

## Modeling a Case Study in Forensic Science



*The Data Dilemma*® can be used to model a case of “whodunit” in a forensic science course.

1. In this scenario piece “A” represents the crime that was committed.
2. Piece “B” represents the data collected at the scene of the crime. Students should combine the crime piece with the data piece to arrive at three possible suspects: the triangle, the square or the parallelogram.
3. Pieces “C”, “D” and “E” represent additional data collected from the crime scene. You may wish to lead your class in a discussion about what types of data could be collected. Students should integrate all five pieces into a common, two-dimensional geometric shape to determine the perpetrator.
4. Further investigation – perhaps DNA testing – reveals an additional piece of data (piece “F”). Based on this new data collected, the suspect in the crime could now change. Students must now incorporate all six pieces to create a common, two-dimensional geometric shape.

