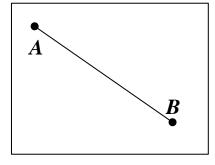
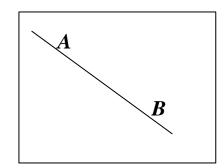
Connect the names with the appropriate drawings.

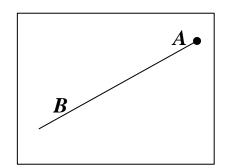
Straight line \overrightarrow{AB}

Segment \overline{AB}

Ray \overrightarrow{AB}







2

Two small boxes have the same amount of balls. One big box has as many balls as the other two together. Write an equation to show how many balls are in the big box.







L balls

L balls

X balls

3

Calculate using an example.

$$350 + 420 = 228$$

4

Regroup where necessary and find the results for each expression without calculations:

$$12 + 8 - 12 =$$

$$45 - 38 + 38 =$$

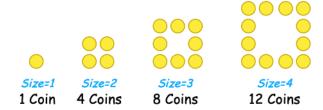
$$29 + 54 - 29 - 54 =$$

$$47 + 47 + 81 - 81 - 47 + 49 - 49 =$$

$$28 + 69 - 69 - 17 + 17 + 53 - 53 =$$

5

Patterns. We did one such pattern in the class. Here is another example:



How many coins do you need for Size=5?

Take coins and make a diagram on your table and then draw the picture here.

6

Now try and make your own patterns!

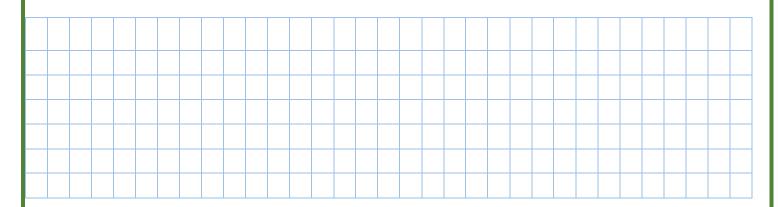
7

Solve for x:

$$x - 29 = 4$$

$$25 + x = 405$$

$$630 - x = 27$$



HW 4

Number sequences. Basic objects of geometry.

8

Draw a line segment \overline{AB} , place a point C in between points A and B. Write down the name of each line segment you get. Place another point D between points A and C. Name all line segments you get.

A •

B

9

Order the following list of numbers from least to greatest (ascending order), find a rule and write down the 10^{th} term of the sequence:

a) 15, 5, 20, 10, _____

Rule is:

10th term is: _____

b) 33, 11, 22, _____

Rule is: _____

10th term is: _____

10

Challenge yourself! Without lifting up you pencil connect 9 points with 4 straight line segments. Each point should be included and none of the points should be included twice. Practice on the separate piece of paper first!

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