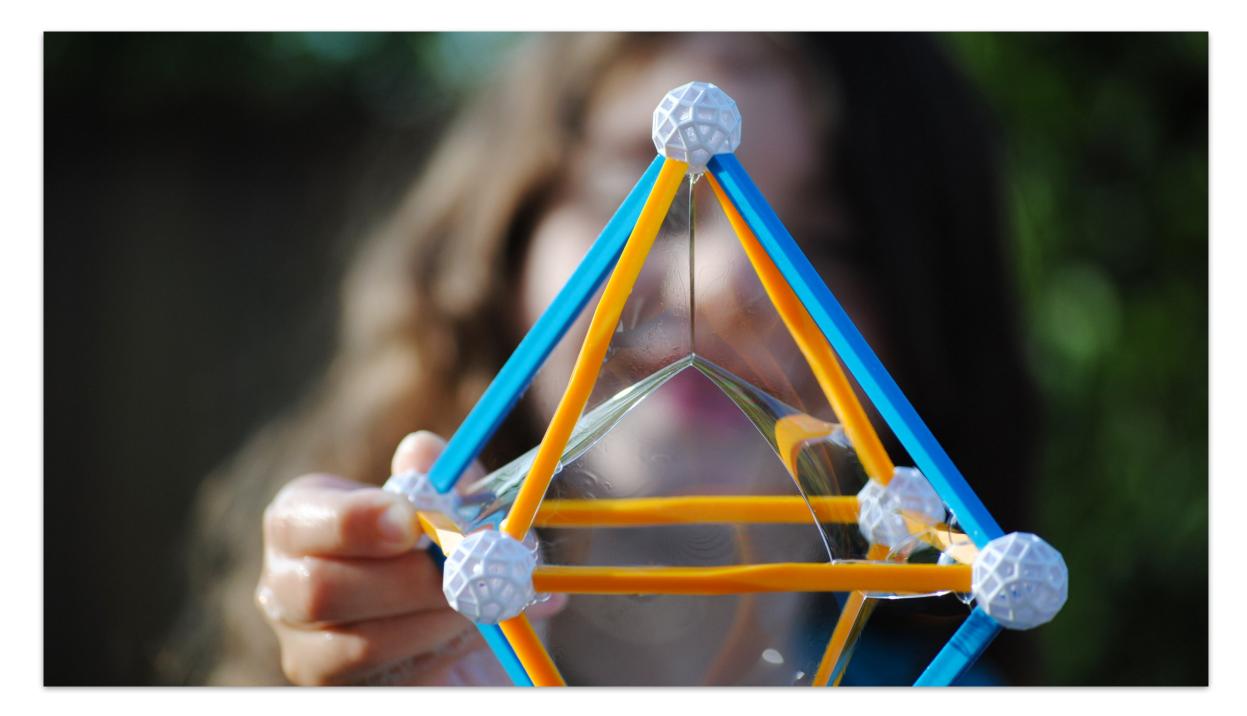


(triangulation)









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