Pascal's Right Triangle...**although different in appearance, this right triangle can still form all of the relationships of the more common triangle**.

Complete the triangle below:

- Ones fill in the left-most column as well as the outer-most diagonal on the right.
- Each number is the sum of the one directly above it plus the number to the left of the one above it.
- Note that each number becomes the sum of the entire column of number above it to the left diagonally!
- example: 1 + 1 +1 +1 =4, 1 + 2 + 3+ 4 = 10, 1 + 3 + 6 + 10 = 20
- Note that the sum of each row across is equal 2 raised to an exponent which is equal to that row's

- example: row 0 = 1 (2^0), row 1 = 2 (2^1), row 2 = 4 (2^2) etc.