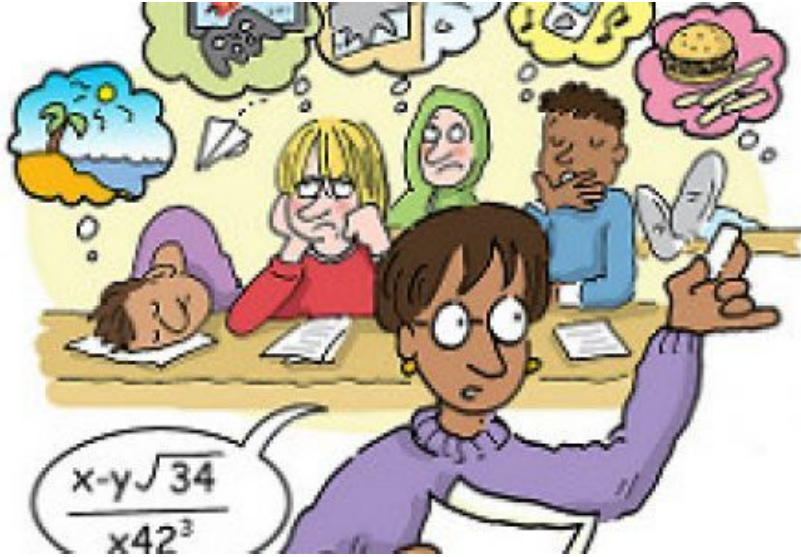


“When are we ever going to use this?”



# What is the opposite of boring?



- Interesting
- Compelling
- Engaging
- Thought-provoking

Students want:

Real-life problems

Hands-on problems

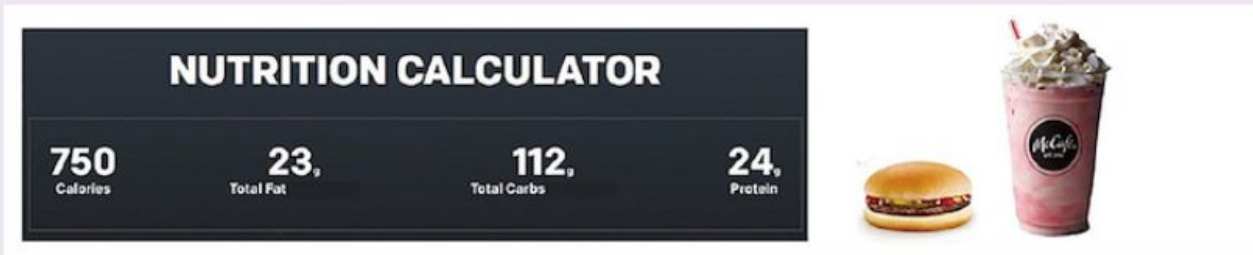
Practical applications

To do something valuable

**Fig. 1** The McDonald's Prompt served as the genesis for the Notice and Wonder routine.

Marcus went for his daily run. Then he met Samuel at McDonald's for lunch to have hamburgers and milkshakes.

### Samuel's Lunch



### Marcus's Lunch

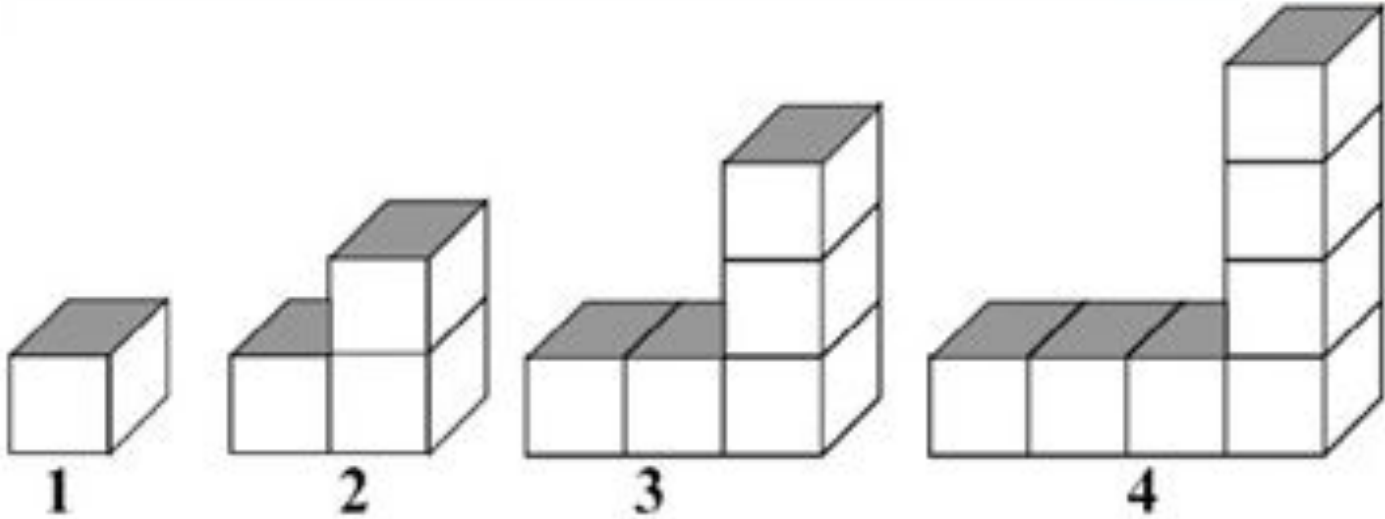


*NCTM Mathematics Teaching in the Middle School, May 2019*

McDonald's nutrition calculator.

