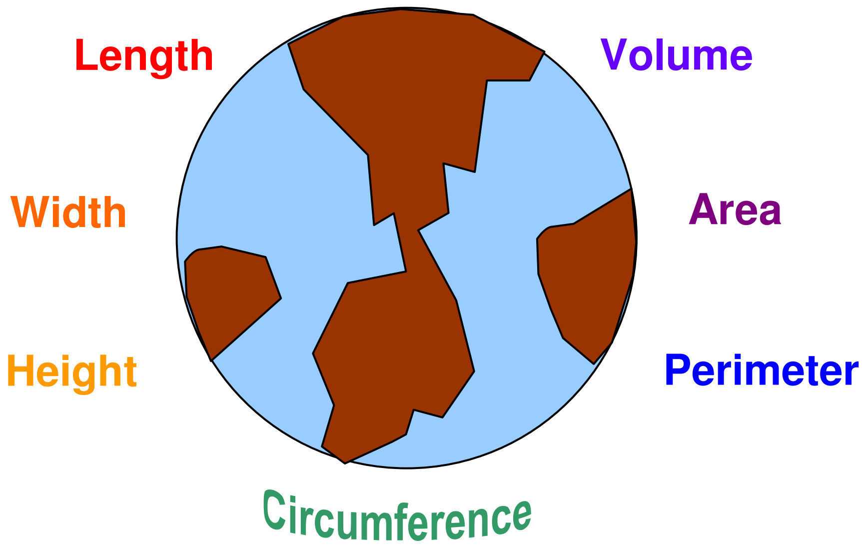
GEOMETRY GEMS

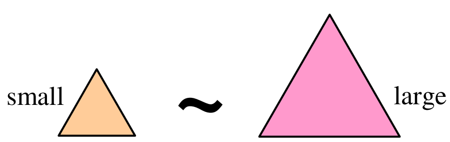
Geo = Earth
Metry = Measure



Shape Operators

Geometry uses special operators to show relationships between shapes.

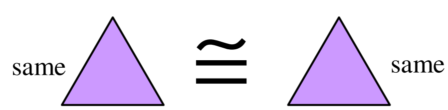
Similar
Same shape, size can vary.



The Similar operator looks like an S lying on its back.

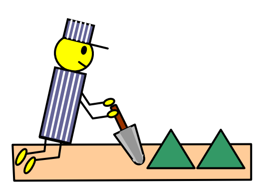
BrainAid
Similar
Small - large

Congruent
Same shape, same size.

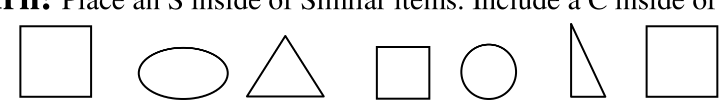


The Congruent [kawn-GRU-ent] operator combines Similar and Equal signs.

BrainAid
Con gru ent
Convict grew identical items.



Your turn! Place an S inside of Similar items. Include a C inside of Congruent items.



GeoParts

These "Geometry Parts" can be used to build almost any shape.

Point

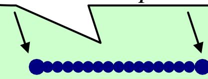
A position in space.

Please PO-IN-T out my POsition IN This space!

Line Segment

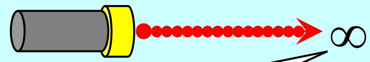
A straight series of points with two endpoints.

I *end* at two *points*!!



Ray (aka half-line)

A straight series of points, with one endpoint, which continues forever in *one* direction.

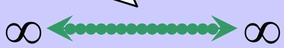


Infinity ∞ [in-FIN-ih-tee] means *forever*.

Line

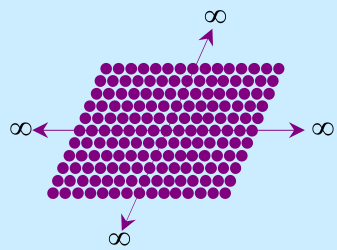
A straight series of points, with no endpoints, which continues forever in *both* directions.

Like I Never End!!



Plane

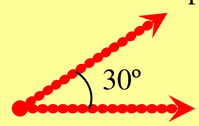
A flat "panel" of points which continues forever in *all* directions.



BrainAid: The L in paneL flies up to make a pLane.

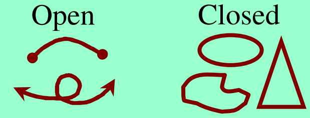
Angle

The distance between two rays with a common endpoint.



Curve

A bent segment or line.



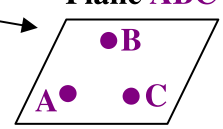
Naming GeoParts

Point A

Line Segment $\overline{AB}$

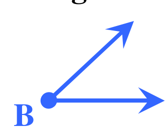
Use UPPERCASE letters to name points, then use those points to name other parts.

Plane ABC



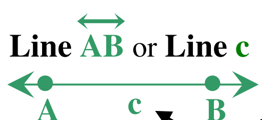
Ray $\overrightarrow{AB}$

Angle ∠B

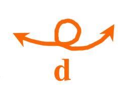


Use a lowercase letter to name the *entire* GeoPart.

Line $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ or **Line c**

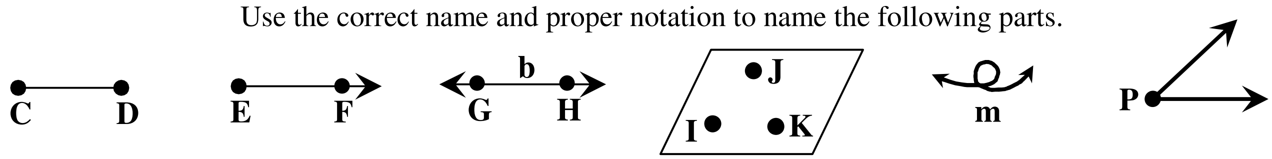


Curve d



Your turn!

Use the correct name and proper notation to name the following parts.

