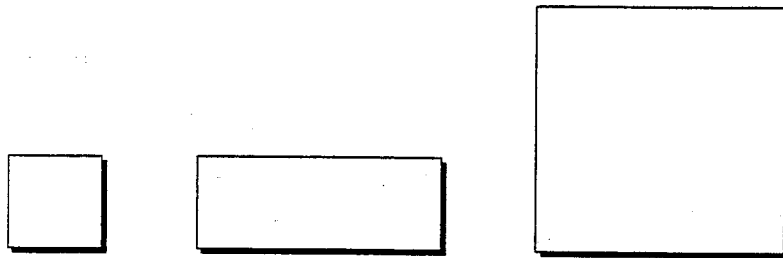


# Algebra Tiles



Algebra tiles enable students to use concrete materials and hands-on activities to develop conceptual understanding before moving to the abstract concepts of algebra.

**Task 1: Part A - Adding Integers**

Where do we use integers, i.e. positive and negative numbers?  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

1 red tile represents (+1)  
 1 blue tile represents (-1)

$\boxed{+}$   $\boxed{+}$   $\boxed{+}$   $\boxed{+}$   $\boxed{+}$  represents (+5)

$\boxed{-}$   $\boxed{-}$   $\boxed{-}$  represents (-3)

**1. Use tiles to show each of the following:**

$(+3) + (+4) = (+7)$	$(-1) + (-3) = (-4)$	$(+5) + (-2) = (+3)$
$(+4) + (-6) = (-2)$	$(+2) + (-3) + (-5) + (+4) = (-2)$	

**2. Use tiles to complete each integer sentence:**

$(+4) + (-3) = ?$	$(-5) + (+3) = ?$	$(+1) + (-5) + (-2) = ?$
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3. Use both positive and negative tiles to create 2 different addition sentences that add to (+4):

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = (+4)$  	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = (+4)$  
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4. Use both positive and negative tiles to create 2 different addition sentences that add to 0:

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 0$  	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 0$  
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5. Create a problem that involves the calculation:

$$(-5) + (+8) = (+3)$$

Solve your problem. Draw your results.

Hint: Where do we use positive and negative numbers?

6. Is this statement always true, sometimes true, or never true?

“A negative # + a positive # = a positive #.”

Hint: You may use drawings, examples, and/or words to explain.

**Task 1: Part B – Subtracting Integers**

Remember – there are many ways to represent zero.

1. Use tiles to show each of the following.

$(+5) - (+2) = (+3)$	$(+3) - (+5) = (-2)$	$(-4) - (+2) = (-6)$
$(-3) - (-2) = (-1)$	$(-3) - (-5) = (+2)$	$(-4) - (-5) - (+1) = 0$

2. Use tiles to complete each integer sentence:

$(+4) - (+6) = ?$	$(-5) - (-1) = ?$	$(-1) - (-4) = ?$
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3. Use both positive and negative tiles to create 2 different subtraction sentences that result in (+4):

$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = (+4)$	$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = (+4)$

4. Create a problem that involves the calculation:

$$(+5) - (-8) = (+13)$$

Solve your problem. Draw your results.

Hint: Remember - subtraction means finding the difference between two numbers. Think of temperature, degrees of latitude, money, etc.

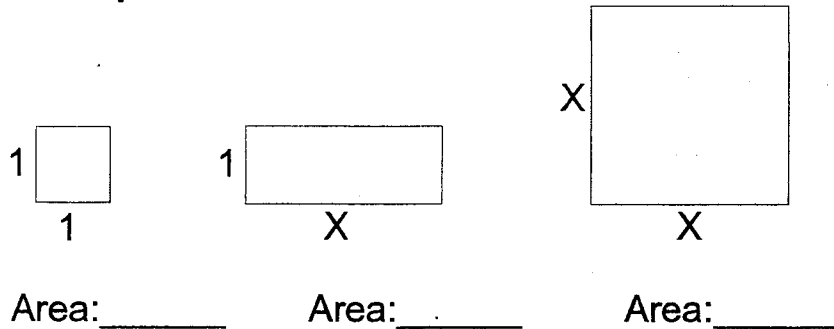
5. Is this statement always true, sometimes true, or never true?

