

# Using Dynamic Software for All the Right Reasons

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Files and Handouts can be found here:

[https://drive.google.com/folderview?  
id=0Bx3fcSOtoYwGUmFQT21DMG1jdE0&u  
sp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0Bx3fcSOtoYwGUmFQT21DMG1jdE0&usp=sharing)

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# GeoGebraTube

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## Volume

<http://tube.geogebra.org/student/m243895>

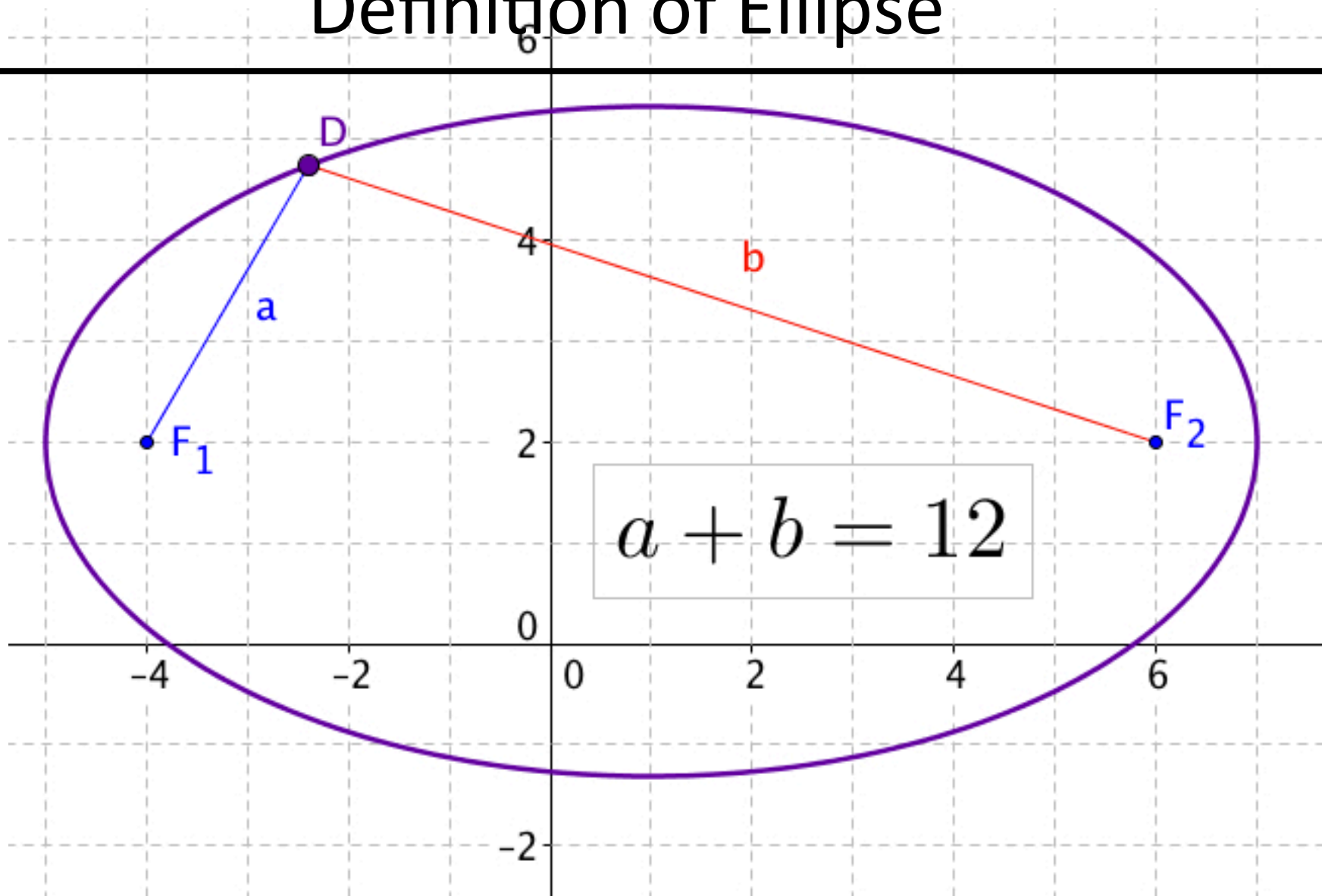
## Pappus' Theorem

<http://tube.geogebra.org/material/simple/id/137281#material/137284>

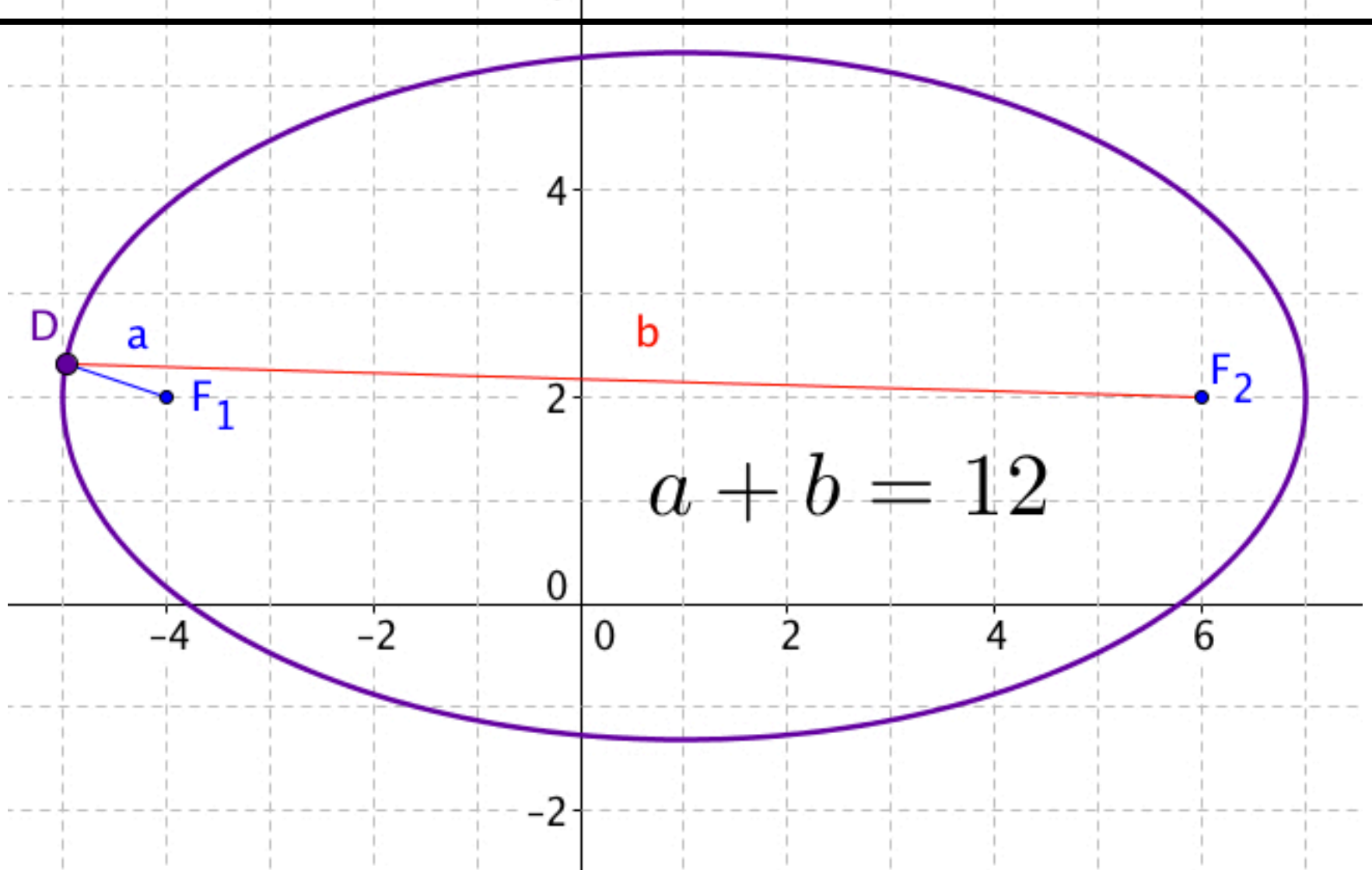
## Plotting Points

<http://tube.geogebra.org/material/simple/id/1200895#material/1200957>

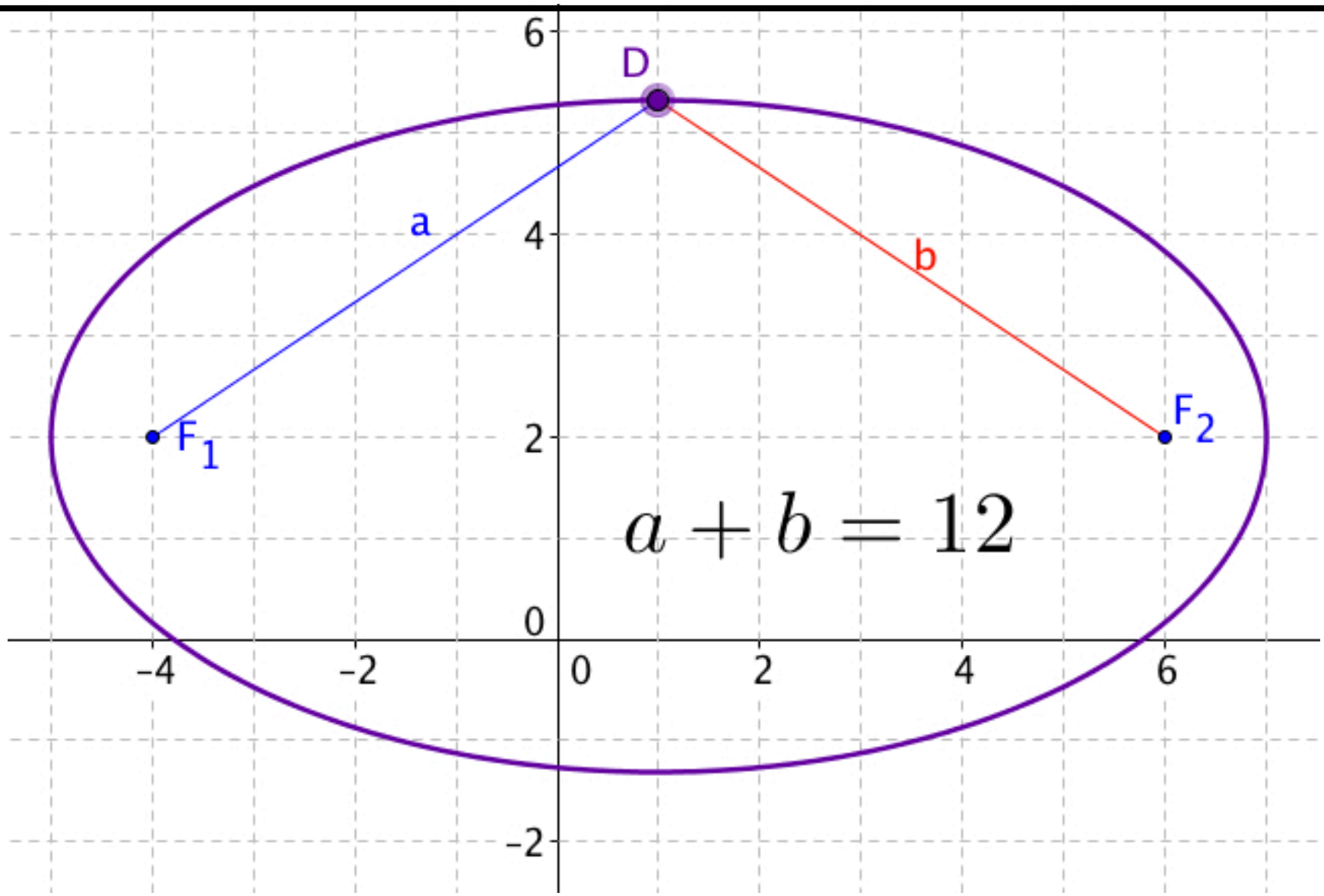
# Definition of Ellipse



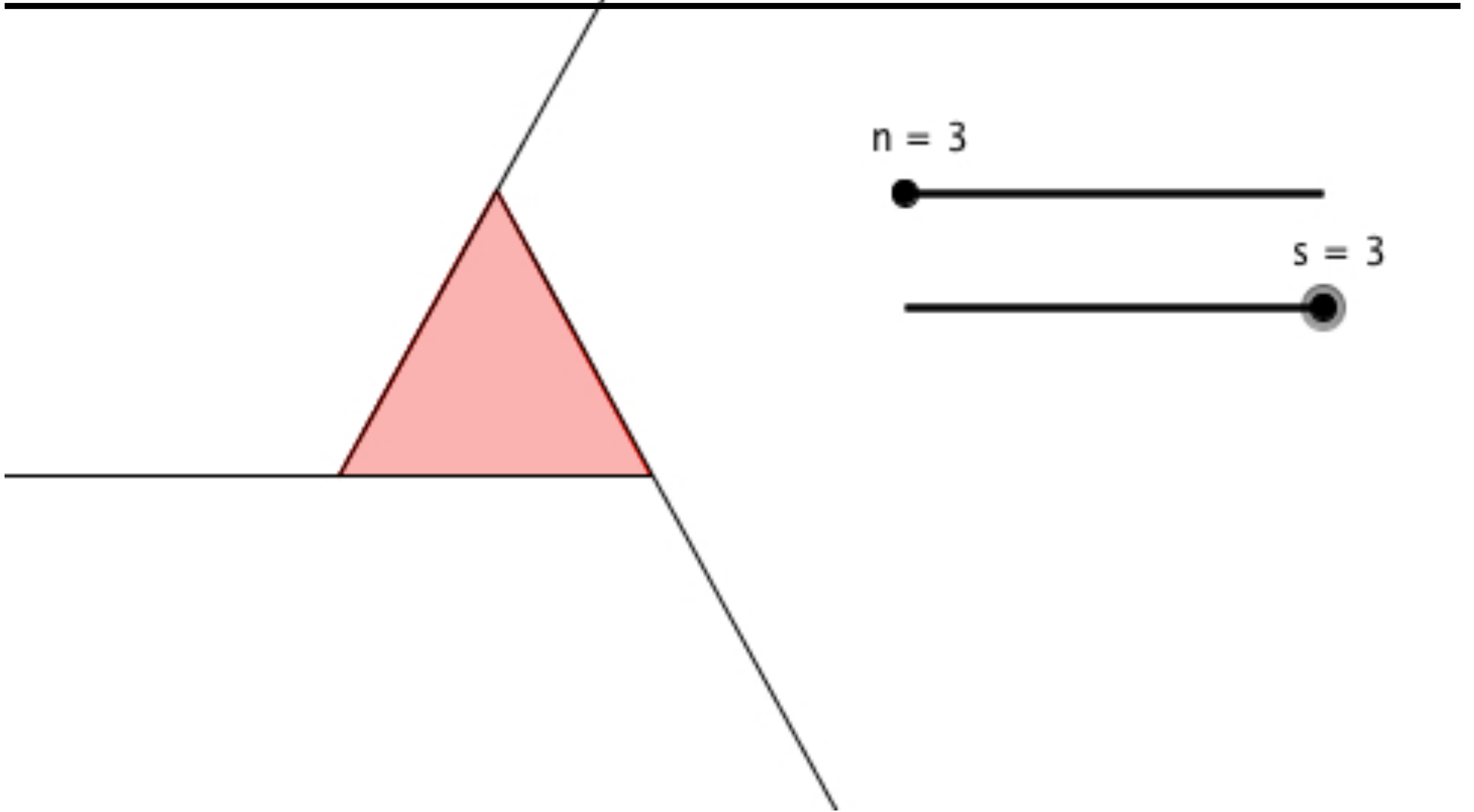
# Definition of Ellipse



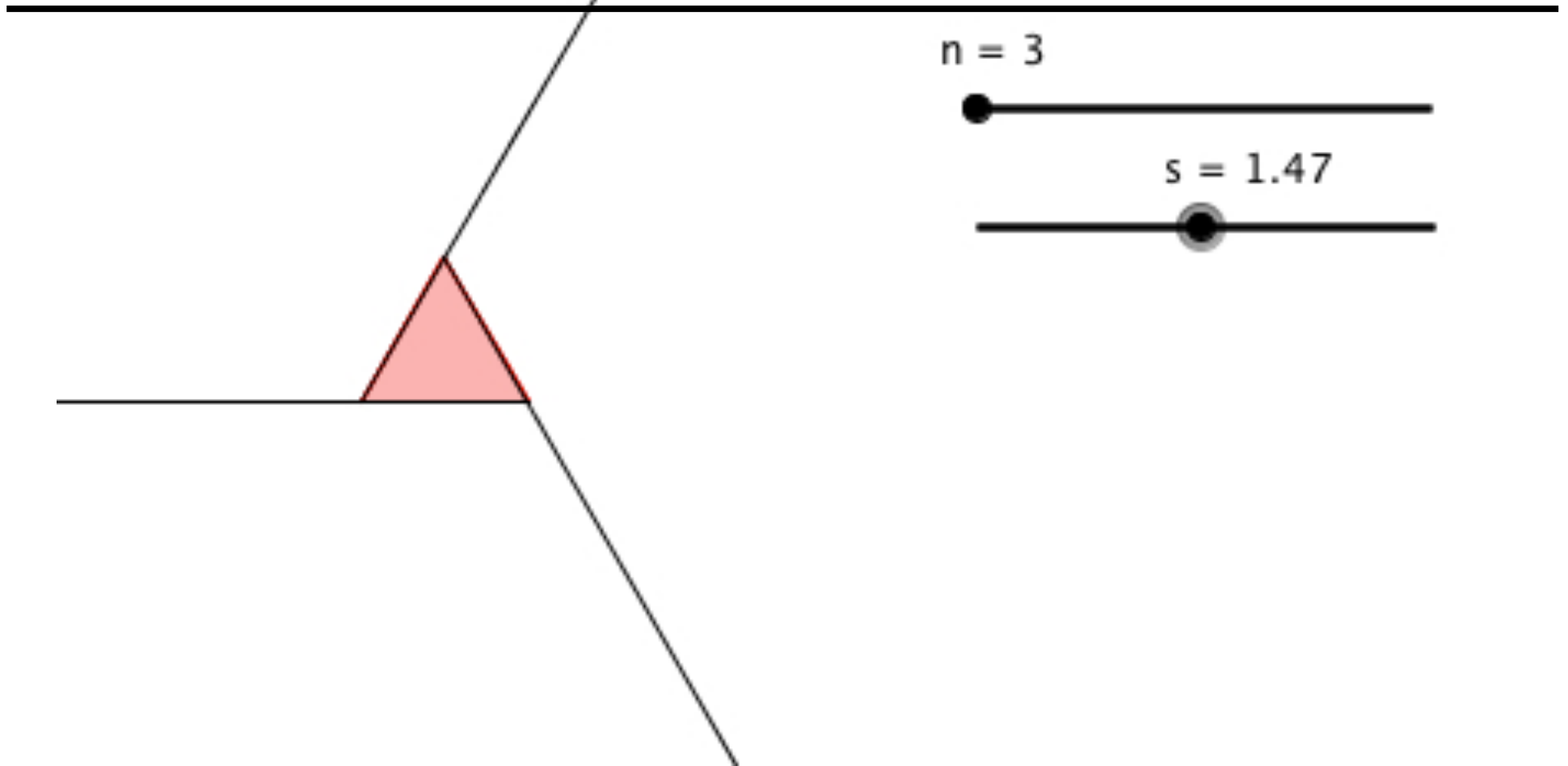