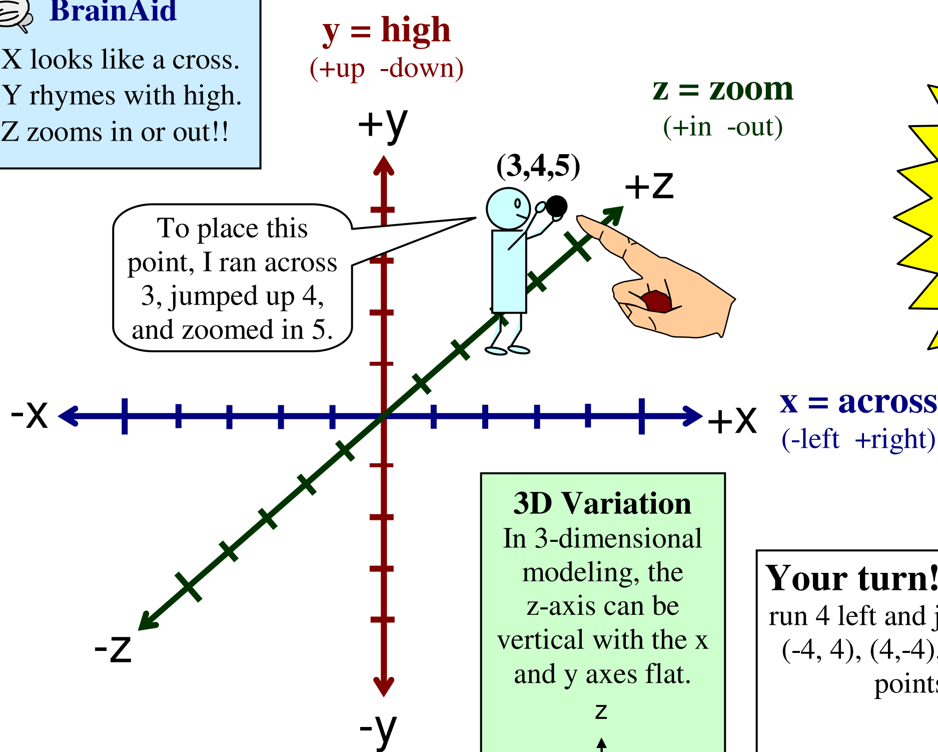


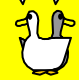
Point to (x,y,z) and Me!

Points are positions in the space defined by coordinates [coh-OR-din-utz] on axes [AX-eez]. Each individual axis [AX-iss] is named with a letter: x, y, or z.

BrainAid

- X looks like a cross.
- Y rhymes with high.
- Z zooms in or out!!



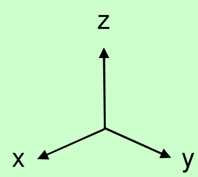


Paradox!

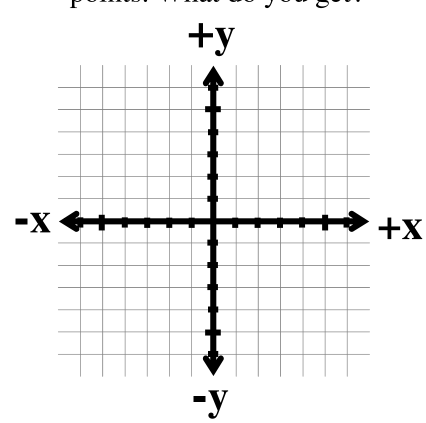
A point itself has no length, width, or height. It's dimensionless! It merely represents a *position* in two (x,y) or three (x,y,z) dimensions.

3D Variation

In 3-dimensional modeling, the z-axis can be vertical with the x and y axes flat.



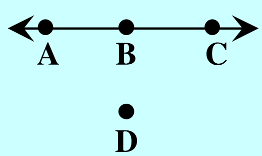
Your turn! Place a point at (-4, -4), i.e., run 4 left and jump down 4. Place points at (-4, 4), (4,-4), and (4,4). Connect all four points. What do you get?



Collinear

Points that coexist on the same line.

A, B, and C are collinear. D is not.



4th Dimension!!

The first 3 dimensions (x,y,z) tell us where something is. The 4th dimension (time) tells us *when* it's there!

Analytic Geometry

is the marriage of Algebra and Geometry, using coordinates for positions; e.g., the algebraic formula

y = mx + b

when graphed on a Cartesian plane, produces a straight line.

x, y = points on the line.
m = slope (steepness/direction) of line.
b = y-intercept (where line crosses y axis)

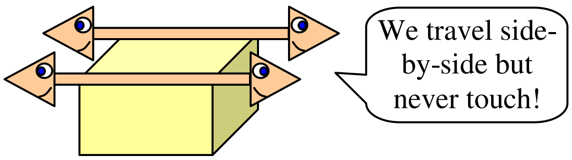
I invented Analytic Geometry so I could see how equations "looked." *Cartesian* [kar-TEE-zhun] planes (axes) and coordinates (points) are named after me!

René Descartes
[reh-NAA DAA-kart]
French * 1596-1650

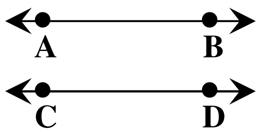
Family Lines

Parallel Line Family

Parallel [PAIR-uh-lel] lines live in the same plane but travel in the exact same direction, so they never touch.



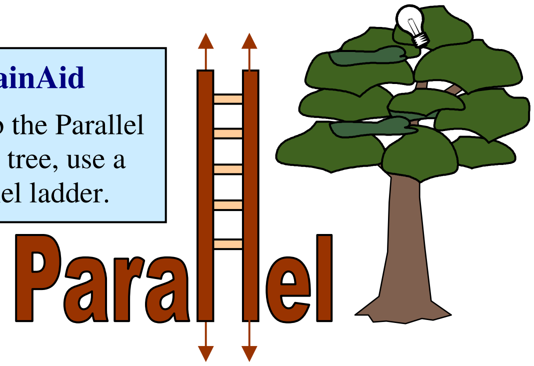
$\overleftrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{CD}$



∥ is the symbol for parallel lines.

BrainAid

To climb the Parallel Family tree, use a Parallel ladder.



TIP!

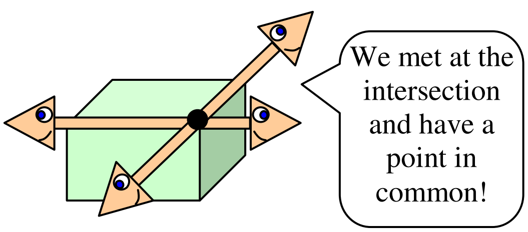
To spell *parallel*, imagine a golfer wishes his friend, El, good luck by saying:

"Par all El."