“A negative # - a negative # = a positive #.”

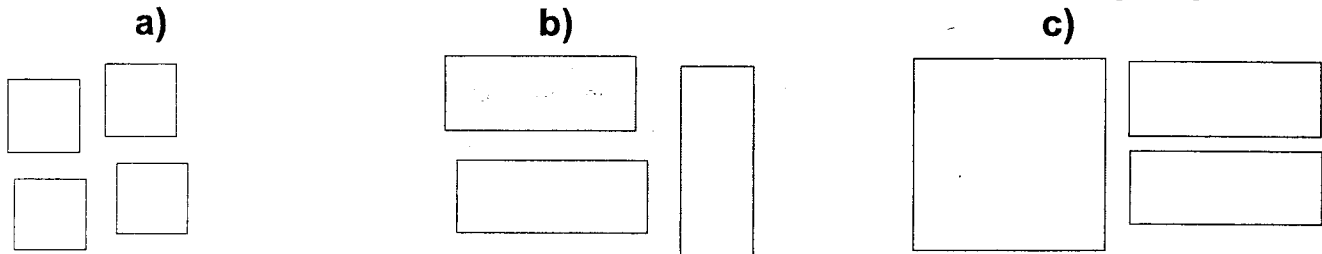
Hint: You may use drawings, examples, and/or words to explain.

**Task 2: Algebra Tiles and Area**

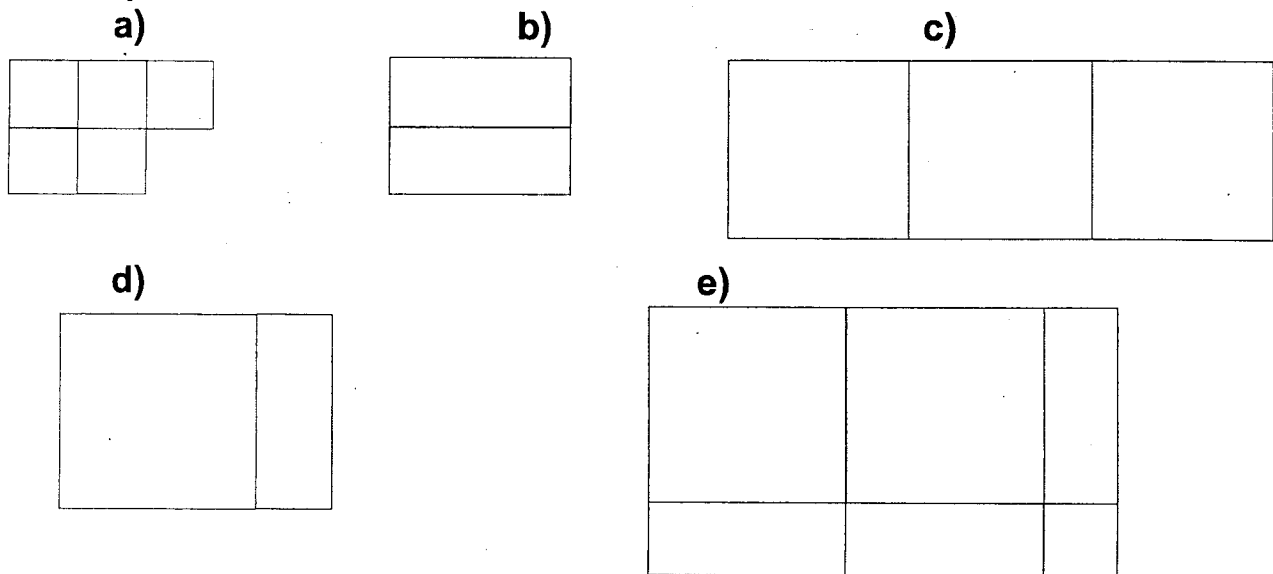
If we give dimensions to each algebra tile, we can determine the area of each shape.



