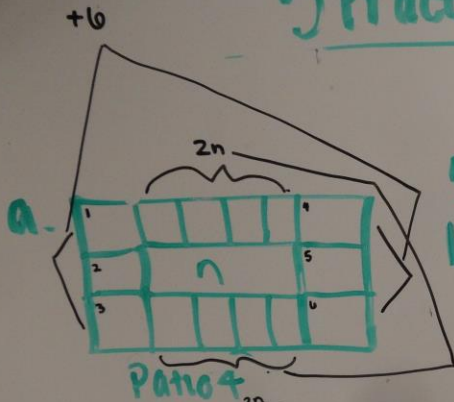


Some different approaches to the Tile Task

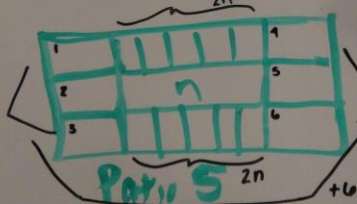
b) Garden = row, surrounded by white.  
 c) 50 black, 50 white on top, 50 white on bottom, and 3 white on each side. 106 white total.  
 d)  $2P + 6$ . 2 white rows, same length as the black row, and 3 on each side.  
 e)  $3(P+2) - P$ . Finding total # of tiles and taking away the garden tiles.

a.   
 Patio 4: 14  
 Patio 5: 16  
 b. Each patio increases 2 white tiles  
 c. In order to get height, you need 3 tiles. The length is the garden size and add two to complete one side. You can find the area by multiplying 3 by the length of one side however you need to subtract the garden size from the area since you are only trying to find the white tiles.  
 d.  $2P + 6$   
 The rule is a simplified version of  $3(P+2) - P$ . P stands for the garden size or what patio number it is.  
 e.  $3(P+2) - P$

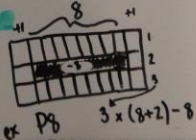
# 5 Practices



$4 \times 2 + 6 = 14$



$5 \times 2 + 6 = 16$



ex PB  $3 \times (3+2) - 8$

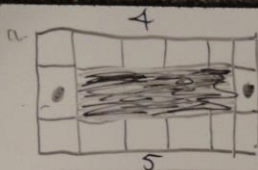
B.  $n = \text{path \#}$ . There are the same # of path squares on top and bottom as  $n$ . Then there are 3 path squares on both sides.

C.  $2(50) + 6$

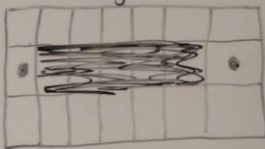
$106$

d.  $2nt + 6$

e.  $3 \times (n+2) - n$   
 ↓ ↑ ↑  
 length path total



14



16

d.  $6 + 2x =$   
 The 6 on the end for every black tile there are 2 white tiles

e.  $2(x+2) + 2 =$   
 Top row and bottom row is the 2, then every row has  $(x+2)$  white tiles.  
 middle row has 2 white tiles.

b. There is always an endcap that has 3 tiles. There are always 3 rows. every time it adds 2 more white tiles.  
 c. There are 2 white tiles for every black tile. So if there are 50 black tiles then there will be 100 white tiles plus the 6 on the ends. So it has 106 white tiles.