"Par" is the number of strokes it should take a professional to hole the ball; e.g., Par 3.

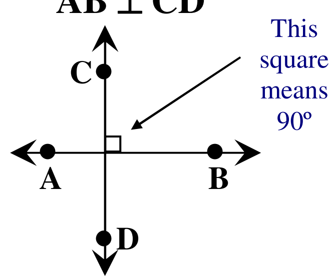
Intersecting Line Family

Intersecting lines live in the same plane, travel in different directions, and touch (intersect) at one point.



Perpendicular [pur-pen-DIK-yu-lur] lines intersect at 90º angles.

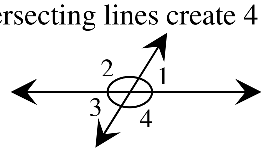
$\overleftrightarrow{AB} \perp \overleftrightarrow{CD}$



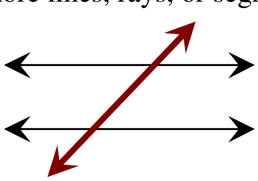
⊥ is the symbol for perpendicular lines.

Identical lines live in the same plane and travel in parallel directions, but intersect at *every* point.

Intersecting lines create 4 angles.

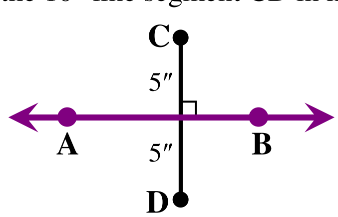


A **Transversal** [tranz-VERSS-ul] line "transfers all" of itself across 2 or more lines, rays, or segments.



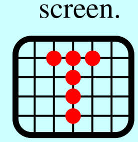
Perpendicular Bisector

is a line (or segment, ray, plane) that intersects a line segment at a 90º angle, cutting it into two congruent parts. e.g., The Perpendicular Bisector $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ cuts the 10″ line segment $\overline{CD}$ in half.



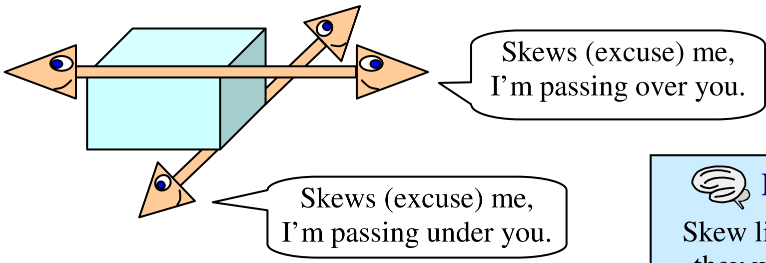
Geomancy

is an ancient form of mystical geometry which claimed that forces concentrate at the intersections of lines. In modern flatscreen monitors, forces (pixels) concentrate at the intersections of lines (wires) embedded in the screen.



Skew Line Family

Skew lines live in different planes, travel in different directions, and never touch.

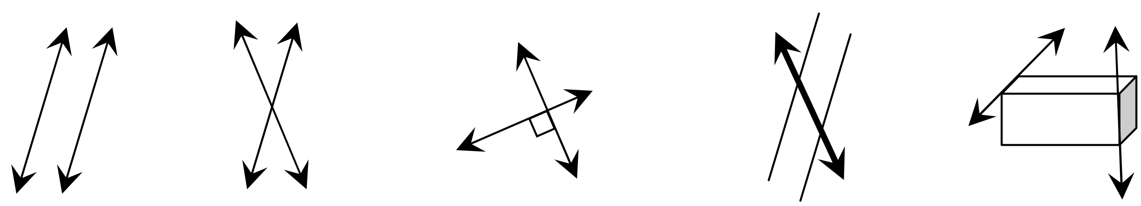


BrainAid

Skew lines are so polite, they wouldn't think of touching each other.

Your turn!

Label each line type.



Your turn!

Draw $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$ parallel to $\overleftrightarrow{GH}$.
Write an expression for this.

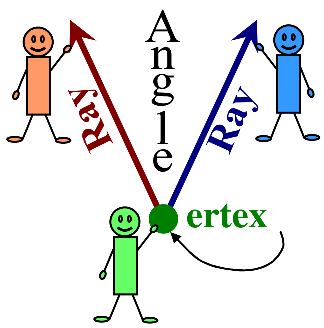
Your turn!

Draw $\overleftrightarrow{JK}$ perpendicular to $\overline{LM}$.
Write an expression for this.

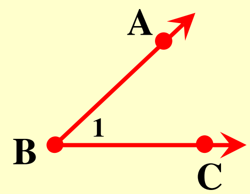
The Angle Boys

An angle [ANG-gul] is the distance between two rays joined by a common endpoint called the Vertex. Angles are also formed when segments, lines, and other GeoParts intersect.

BrainAid
Imagine 3 boys building an angle with 2 rays in the shape of a V.

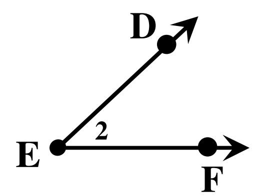


Ways to Name Angles ∠



- Using three points: ∠ABC or ∠CBA
- Using vertex letter: ∠B
- Using inside number: ∠1

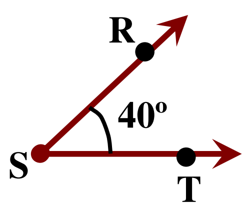
Your turn!
Use the angle symbol ∠ to list *four* names for the following angle.



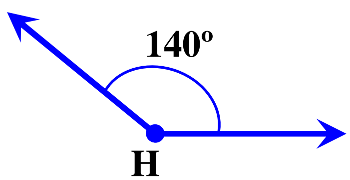
Angle Measure (m∠)

m∠
"measure of angle"

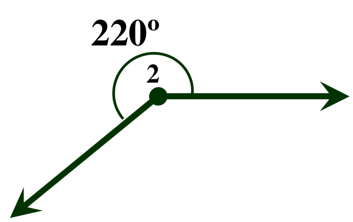
An angle is measured by the number of degrees (º) between its rays, from 0º to 360º.