# Definition of Ellipse



# Sum of Exterior Angles



# Sum of Exterior Angles





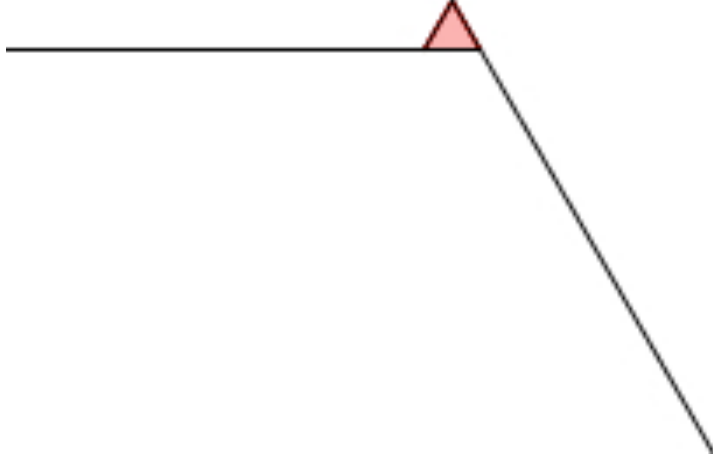
# Sum of Exterior Angles



$n = 3$



$s = 0.47$



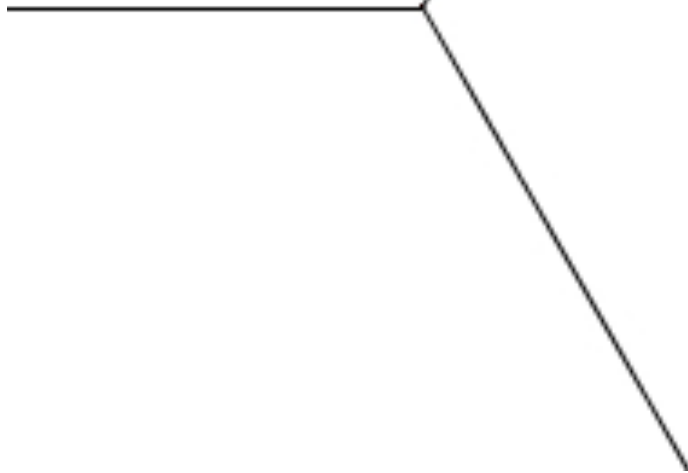
# Sum of Exterior Angles

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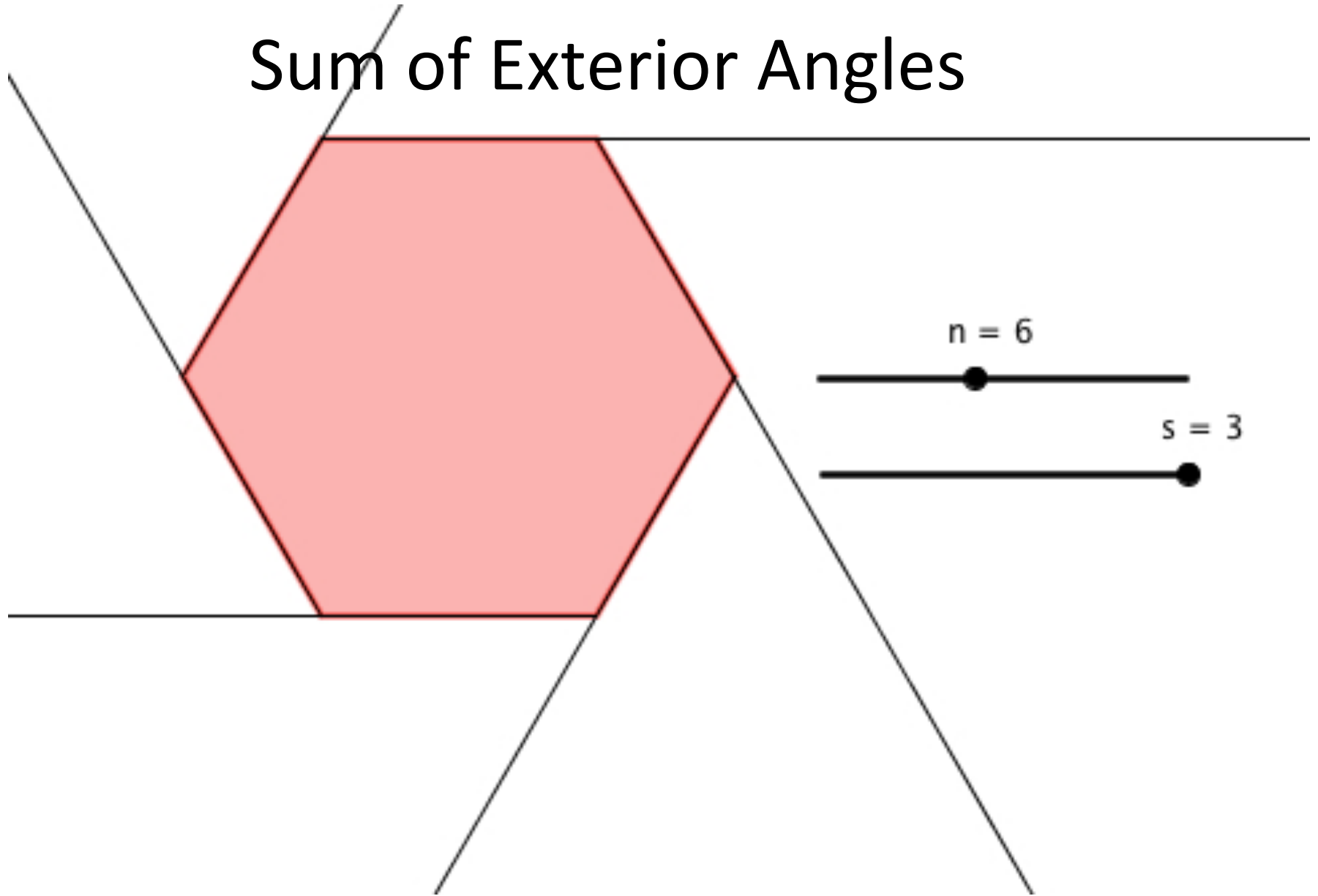
$n = 3$



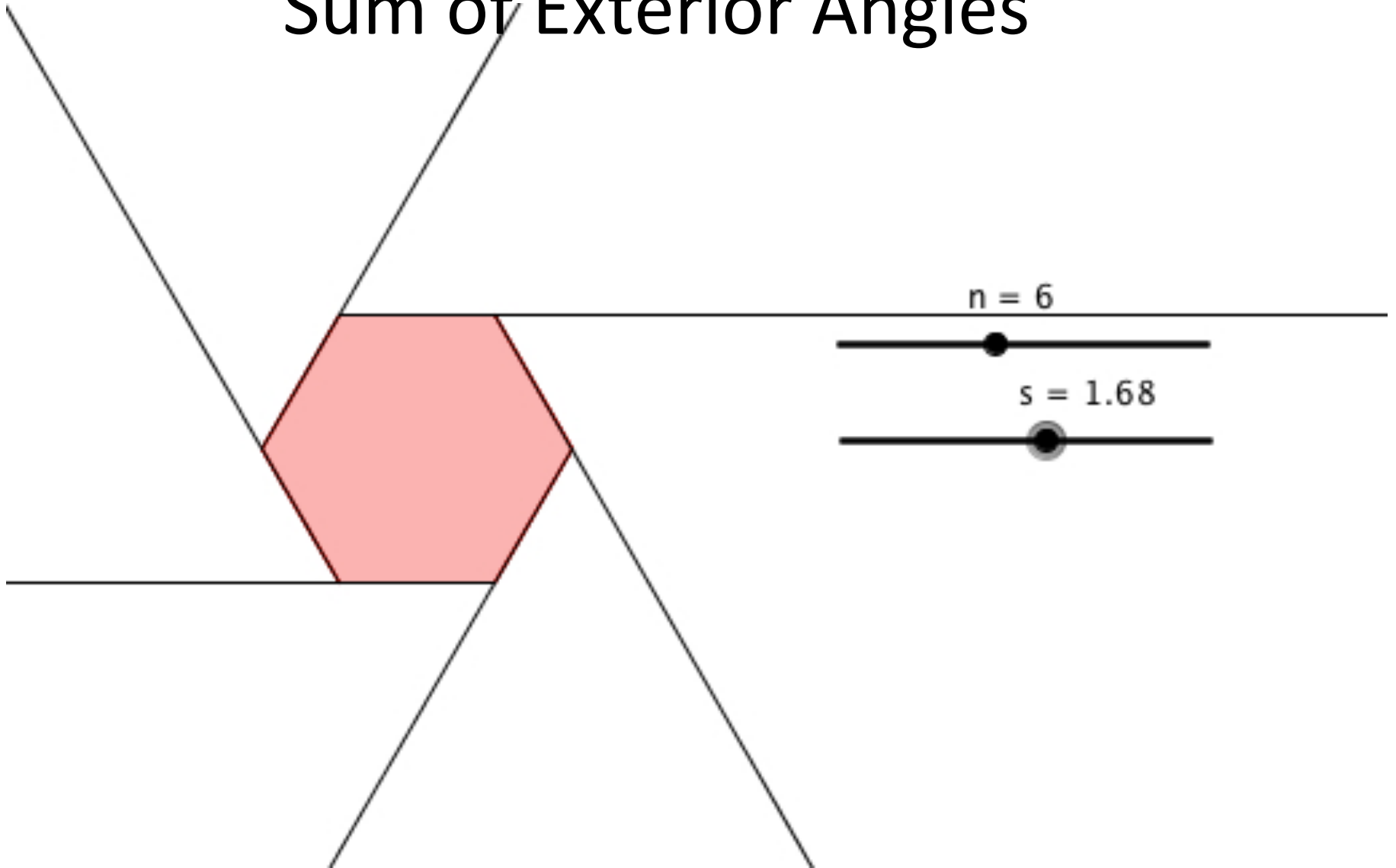
$s = 0.01$



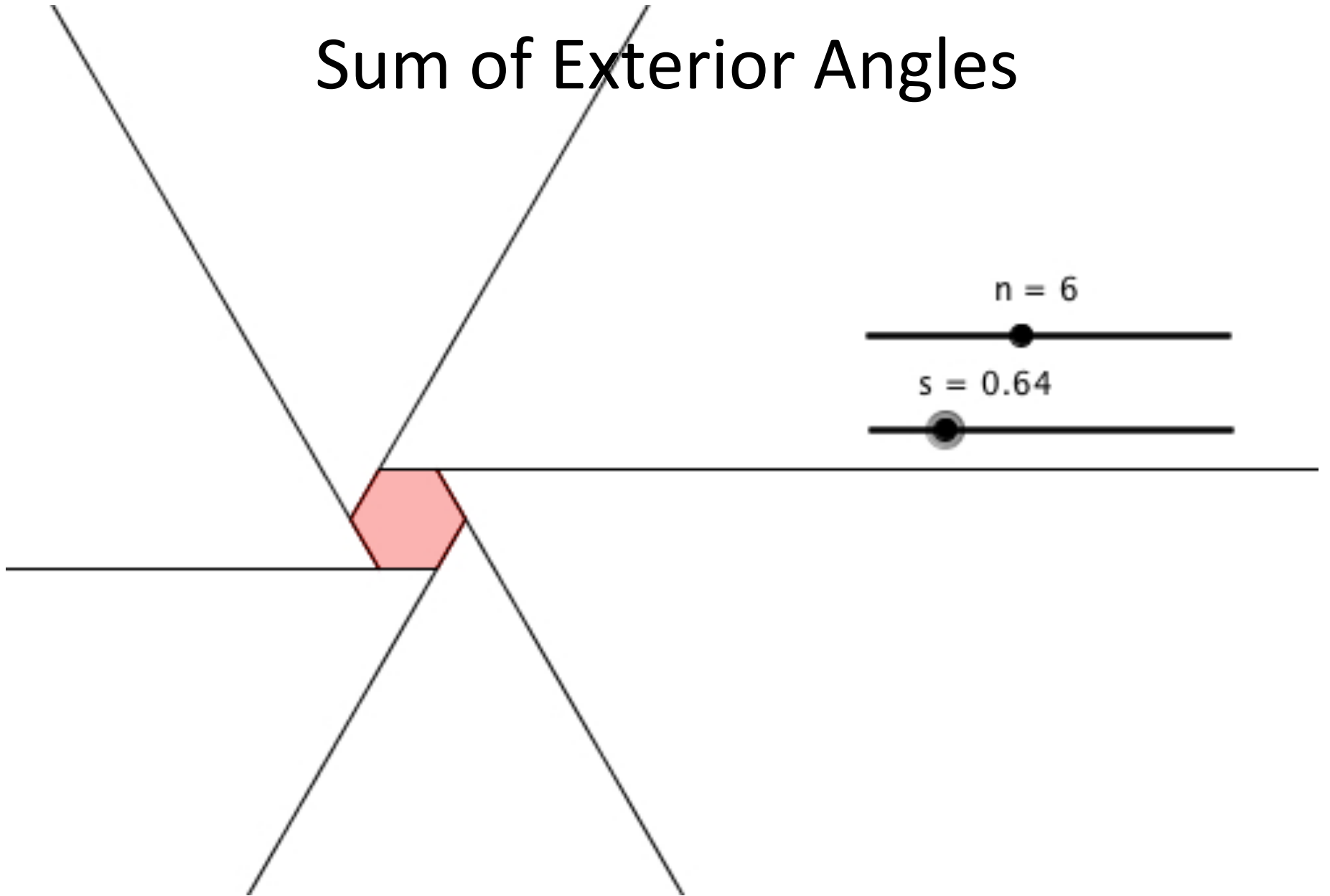
# Sum of Exterior Angles



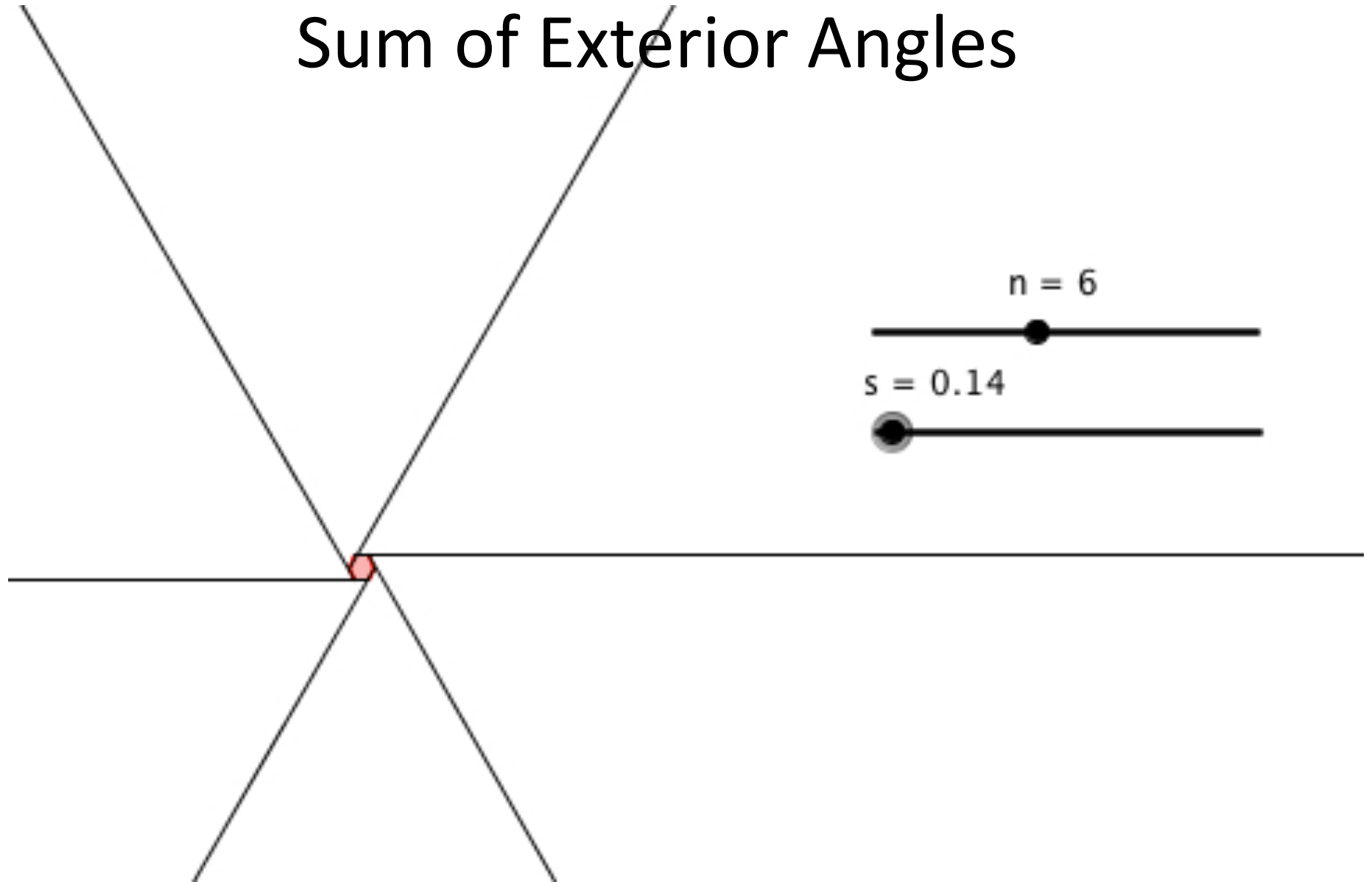
# Sum of Exterior Angles



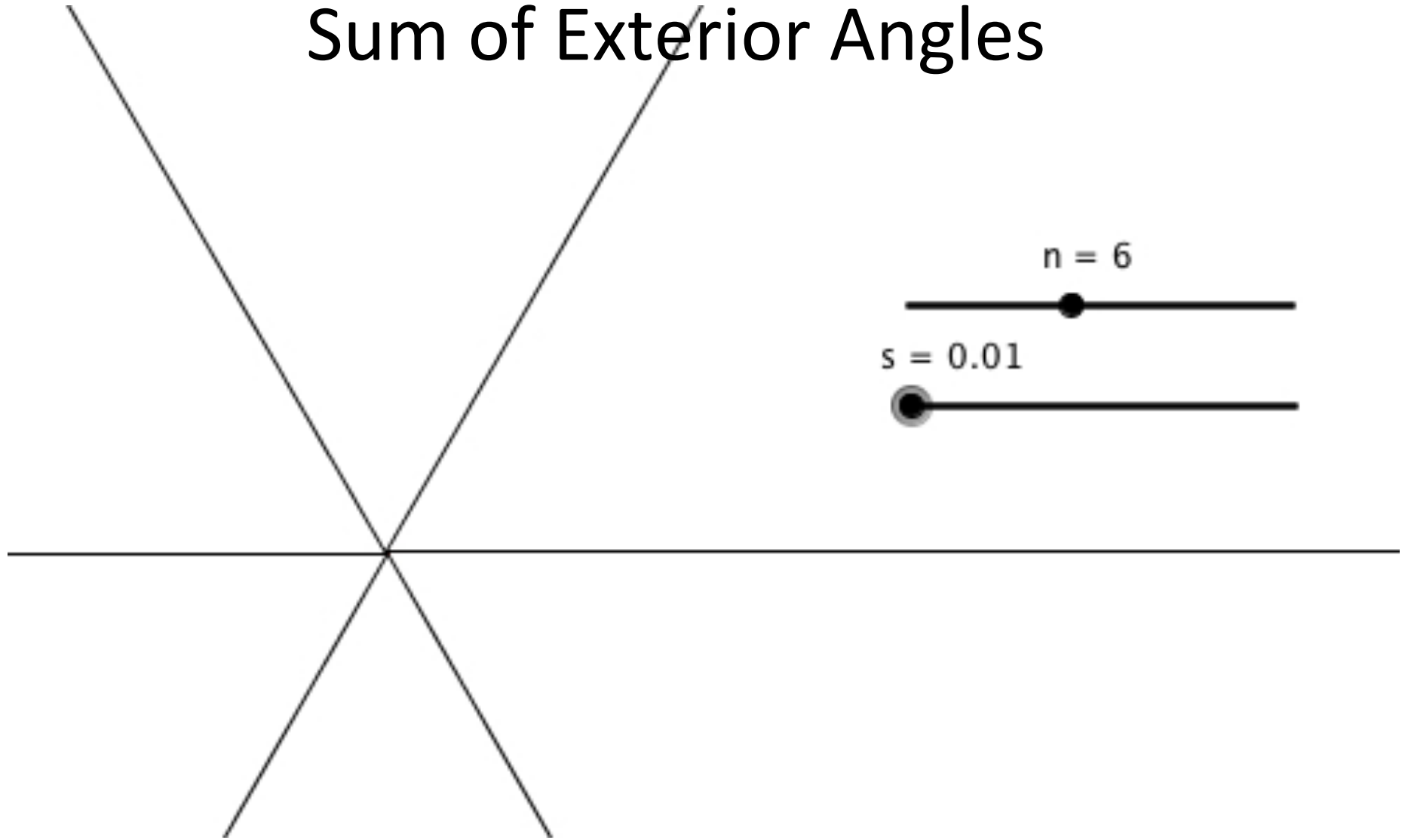
# Sum of Exterior Angles



# Sum of Exterior Angles



# Sum of Exterior Angles



# Measure of each Interior Angle of a Regular Polygon

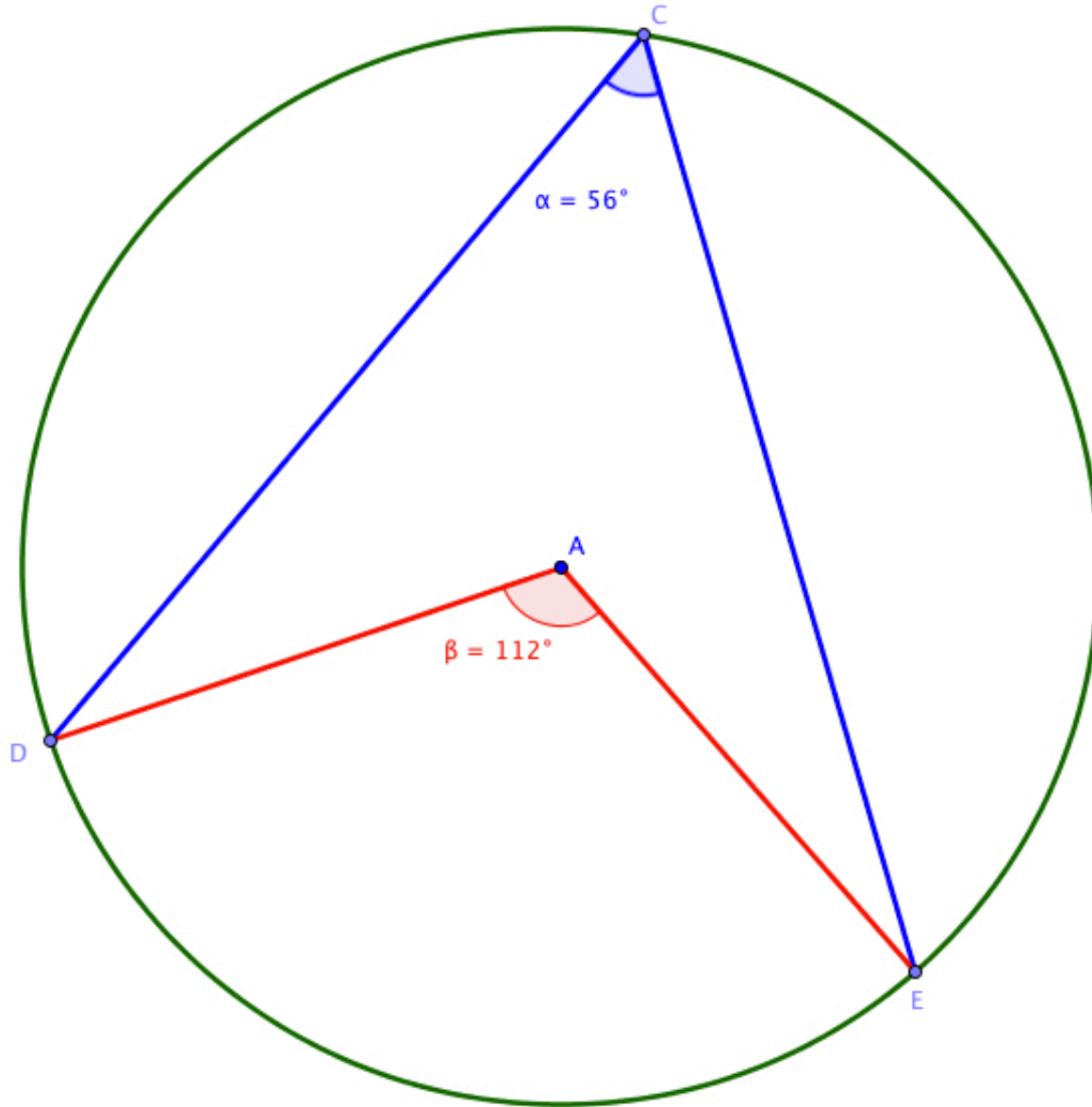
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$$\frac{(n - 2) 180}{n} \quad \text{or} \quad 180 - \frac{360}{n}$$



