## Finding Pi

## Teacher Guide

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## Activity Overview

Students discover that pi is the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter using manipulatives and the Nspire's data capture feature.

## Concepts

- Circumference
- Pi


## Tennessee Standards

- Geometry
- 3108.2.1 Analyze properties and aspects of pi (e.g. classical methods of approximating pi, irrational numbers, Buffon's needle, use of dynamic geometry software).
- 3108.2.2 Approximate pi from a table of values for the circumference and diameter of circles using various methods (e.g. line of best fit).


## Teacher Preparation

- Load or have the students load the tns file: finding pi.tns
- There is no student activity sheet for this activity
- Students may use the attached circle sheet or students may use a variety of plastic lids
- Materials needed: a length of string (14 inches or 32 centimeters), ruler with centimeters
- The circle sheet does not include the diameter. Students should move the ruler around the circle to find the diameter or the teacher may draw the diameter for each circle before copying the sheet.


## TI Nspire Applications

Graphs \& Geometry
Lists \& Spreadsheet

## Problem 1

In problem 1, students find the circumference and diameter of a variety of different size circles using circles copied on a piece of paper or from a variety of plastic lids. Students should centimeters.

| Students begin on page 1.2. Follow the <br> instructions given on page 1.2. | Using a piece of string and ruler, find the <br> circumference of a variety of different size <br> circles. Enter your measurement (in cm ) in <br> the column labeled "circumference" on the <br> next page. <br> Next, using a ruler, find the diameter (in cm) <br> of each circle and place your measurement <br> in the column labeled "diameter" next to its <br> respective circumference. |
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| On page 1.3, students should enter the measurements they found for the circumference in Column A. The measurements that are found for the diameter are placed in Column B. | ${ }^{A}$ circum... B diameter C D  <br>      <br> 1     <br> 2     <br>      <br> 4     <br> 5     |
| :---: | :---: |
| On page 1.4, students are instructed how to enter the formula to find the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. | Find the ratio of the circumference to the diameter: <br> On page 1.3, in the diamond row of column C, enter = circumference/diameter <br> When completed, continue with Problem 2 on page 2.1. |

## Problem 2

In problem 2 students change the size of the circle and capture the circumference and diameter. After the students have captured the data, review with them the ratio of circumference to the diameter. The students should recognize that $3.14=\mathrm{pi}$.

| On page 2.1, students instructed how to use <br> the capture data tool to find the circumference <br> and diameter of different size circles. | 1.3 1.4 <br> 2.1  <br> On the next page, grab the circle and change  <br> the size of the circle. Capture the  <br> circumference measure and diameter  <br> measure by hitting CTRL + the decimal point.  <br> Do this several times to gather several  <br> pieces of data.  <br> When completed, advance to page 2.3 and  <br> review the data captured.  |
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## Problem 3

In problem 3 students compare the results on page 2.3 to the results on page 1.3. Discuss with the students how close they were to pi. If the ratio was way off, discuss why it may have happened.

| On page 3.1, students are instructed to <br> compare their results. | Go back to page 1.3 and review the results of <br> the ratio. How close were you to pi? If you <br> were off, what could have caused you to be <br> (Some possible reasons they were way off: <br> off? <br> - Diameter was not measured correctly <br> - String used was stretched |
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