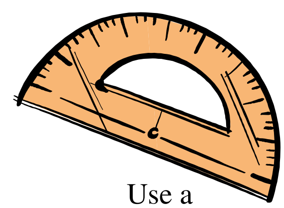
m∠RST = 40º



m∠H = 140º



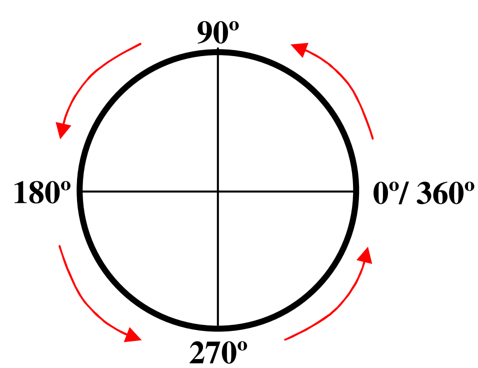
m∠2 = 220º



Use a protractor to measure angles.

Why 360º?

360-Day Year
The Babylonians chose 360 for the degrees in a circle, because it was the number of days they calculated the sun took to complete a circular year.



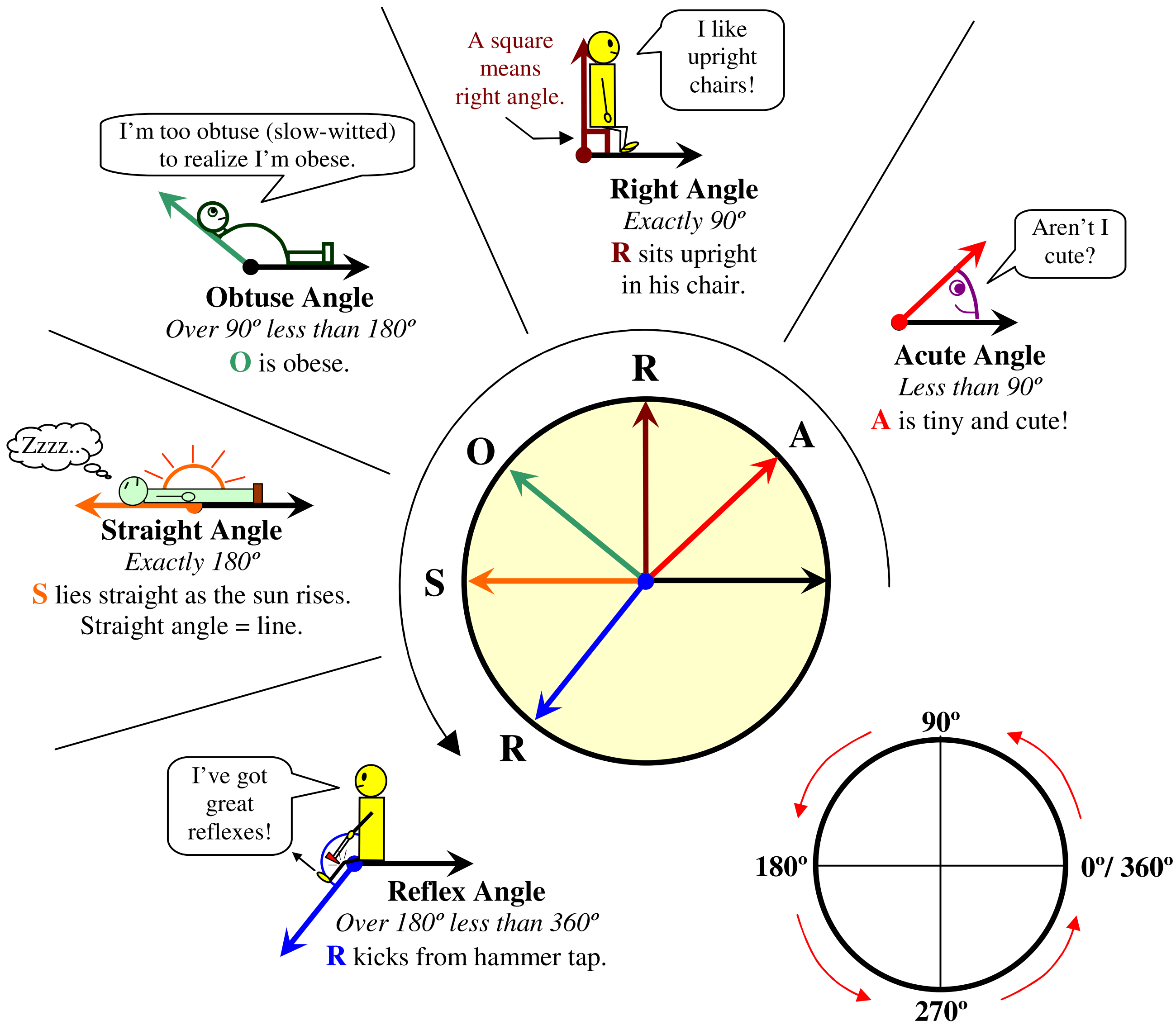
All-In-The-Box factoring shows that 360 has an amazing number of factor pairs: 12 in all!

This means a circle can be easily divided into equal smaller pieces.

360

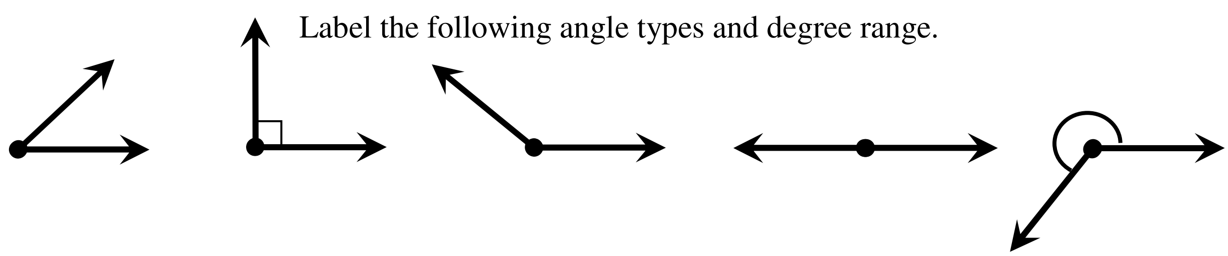
1	×	360
2	×	180
3	×	120
4	×	90
5	×	72
6	×	60
8	×	45
9	×	40
10	×	36
12	×	30
15	×	24
18	×	20

The AROSR Family



Your turn!

