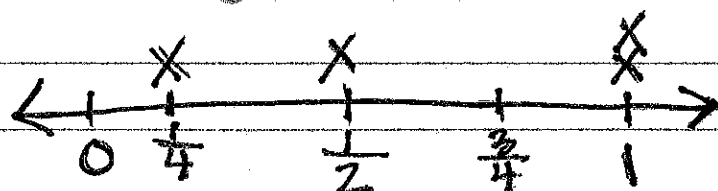


Line Plots and Fair Share

(32)

Line plots are a way to show data on a number line.



The X's represent the numbers that repeat.

Fair Share — the amount each person gets.

To find fair share:

① Add all the numbers (or fractions).

② Divide by the amount of numbers.

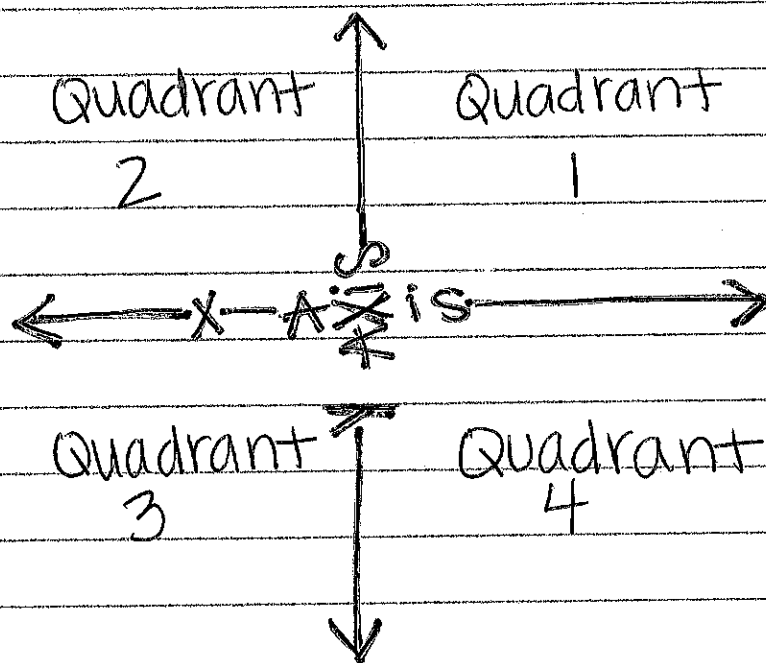
③ Simplify!

Coordinate Systems

33

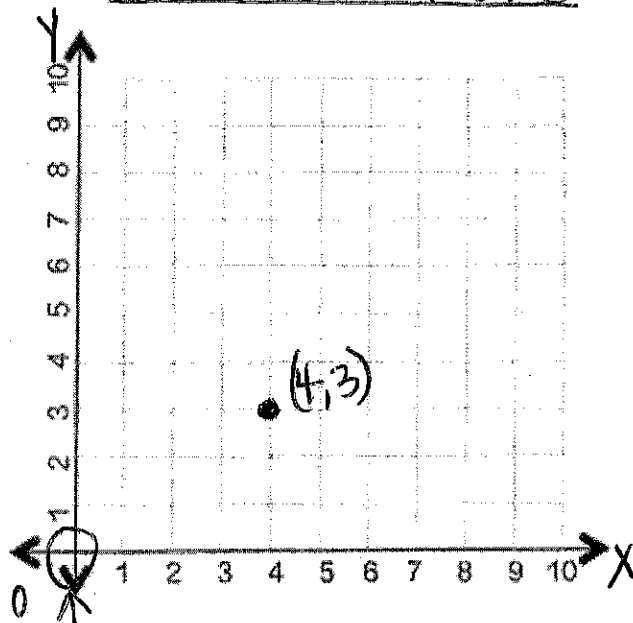
The coordinate system is a method for finding points on a coordinate plane.

A coordinate plane is divided into 4 quadrants by an x and y axis.



*To find a point on the coordinate plane, you must use ordered pairs

Ordered pairs (\rightarrow , \uparrow)
- 2 numbers that
represent a point on (x , y)
a Coordinate Plane.



