

Activities (step by step procedure):

1 Multiplication as area of rectangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each student arranges 12 cubes as a rectangle. Share out the various dimensions.• Students realize the sides are the factors of 12
2. Modeling of factors of numbers 1 to 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assign each team of three students a selection of numbers. They use blocks to model the possible rectangles. The solutions are recorded on graph paper, cut out and pasted onto cardboard.• The factors are labeled.
3. Looking for patterns	Students stand up if they have a rectangle with a side of 2. The teacher records the values of the rectangles identified. Students identify the pattern and create a rule to recognize a number who has a factor of 2. Repeat for 5 and 10. For sides of 3 and 9 teacher prompts students to add digits and look for pattern
4. Journal entry	Students create Venn diagram with two kinds of divisibility rules: identify ones digit or add digits
5. teacher presents problem. There is a rectangle with sides Y and X and $YX=24$. What could the sides of this rectangle be if I only want whole numbers	Pair share- students brainstorm factors of 24 and list the factor pairs using rules they have created or blocks as a scaffold.
6. Discussion of Commutative property	Teacher records students solutions and asks if order counts
7. Convert factor pairs into ordered pairs in T chart	Teacher models t chart with X and Y as headings defining X as a factor of 24 and $Y = 24/X$.
8. Plot points	Students use graph paper and checks solution with teacher's graphing calculator Calculator shows I and III quadrants which leads to discussion of negative numbers
9. Plot $y=x$	This line is plotted on same graph paper with different colored pencil. Discuss if this line goes through any of the points they plotted for $XY=24$

10 Analysis of points plotted	Students color area from x-axis and y-axis to a single point. Students count colored area and realize no matter which point selected the squares equal 24
11 Students repeat the analysis using the equation $YX=16$	Repeat above steps
12 Discuss the significance of (4,4)	Student realize that line $X=Y$ now intersects one of the factor pairs coordinate
13 Discuss the shape of rectangle (4,4)	Connection is made to square number nomenclature
14 Students graph $XY=36$, $XY=48$	Independent work