Label the following angle types and degree range.

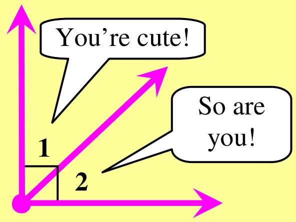


Angular Relations

Angles relate to each other in a variety of ways.

Complementary Angles (90º)

are "right" to "compliment" each other. [kawn-pluh-MEN-turee]



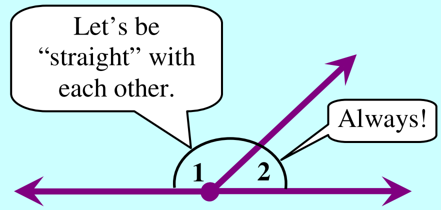
$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$

BrainAid
Alphabetically and numerically, C90º comes before S180º.

TIP!
Comp / Supp > lementary

Supplementary Angles (180º)

combine to make a Straight line.
[suh-pluh-MEN-turee]

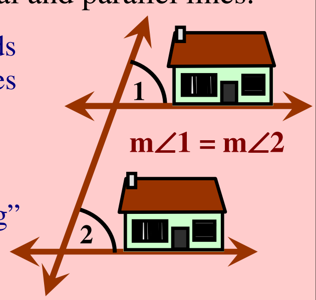


$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$

Corresponding Angles

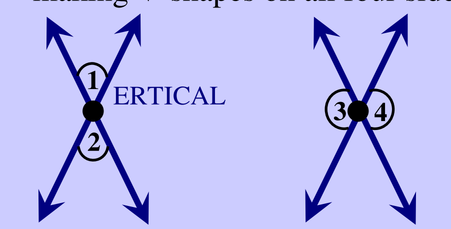
reside on the same "corner" of a transversal and parallel lines.

Imagine friends living in houses on the same corner of the next block "corresponding" via email.



Vertical Angles

reside on opposite sides of a vertex, making V-shapes on all four sides.

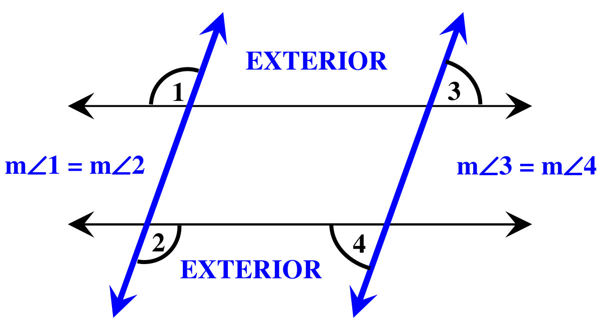


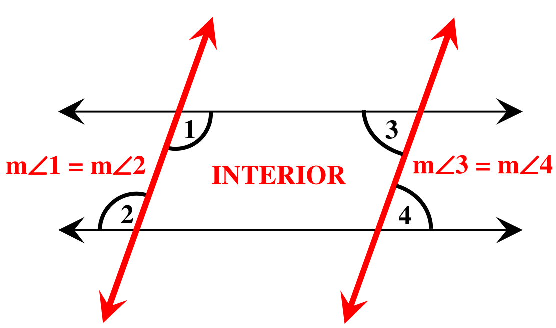
$m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$ $m\angle 3 = m\angle 4$

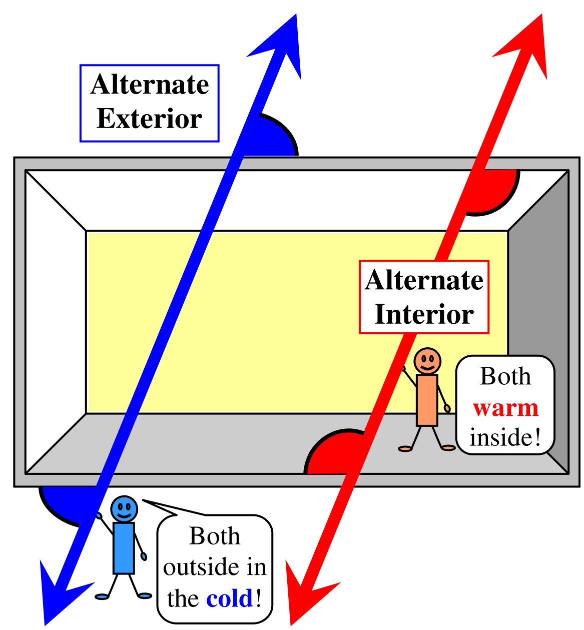
Alternate Angles

reside on opposite sides of transversals and on the exterior (outside) or interior (inside) of parallel lines.

BrainAid
If you merge the parallel lines that are crossed by the transversal, you can see that ∠1 & ∠2 are equal vertical angles, as are ∠3 and ∠4.

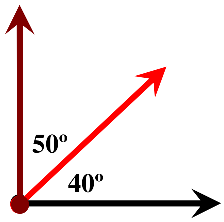


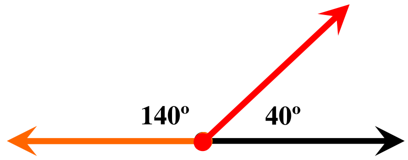


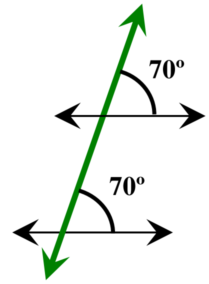


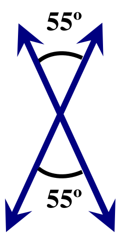
Your turn!

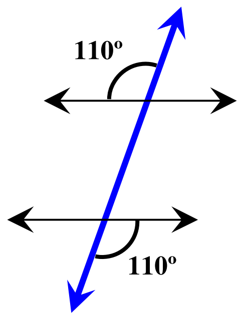
Label the following angular relations.

