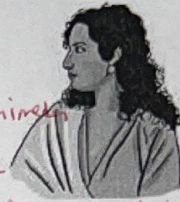


A 3 Lubna of Cordoba : First Muslim Women Math Educator in Europe.



Pre-Lab Questions:

1. What was Lubna of Cordoba's mathematical contribution?
She translated "Treatise Dimension of the Circle" written by Archimedes
2. What were the challenges she had to overcome to become a mathematician?
She was born in 927 as a Saqaliba - a term used for slaves in 10th century Cordoba.
3. Describe the connection between these three: Lubna and Archimedes
she wrote commentaries on Archimedes work and later she taught pi to the children of Cordoba.

Materials needed: the children of Cordoba.
Lab partner, meter stick, string, 5 different circular objects for 5 different trials.

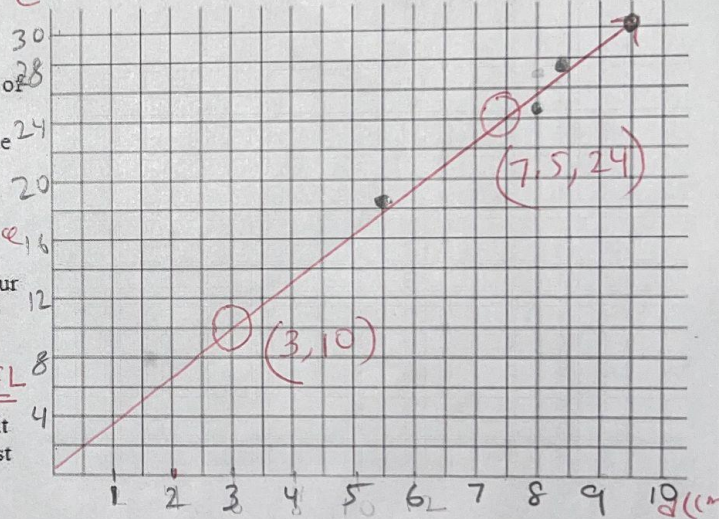
Procedure:

1. To measure the circumference, wrap a piece of string around the circle. Now measure the length of that piece of string by using a meter stick.
2. Use a meterstick to measure the diameter.
3. Record the data in the table above.

Diameter (x)	Circumference (y)
5.5	18.1 ✓
8	25.8 ✓
8.2	24.4
9.5	30
11.1	35.6

Calculation:

1. Plot a graph of the circumference of the circle vs the diameter of the circle. Choose an appropriate scale and label your axes.
*x axis is diameter
y axis is circumference*
2. Draw a line of best fit through your data points. (Don't connect Dots)
two points above & one point below the BFL
3. Calculate the slope of your best fit line using two points from the best fit line.
 $m = \frac{24 - 10}{7.5 - 3}$



Exit Slip:

1. Calculate the slope of your best fit line using Regression by Ti84 calculator.
- 2.

	BFL	Ti84
Slope	3.14	3.14

Which one is more reliable? Explain.
both since they both provided value that is close to pi