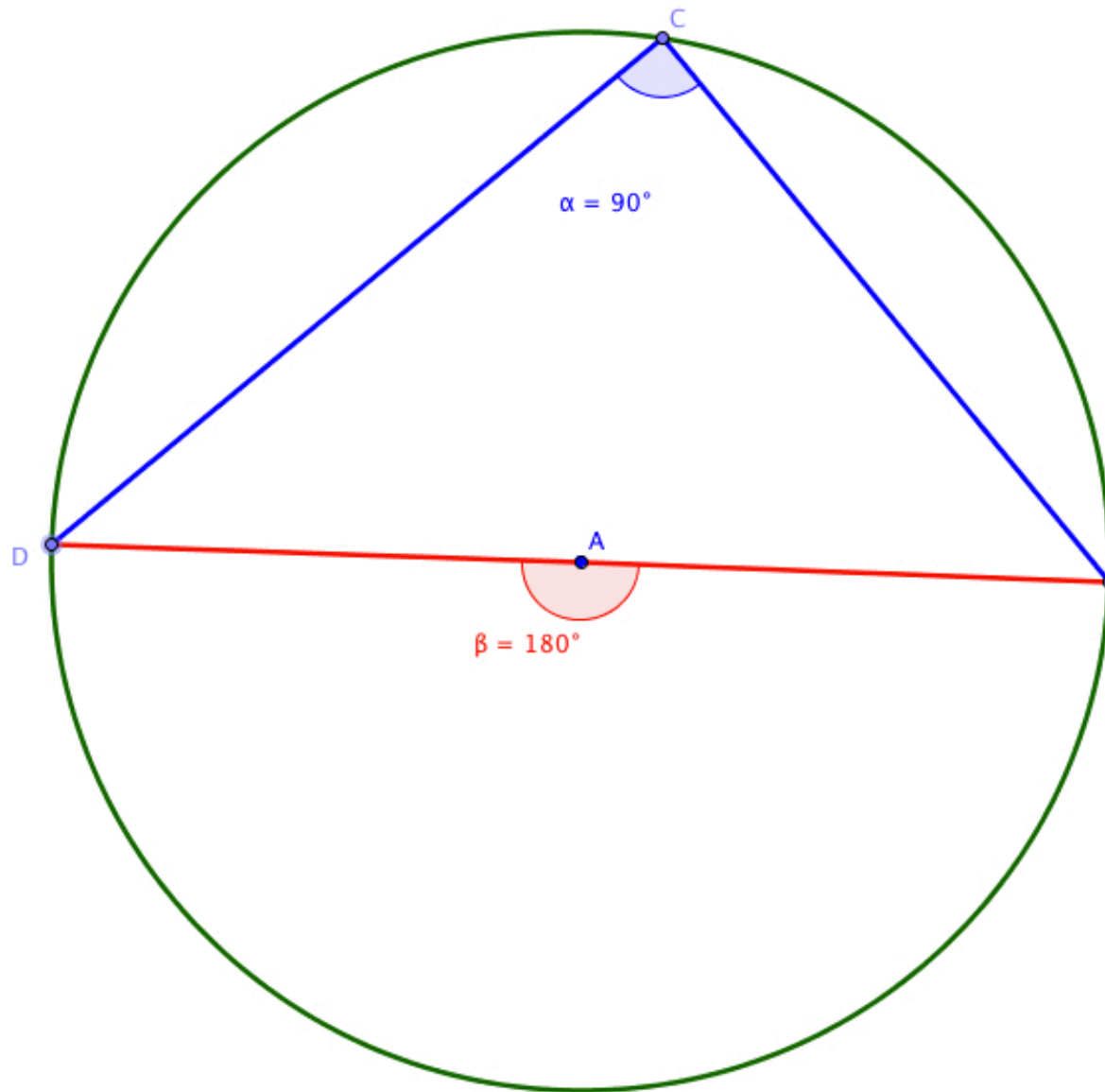
# Inscribed Angles    Central Angles

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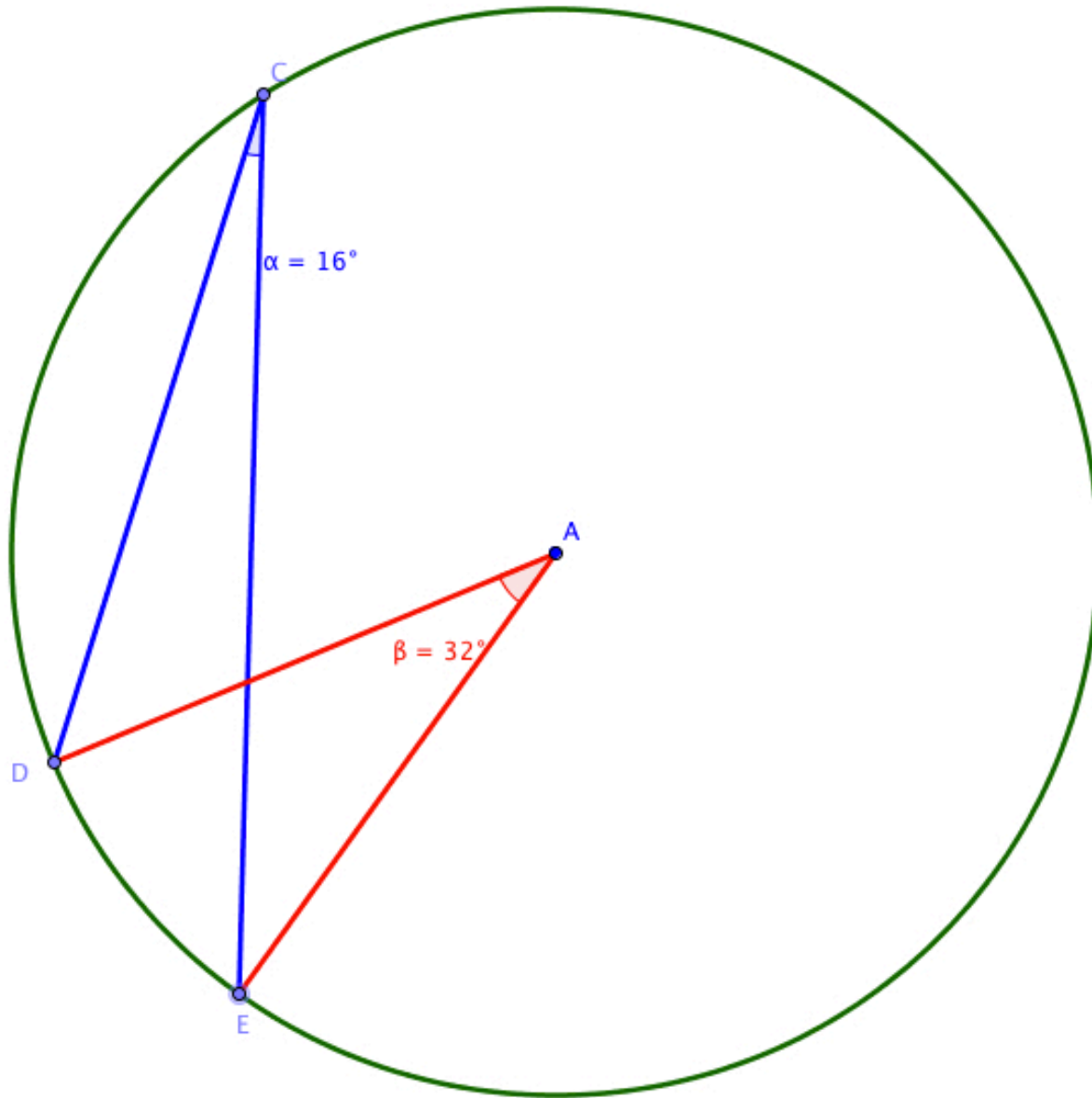
# Inscribed Angles    Central Angles

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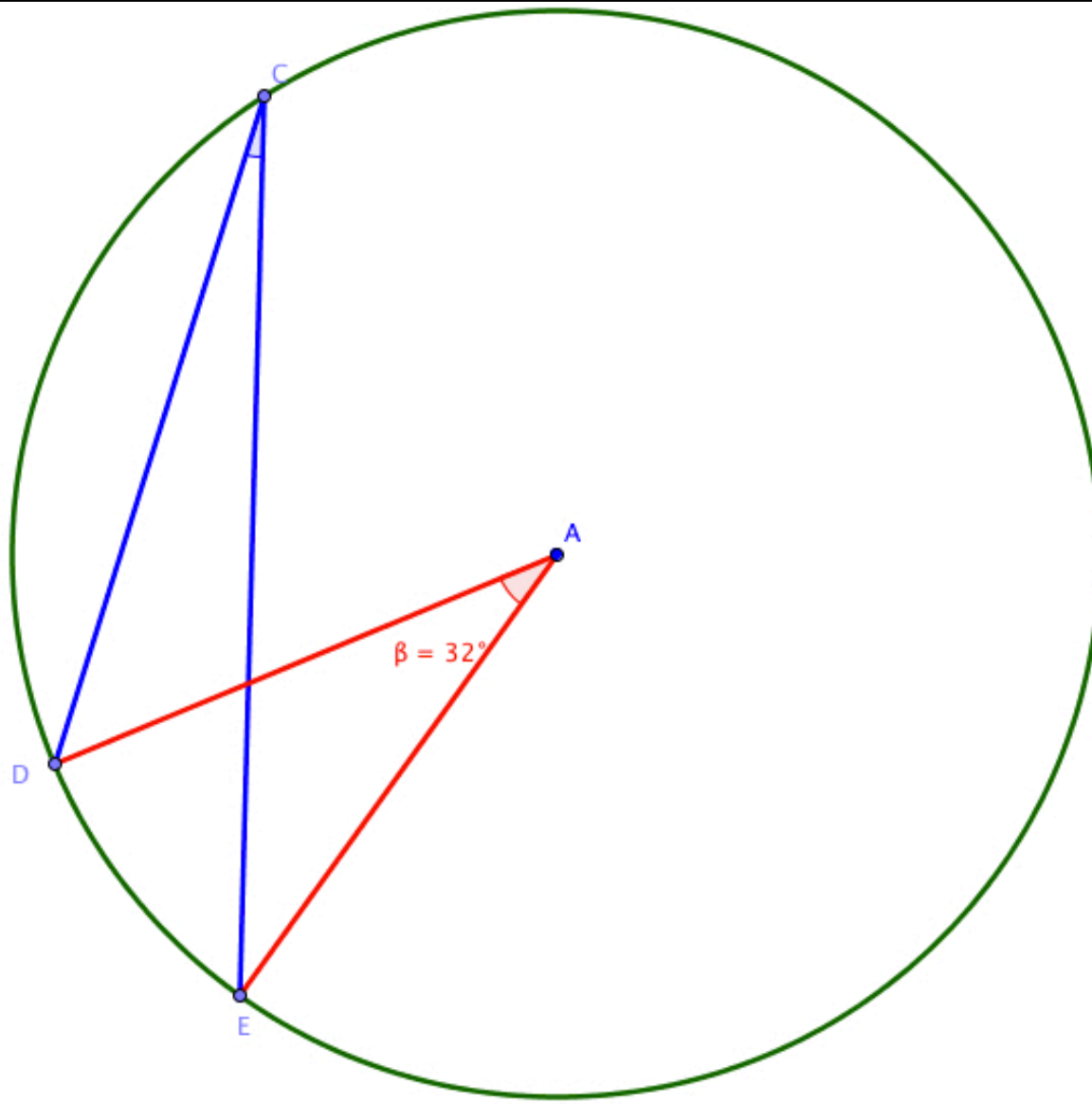
# Inscribed Angles      Central Angles

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# Inscribed Angles    Central Angles

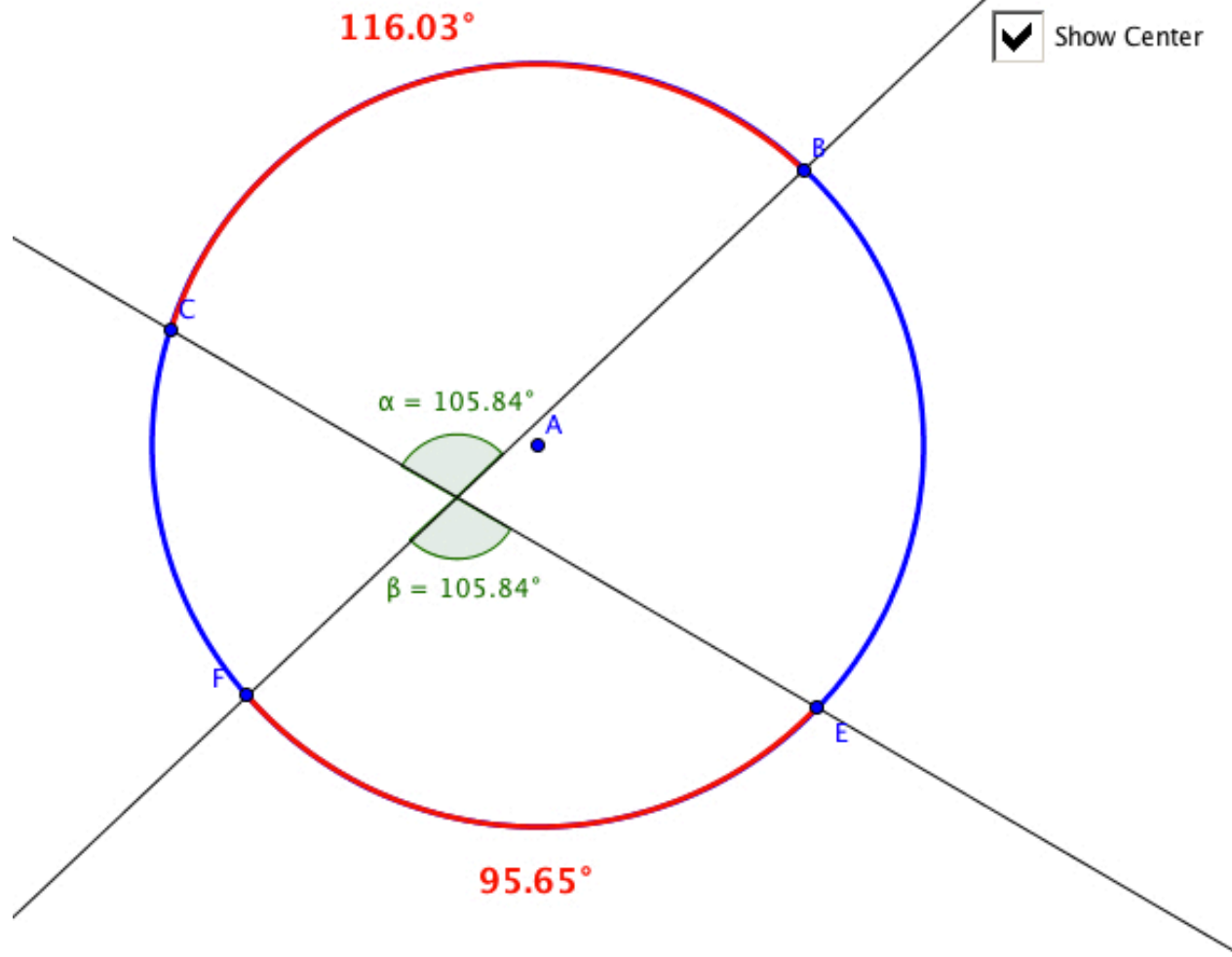
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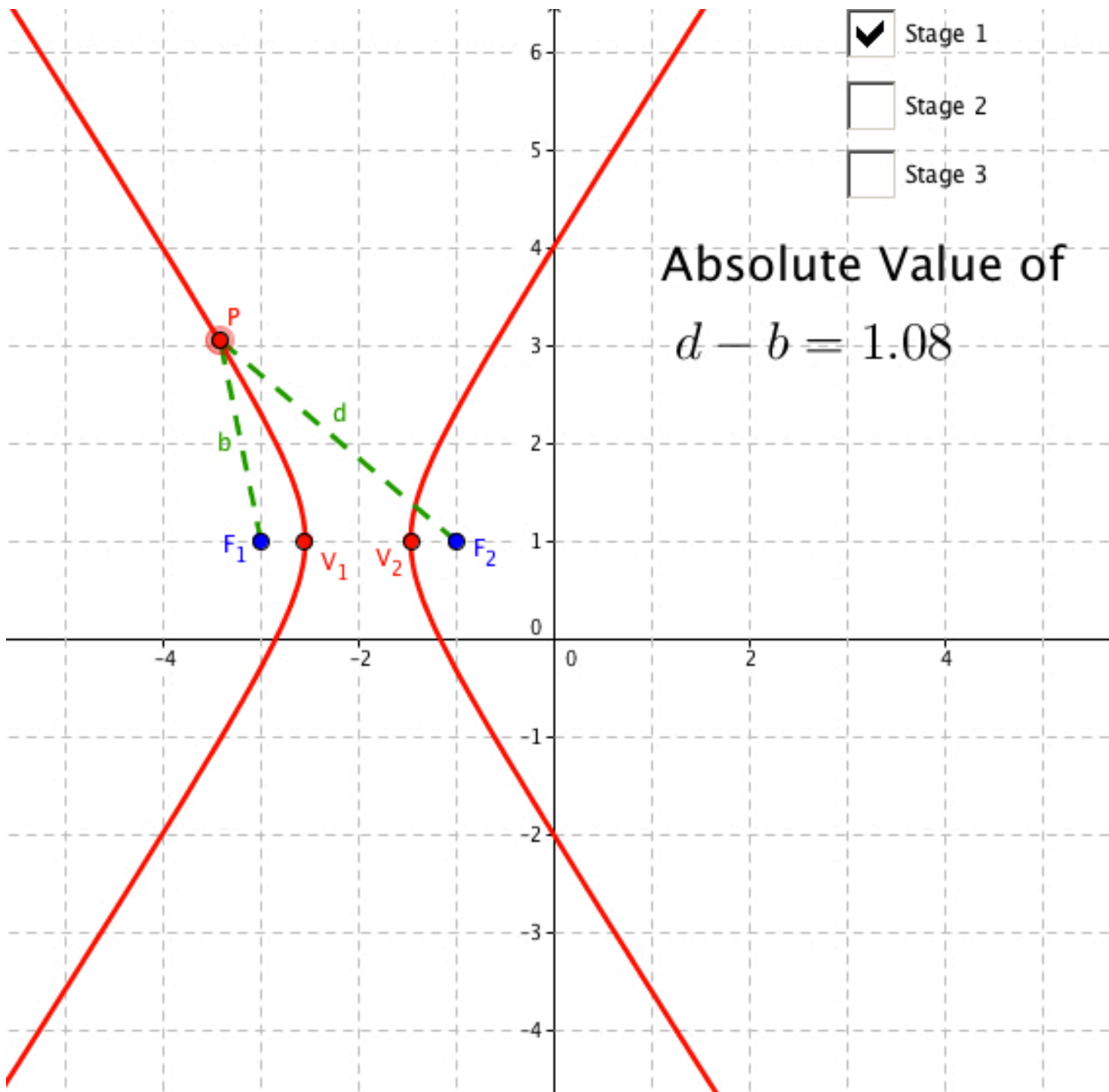


