

MODULAR ADDITION AND PASCAL'S TRIANGLE

Each number in Pascal's Triangle is the sum of the two numbers diagonally above it. This can create extremely large numbers very quickly, as you can see on the previous page. By using MODULAR ADDITION the value of the numbers are limited, and a number pattern which can be used to create designs is the result.

MOD 2 closely resembles the binary system, with only the digits 0 and 1 being used. This pattern of sums is shown at right.

+	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

- Complete the Pascal's Triangle using Mod Two.
- Start by filling in the top hexagon with the number "1".
- Shade in every hexagon marked "1", leaving those labeled "0" blank.
- Note the pattern formed. How does this pattern relate to evens and odds?