Visualpatterns.org

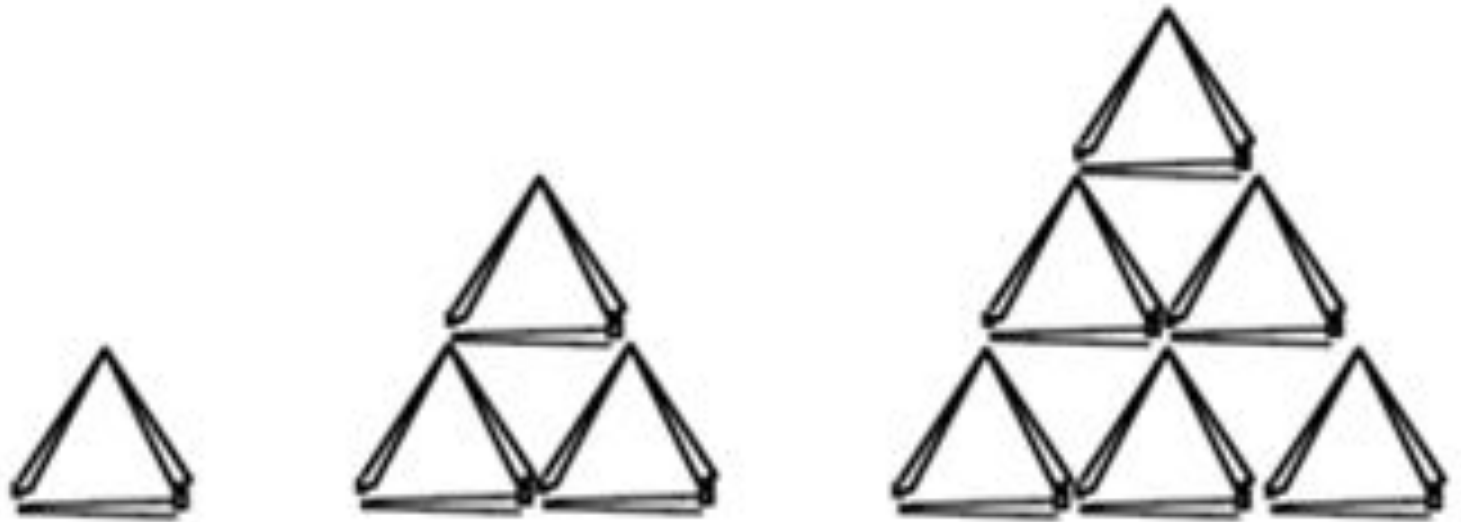
#2



Pattern #2, Blocks in step 43 = 85

Visualpatterns.org

#6

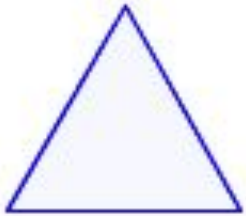


Pattern #6, Toothpicks in step 43 = 2838

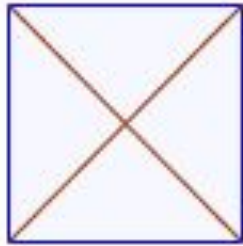
Visualpatterns.org  
#65



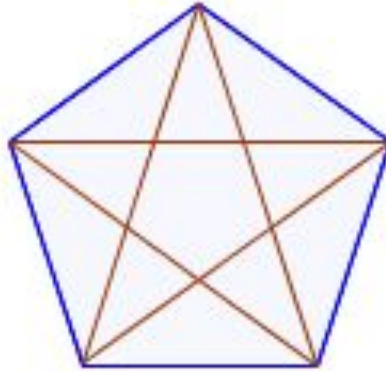
# Visualpatterns.org #132



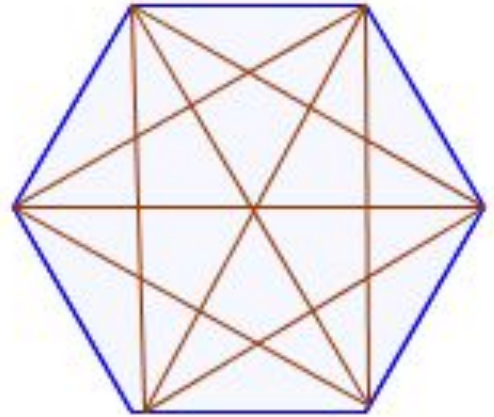
Step1  
0 diagonals



Step2  
2 diagonals



Step 3  
5 diagonals



Step 4  
9 diagonals



**Describe the relationship between the area and mass of a piece of cardboard.**



1. Find area of a piece of cardboard.
2. Find mass of cardboard.
3. Graph.
4. Repeat for each piece.
5. Draw line.
6. What is y-intercept?
7. What is the meaning of the y-intercept?
8. What is the slope?
9. Predict the mass for a given area.
10. Draw and cut a piece with that area.
11. Find the actual mass. Does it meet your prediction?
12. Compare the piece you made to a piece your neighbor made. Do the shapes match? What do the shapes have in common?