# Secant - Angles

The sum of the two red arcs is  $211.68^\circ$

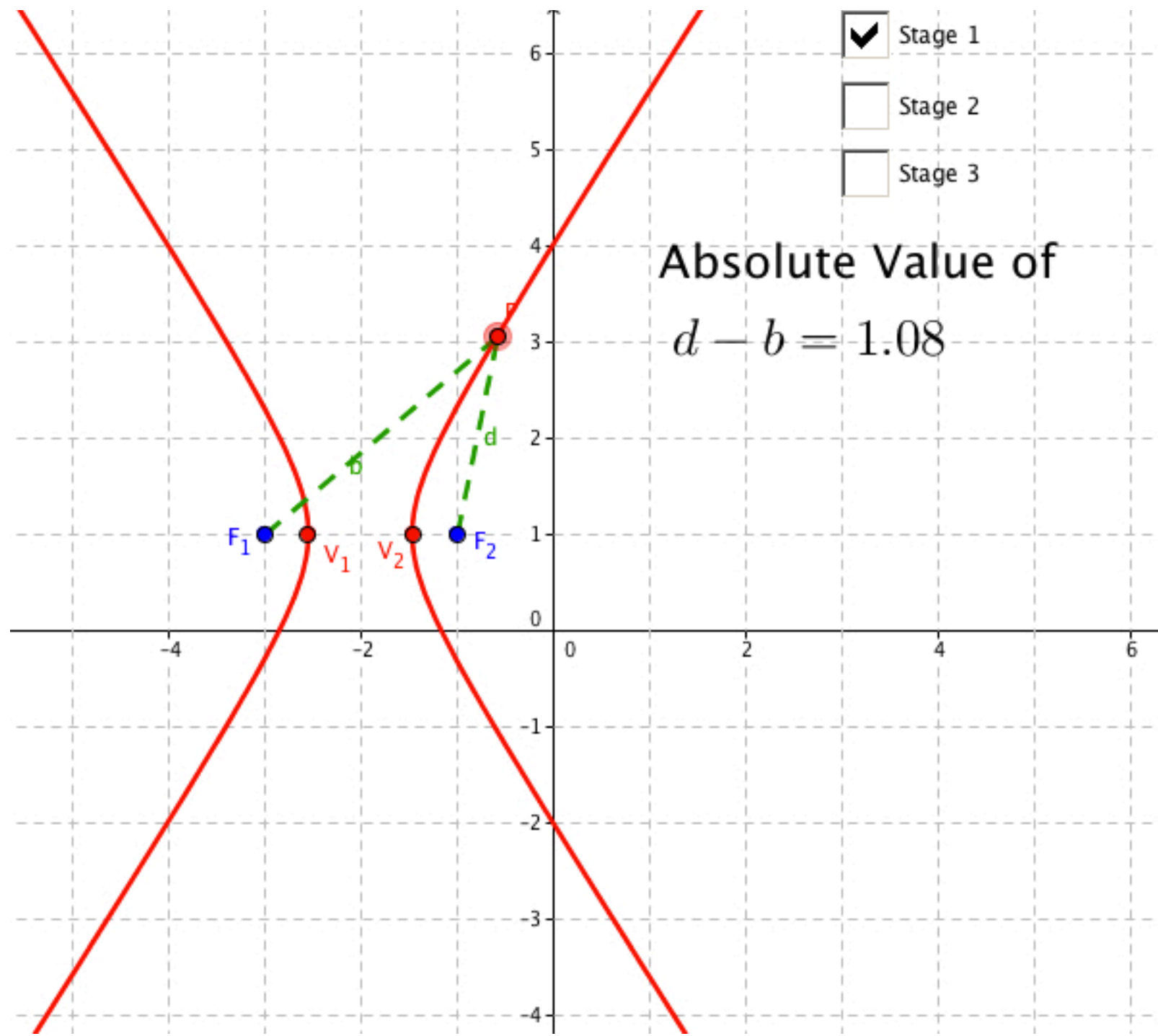
The sum of the two red arcs is  $116.03^\circ + 95.65^\circ = 211.68^\circ$



