

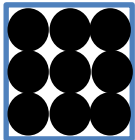


Unit : - Types of Numbers and Number patterns (Second week)

Number of Periods : - 10

Expand this pattern as the dot pattern up to 6 rows.

pattern	Number
	1
	4
	9

Numbers that give a square shape are called as square numbers.




Write all the square numbers that are up to 100 using the above pattern.

1, 4, 9, 16, 25,

- Write the characteristic that you observe in the square number pattern.
- Write two square numbers which have the sum 13 and the difference 5.

Complete the exercise 14.4 on the page 34.

Paste the circular shapes got by the puncture instrument as below.

	Number of rows 1	Number 1
	Number of rows 2	Number 3
	Number of rows 3	Number 6

Complete up to 10 rows by pasting more circular shapes.

Numbers that give triangular shapes are known as triangular numbers.

A triangular shape is arranged by using 28 soaps of cuboidal shape.

- I. Show that pattern by drawing.
- II. How many rows are there in that pattern?
- III. How many soaps does the last row have?

Thoroughly learn the pages 35 and 36 of the text book. Complete the exercise 14.5 on the page 36.

Write the next two terms of the patterns shown below.

- I. 3, 5, 7, 9,,
- II. 1, 4, 9, 16,,
- III. 2, 6, 18, 54,,
- IV. 1, 3, 6, 10,,

Each number in a number pattern which has been arranged according to a mathematical rule is called as a term in that pattern.

Complete the exercise 14.6 on the page 37 of the text book.

Complete the miscellaneous exercise on the page 38 and 39 as the additional practice.

Discuss the problems you face with teacher and get them resolved.