LESSON PLAN

Lesson #: 29 (& 30 & 31?)   Unit#: 1 Module 14

Warmup: Phones away!!! Chromebooks out!!!

Attendance: Your attention is appreciated!!!

NEWS: **SHORT CLASSES (TESTING & EARLY RELEASE)**

CLASSWORK 1:   **FINISH 14.1-14.4 (LATE PENALTIES!!!)**

NEW TOPIC: **RIGHT TRIANGLES**   (50 minutes)

GOALS: **FINISH PRIOR ASSIGNMENTS
                     INTRODUCE RIGHT TRIANGLE CONGRUENCE THEOREMS**

Standards: NC.M2.G-CO.7, NC.M2.G-CO.8

You **argue** a **premise** to prove or disprove it. Scientists, using **inductive** methods, offer theories and run experiments that support or contradict a theory. Theories are probable not certain. Math seeks definitive proof via **deductive reasoning**. Such an argument, offers statements and justifications instead of data and empirical evidence. We have…"**proof** n. a sequence of statements, each of which is either validly derived from those preceding it or is an axiom or assumption, and the final member of which, the **conclusion**, is the statement of which the truth is thereby established." - *The Harper Collins Dictionary of Mathematics* **Axioms** are…assumptions. It's not so much that they don't *require* proof, it's that they can't be proven…In geometry, "Axiom" and "**Postulate**" are essentially interchangeable. A **theorem** is a logical consequence of the axioms. Axiom, Corollary, Lemma, Postulate, Conjectures and Theorems

Video: **RIGHT TRIANGLES & CONGRUENCE**

Classwork: **Worksheet (work in pairs if you wish)**

Homework: **Reveal 14.4 / WATCH VIDEO ON RT/ 14.5**

Questions: **Your Turn!!!**

Bell: **Have a nice day!!!**