Lesson 11: What Is the Same?

Let's decide whether shapes are the same.

11.1: Find the Right Hands

A person's hands are mirror images of each other. In the diagram, a left hand is labeled. Shade all of the right hands.



11.2: Are They the Same?

For each pair of shapes, decide whether or not they are the same.



11.3: Area, Perimeter, and Congruence



- 1. Which of these rectangles have the same area as Rectangle R but different perimeter?
- 2. Which rectangles have the same perimeter as Rectangle R but different area?
- 3. Which have the same area *and* the same perimeter as Rectangle R?
- 4. Use materials from the geometry tool kit to decide which rectangles are **congruent**. Shade congruent rectangles with the same color.

Are you ready for more?

In square *ABCD*, points *E*, *F*, *G*, and *H* are midpoints of their respective sides. What fraction of square *ABCD* is shaded? Explain your reasoning.



Lesson 11 Summary

Congruent is a new term for an idea we have already been using. We say that two figures are congruent if one can be lined up exactly with the other by a sequence of rigid transformations. For example, triangle *EFD* is congruent to triangle *ABC* because they can be matched up by reflecting triangle *ABC* across *AC* followed by the translation shown by the arrow. Notice that all corresponding angles and side lengths are equal.



Here are some other facts about congruent figures:

- We don't need to check all the measurements to prove two figures are congruent; we just have to find a sequence of rigid transformations that match up the figures.
- A figure that looks like a mirror image of another figure can be congruent to it. This means there must be a reflection in the sequence of transformations that matches up the figures.
- Since two congruent polygons have the same area and the same perimeter, one way to show that two polygons are *not* congruent is to show that they have a different perimeter or area.