1. Build these groups of tiles. State the total area of each group:



2. Build these algebra tile shapes. State the total area of each shape:



3. Use tiles to make a shape with these areas:

a)  $4x^2$

b)  $4x$

c)  $2x + 4$

**Task 3: Adding and Subtracting Algebraic Expressions**

- Use tiles to represent the following expression:  $3x + 1$   
 Use tiles to represent the following expression:  $2x + 5$

If you add these expressions, what is the result? \_\_\_\_\_

Note: You have just done the following algebraic problem:

Simplify:  $(3x + 1) + (2x + 5)$   
 $= 3x + 1 + 2x + 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

What happened to the brackets?

- Use tiles to represent the following expression:  $2x^2 + 3x + 1$   
 Use tiles to represent the following expression:  $x^2 + 4x + 3$

If you add these expressions, what is the result? \_\_\_\_\_

Note: You have just done the following algebraic problem:

Simplify:  $(2x^2 + 3x + 1) + (x^2 + 4x + 3)$   
 $= 2x^2 + 3x + 1 + x^2 + 4x + 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- Look at problem #1 and #2. In your own words, state a "rule" for adding algebraic expressions:

My rule for adding algebraic expressions:

- Use your rule from #3 to do the following:

Simplify:  $2x^2 + 4x + 3 + x + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Check your answer using algebra tiles. Did it check? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Just for fun – fill in the missing terms. Use your tiles to prove your answer.

$$\text{Simplify: } 2x^2 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 3 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 4x + 2 = 5x^2 + 7x + 5$$

6. Use tiles to represent the following expression:  $2x^2 + 3x + 5$   
 Use tiles to represent the following expression:  $x^2 + 2x + 3$

What is the result if you subtract (take away) the terms (tiles) of the second expression from the first? \_\_\_\_\_

Note: You have just done the following algebraic problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Simplify: } (2x^2 + 3x + 5) - (x^2 + 2x + 3) \\ = 2x^2 + 3x + 5 - x^2 - 2x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

Explain what happened to the minus sign.

7. Simplify:  $(2x^2 + 5x + 6) - (2x^2 + 3x + 3)$   
 $=$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $=$  \_\_\_\_\_

Check using algebra tiles.

8. Just for fun – fill in the missing terms. Use your tiles to prove your answer.

$$\text{Simplify: } 2x^2 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 3 - \underline{\hspace{1cm}} - 4x - 2 = x^2 + x + 1$$

9. Simplify:  $5x^2 + 8x + 3 - 2x^2 - 5x - 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10. Make up 2 questions using addition and/or subtraction that would give the answer  $2x^2 + 3x + 5$ :

a)

b)

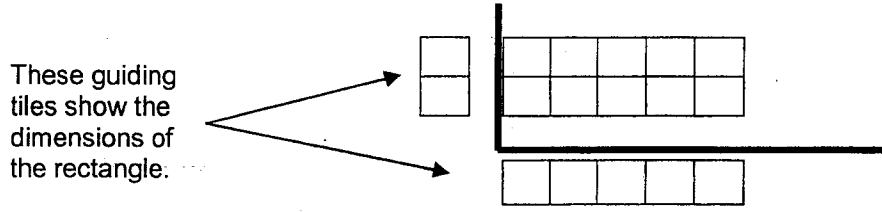
Compare your questions with a partner. How many different questions are possible?



**Task 4: Multiplying Algebraic Expressions**

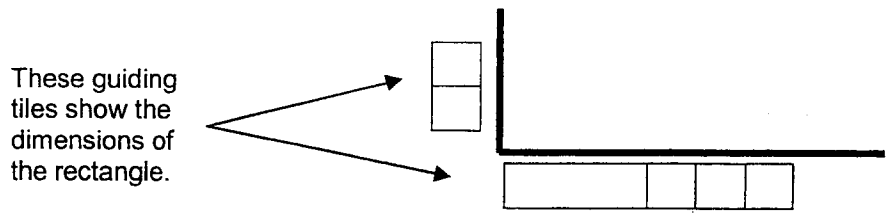
**Recall: Algebra tiles can be used to represent the area of rectangles.**

1. Consider the expression  $2 \times 5$ .  
 This means "2 sets of 5" or "find the area of a rectangle with dimensions 2 by 5". We can find the area using algebra tiles:



Area = \_\_\_\_\_ units<sup>2</sup>

2. Consider the question: Simplify  $2(x + 3)$ .  
 This also means "2 sets of  $(x + 3)$ " or "find the area of a rectangle with dimensions 2 by  $(x + 3)$ ". We can find the area using algebra tiles:



Make your rectangle by using the appropriate tiles. They should fit perfectly.

