WAMC Lab Template

Math Concept(s): Right Triangles, Similarity and Trigonometry Source / Text: ME! Developed by: Travis Finfrock E-Mail: tfinfrock@eagles.edu Date: June 21, 2022

Attach the following documents:

- Lab Instructions
- Student Handout(s)
- Rubric and/or Assessment Tool

Short Description (Be sure to include where in your instruction this lab takes place):

<u>Lab Plan</u>

Lab Title: How tall is that?!

Prerequisite skills: The student must have an understanding of how to use proportions to solve problems involving similarity, and trigonometric functions

Lab objective: The objective of this lab is for the student to gain an understanding of various ways to use tools to solve for the heights of objects using formulas for proportions and similarity, and trigonometric functions.

<u>Standards: (Note SPECIFIC relationship to Science, Technology, and/or Engineering)</u> Mathematics K–12 Learning Standards:

- <u>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSG.SRT.A.2</u>: Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides.
- <u>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.HSG.SRT.C.8</u>: Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems.

Standards for Mathematical Practice:

- <u>CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP1</u> Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- <u>CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP2</u> Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- <u>CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP4</u> Model with mathematics.
- <u>CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP5</u> Use appropriate tools strategically.
- <u>CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP6</u> Attend to precision.
- <u>CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP7</u> Look for and make use of structure.

K-12 Learning Standards-ELA (Reading, Writing, Speaking & Listening):

• <u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.1</u>

Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

• CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.2.D

Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.

K-12 Science Standards

• HS-ETS1-2. Design a solution to a complex real-world problem by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable problems that can be solved through engineering.

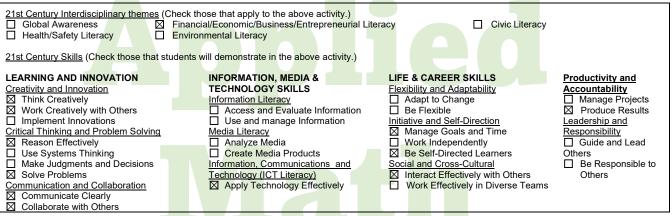
Technology

• 3.d. Students build knowledge by actively exploring real-world issues and problems, developing ideas and theories and pursuing answers and solutions

Engineering

• HS-ETS1-2. Design a solution to a complex real-world problem by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable problems that can be solved through engineering.

Leadership/21st Century Skills:



Council

Teacher Preparation: (What materials and set-up are required for this lab?)

Materials

- Protractor
- String
- Weight
- Paper
- Tape
- Scientific Calculator
- Ruler

Set-Up Required:

- Alert front office to our location
- Establish boundaries of outside learning environment for students
- Have supplies for students available

Lab Organization Strategies:

- Leadership (Connect to 21st Century Skills selected):
- •

Cooperative Learning:

• Students will conduct the labs in pairs. Students will collaborate to configure a method to measure heights with tools. Students will then establish their roles for their own group to measure heights depending on their methods.

Expectations:

- Students will collaborate to develop a method to measure heights with given tools
- Trigonometric functions or proportions will be used to measure heights of objects
- Students will create diagrams to represent their problem solving

Timeline:

• This lab is expected to take 50 min. The introduction will be 5min, deciphering tool usage (15min), measuring objects (15min), creating diagram and solving for heights (15min)

Post Lab Follow-Up/Conclusions:

Discuss real world application of learning from lab

 The skills involved for completing this lab relate to applications in engineering and surveying

Career Applications

• Forestry, civil engineering, surveying

Optional or Extension Activities

How Tall Is That?!

Instructions:

Work with your partner to accomplish the following

- Use the following tools to find the heights of an object of your choice
 - Paper
 - PencilTape
 - Ruler
 - Protractor
 - String
 - Weight
- There are a few ways to use the tools above. Figure out how you can use your math knowledge and engineering creativity to solve the challenge.
- **Create a 2-dimensional diagram** on paper to represent how you solved for the height of your object
 - Write an explanation of how you solved for the height of the object

Council

How tall is it?!