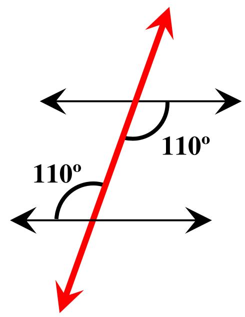






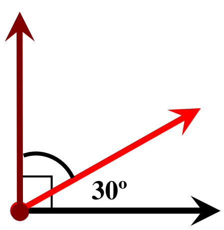


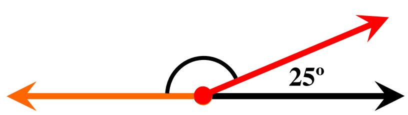


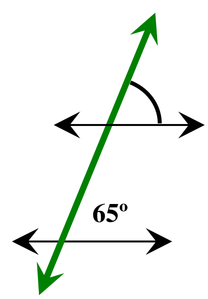


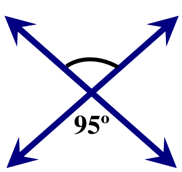
Your turn!

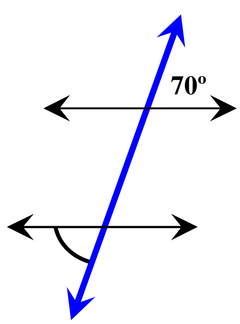
Fill in the missing angle degrees.

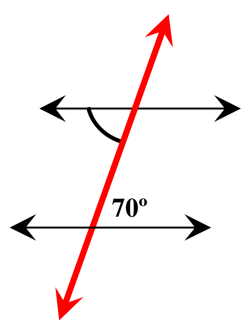






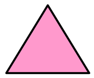
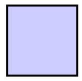
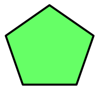
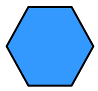






Polygons

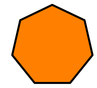
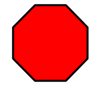
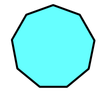
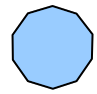
Polygons are closed figures formed by line segments that create angles.
Each intersection of line segments is a **vertex.** The plural of vertex is **vertices.**

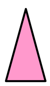
Name	Figure
Triangle (3 angles)	
Quadrilateral (4 sides)	
Pentagon (5 angles)	
Hexagon (6 angles)	

***Poly* = many**
***gon* = angle**
***lateral* = side**

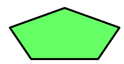
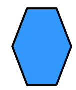
The number of sides equals the number of angles.

Regular Polygons
All sides/angles congruent.

Name	Figure
Heptagon (7 angles)	
Octagon (8 angles)	
Nonagon (9 angles)	
Decagon (10 angles)	

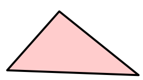
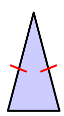
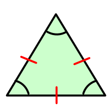


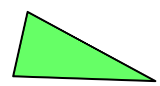
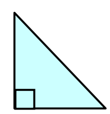
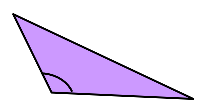

Irregular Polygons
Not all sides/angles congruent.

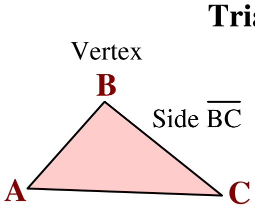
Triangles

Triangles are polygons with three sides, three angles, and three vertices.

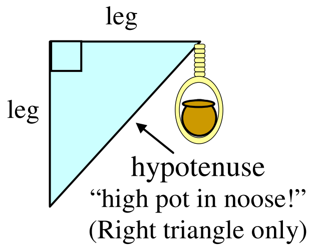
Side Classifications		
Name	**Congruent Sides**	**Example**
Scalene skalenos = uneven	0	
Isosceles Iso = equal skeles = legs	2	
Equilateral Equal sides (aka Equiangular)	3	

Angle Classifications		
Name	**Angle/s**	**Example**
Acute	All < 90º	
Right	1 = 90º	
Obtuse	1 > 90º	

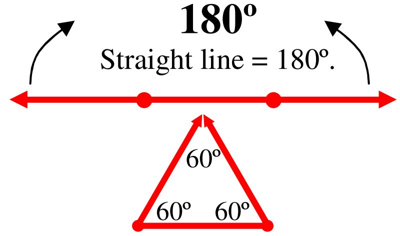
Triangle Parts



Triangle ΔABC or ΔBCA or ΔCAB



180º
Straight line = 180º.

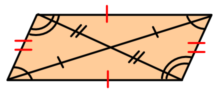
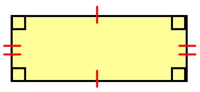
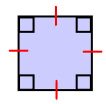
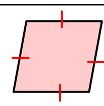
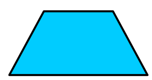


When a straight line is folded into a triangle, the angles inside always add up to 180º.
Every extra fold in a line adds 180º to the polygon.

Quadrilaterals

Quadrilaterals are polygons with four sides, four angles, and four vertices.

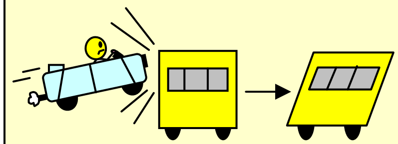
Types of Quadrilaterals

Name	Features	Figure
Parallelogram	• Opposite sides parallel. • Opposite sides congruent. • Opposite angles congruent. • Diagonals bisect.	
Rectangle	Special Parallelogram • All right angles (A square is also a rectangle)	
Square	Special Parallelogram • All right angles • All sides congruent	
Rhombus	Special Parallelogram • All sides congruent (A square is also a rhombus)	
Trapezoid	Quadrilateral • One set of parallel sides	

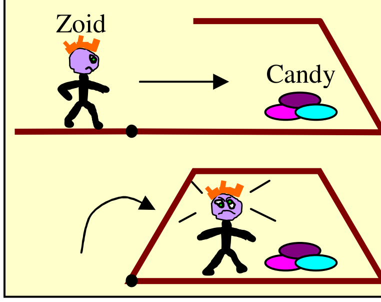
Pair-a-telegrams!

Telegram ***Telegram***

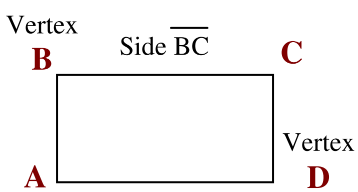
Rhom [a square] **bus!**



How to Trap e Zoid!



