Unit 1, Lesson 15

Building Polygons

Let's build shapes.

15.1 Where Is Lin?

At a park, the slide is 5 meters east of the swings. Lin is standing 3 meters away from the slide.

1. Draw a diagram of the situation including a place where Lin could be.

2. How far away from the swings is Lin in your diagram?

3. Where are some other places Lin could be?

15.2 Building Diego's and Jada's Shapes

1. Diego built a quadrilateral using side lengths of 4 in, 5 in, 6 in, and 9 in.
   a. Build such a shape.
   b. Is your shape an identical copy of Diego's shape? Explain your reasoning.

2. Jada built a triangle using side lengths of 4 in, 5 in, and 8 in.
   a. Build such a shape.
   b. Is your shape an identical copy of Jada's shape? Explain your reasoning.

15.3 How Long Is the Third Side?

Your teacher will give you some strips of different lengths and fasteners that you can use to attach the corners of the strips.

1. Build as many different triangles as you can that have one side length of 5 inches and one of 4 inches. Record the side lengths of each triangle that you build.

2. Are there any other lengths that could be used for the third side of the triangle but weren't in your set?

3. Are there any lengths that were in your set but could not be used as the third side of the triangle?

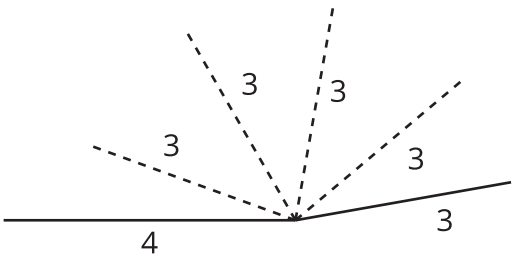
Are you ready for more?

Assuming you had access to strips of any length, and you used the 9-inch and 5-inch strips as the first two sides, complete the sentences:

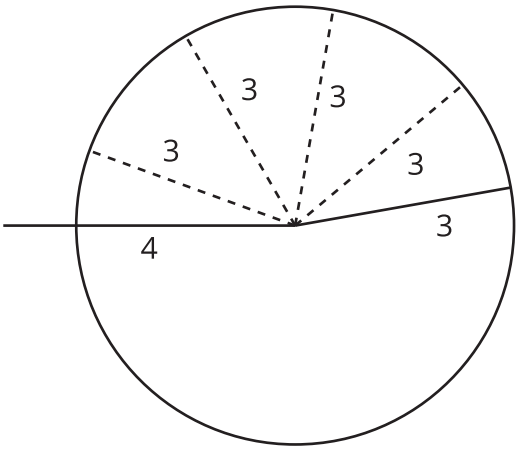
1. The third side can't be _____ inches or longer.
2. The third side can't be _____ inches or shorter.

Lesson 15 Summary

If we want to build a polygon with two given side lengths that share a vertex, we can think of them as being connected by a hinge that can be opened or closed:

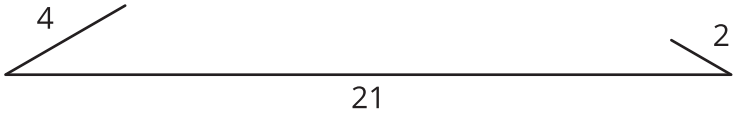


All of the possible positions of the endpoint of the moving side form a circle:



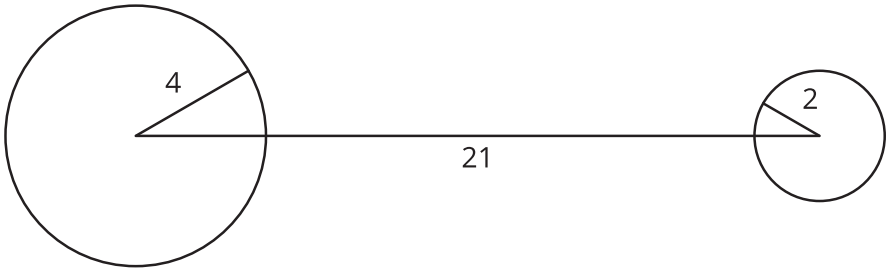
You may have noticed that sometimes it is not possible to build a polygon given a set of lengths. For example, if we have one really, really long segment and a bunch of short segments, we may not be able to connect them all up.

Here's what happens if you try to make a triangle with side lengths 21, 4, and 2:



The short sides don't seem like they can meet up because they are too far away from each other.

If we draw circles of radius 4 and 2 on the endpoints of the side of length 21 to represent positions for the shorter sides, we can see that there are no places for the short sides that would allow them to meet up and form a triangle.



In general, the longest side length must be less than the sum of the other two side lengths. If not, we can't make a triangle!

If we *can* make a triangle with three given side lengths, it turns out that the measures of the corresponding angles will *always* be the same. For example, if two triangles have side lengths 3, 4, and 5, they will have the same corresponding angle measures.