- Propose to the class:
 - We see a tree and we want to know how tall it is.
 - We only have:
 - ↓ 33' tape measure
 - ↓ Protractor
 - ↓ Ruler
 - ↓ 1' of String
 - ↓ Weight
 - ↓ Piece of Paper
 - ↓ One friend

How can we use these materials to find out?



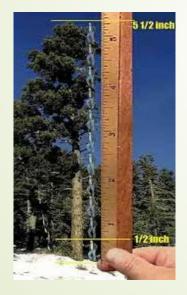
Create:

- 1. Diagrams of your problem solving
- 2. Figure out 3 ways to solve for the height
- 3. Conclude which method is most accurate. Defend your answer



Possible Methods

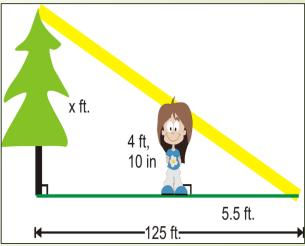
Proportions



f Trigonometry

Similar Triangles





Rubric

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Working with Others	Student was an engaged partner, listening to suggestions of others and working cooperatively throughout lesson.	Student was an engaged partner but had trouble listening to others and/or working cooperatively.	Student cooperated with others, but needed prompting to stay on-task.	Student did not work effectively with others.
Strategy/Procedures	Typically, uses an efficient and effective strategy to solve the problem(s).	Typically, uses an effective strategy to solve the problem(s).	Sometimes uses an effective strategy to solve problems, but does not do it consistently.	Rarely uses an effective strategy to solve problems.
Diagrams and Sketches	Diagrams and/or sketches are clear and greatly add to the reader\'s understanding of the procedure(s).	Diagrams and/or sketches are clear and easy to understand.	Diagrams and/or sketches are somewhat difficult to understand.	Diagrams and/or sketches are difficult to understand or are not used.
Mathematical Terminology and Notation	Correct terminology and notation are always used, making it easy to understand what was done.	Correct terminology and notation are usually used, making it fairly easy to understand what was done.	Correct terminology and notation are used, but it is sometimes not easy to understand what was done.	There is little use, or a lot of inappropriate use, of terminology and notation.
Neatness and Organization	The work is presented in a neat, clear, organized fashion that is easy to read.	The work is presented in a neat and organized fashion that is usually easy to read.	The work is presented in an organized fashion but may be hard to read at times.	The work appears sloppy and unorganized. It is hard to know what information goes together.

WAMC Lesson Plan

Name(s): Travis Finfrock								
Email Address: <u>tfinfrock@eagles.edu</u>								
	Lesson Title: How tall is that?! Date: 6/21/2022							
		th Engineering Tech Lesson Length: 50min						
	Big Idea (Cluster): Similarity, Right Triangle	s, and ingonometry						
	Mathematics K–12 Learning Standards:							
	 <u>ccss.math.content.hsg.srt.a.2</u>: Given t 	wo figures, use the definition of similarity in						
	terms of similarity transformations t	o decide if they are similar; explain using						
	similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all							
	corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of							
	sides.							
		conometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem						
	to solve right triangles in applied pro	blems.						
	NGSS Standards:							
	 HS-ETS1-2. Design a solution to a complex r 	eal-world problem by breaking it down into smaller, more						
	manageable problems that can be solved th	nrough engineering.						
	Mathematical Practice(s):							
	- CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP1 Make sense of	problems and persevere in solving them.						
	 <u>CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP2</u> Reason abstractly and quantitatively. 							
	- CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP4 Model with mathematics.							
	- <u>CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP6</u> Attend to precision.							
	- <u>CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP7</u> Look for and make use of structure.							
	Content Objectives:	Language Objectives (ELL):						
	 Students to apply knowledge of 	 Students will be able to identify 						
	similar triangles and trigonometric	components of the learning objectives						
	ratios to solving for the height of an	using the lesson's vocabulary in the						
	object with a given set of tools	correct syntax.						
	Vocabulary:	Connections to Prior Learning						
	- Similarity	 Apply formulas of trigonometry and 						
	- Trigonometric Ratios	similarity						
	Questions to Develop Mathematical	Common Misconceptions:						
	Thinking:	Climbing the object to measure the height						
	- How can we use the given tools to	 Forgetting to add the height of the person 						
	solve for the heights of various	recording the angle from ground to object						
	objects?	height.						
	 What shape resembles the points 	•						
	of me and the bottom and top of	Confusing adjacent, opposite and hypotenuse						
		Using trig inverse to solve for angles						
	something else?							
	 What information is available to 							
	us?							