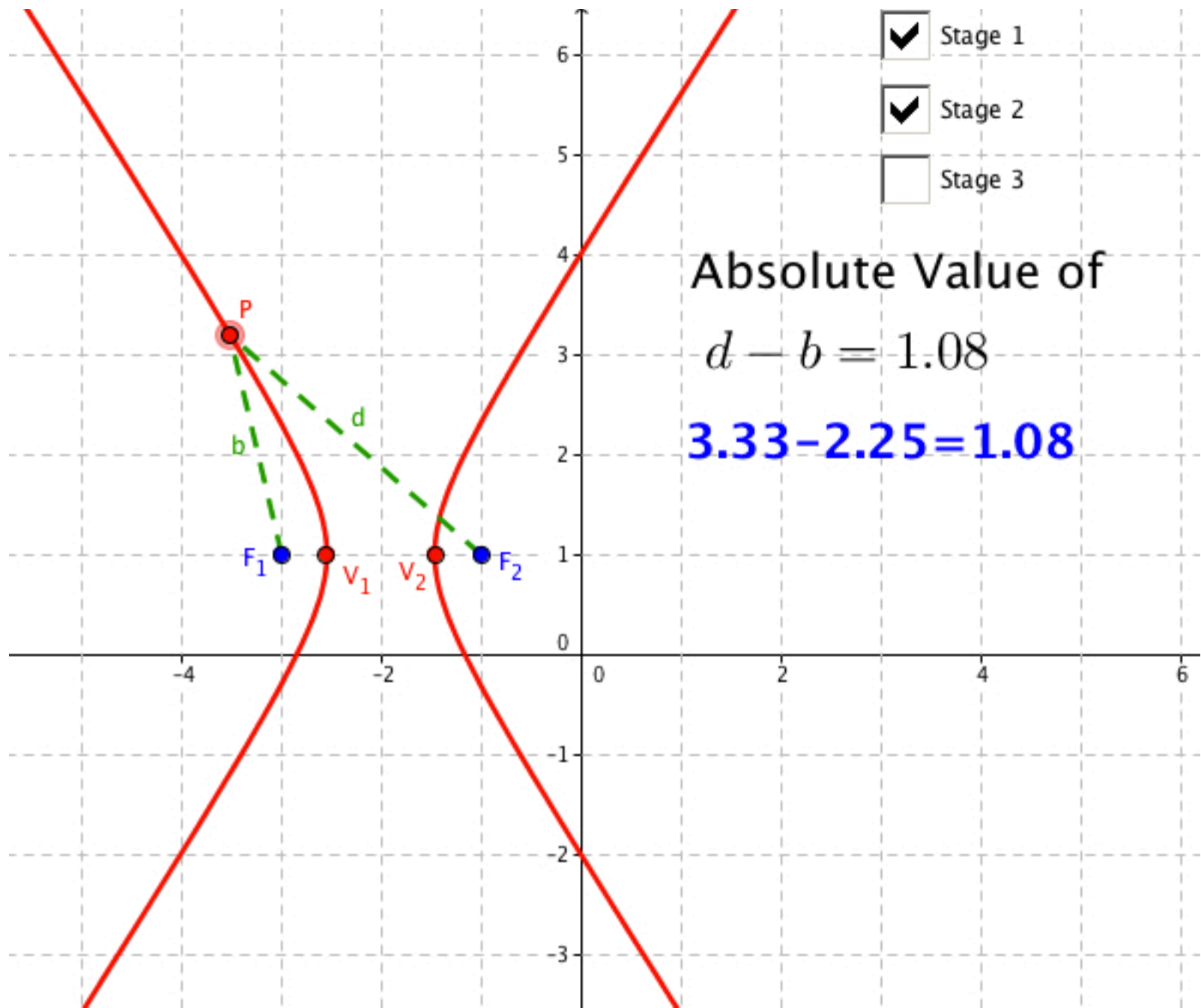


- Stage 1
- Stage 2
- Stage 3

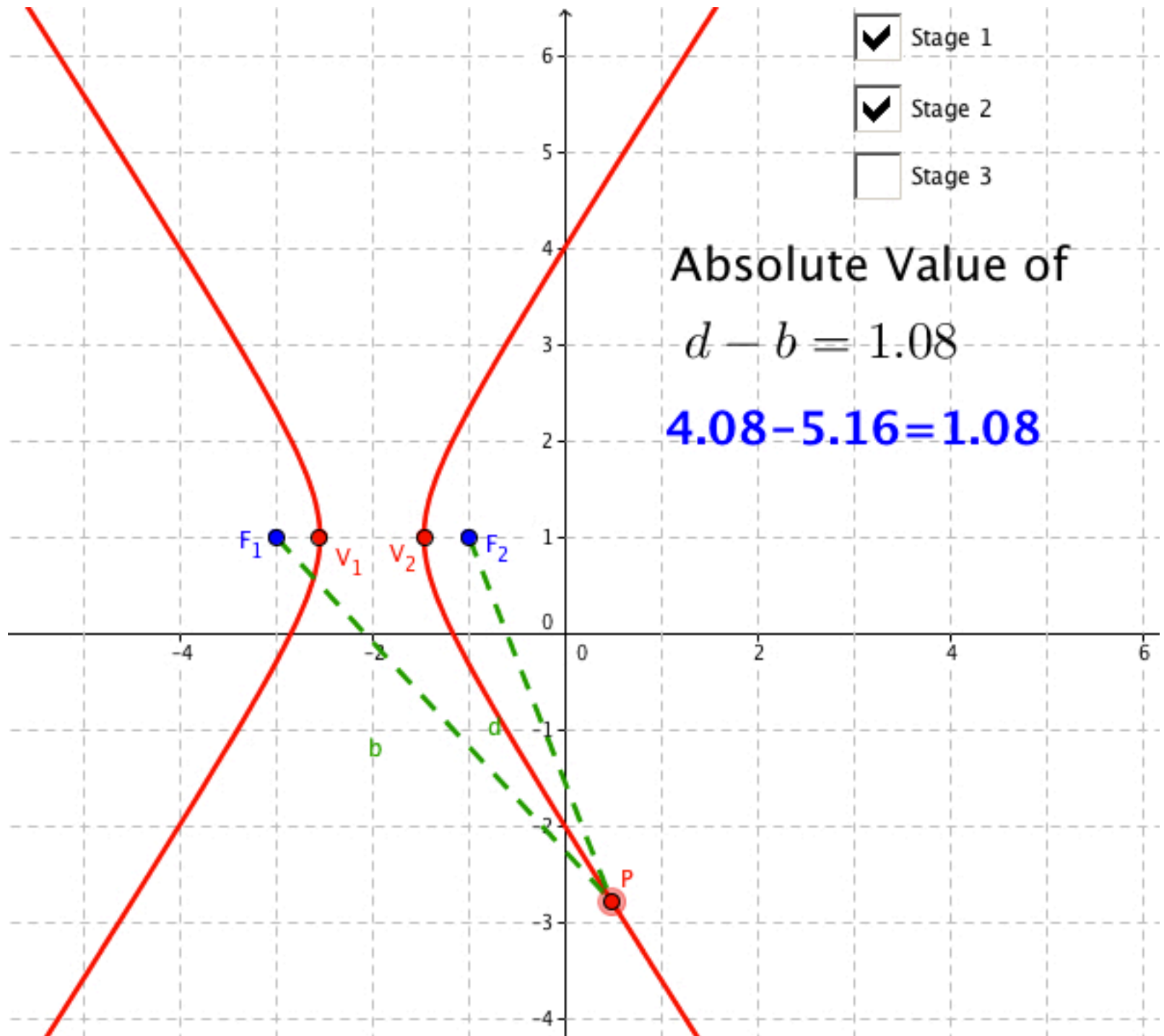
Absolute Value of  
 $d - b = 1.08$



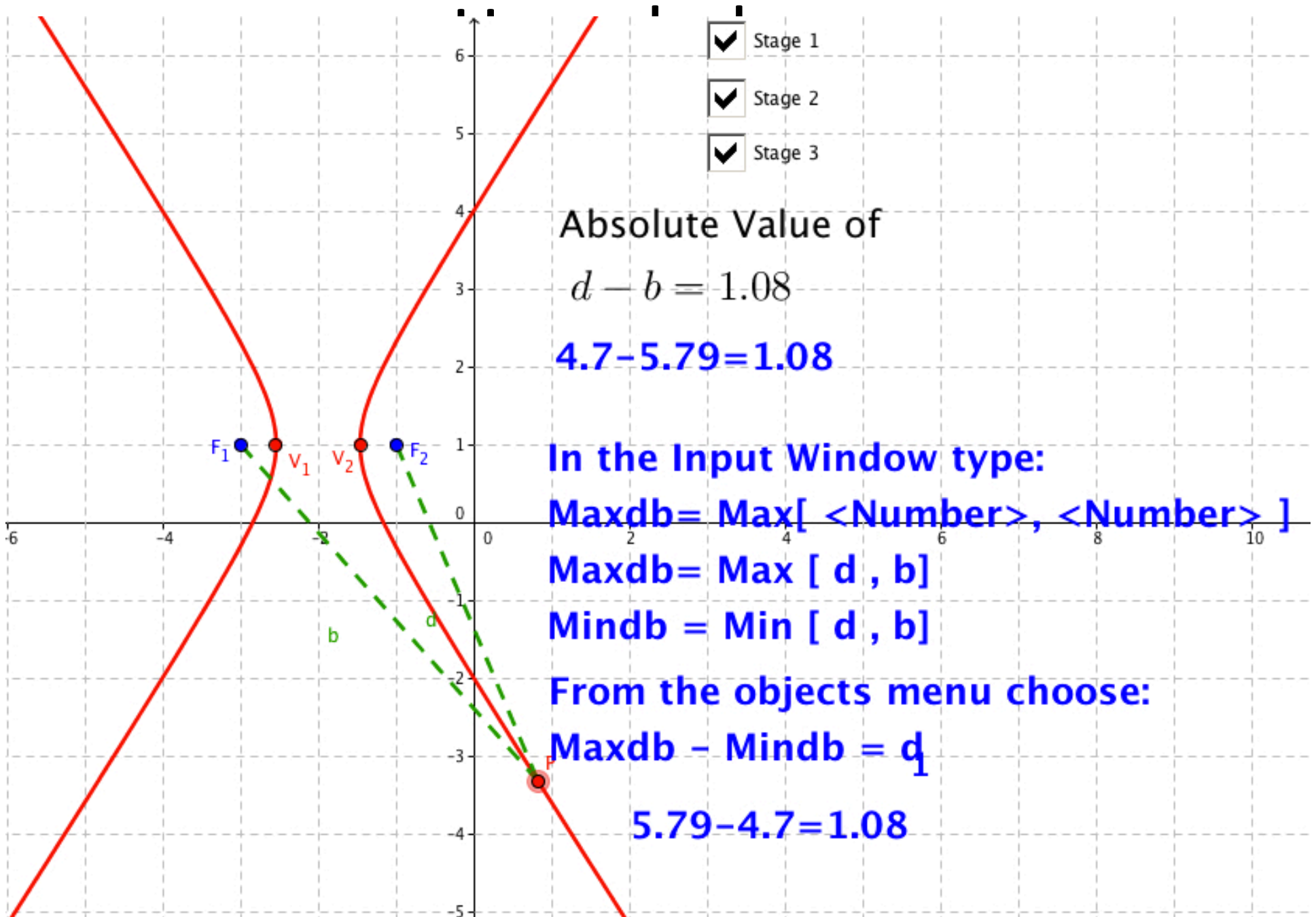
Absolute Value of  
 $d - b = 1.08$



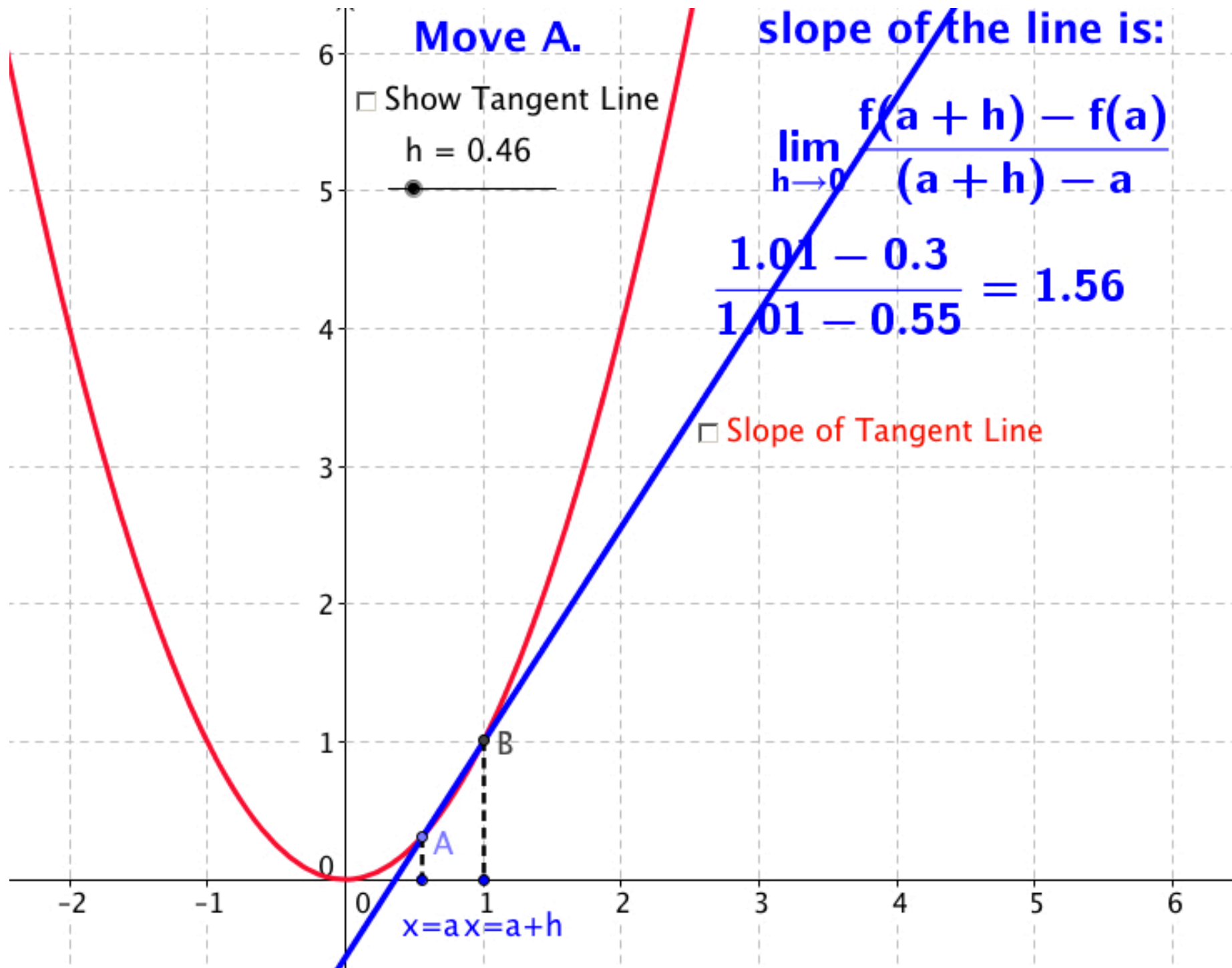


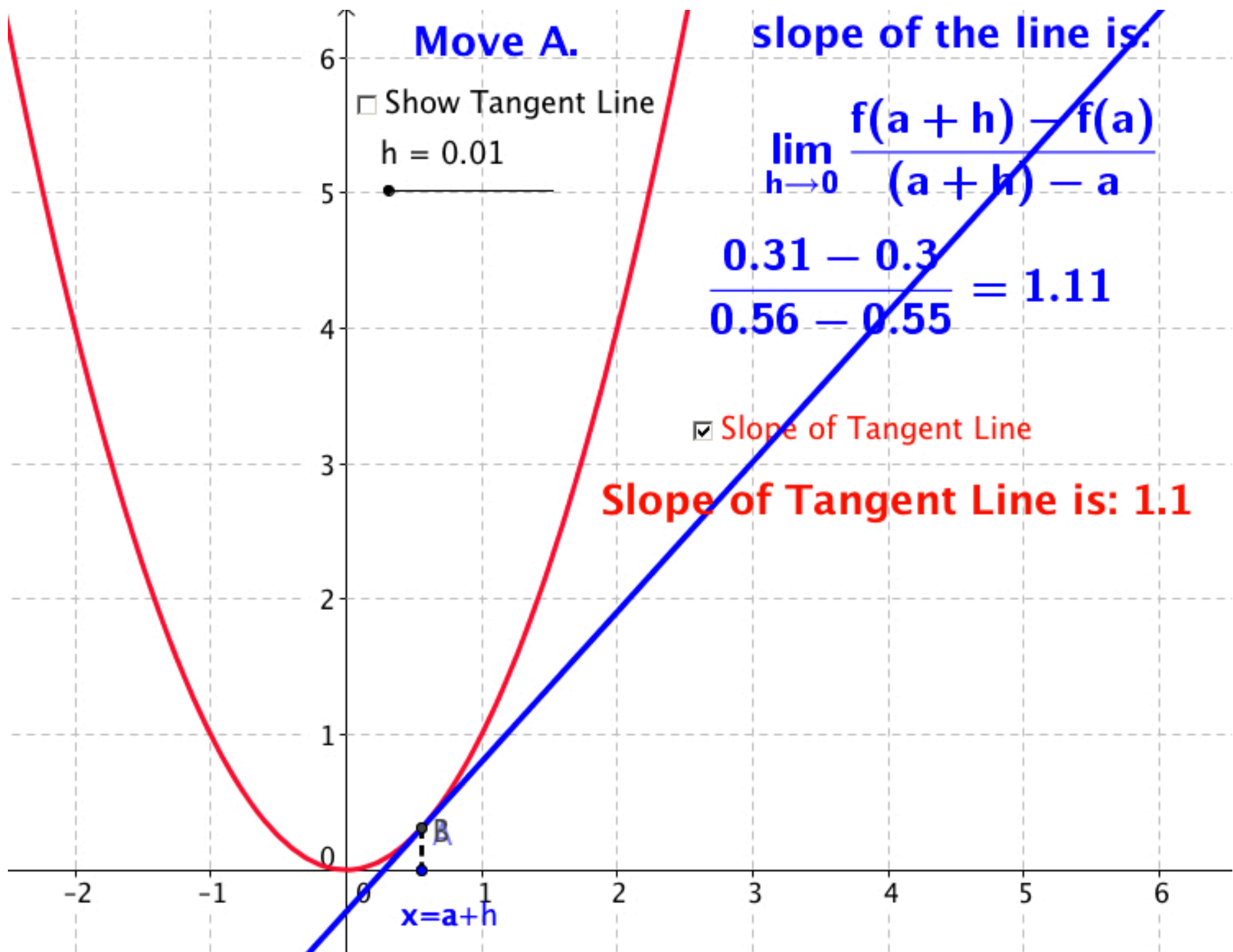












**Move A.**

Show Tangent Line  
 $h = 0.01$

**slope of the line is:**

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{(a+h) - a}$$

$$\frac{0.31 - 0.3}{0.56 - 0.55} = 1.11$$

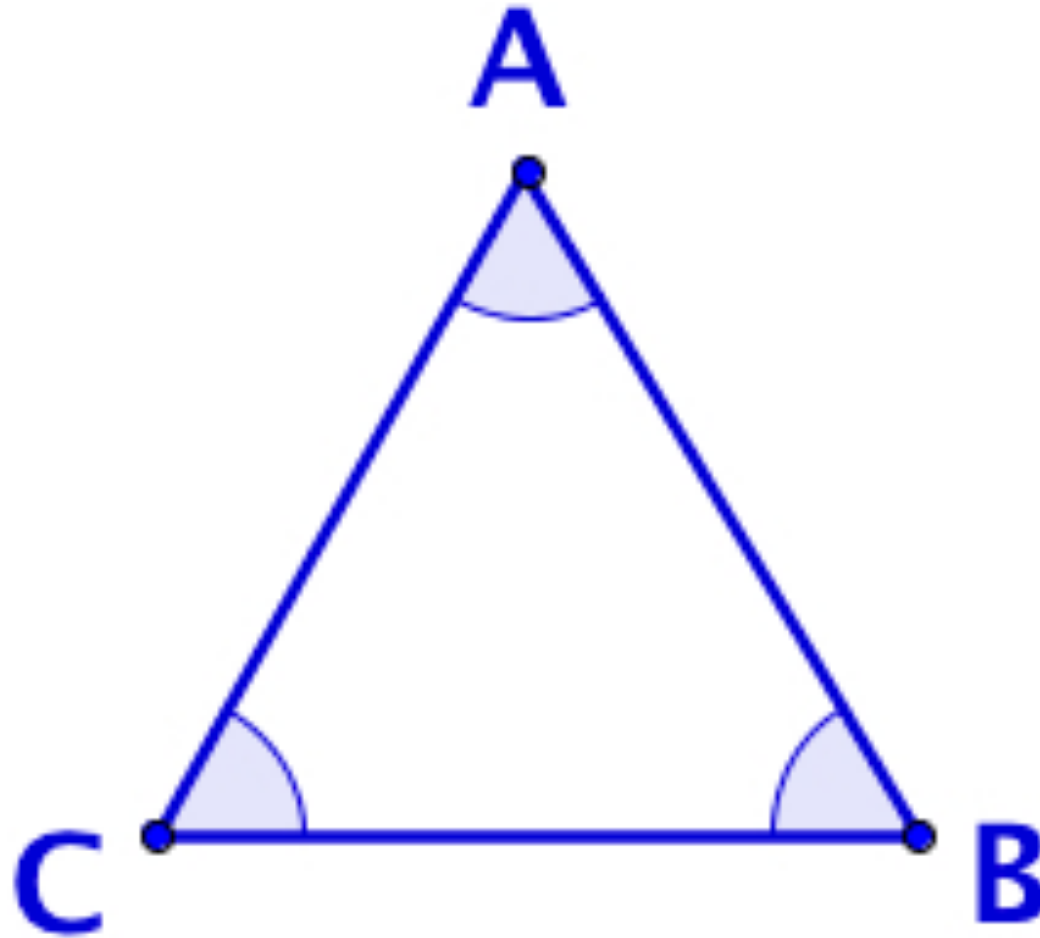
Slope of Tangent Line

**Slope of Tangent Line is: 1.1**

$x=a+h$

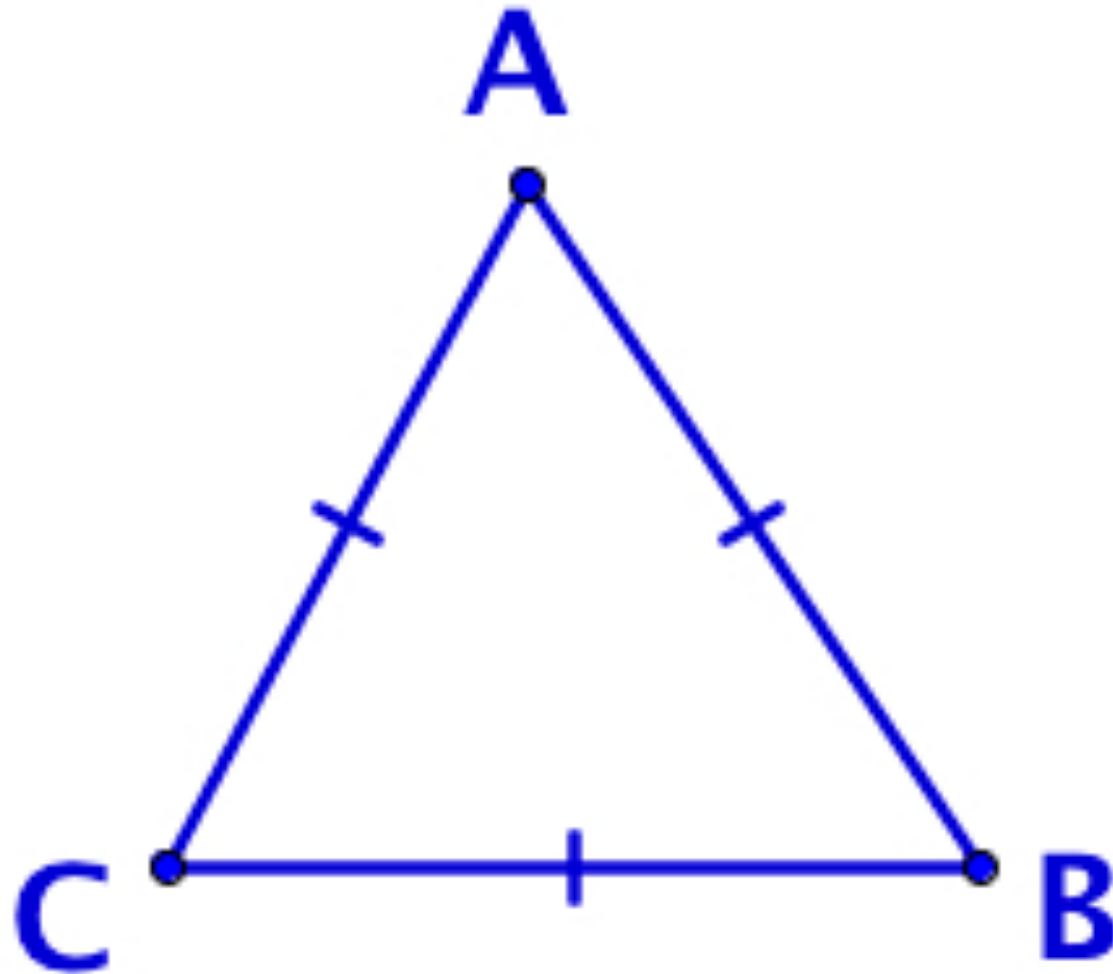
# Type of Triangle

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# Type of Triangle

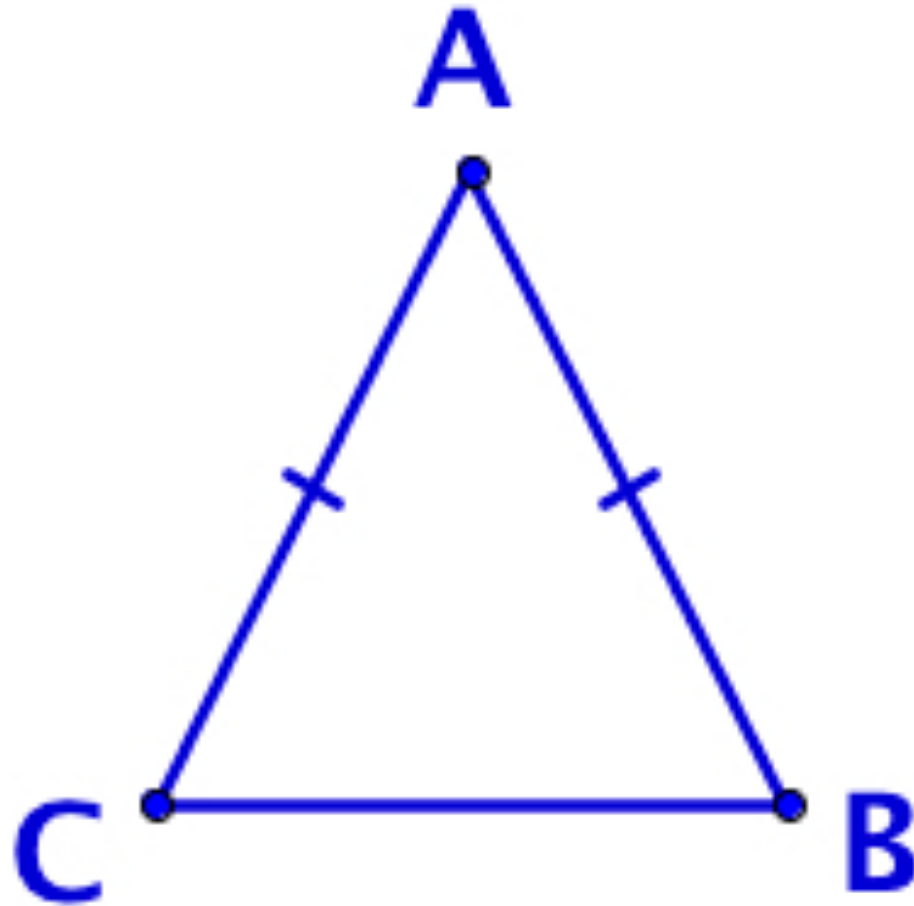
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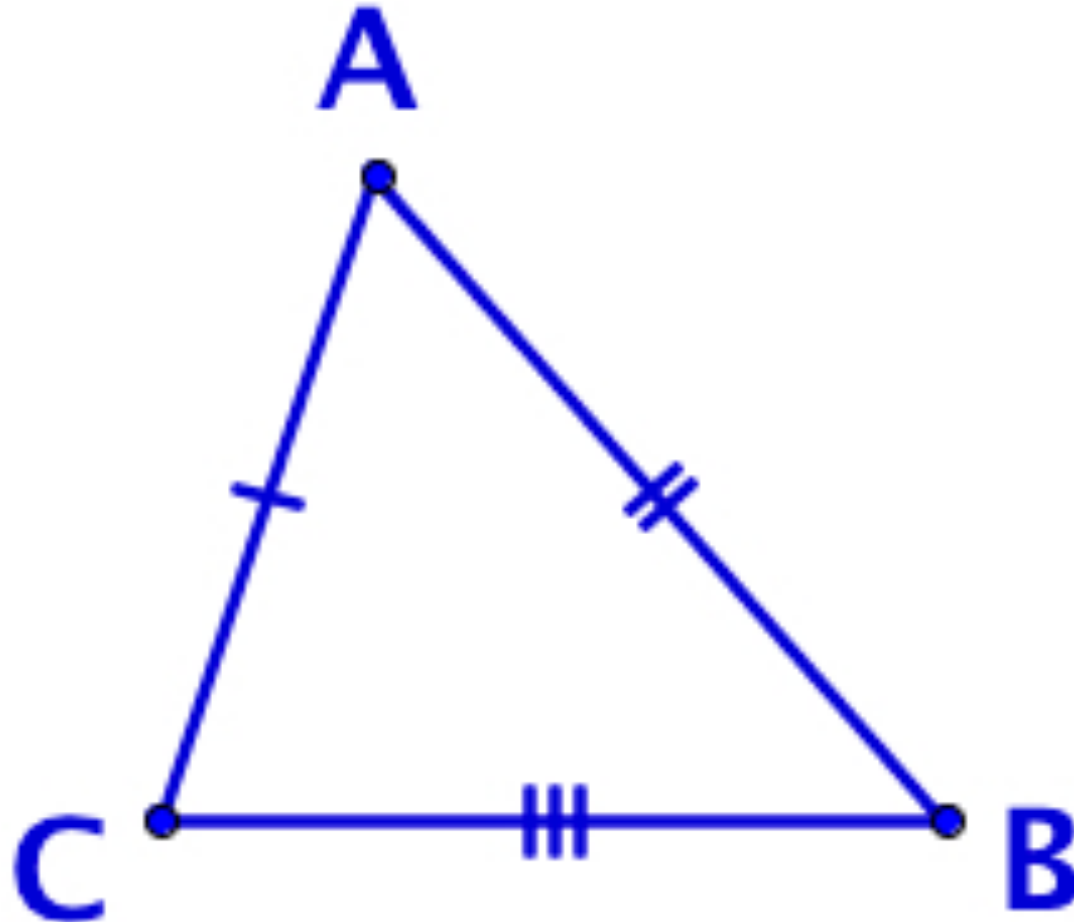
# Type of Triangle

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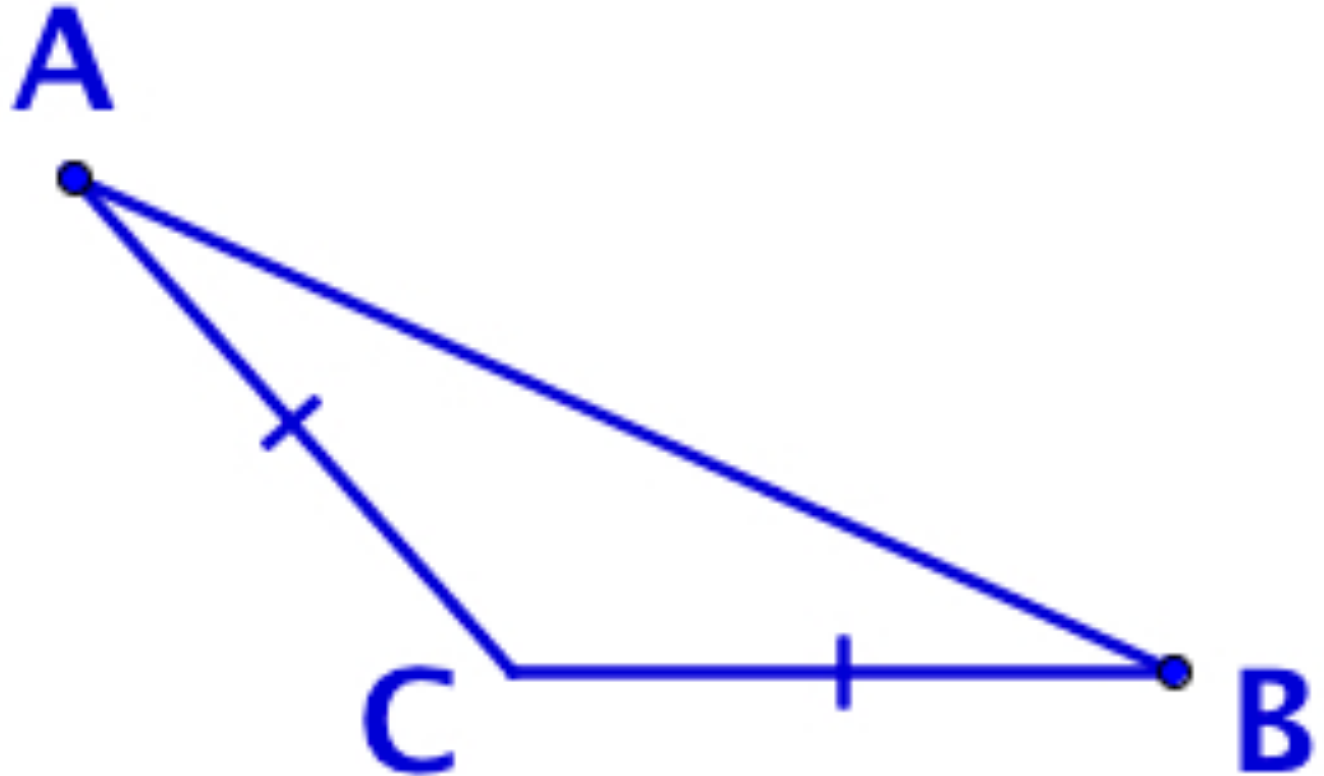
# Type of Triangle

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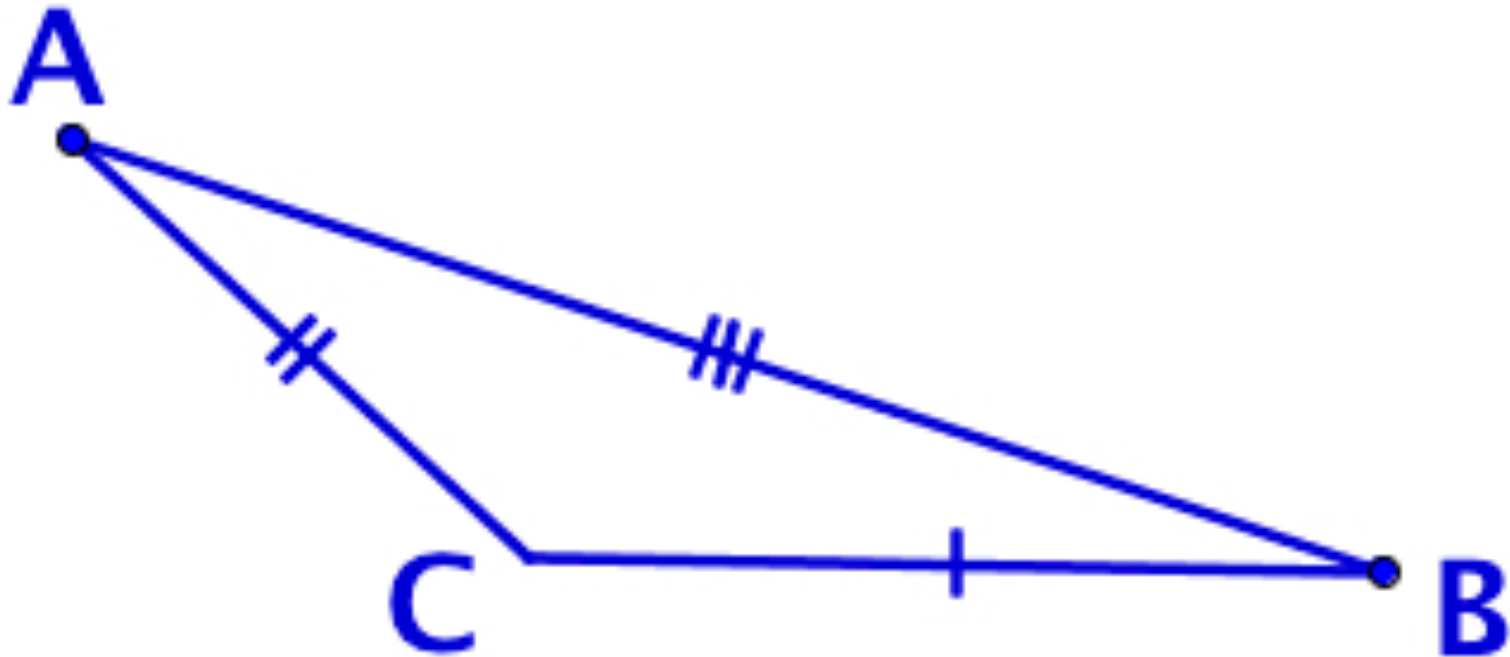
# Type of Triangle

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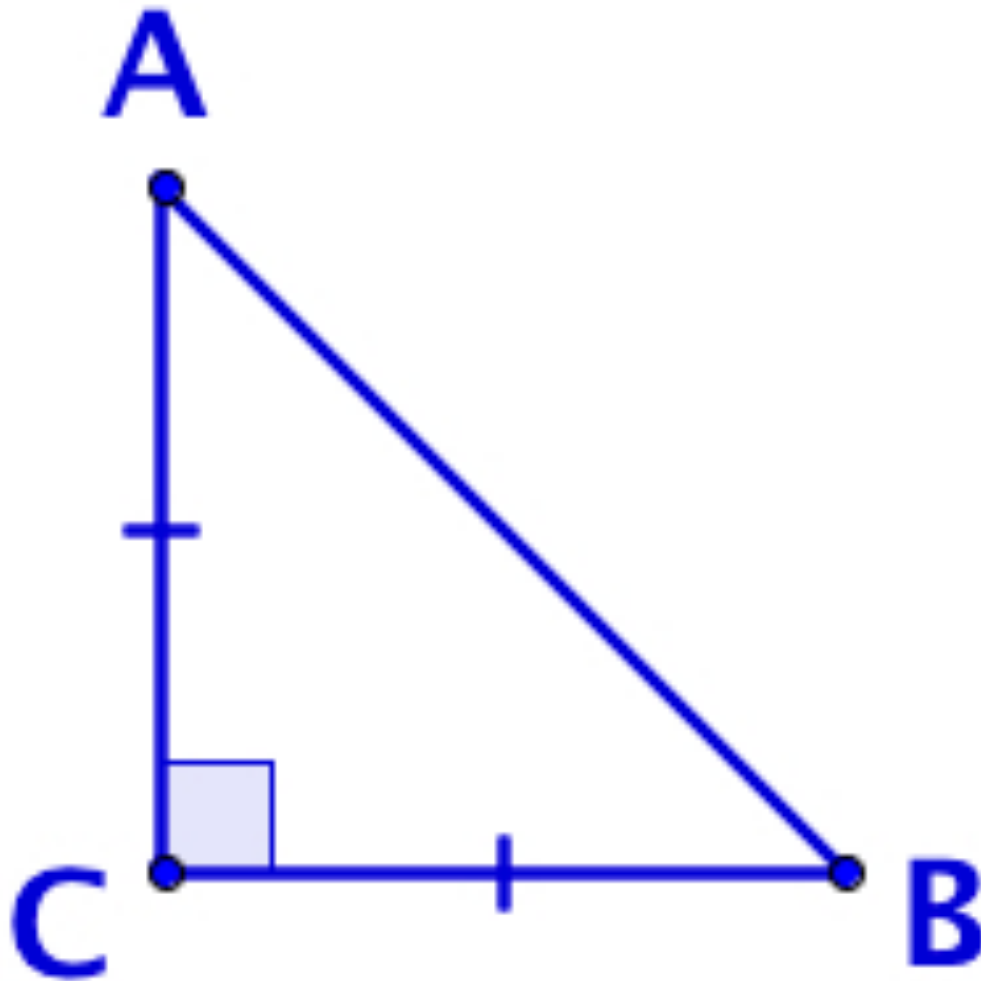
# Type of Triangle

