## GEOMETRY

### 2.1 Patterns and Inductive Reasoning

Example: Complete the pattern and give the rule to get to the next number.
(1) $1,4,16,64, \ldots$
(2) $-5,-2,4,13, \ldots$

Inductive Reasoning -

Conjecture -

Example: The sum of the first n odd integers is $\qquad$ ?

Counterexample - Example that shows a $\qquad$ is false.

Example: For all numbers x , the expression $x^{2} \geq \mathrm{x}$.

Examples - State the next number in the pattern and give the rule that was used.
(1) $1,4,7,10, \ldots$
(2) $7,9,13,19,27, \ldots$
(3) $3,18,108,648, \ldots$
(4) $4,6,9,13.5,20.25, \ldots$

## Complete the conjecture

(1) The sum of any two odd numbers is $\qquad$
(2) The product of any two odd numbers is $\qquad$