## Increase the challenge:

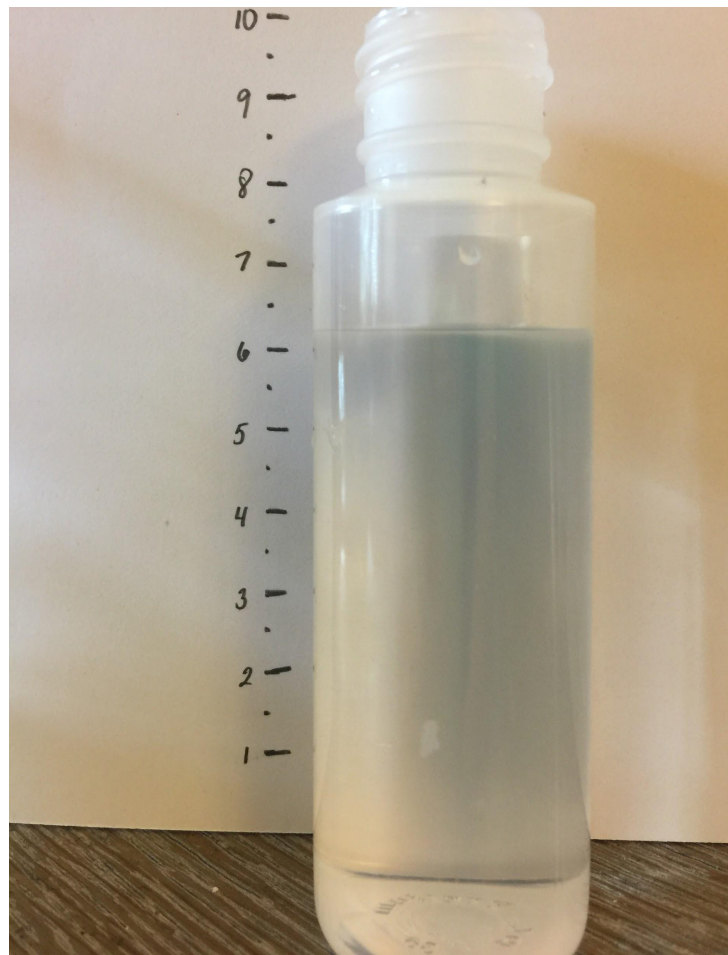
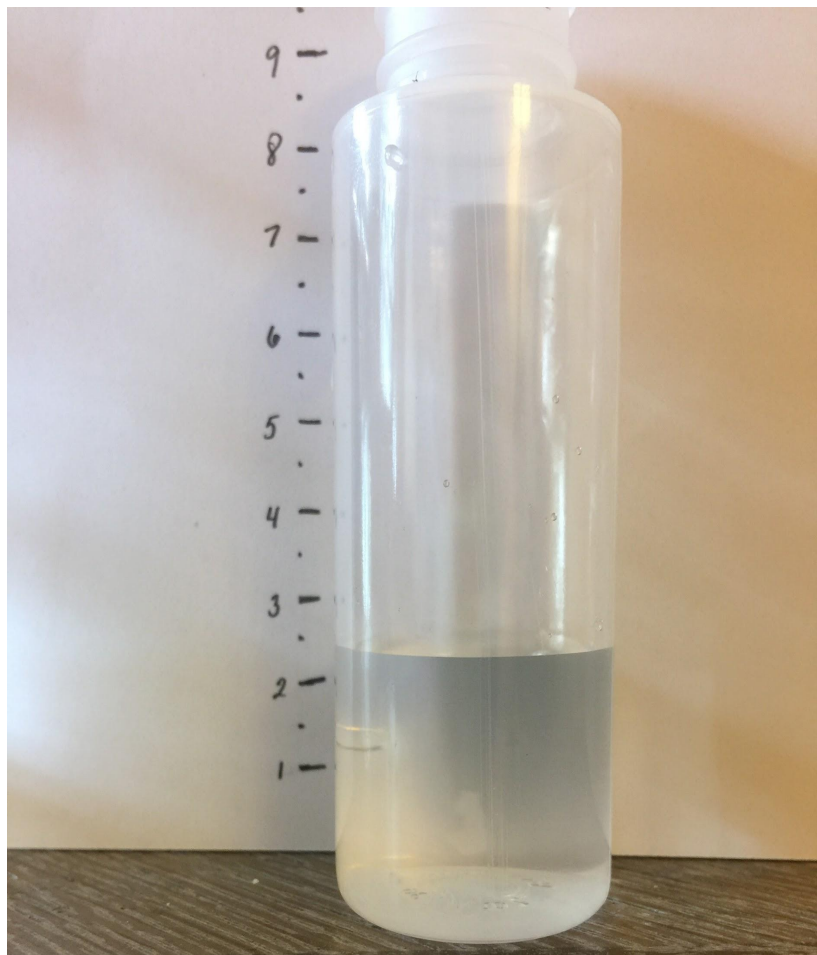
- Different shapes.
- Use data to predict mass of an entire box.  
(Requires finding surface area.)
- Graph on a spreadsheet.
- Use spreadsheet to write a formula that accurately predicts mass when given area.
- Start with a piece of cardboard. Graph mass. Then cut in half and graph mass. Repeat.

- Plotting points
- Area
- Rates
- Measuring
- Data collection
- Accuracy
- Predicting (Interpolation)
- Determining equations
- Meaning of slope

# Topics:

If using a spreadsheet:

- Scatterplot of class data
- Generating a graph
- Line of best fit
- Correlation
- Using a formula