Area = \_\_\_\_\_ units<sup>2</sup>

3. Simplify  $3(2x + 1)$  using algebra tiles. Remember – this is like finding the area of a rectangle with dimensions \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_.

Area = \_\_\_\_\_ units<sup>2</sup>. Check your answer with a partner.

4. Do you see a pattern? Use your pattern to simplify:

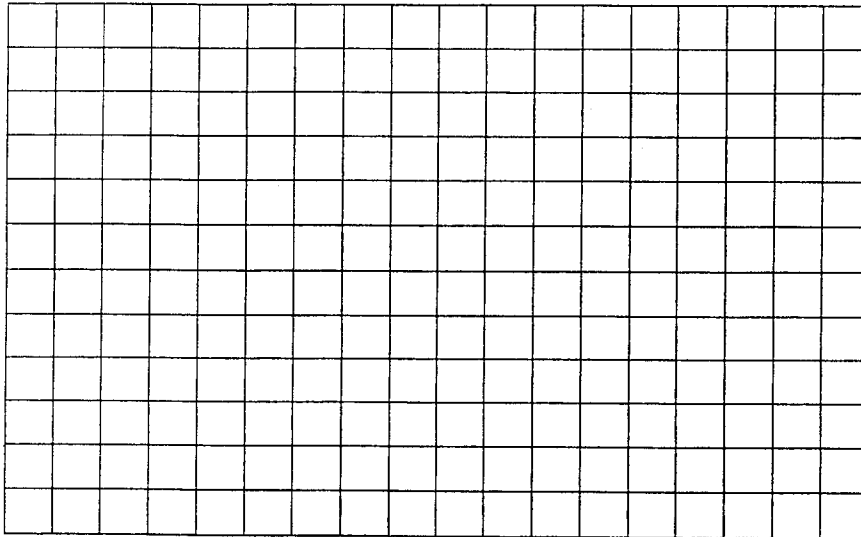
$4(3x + 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Check your answer with tiles.

**Task 5: Factoring Algebraic Expressions**

If you know the dimensions of a rectangle, you can determine the area of the rectangle. In this task you will investigate the reverse: **if you are given the area of a rectangle, can you determine the dimensions of the rectangle?**

- 1. You are making a rectangular vegetable garden. You know you need an area of  $12 \text{ m}^2$ . What are the possible dimensions for your garden?**



You may want to draw a model of the garden. Is there more than one way to do this?

- 2. A rectangle has an area of  $6x \text{ units}^2$ . What are the possible dimensions for the rectangle? Use tiles. Draw your results.**

Is there more than one answer?

- 3. A rectangle has an area of  $(4x + 8) \text{ units}^2$ . What are the possible dimensions for the rectangle? Use tiles. Draw your results.**

Is there more than one answer?

4. A rectangle has an area of  $(x^2 + 3x)$  units<sup>2</sup>. What are the possible dimensions for the rectangle? Use tiles. Draw your results.

Is there more than one answer?

5. A rectangle has an area of  $(4x + 1)$  units<sup>2</sup>. What are the possible dimensions for the rectangle?

How are your results different from #2, #3, and #4?

6. Find the factors of the following expression. Use tiles. Draw your results.

$$2x^2 + 3x$$

"Find the dimensions of a rectangle given its area" means the same as "find the factors of an algebraic expression".

7. Your classmate Ravi suddenly says, "I think I see a pattern – I can find the factors of an expression without using tiles!"

What do you think Ravi's pattern is?

Hint: You may use drawings, examples, and/or words to explain.