Origin—
where the
 x and y axis
intersect. It
is always 0.
zero

To plot an ordered pair,
you first go across \rightarrow ,
then up \uparrow . (Example, $(4, 3)$)

Decimal Operations Using Models

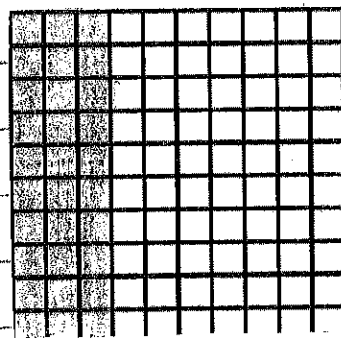
Remember:

Models are something you create to represent something in real-life.

Decimal Models use 10, 100, 1000 units (squares). (If the model is completely shaded, it equals one whole).

Example:

$$0.3 =$$



We can use models to show decimals being added, subtracted, multiplied, and divided.

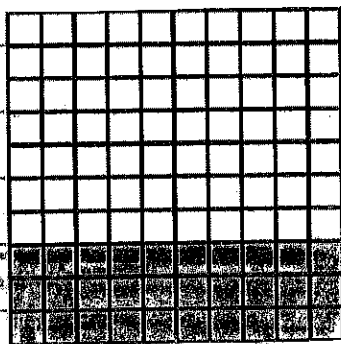
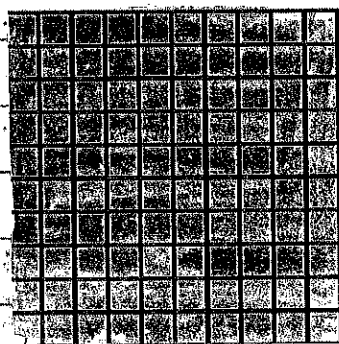
Adding

① Shade the 1st number.

② Shade the 2nd number.

③ Count up all the shaded units.

Example: $0.25 + 1.05$



$$= 1.30$$

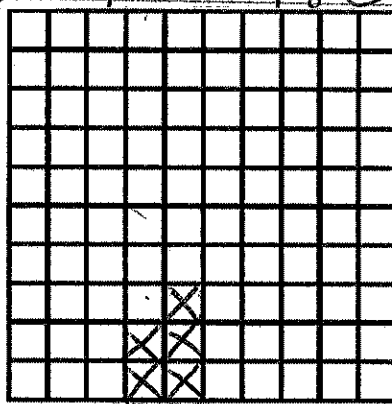
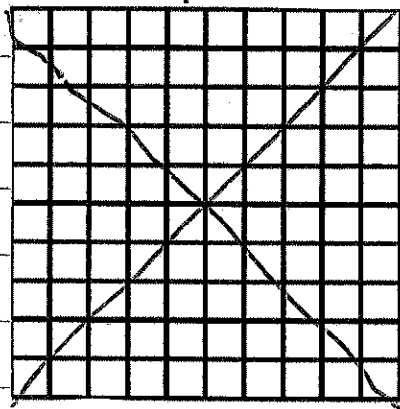
Subtracting

1. Shade the larger number.

2. Subtract the 2nd number by crossing out that amount.

3. Count the remaining squares.

Example: $1.43 - 1.05$



$= 0.38$

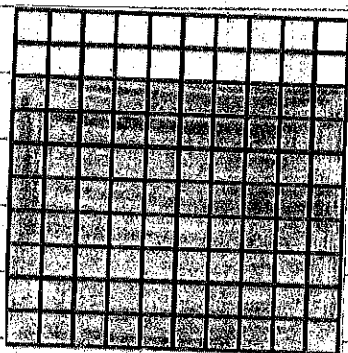
Multiplying

$$0.8 \times 0.9$$

1. Shade the 1st number horizontally.

2. Shade the 2nd number vertically.

3. Count up all the squares that overlap (with both colors) to get your answer.



Dividing

① Draw the dividend using tenths.

② Separate the tenths by your divisor.

③ Count the number of groups.

$$1.5 \div 0.2 =$$

