1. On a 6, 8 Combination Chart will a ↑↑→cricket, starting on a 12, ever land on 1027?

No, explanations vary: this cricket jumps +20 each jump and 1027 is not 12 more than a multiple of 1027

On the same chart, describe the arrows for a cricket that starts at 12 and next lands on another 12.
↑↑↑←←←← is one way

2. On a 1, 5 combination chart describe arrows for a +22 cricket, a +38 cricket, a -24 cricket? Describe a procedure for finding the arrows for any size cricket.
+22 ↑↑↑↑→→ +38 ↑↑↑↑↑↑↑→→→ -24 ↓↓↓↓←←←← or ↓↓↓↓↓→
For any number, divide by 5. The quotient is the number of ↑ and the remainder is the number of →

3. On a 4, 7 combination chart describe the arrows that make a +1 cricket. Is it possible to make a +1 cricket on a 4, 6 combination chart?
→→↓ not possible on 4,6 chart because all the numbers on the chart are even numbers.

4. On an *n, m* combination chart find arrows that make a +0 cricket.
m x n – n x m = 0

5. Complete the rest of this section of a combination chart.

	181			
			172	
109				

(172-109)/3 = 21, so diagonal is +21 cricket

a. Show how to solve this problem by solving equations.
Let x amount of → and y be amount of ↓ then solve these tow equations:
109 + 3x + 3y = 172
109 + x + 4y = 181

b. Make an EXCEL version that includes a space that contains zero.
You will be very happy if you figure out how to use EXCEL to make combination charts.