**Volume  
(mL)**   **Height  
(cm)**

0   0

10   1.2

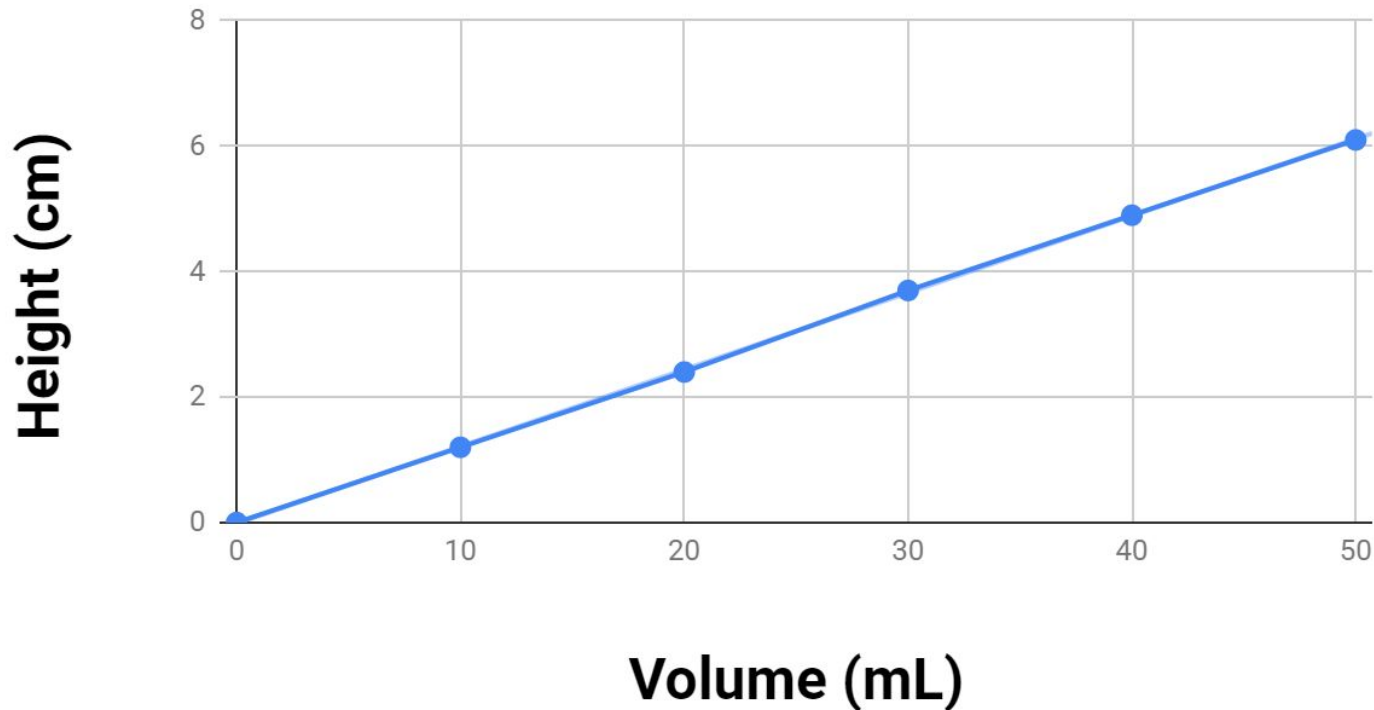
20   2.4

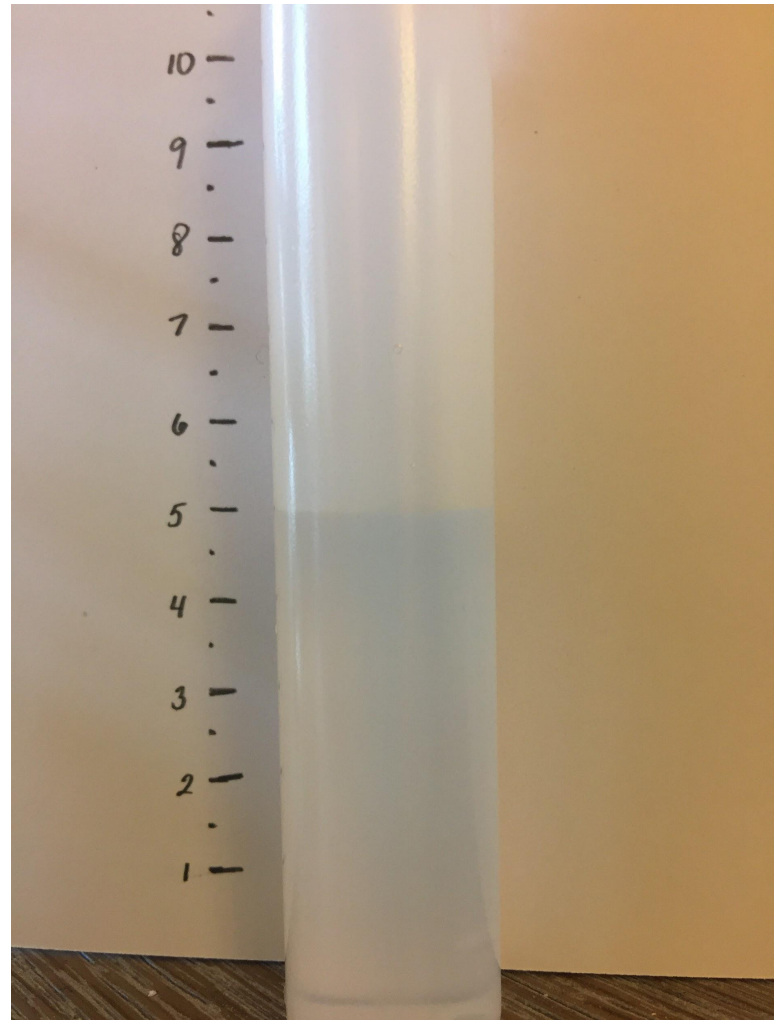
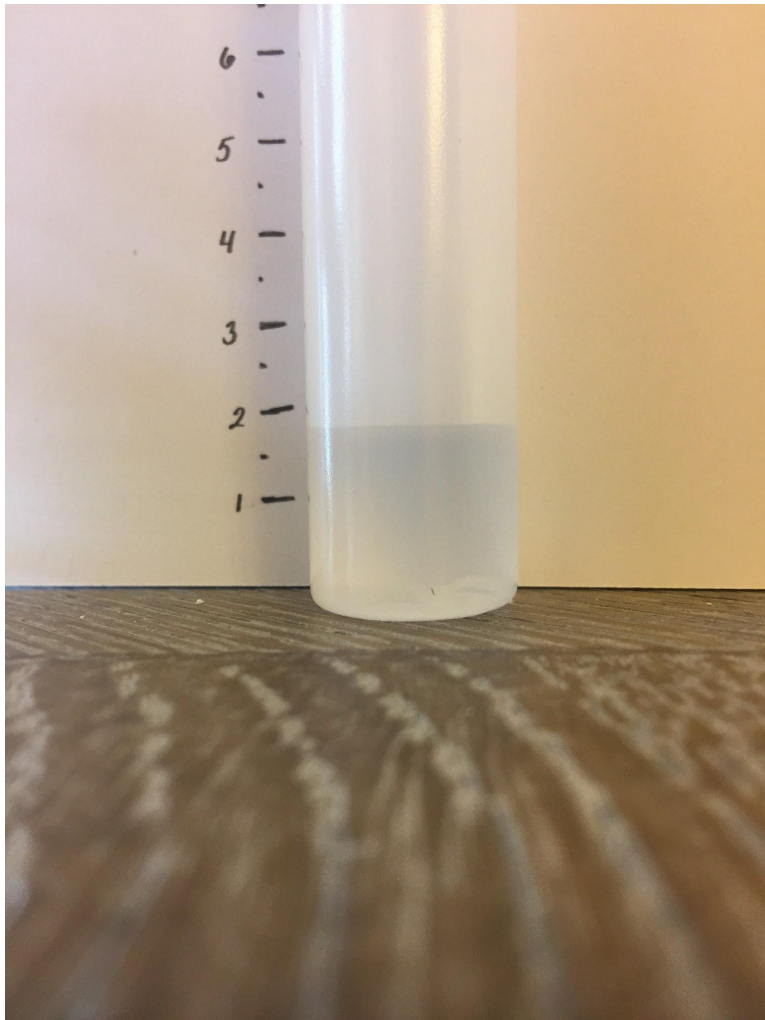
30   3.7