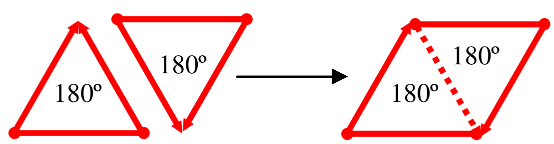
Quadrilateral Parts



Rectangle ABCD, BCDA, etc.

360º

A quadrilateral can be made from two triangles, each with 180º. Twice 180º is 360º



The inside angles of a quadrilateral add to 360º.

Interior Angles

Sum of Interior Angles of a Polygon

(n – 2) × 180º

n = number of sides (or angles)

Triangle: (3 – 2)×180º = 1×180º = 180º

Quadrilateral: (4– 2)×180º = 2×180º = 360º

Pentagon: (5 – 2)×180º = 3×180º = 540º

Measure of one Interior Angle of a *Regular* Polygon

$$\frac{\text{Sum of Interior Angles}}{\text{Number of Angles}}$$

Pentagon: 540º / 5 = 108º per angle

BrainAid

k **n** ock **2** sides off a triangle to get a **180º** line.

Your turn!

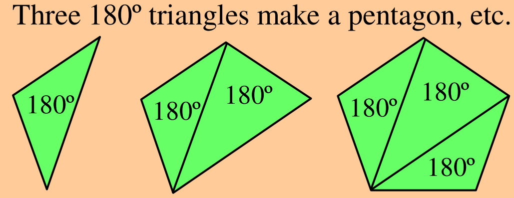
Regular Hexagon

Sum interior angles

Size of one angle

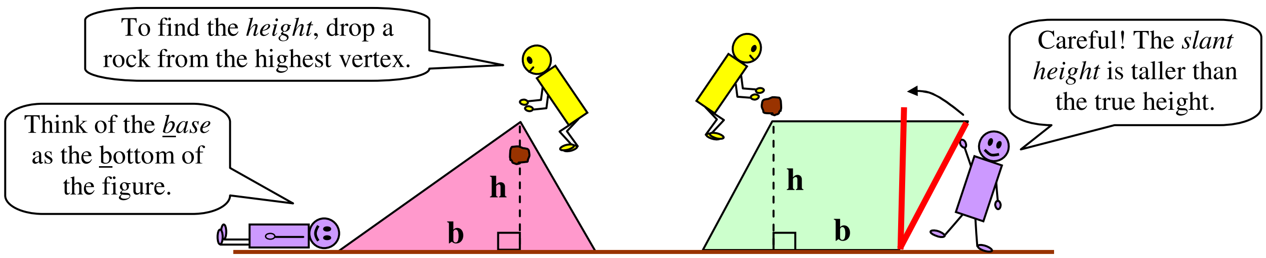
Why it works

A triangle can be made from a folded up line. (n - 2) removes two of the triangle's sides, so it's equivalent to one line of 180º. Two 180º triangles make a quadrilateral. Three 180º triangles make a pentagon, etc.

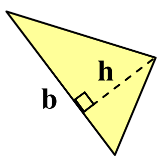


Appending a triangle to a polygon increases its sides by only 1, so (n - 2) equals the number of 180º triangles in an n-sided figure.

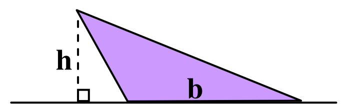
Measuring Polygons



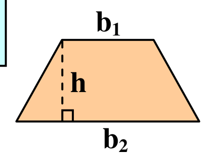
It's easier to work with polygons if the base **b** is on the bottom.
But in all cases the height **h** must be at a 90º angle to the base.



The base does not *have* to be on the bottom.



The height can be *outside* the figure.



A trapezoid has *two* bases.

Perimeter of Polygon

Perimeter [pur-IH-meh-tur] is a measure of the distance around an object.

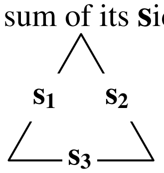
Peri = around *meter* = measure

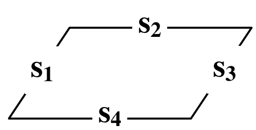
Perimeter of Polygon

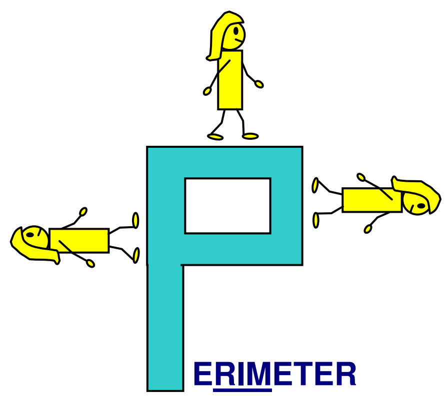
The perimeter of a polygon is the sum of its **s**ides.

$P_{triangle} = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$

$P_{quadrilateral} = s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4$







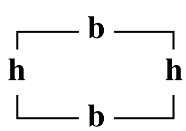
Perimeter of Rectangle

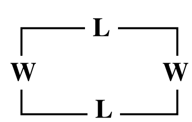
The perimeter of a rectangle is twice its **b**ase plus twice its **h**eight.

$P_{rectangle} = 2b + 2h$

or

$2(b + h)$





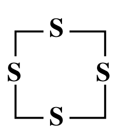
Alternate Variables:
L=Length (long side)
W=Width (short side)

BrainAid
Imagine walking a path around the rim of the letter P.

Perimeter of Square

The perimeter of a square is four times the length of one **s**ide.

$P_{square} = 4s$

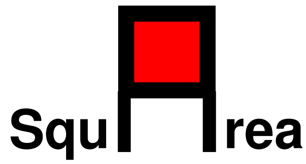


Your turn!
How much fencing is needed to enclose a 7 ft by 5 ft yard?