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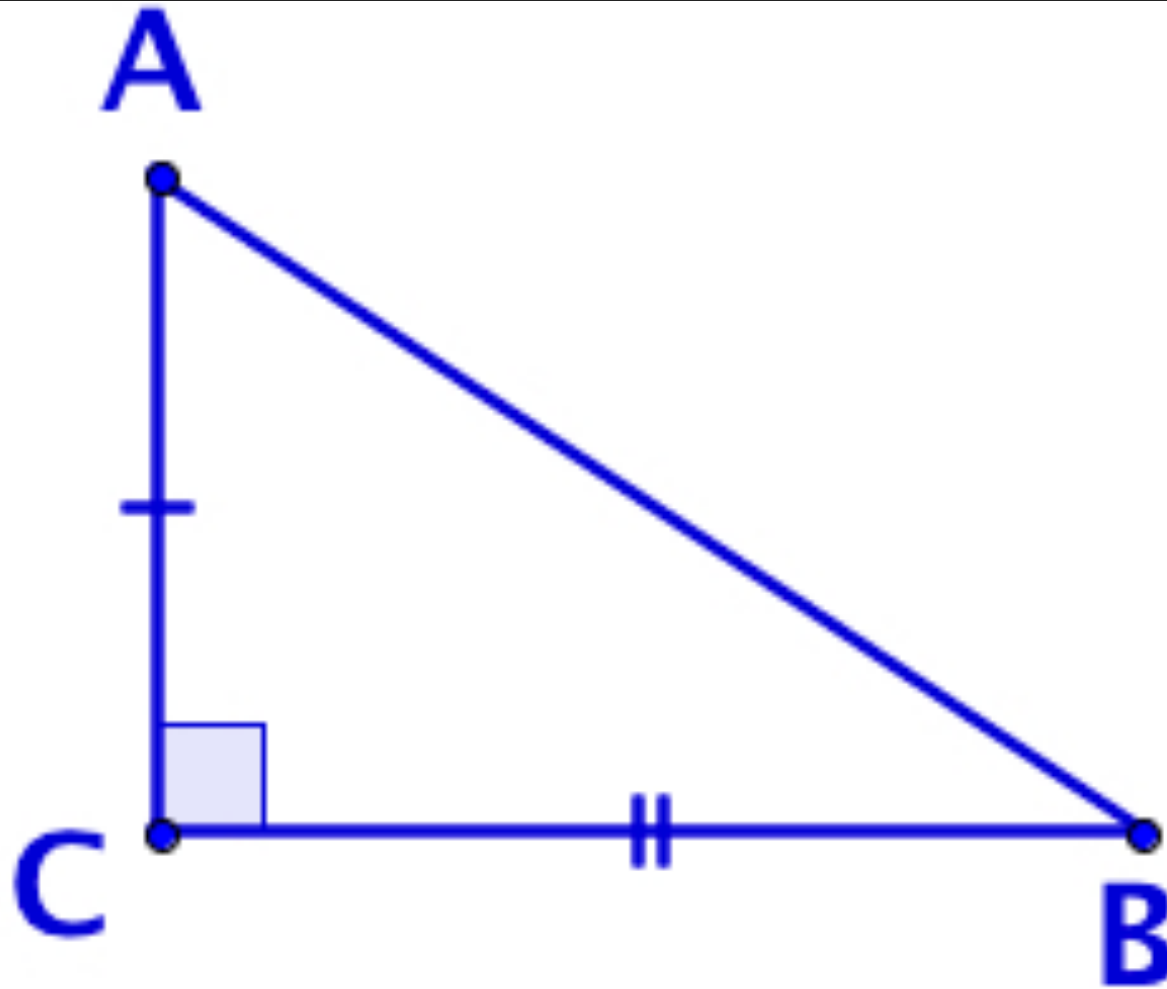
# Type of Triangle

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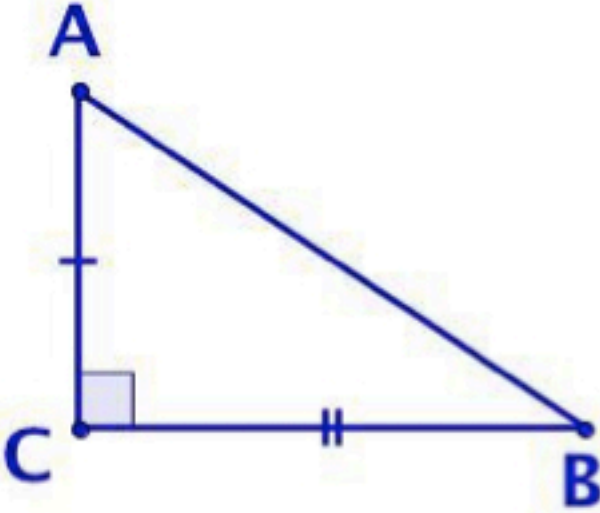
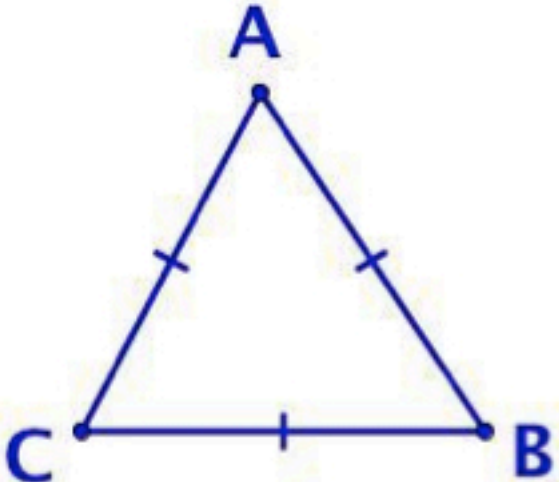


# Type of Triangle

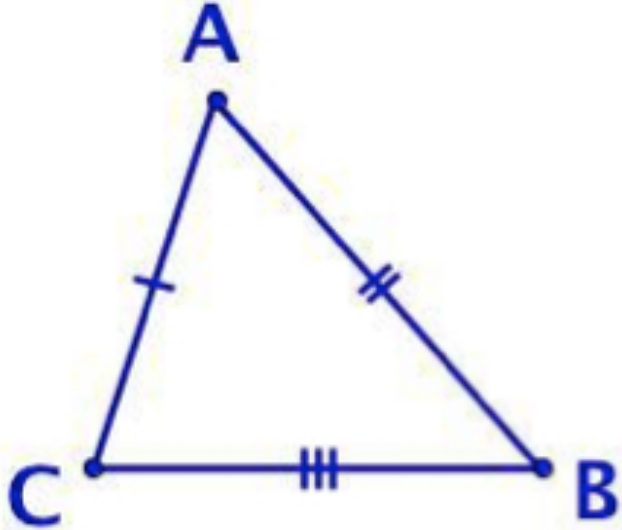
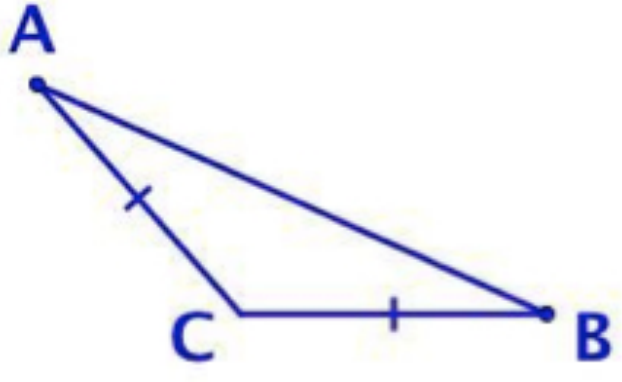
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# Type of Triangle

 <p>A right triangle with vertices A, B, and C. The right angle is at vertex C. Side AC has a single tick mark, and side CB has a double tick mark.</p>	Right Triangle	Scalene Triangle
 <p>An acute triangle with vertices A, B, and C. All three sides (AB, BC, and CA) have a single tick mark.</p>	Acute Triangle	Equilateral Triangle

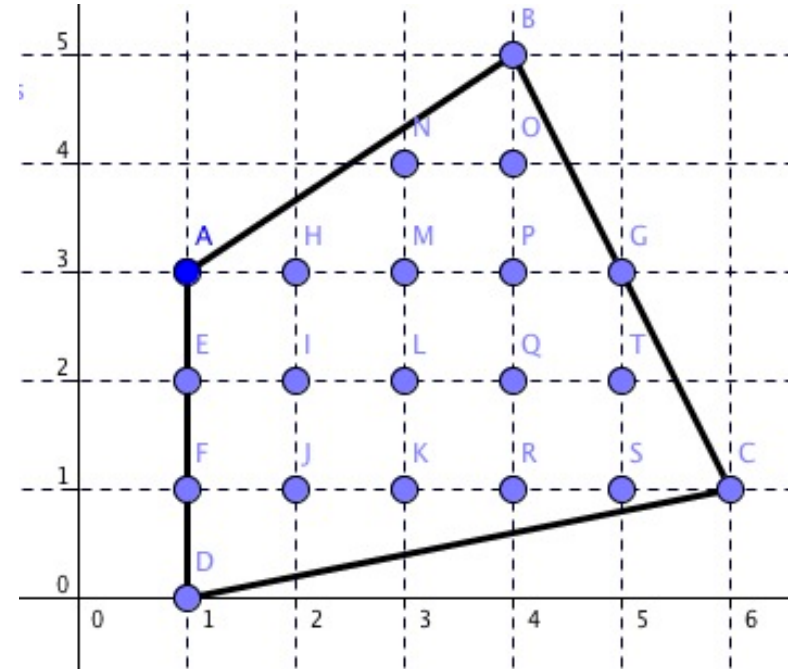
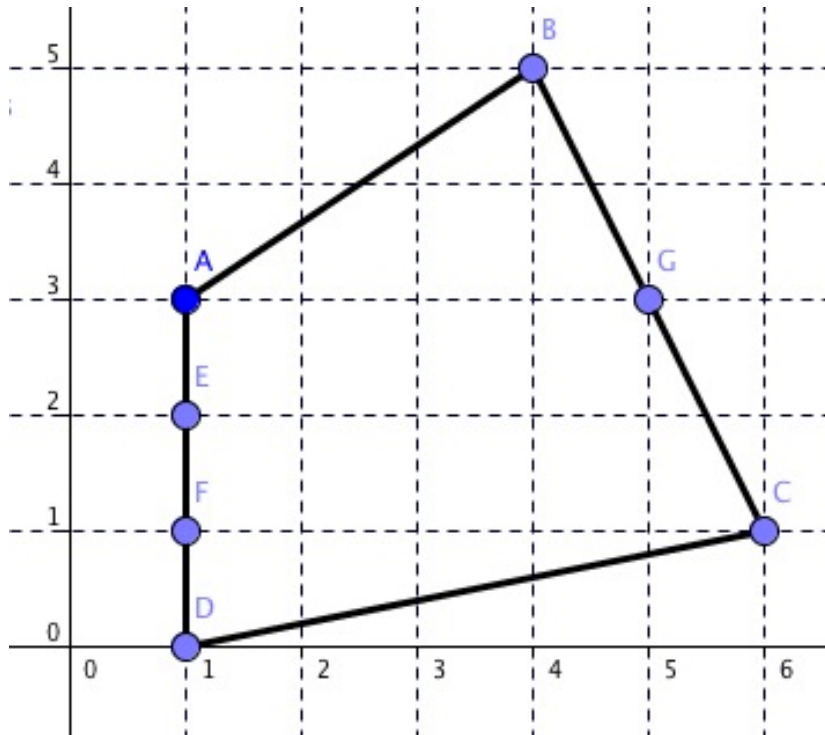
# Type of Triangle

	Acute Triangle	Scalene Triangle
	Obtuse Triangle	Isosceles Triangle



# Pick's Theorem

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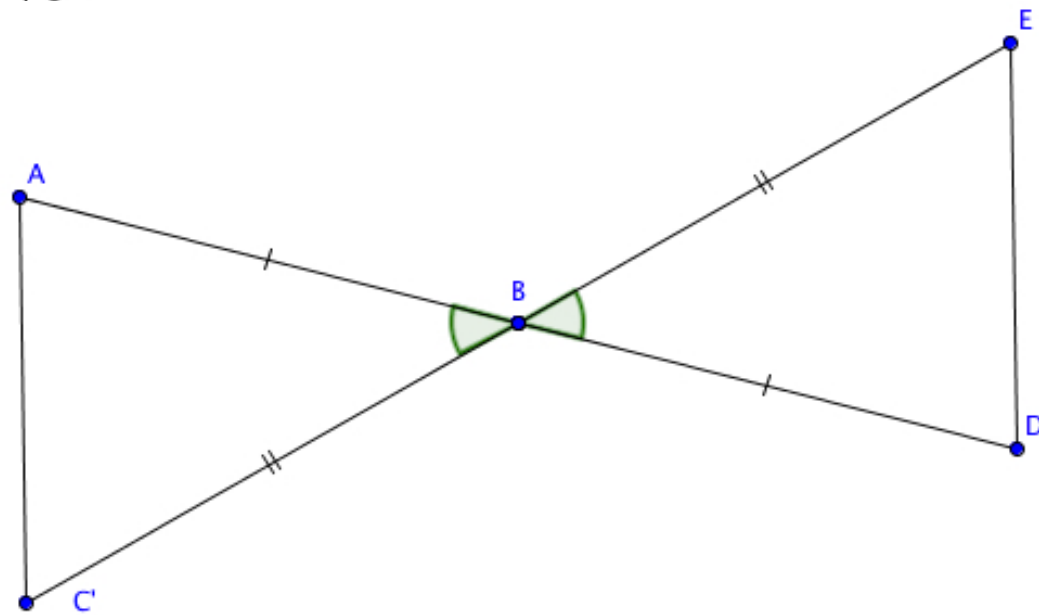
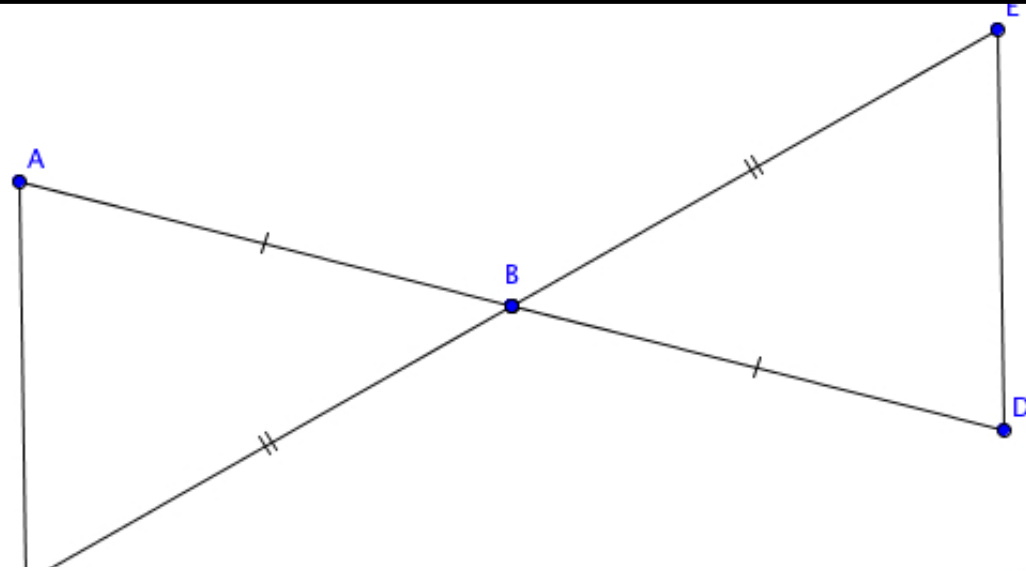
Boundary Points = 7

Interior Points = 13

Area = 15.5 sq units

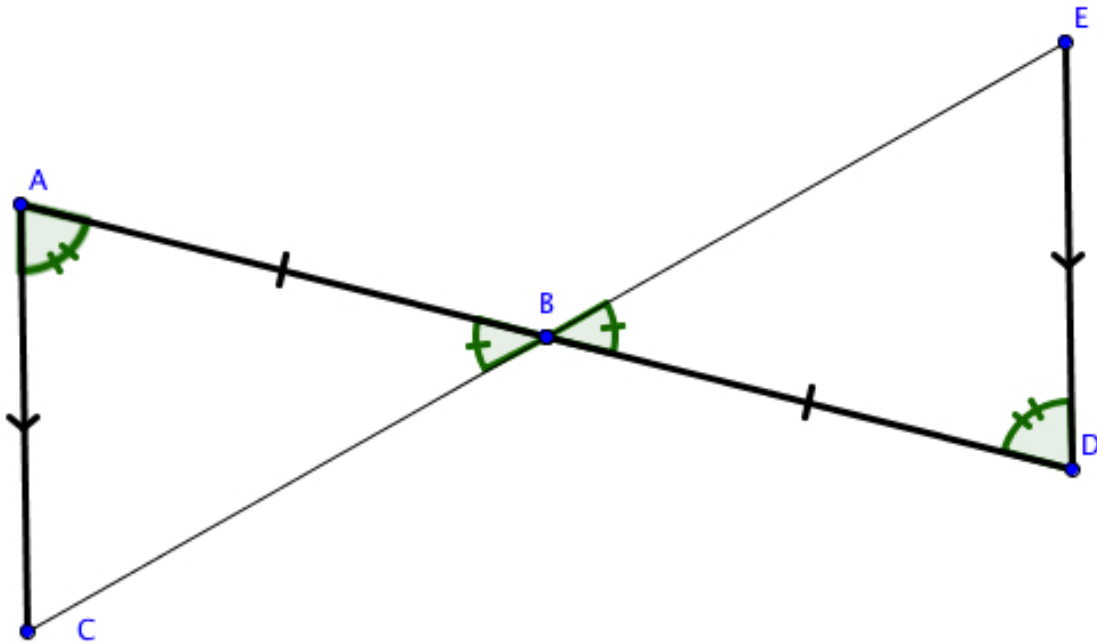
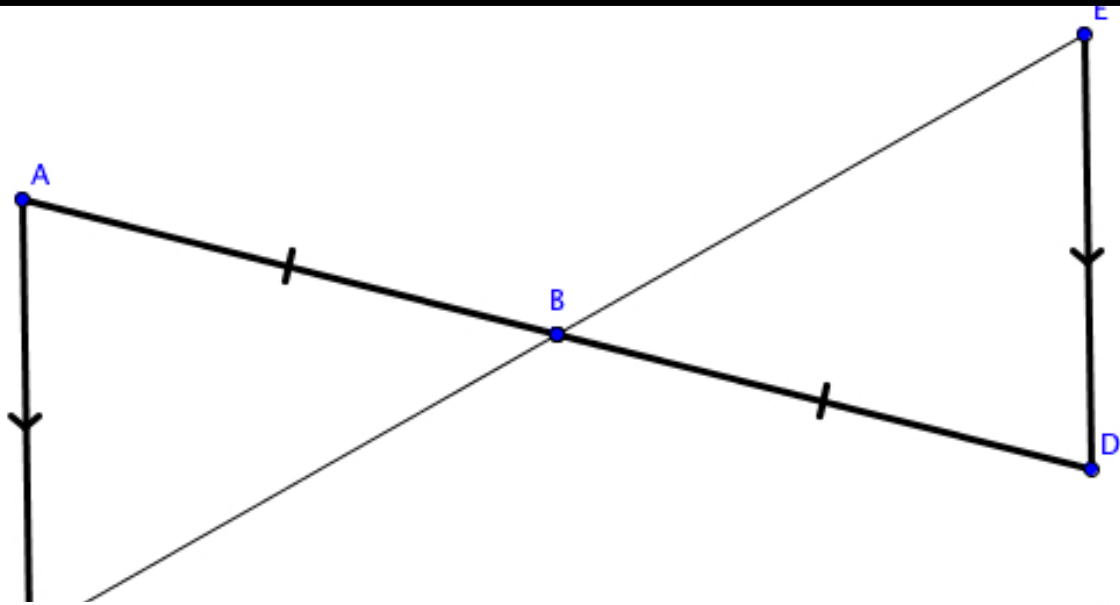
# Proving Triangles Congruent

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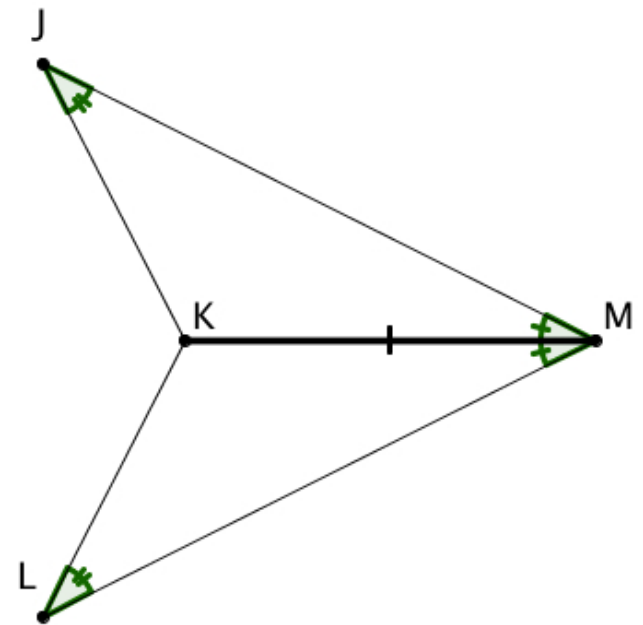
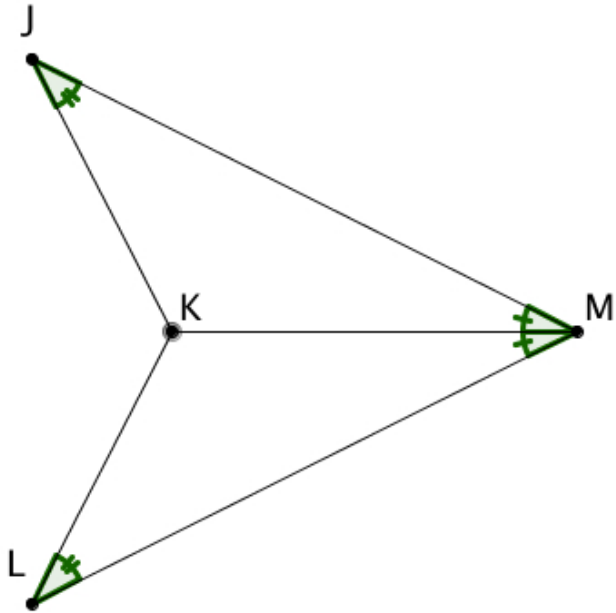
# Proving Triangles Congruent