40   4.9

50   6.1

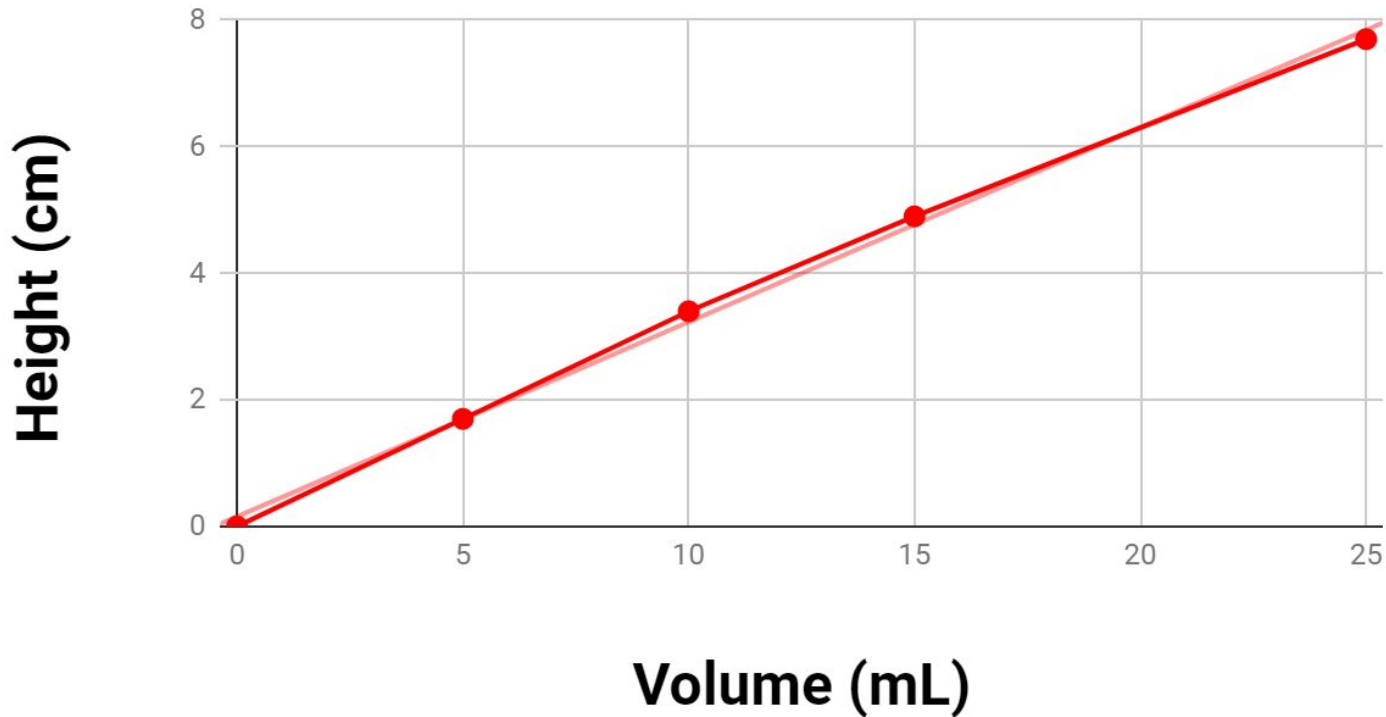
## Short Bottle





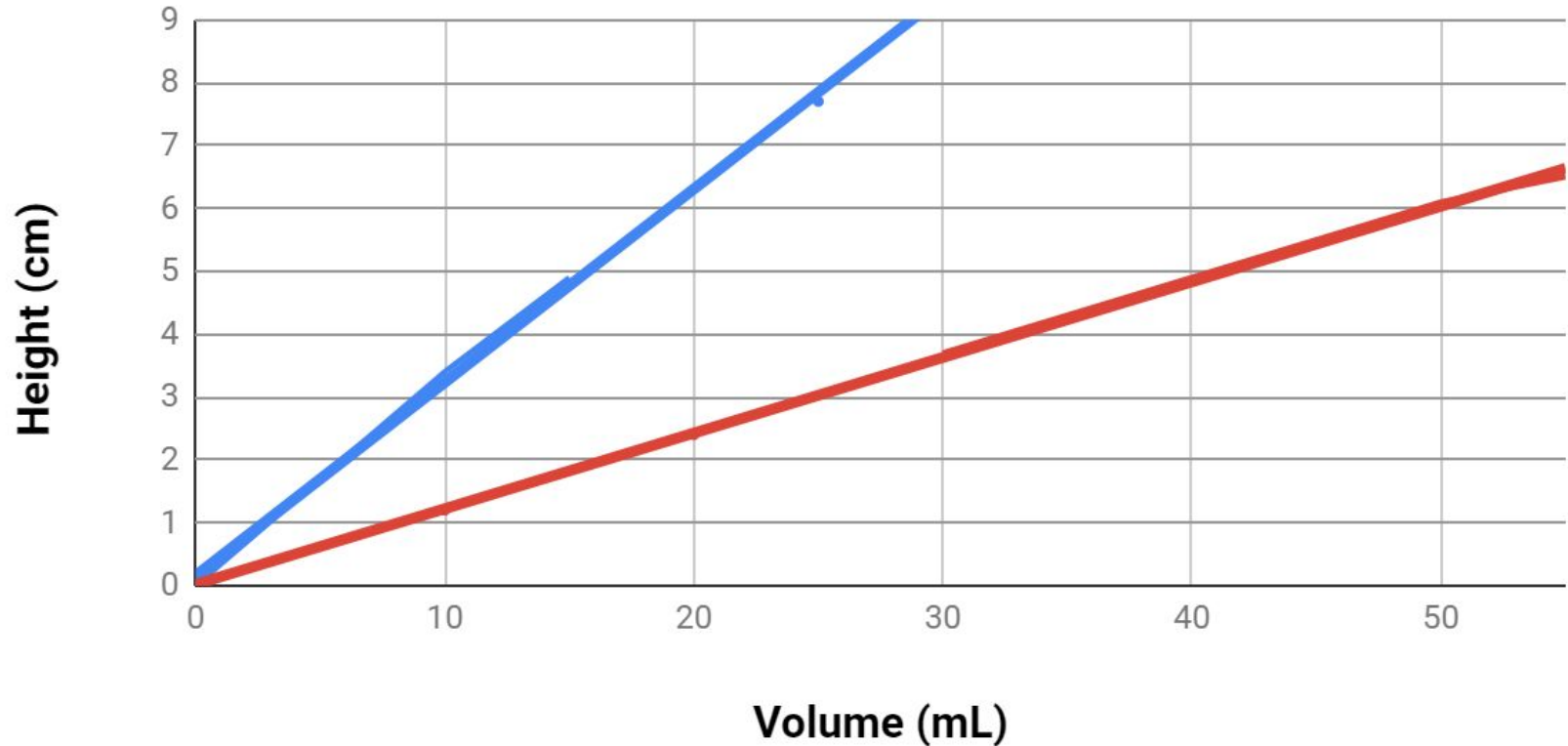
# Tall Bottle

Volume (mL)	Height (cm)
0	0
5	1.7
10	3.4
15	4.9
25	7.7



# Bottle Comparison

— Short bottle — Tall bottle

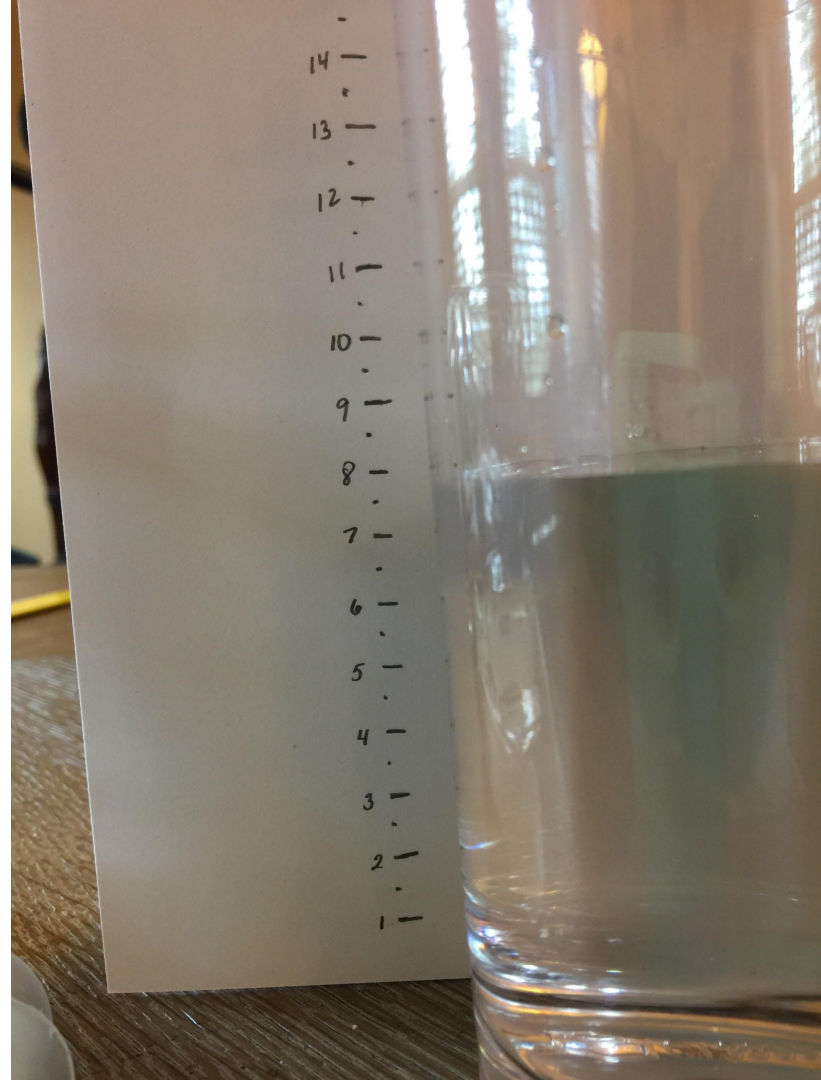




$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{h}{V} = \frac{1}{\pi r^2}$$

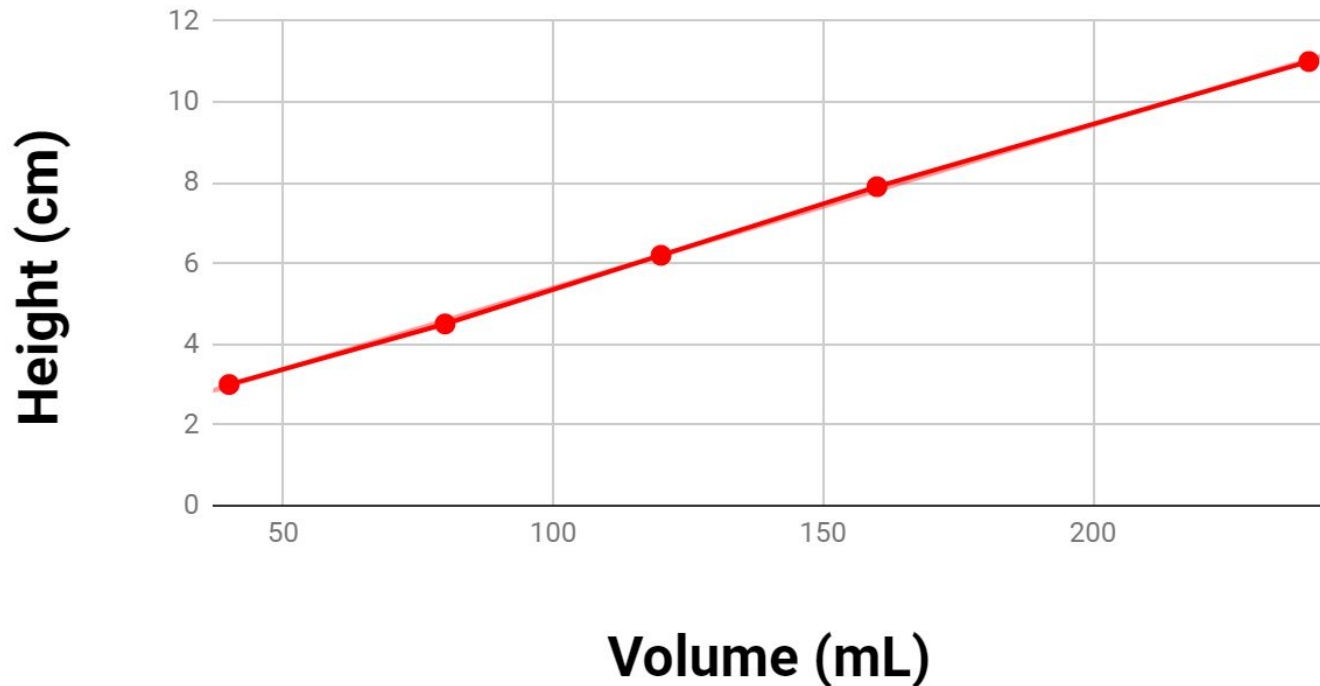
$$\frac{h}{V} = 0.035$$



**Volume (mL)**    **Height (cm)**

0	0
40	3.0
80	4.5
120	6.2
160	7.9
240	11.0

## Narrow Vase



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{h}{V} = \frac{1}{\pi r^2}$$

Slope from volume formula is 0.035 cm/mL  
Slope from "rise/run" is 0.040 cm/mL

$$V = r^2 h$$

$$\frac{h}{V} = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

Can a similar prediction be made for the slope ( $h/V$ ) if the container is square?