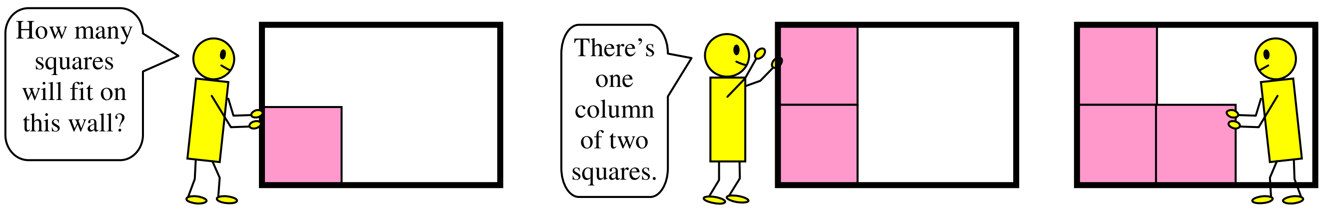
Area of Polygon

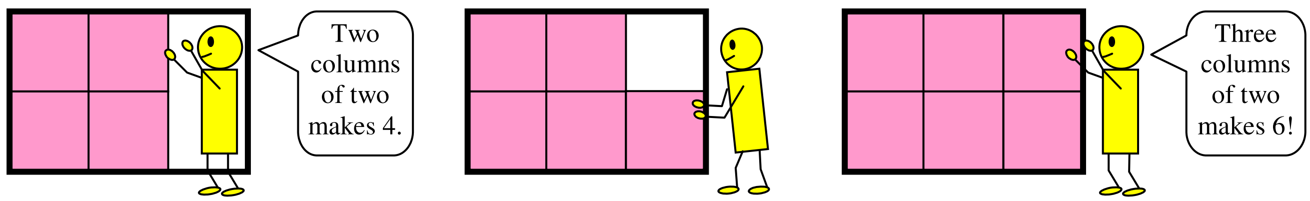
Area [AIR-ee-uh] is the number of *squares* that will fit on the surface of the polygon.
Area is Latin for "level ground" or "open space."

BrainAid
Combine **Square** & **Area** to make a new word:
SquArea!!



BrainAid
Imagine filling in the top of a square letter 'A' with a square.

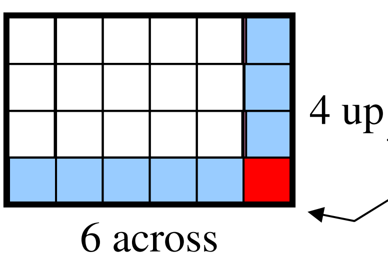


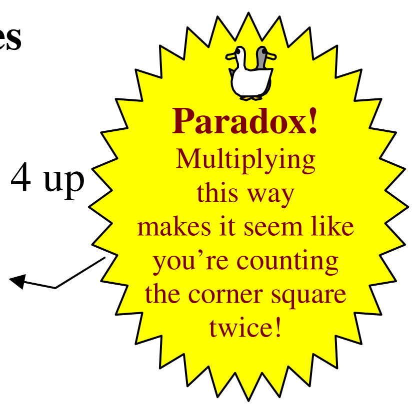


Shortcut

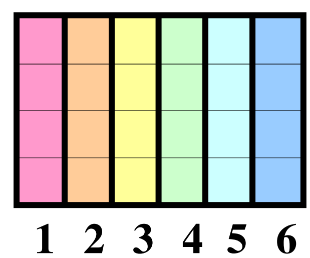
To calculate the number of squares that fit in a rectangle, multiply the number of squares across the bottom times the number of squares up one side!

6 × 4 = 24 squares





TIP!
Think in terms of columns; in this case, 6 four-high columns!



Your turn!
How much sod is needed to cover a 7 ft by 5 ft yard?

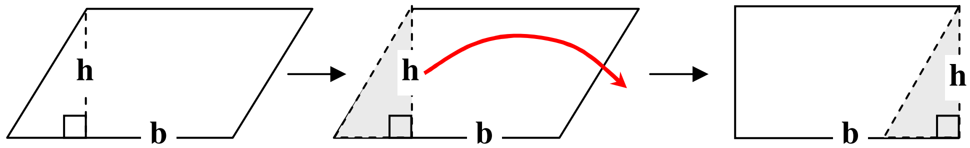
Area of Parallelogram

Since a parallelogram can be made into a rectangle, its area is base times height.

$$A_{parallelogram} = bh$$

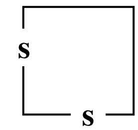
Cut a triangle from the left side and attach it to the right side.

Multiply squares across times squares up.



$$A_{square} = s^2$$

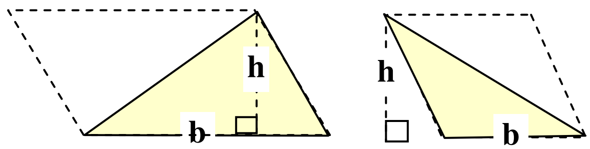
The area of a square is the length of one side squared.



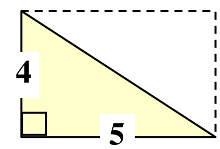
Area of Triangle

Since a triangle is half a parallelogram, its area is ½ base times height.

$$A_{triangle} = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



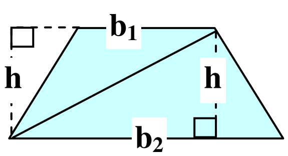
Your turn!
How many squares will fit in this triangle?



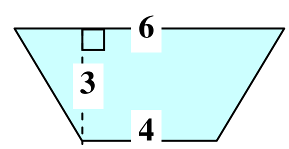
Area of Trapezoid

Since a trapezoid is two triangles, its area is a combination of both.

$$A_{trapezoid} = \frac{1}{2}b_1h + \frac{1}{2}b_2h = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$$



Your turn!
How many squares will fit in this trapezoid?

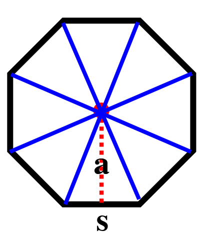


Area of Regular Polygon

Since a regular polygon can be made from triangles, its area is equivalent to the sum of the areas of all triangles inside it. The area of one triangle is ½ **sa** where **s** = side of polygon (base) and **a** = apothem (height). The sum of all sides of the polygon is its Perimeter $P = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$.... Therefore the area of all triangles in a polygon would be ½ Perimeter times apothem.

$$A_{regular\ polygon} = \frac{1}{2}Pa$$

Apothem [A-puh-thum]
The line segment from the center of a regular polygon to the midpoint of a side.



The apothem is the height of every internal triangle.

The perimeter is the sum of the sides which make up the bases of all the triangles.

Your turn!
How many squares will fit in this regular pentagon?