Whiteboards

Topic: Classifying Quadrilaterals

With your group graph the following 4 points to create a quadrilateral. Using any measurement tools (protractor, ruler, slope formula, distance formula, midpoint formula) find as many measurements as you can. Add as many diagonals as you can and find their measurements also. Once you have found the different measurements try and classify the quadrilateral. List what measurements you think are most important to classifying the quadrilateral you have as a parallelogram, rectangle, square and/or rhombus.

Your white boards should include a sketch of your graph including the x/y axis, your measurements, your classification, and list of measurements that are most important to your quadrilateral.

Coordinates.

4 Groups

Group 1: (-7,1) (-2, 3) (-2,-4) (-7, -6)

Group 2: (4, 10) (8, 6) (6, 4) (2, 8)

Group 3: (3, 2) (6, 1) (5, -2) (2, -1)

Group 4: (-5, 12) (-3, 9) (-5, 6) (-7, 9)

5-8 Groups

Group 5: (3,9) (8, 10) (7, 8) (2, 7)

Group 6: (2, -1) (10, -3) (9, -7) (1, -5)

Group 7: (-7, 10) (-3, 11) (-2, 7) (-6, 6)

Group 8: (3, 11) (7, 12) (6, 8) (2, 7)

9-12 Groups

Group 9: (3, -2) (6, -1) (6, -8) (3, -9)

Group 10: (-7, -1) (-1, 2) (0, 0) (-6, -3)

Group 11: (-7, -1) (-2, -2) (-3, -7) (-8, -6)

Group 12: (1, -2) (6, -1) (5, -6) (0, -7)

(Teacher Note: 1,5,9 are parallelograms, 2, 6, 10 are rectangles, 3, 7, 11 are squares, 4, 8, 12 are rhombi)