**What would a student need to do in order to demonstrate this relationship?**



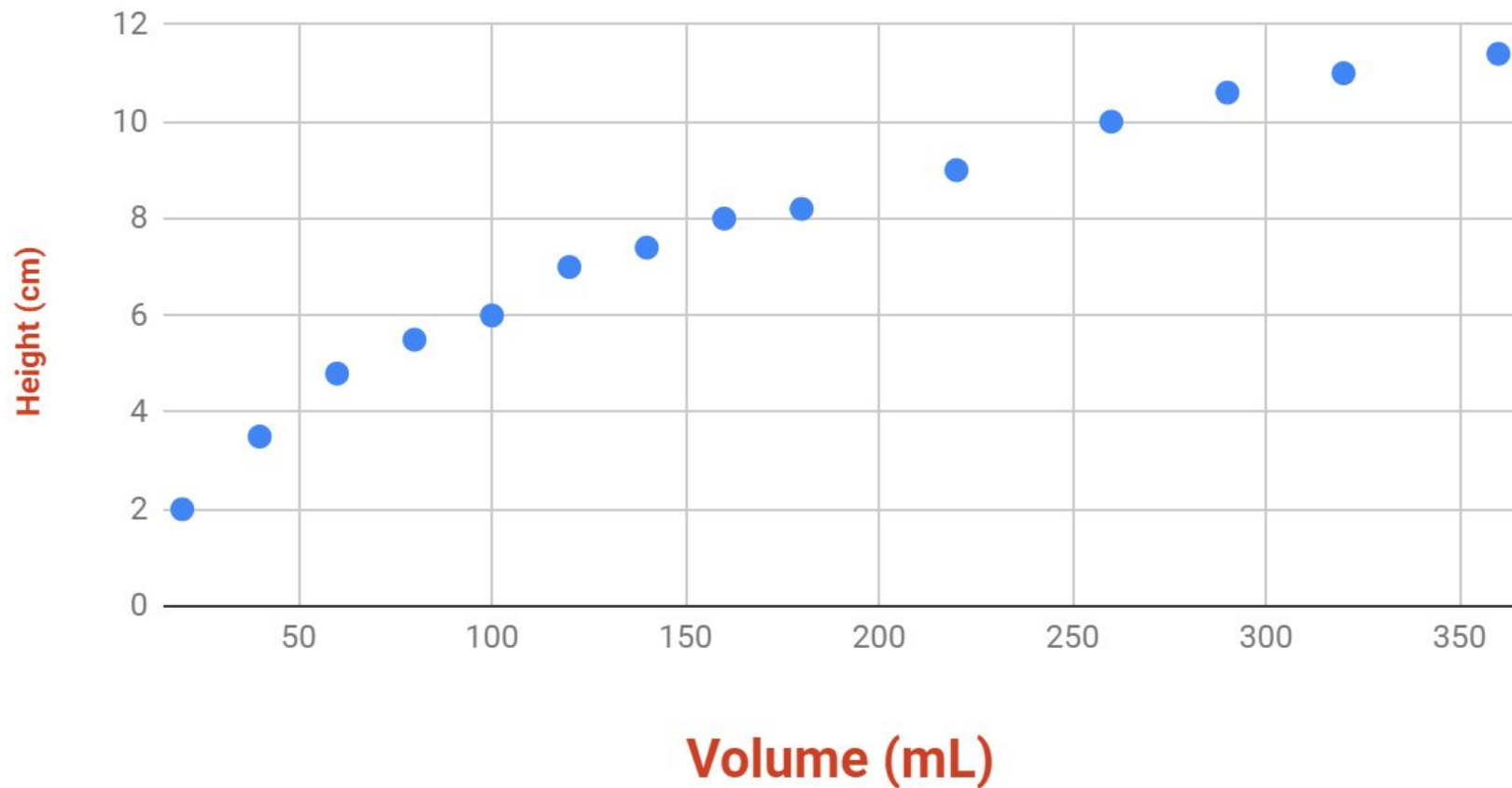
**Cone**

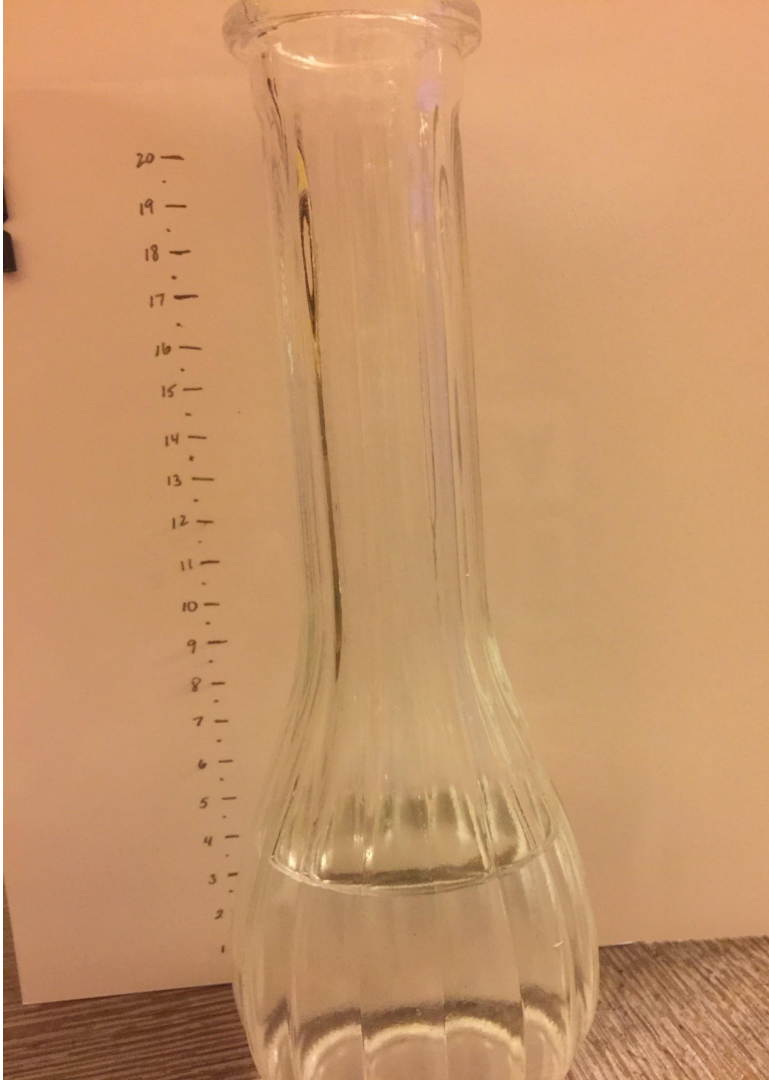
**Predictions?**

**What will your students think?**

**How to measure the height?**

# Orange Cone



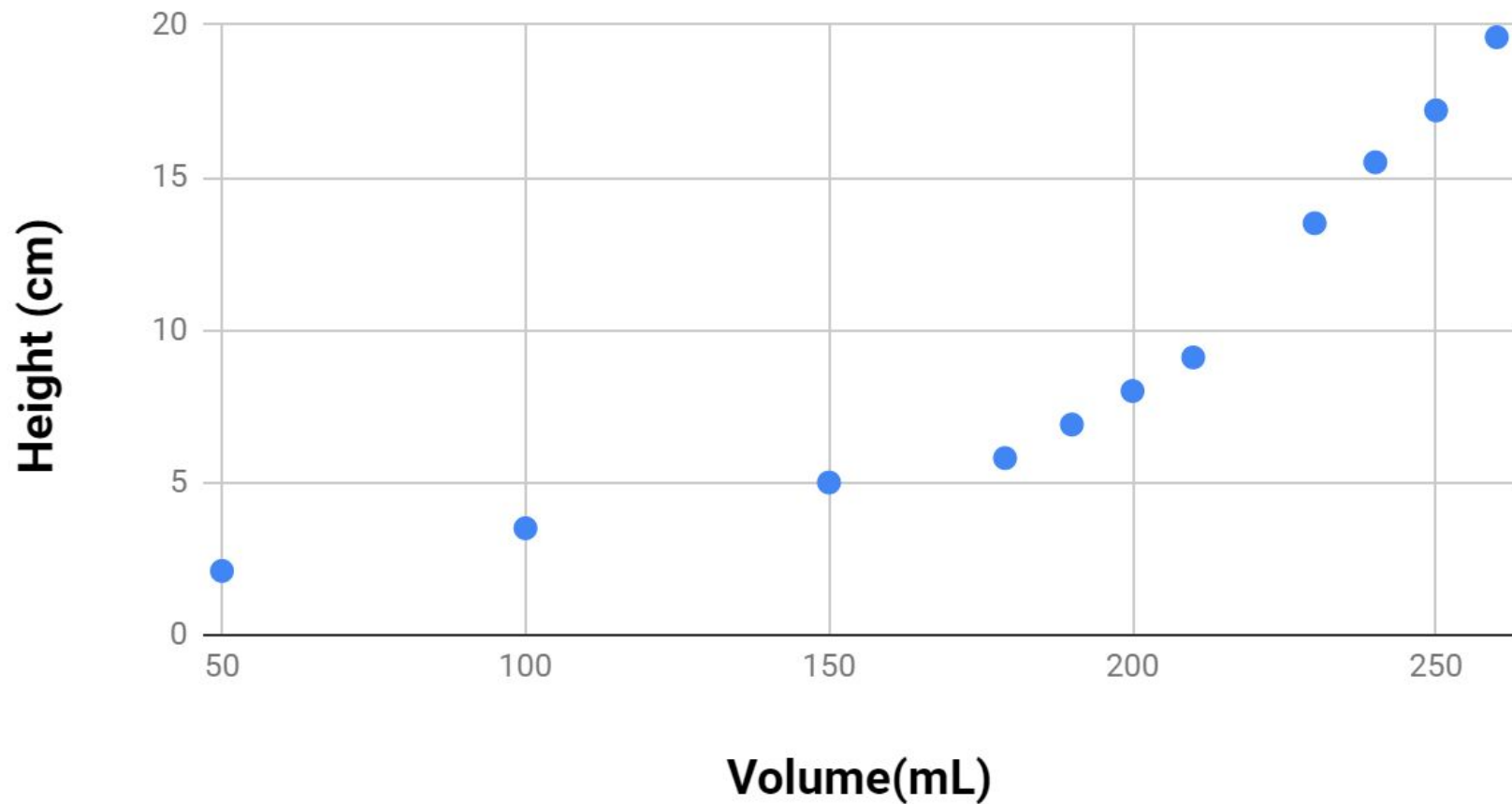


**Bud Vase**

**Predictions?**

**What will your students think?**

# Bud Vase



- Plotting points
- Determining equation
- Meaning of slope
- Volume
- Rates
- Measuring
- Data collection
- Accuracy
- Interpolation

# Topics:

If using a spreadsheet:

- Scatterplot of class data
- Generating a graph
- Line of best fit
- Correlation



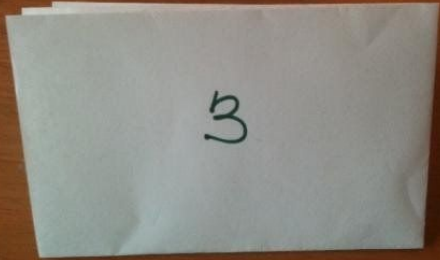
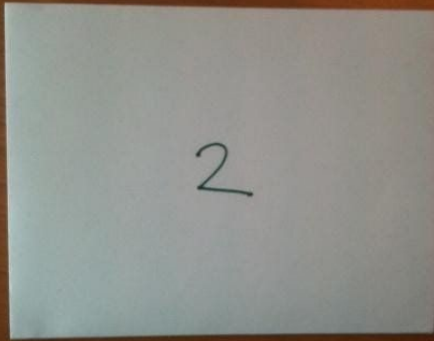
# Falling Rhythm



<https://www.exploratorium.edu/snacks/falling-rhythm>

[www.cpalms.org](http://www.cpalms.org)

# Piles of Paper



# Really only 7 folds?



$$L = \frac{\pi \cdot t}{6} \cdot (2^n + 4)(2^n - 1)$$

<https://www.scienceabc.com/eyeopeners/can-you-really-fold-a-piece-of-paper-only-7-times.html>

# Inequalities

Directions: Create 5 ordered pairs using the whole digits 0 – 9 exactly one time each.

Then, create a linear inequality such that:

1. Two of the ordered pairs are solutions to the linear inequality.
2. Two of the ordered pairs are not solutions to the linear inequality.
3. One of the ordered pairs is on the boundary line but not a solution to the linear inequality.

<https://www.openmiddle.com/linear-inequalities-in-two-variables/>

# Inequalities

Directions: Create 5 ordered pairs using the whole digits 0 – 9 exactly one time each.

<https://www.openmiddle.com/linear-inequalities-in-two-variables/>

<http://www.graphingstories.com/>