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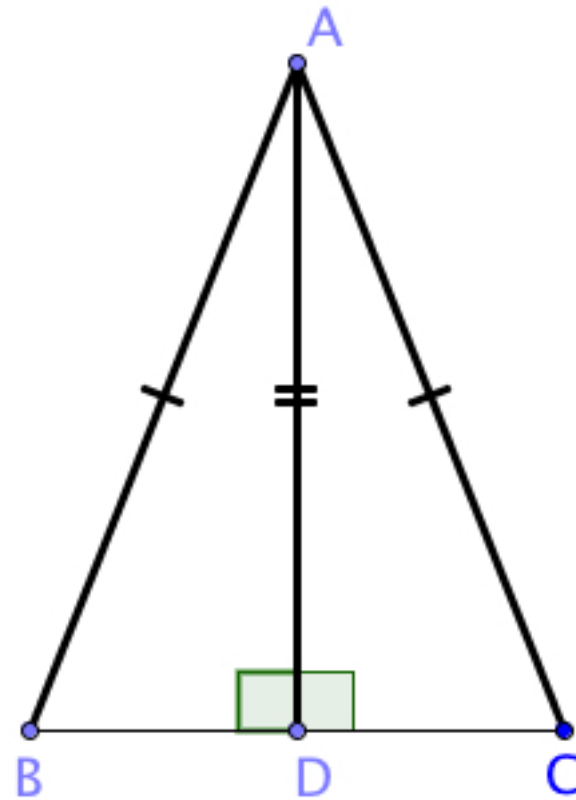
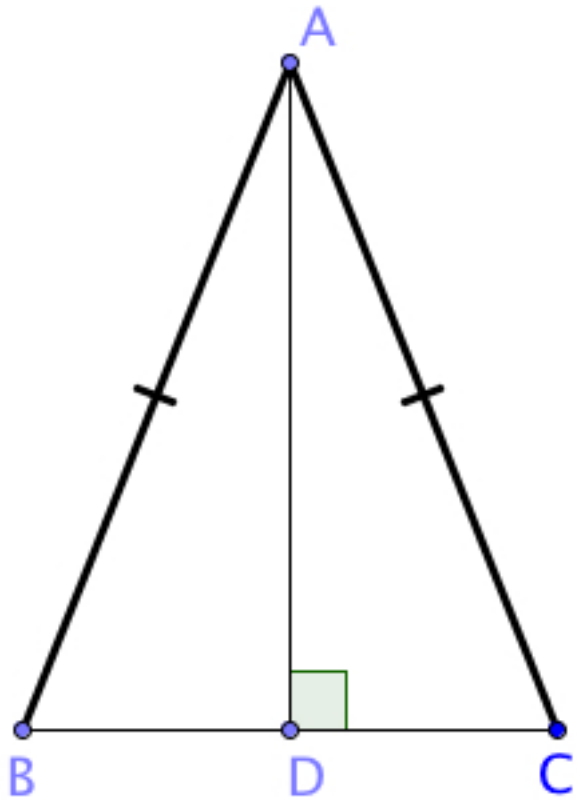
# Proving Triangles Congruent

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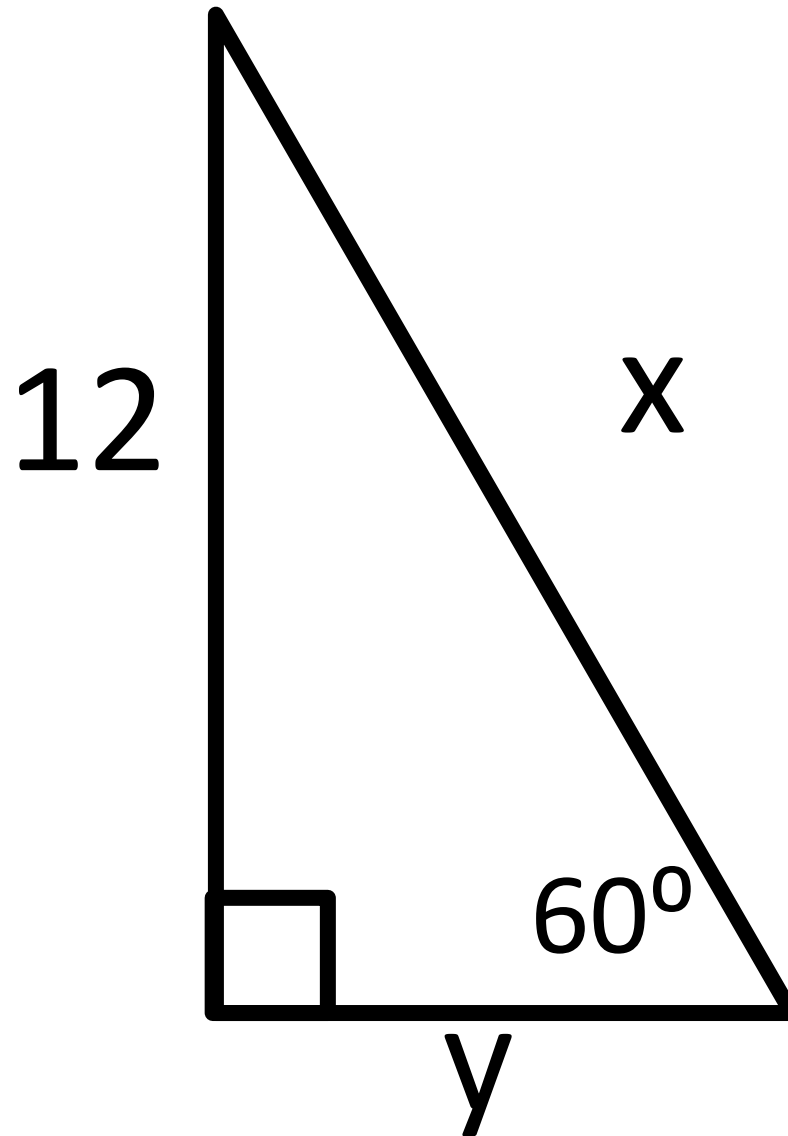
# Proving Triangles Congruent

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# 30-60-90 Triangles

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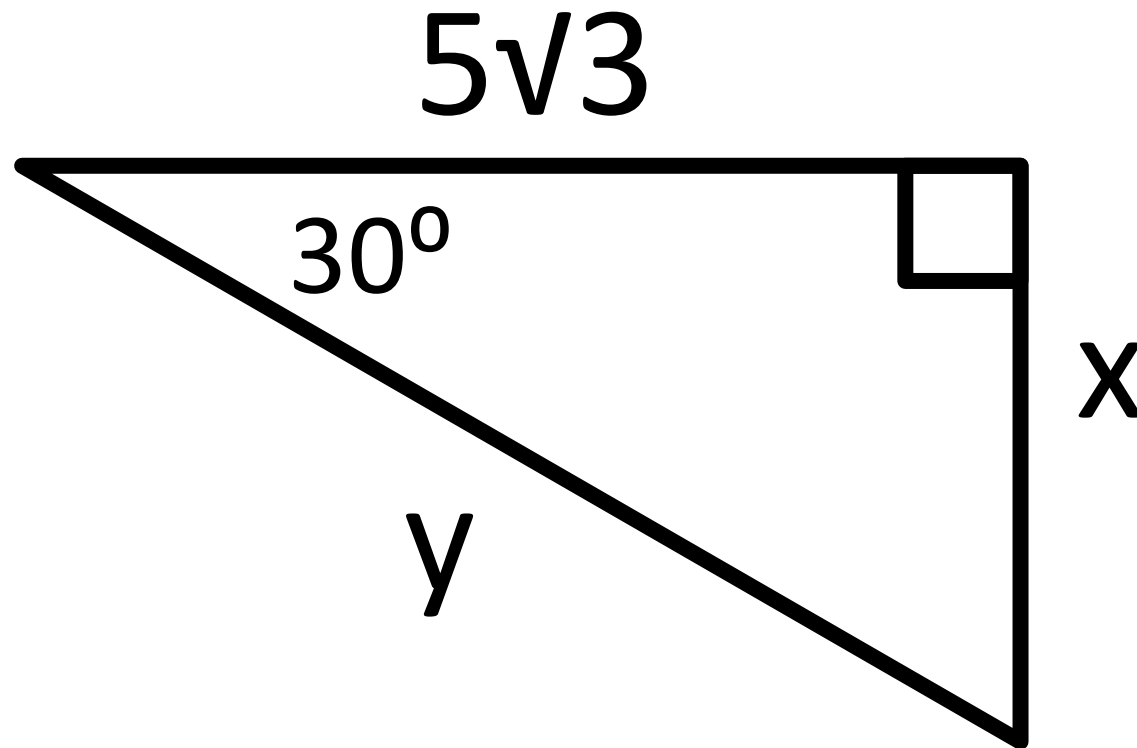
Answers:

$$x = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$y = 4\sqrt{3}$$

# 30-60-90 Triangles

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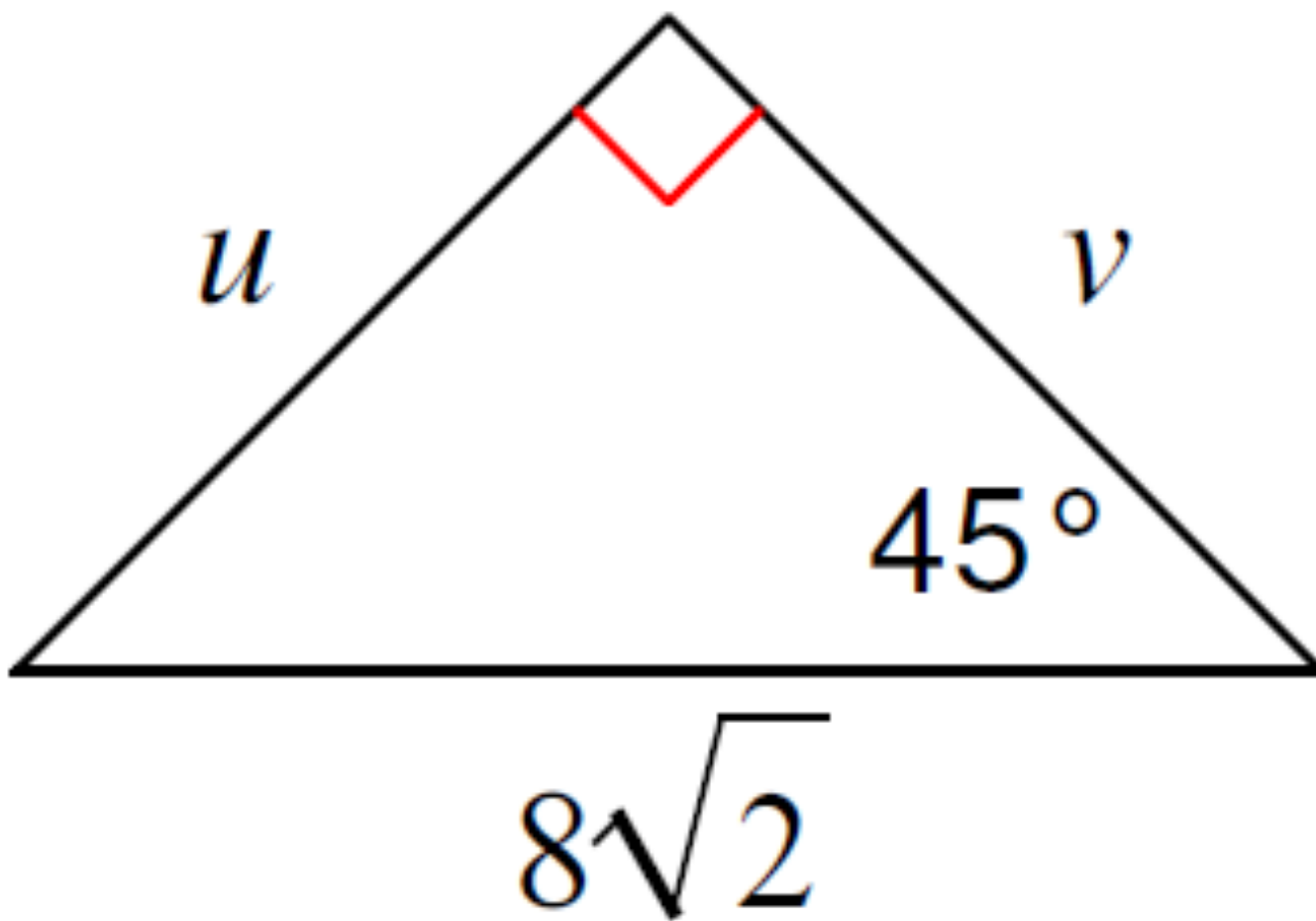
Answers:

$$x = 5$$

$$y = 10$$

# 45-45-90 Triangles

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# GeoGebra Regression Models

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Linear

Logarithmic

Polynomial

Power

Exponential

Growth

Sin

# GeoGebra Grid Types

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Cartesian

Isometric

Polar

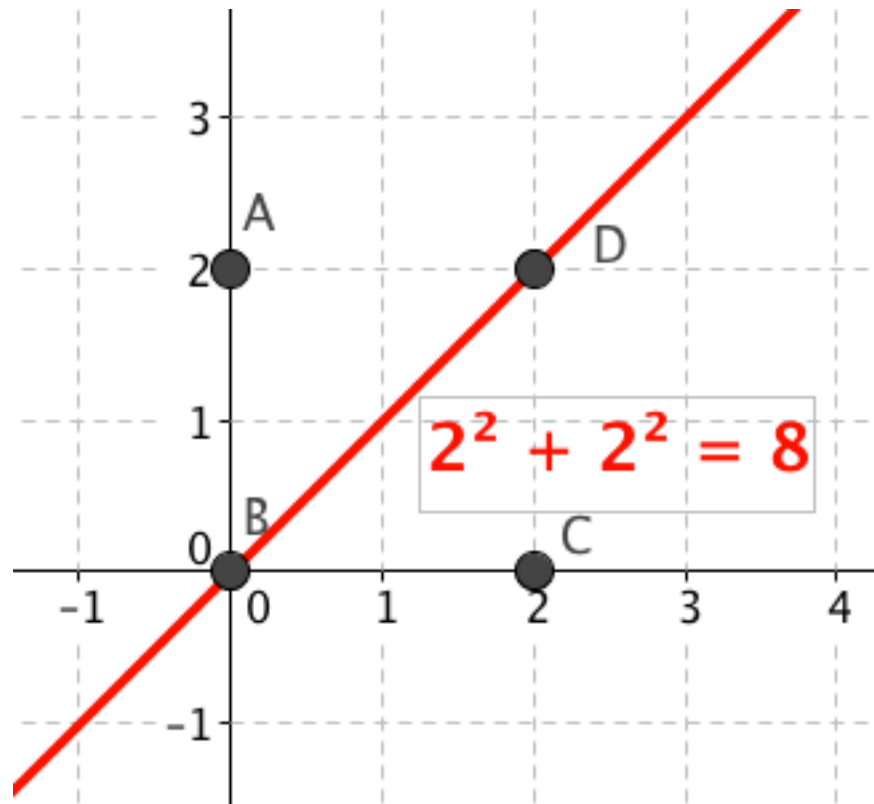
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Axes

Grid

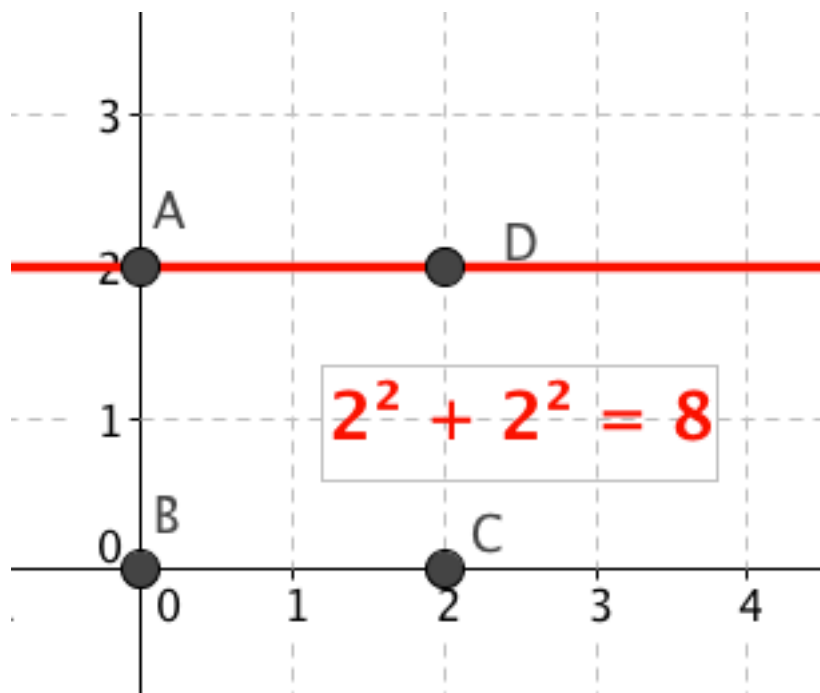
# Possible Line of Best Fit

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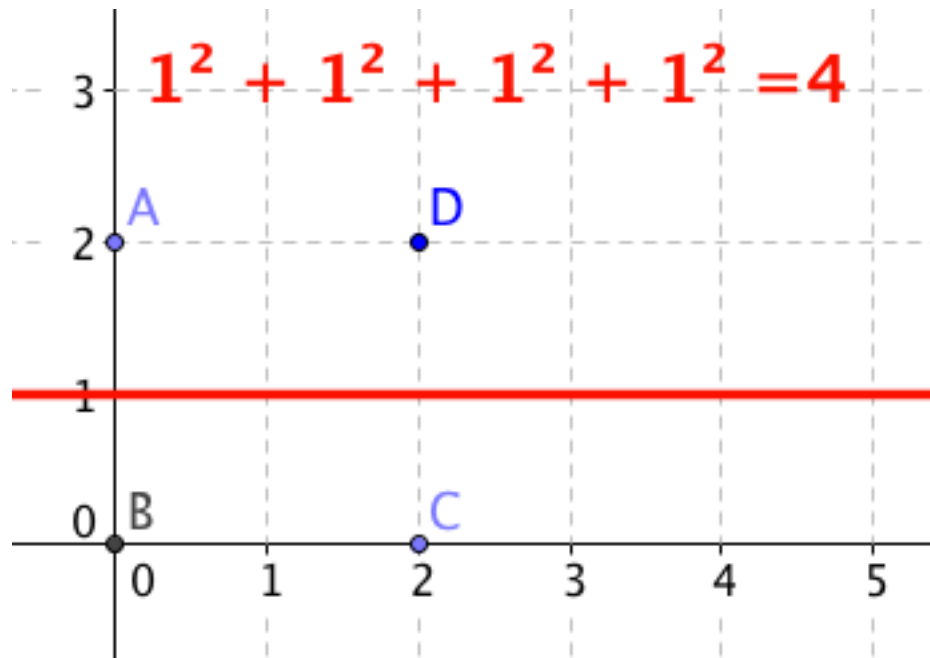
# Possible Line of Best Fit

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# Possible Line of Best Fit

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# Line of Best Fit

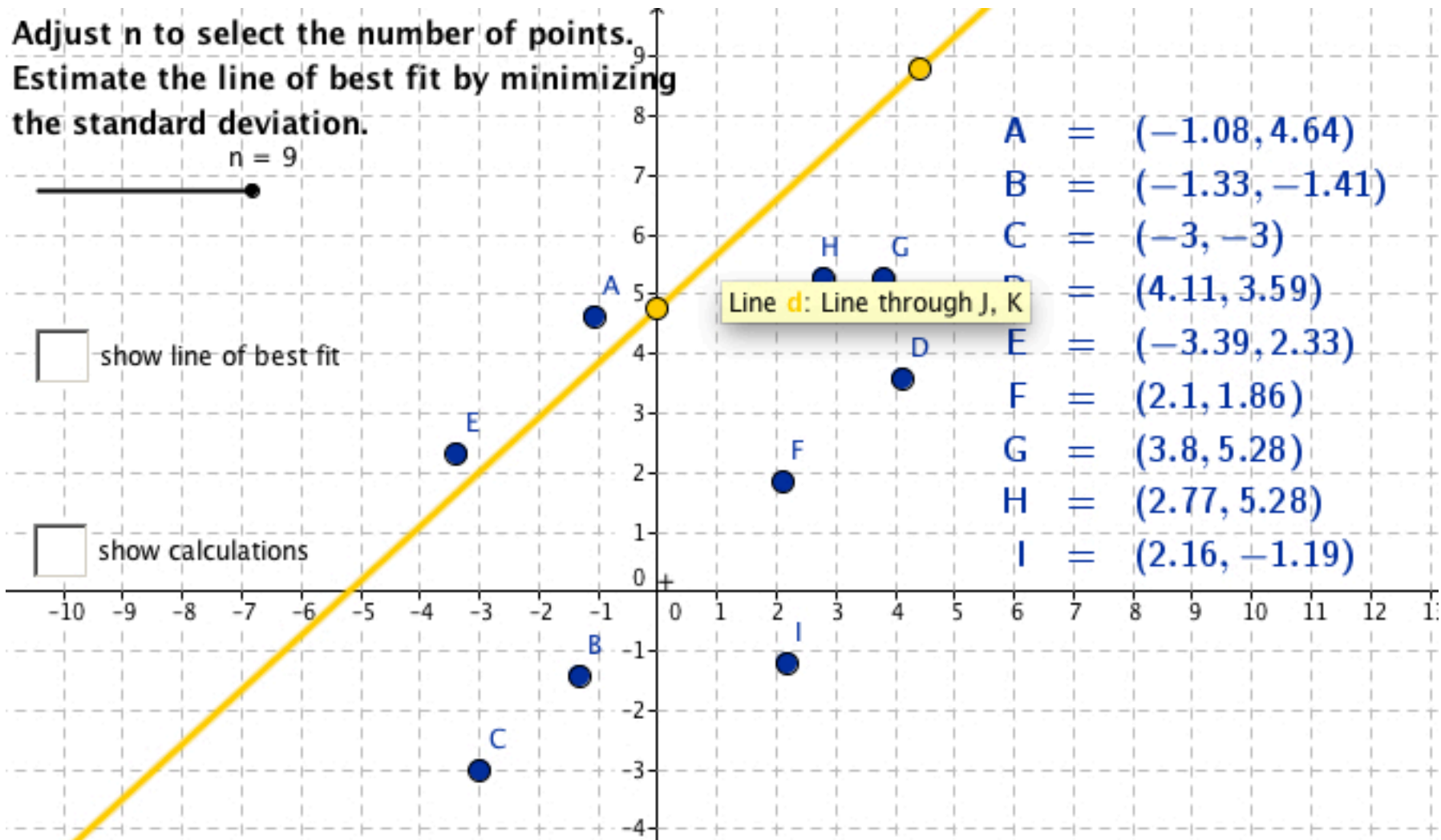
Adjust n to select the number of points.  
Estimate the line of best fit by minimizing  
the standard deviation.