Assessment (Formative and Summative):

- Informal Formative Assessment: Listening to student conversation about solving the various scenarios on the given worksheet
- Formal Formative Assessment: Looking and grading the scenarios worksheet
- Summative Assessment: Unit Test on Trigonometry, Similarity, Special Right Triangles,
 Law of Sine, Law of Cosine

Materials:

- How Tall IS That?! Scenarios Worksheet
- Smart Project
- Computer

Instruction Plan:

Introduction:

• Explain that we will be figuring out the heights of various objects for our lab the following day using trigonometric ratios and similar triangles. I will then review the previously learned material about trigonometry, proportions, and similar triangles. I will introduce the *How Tall IS That?! Scenarios* Worksheet by working out the first scenario together. Table groups will then solve the second scenario together followed by me reviewing the strategies to solve the scenario. Lastly, students will work independently and with the help of their team members to solve the remaining scenarios.

Explore:

Students will

When I observe students:

Questions to Develop Mathematical Thinking as you observe:

- How can we use the given tools to solve for the heights of various objects?
- What shape resembles the points of me and the bottom and top of something else?
- What information is available to us?

Answers:

- Answers will vary depending on scenario (Protractor to find angle or ruler to create similar triangles or proportions)
- Triangle
- Sides and/or angle of a triangle

Summarize:

- To solve for the heights of objects, students should equate the scenario to solving a triangle. Some information needs to be known but if you know the value of one side and one angle of a right triangle, you are able to use trigonometric ratios to solve for the other values.

Career Application(s):

• These mathematical concepts are applicable to engineering, aerospace, construction, and surveying.

Leadership/21st Century Skills:

21st Century Interdisciplinary	themes (Check those that apply to the above activity.)		
Global Awareness	Financial/Economic/Business/Entrepreneurial Literacy	Civic Literacy	
Health/Safety Literacy	Environmental Literacy		

21st Century Skills (Check those that students will demonstrate in the above activity.)

WAMC Lesson Plan

LEARNING AND INNOVATION

- Creativity and Innovation
- Work Creatively with Others
- ☐ Implement Innovations
- Critical Thinking and Problem Solving ☑ Reason Effectively
- Use Systems Thinking
- Make Judgments and Decisions
- Solve Problems
- Communication and Collaboration
- Communicate Clearly
- Collaborate with Others

INFORMATION, MEDIA & TECHNOLOGY SKILLS				
Information Literacy				
Access and Evaluate				
Information				
Use and manage Information				
Media Literacy				
Analyze Media				
Create Media Products				
Information, Communications and				
Technology (ICT Literacy)				
Apply Technology Effectively				

LIFE & CAREER SKILLS Flexibility and Adaptability

Adapt to Change Be Flexible Initiative and Self-Direction Manage Goals and Time Work Independently Be Self-Directed Learners Social and Cross-Cultural Others Work Effectively in Diverse Teams

Productivity and

Accountability Manage Projects Produce Results Leadership and Responsibility Guide and Lead Others Be Responsible to Others