n = 9



show line of best fit

show calculations



- A = (-1.08, 4.64)
- B = (-1.33, -1.41)
- C = (-3, -3)
- D = (4.11, 3.59)
- E = (-3.39, 2.33)
- F = (2.1, 1.86)
- G = (3.8, 5.28)
- H = (2.77, 5.28)
- I = (2.16, -1.19)

# Line of Best Fit

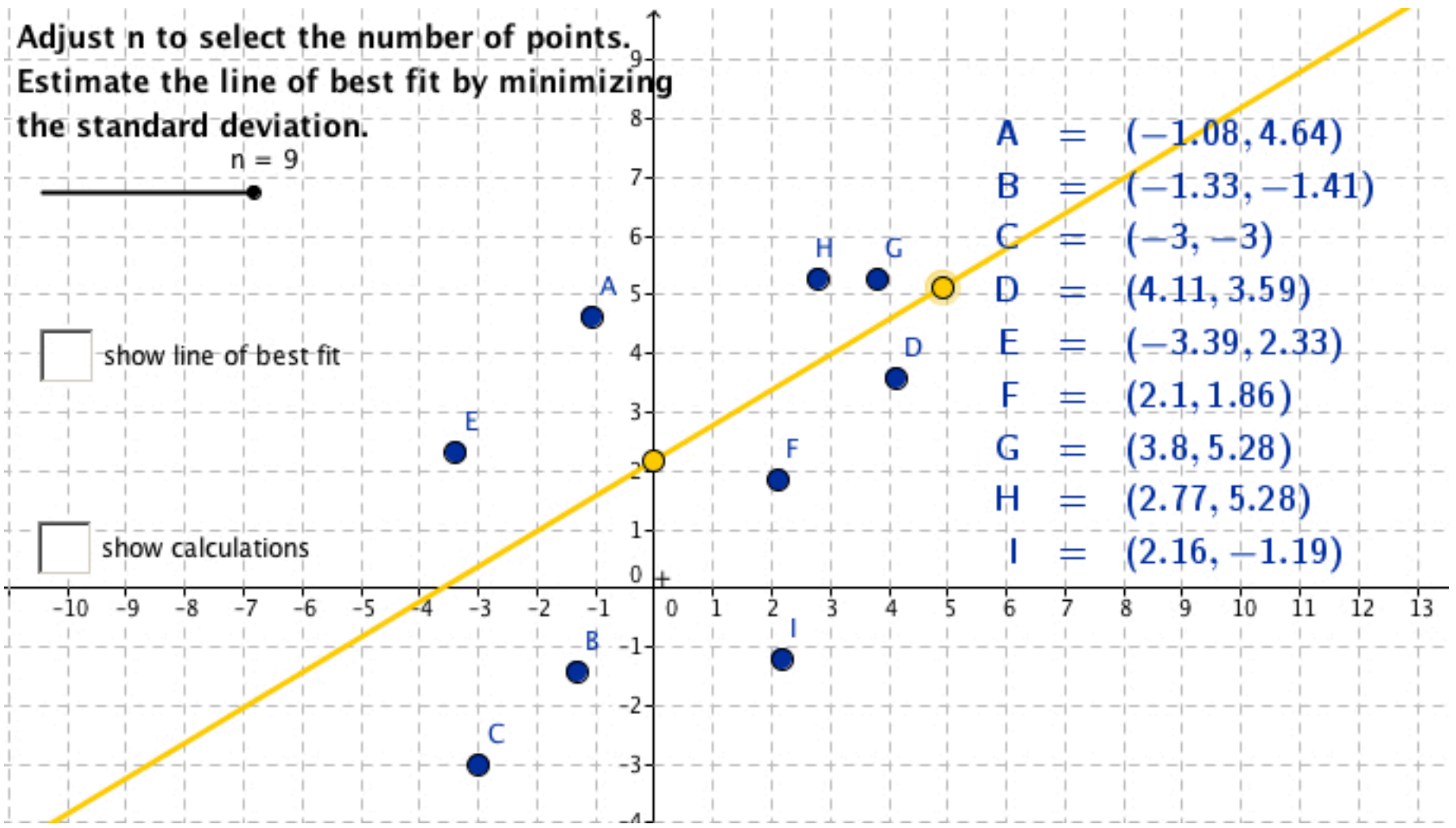
Adjust  $n$  to select the number of points.  
Estimate the line of best fit by minimizing  
the standard deviation.

$n = 9$

show line of best fit

show calculations

- A = (-1.08, 4.64)
- B = (-1.33, -1.41)
- C = (-3, -3)
- D = (4.11, 3.59)
- E = (-3.39, 2.33)
- F = (2.1, 1.86)
- G = (3.8, 5.28)
- H = (2.77, 5.28)
- I = (2.16, -1.19)



Adjust n to select the number of points.  
 Estimate the line of best fit by minimizing  
 the standard deviation.

n = 9

Estimate:  $y = 0.6x + 2.19$

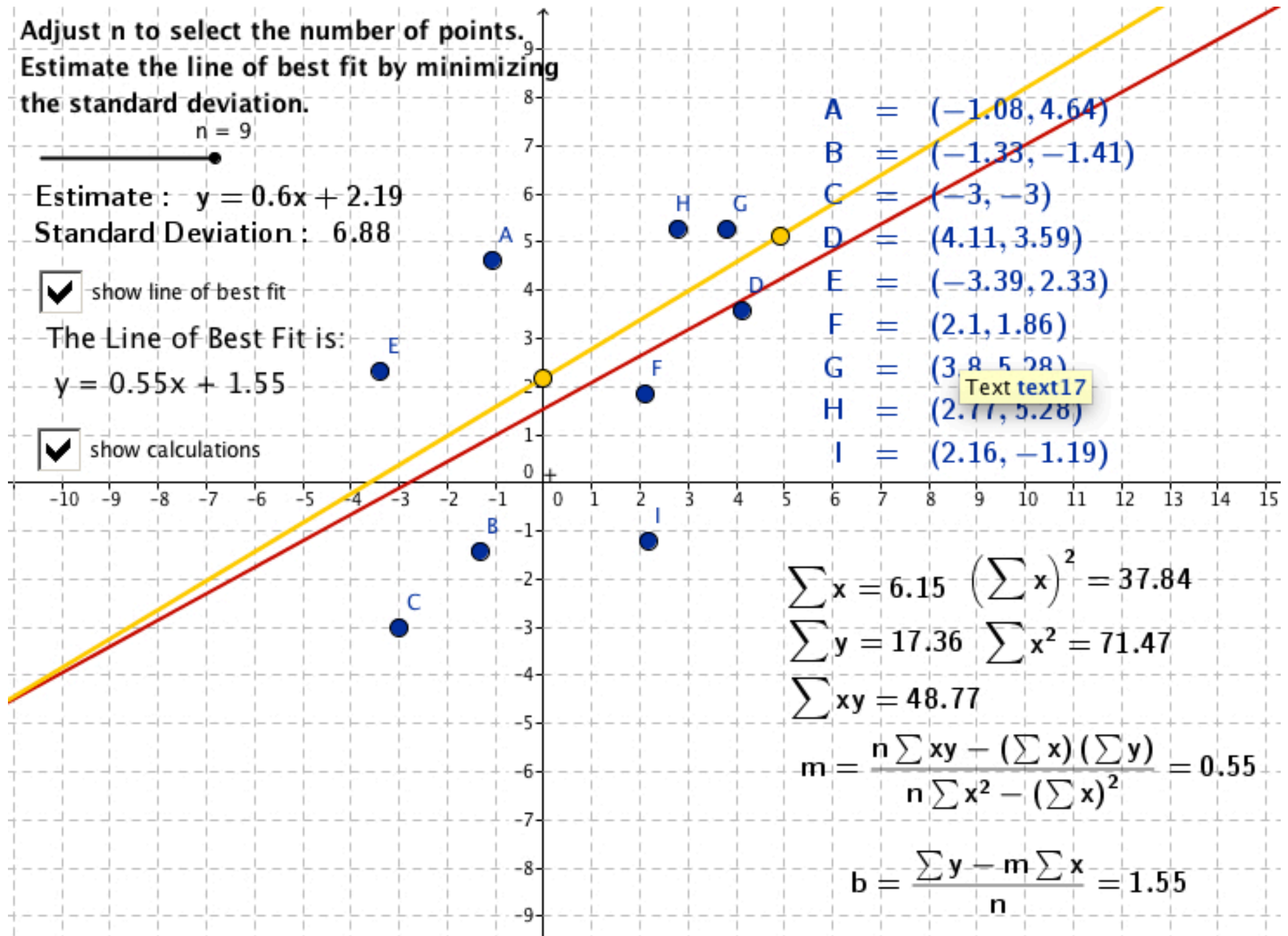
Standard Deviation: 6.88

show line of best fit

The Line of Best Fit is:

$y = 0.55x + 1.55$

show calculations



- A = (-1.08, 4.64)
- B = (-1.33, -1.41)
- C = (-3, -3)
- D = (4.11, 3.59)
- E = (-3.39, 2.33)
- F = (2.1, 1.86)
- G = (3.85, 5.28)
- H = (2.77, 5.28)
- I = (2.16, -1.19)

Text text17

$$\sum x = 6.15 \quad (\sum x)^2 = 37.84$$

$$\sum y = 17.36 \quad \sum x^2 = 71.47$$

$$\sum xy = 48.77$$

$$m = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} = 0.55$$

$$b = \frac{\sum y - m \sum x}{n} = 1.55$$



# Spreadsheet - Graphing Rational Fcn – Asymptote

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**Math Forum POW – Thursday Session #34**

**Max Ray-Riek**

**The first four terms of a pattern are shown below:**

**ABBA**

**AABBBAA**

**AAABBBBAAA**

**AAAABBBBBBAAAA**

**...**

**Can you find a term in the pattern that has exactly one-third Bs?**

# Spreadsheet - Graphing Rational Fcn – Asymptote

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	A	B	C	D	E
1	n	B	A	Tot	Ratio(B:T)
2	1	2	2	4	0.5
3	2	3	4	7	0.4286
4	3	4	6	10	0.4
5	4	5	8	13	0.3846
6	5	6	10	16	0.375
7	6	7	12	19	0.3684
8	7	8	14	22	0.3636
9	8	9	16	25	0.36
10	9	10	18	28	0.3571
11	10	11	20	31	0.3548
12	11	12	22	34	0.3529
13	12	13	24	37	0.3514
14	13	14	26	40	0.35
15	14	15	28	43	0.3488
16	15	16	30	46	0.3478
17	16	17	32	49	0.3469
18	17	18	34	52	0.3462
19	18	19	36	55	0.3455
20	19	20	38	58	0.3448
21	20	21	40	61	0.3443
22	21	22	42	64	0.3438
23	22	23	44	67	0.3433
24	23	24	46	70	0.3429
25	24	25	48	73	0.3425

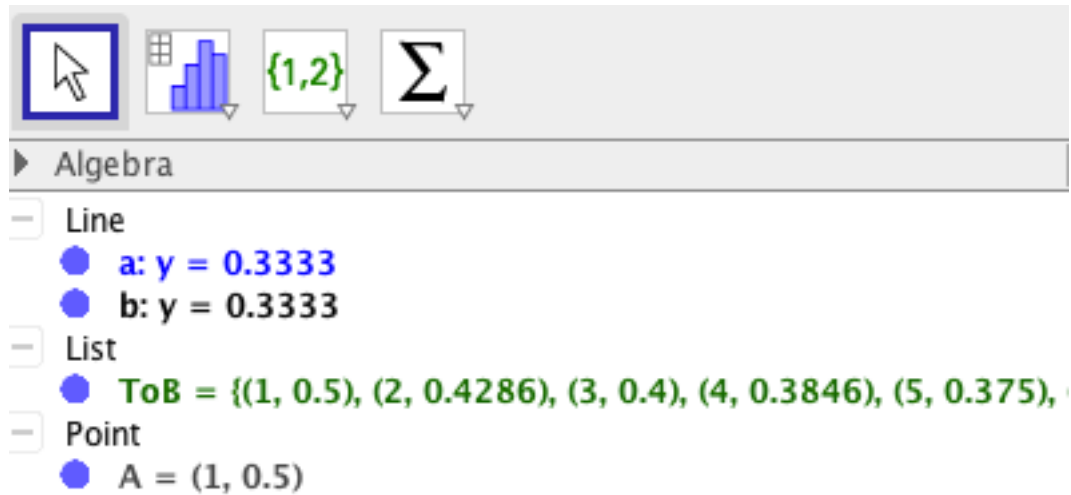
# Spreadsheet - Graphing Rational Fcn – Asymptote

---

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	n	B	A	Tot	Ratio(B:T)	n	Ratio(B:T)
2	1	2	2	4	0.5	1	0.5
3	2	3	4	7	0.4286	2	0.4286
4	3	4	6	10	0.4	3	0.4
5	4	5	8	13	0.3846	4	0.3846
6	5	6	10	16	0.375	5	0.375
7	6	7	12	19	0.3684	6	0.3684
8	7	8	14	22	0.3636	7	0.3636
9	8	9	16	25	0.36	8	0.36
10	9	10	18	28	0.3571	9	0.3571
11	10	11	20	31	0.3548	10	0.3548
12	11	12	22	34	0.3529	11	0.3529
13	12	13	24	37	0.3514	12	0.3514
14	13	14	26	40	0.35	13	0.35
15	14	15	28	43	0.3488	14	0.3488
16	15	16	30	46	0.3478	15	0.3478
17	16	17	32	49	0.3469	16	0.3469
18	17	18	34	52	0.3462	17	0.3462
19	18	19	36	55	0.3455	18	0.3455
20	19	20	38	58	0.3448	19	0.3448
21	20	21	40	61	0.3443	20	0.3443
22	21	22	42	64	0.3438	21	0.3438
23	22	23	44	67	0.3433	22	0.3433
24	23	24	46	70	0.3429	23	0.3429
25	24	25	48	73	0.3425	24	0.3425

# Spreadsheet - Graphing Rational Fcn – Asymptote

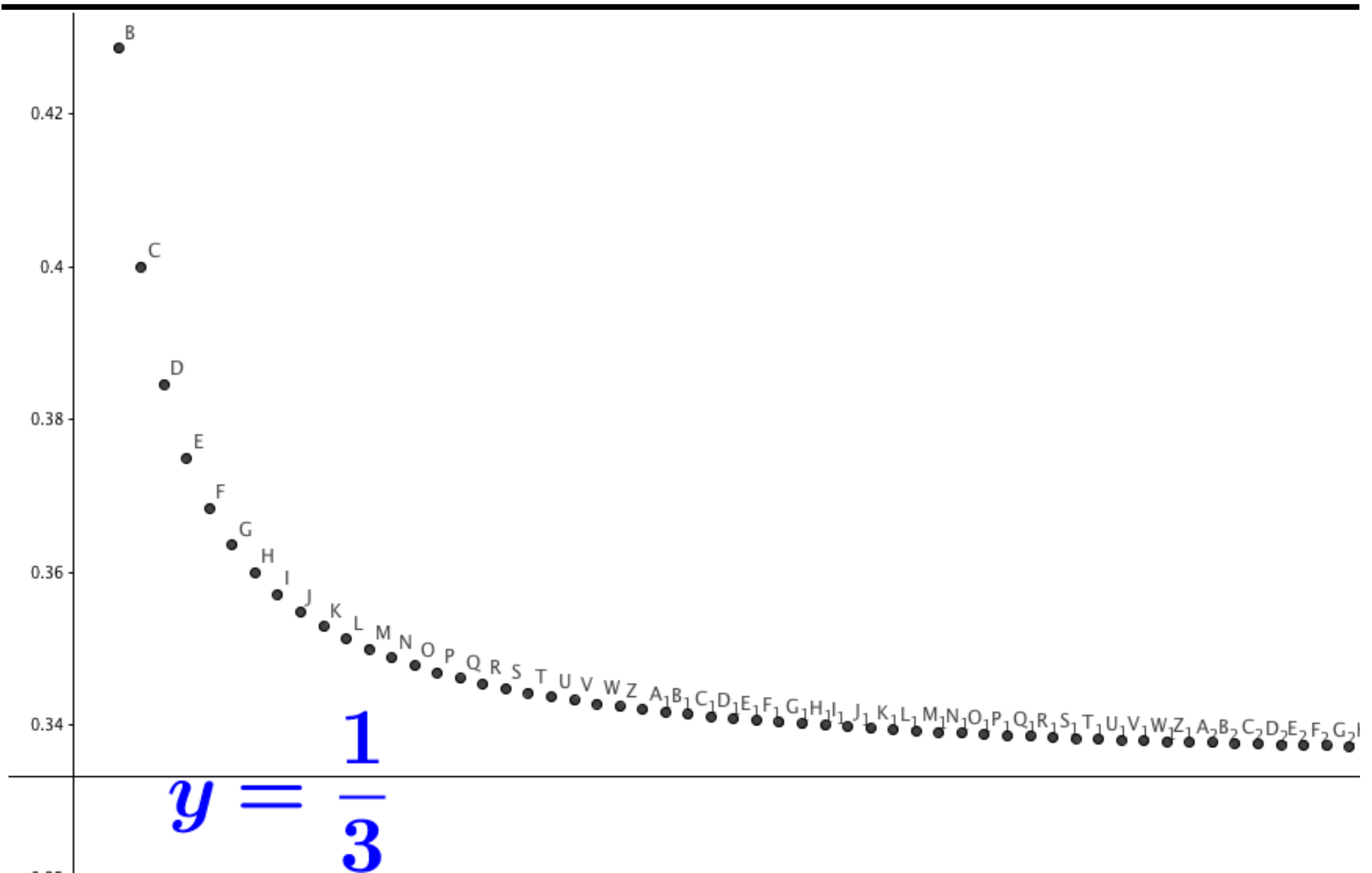
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The image shows a software interface with a toolbar at the top containing icons for a mouse cursor, a bar chart, a set of coordinates  $\{1,2\}$ , and a summation symbol  $\Sigma$ . Below the toolbar is a menu titled "Algebra" with the following items:

- Line
  - $a: y = 0.3333$
  - $b: y = 0.3333$
- List
  - $ToB = \{(1, 0.5), (2, 0.4286), (3, 0.4), (4, 0.3846), (5, 0.375), \dots\}$
- Point
  - $A = (1, 0.5)$

# Spreadsheet - Graphing Rational Fcn – Asymptote



# Spreadsheet - Graphing Rational Fcn – Asymptote

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W Z A<sub>1</sub> B<sub>1</sub> C<sub>1</sub> D<sub>1</sub> E<sub>1</sub> F<sub>1</sub> G<sub>1</sub> H<sub>1</sub> I<sub>1</sub> J<sub>1</sub> K<sub>1</sub> L<sub>1</sub> M<sub>1</sub> N<sub>1</sub> O<sub>1</sub> P<sub>1</sub> Q<sub>1</sub> R<sub>1</sub> S<sub>1</sub> T<sub>1</sub> U<sub>1</sub> V<sub>1</sub> W<sub>1</sub> Z<sub>1</sub> A<sub>2</sub> B<sub>2</sub> C<sub>2</sub> D<sub>2</sub> E<sub>2</sub> F<sub>2</sub> G<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub> I<sub>2</sub> J<sub>2</sub> K<sub>2</sub> L<sub>2</sub> M<sub>2</sub> N<sub>2</sub> O<sub>2</sub> P<sub>2</sub> Q<sub>2</sub> R<sub>2</sub> S<sub>2</sub> T<sub>2</sub> U<sub>2</sub> V<sub>2</sub> W<sub>2</sub> Z<sub>2</sub> A<sub>3</sub> B<sub>3</sub> C<sub>3</sub> D<sub>3</sub> E<sub>3</sub> F<sub>3</sub> G<sub>3</sub> H<sub>3</sub> I<sub>3</sub> J<sub>3</sub> K<sub>3</sub>

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$$y = \frac{1}{3}$$

# Curve Fitting – Nebraska Temperatures



$f_x$	B	I			
	A	B			
1	http://...				
2	North	Platte			
3	Month	Ave			
4	1	21.6			
5	2	27.6			
6	3	36.5			
7	4	48.2			
8	5	58.2			
9	6	67.9			
10	7	74			
11	8	71.8			
12	9	61.4			
13	10	49.7			
14	11	35.4			
15	12	24.2			

# Curve Fitting – Nebraska Temperatures

