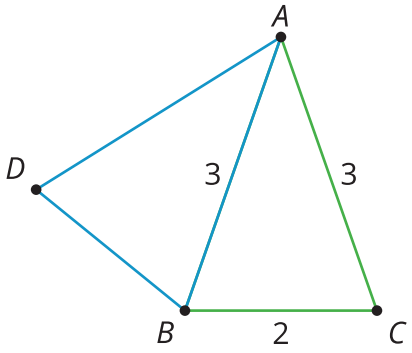
Unit 1, Lesson 9

Composing Figures

Let's use reasoning about rigid transformations to find measurements without measuring.

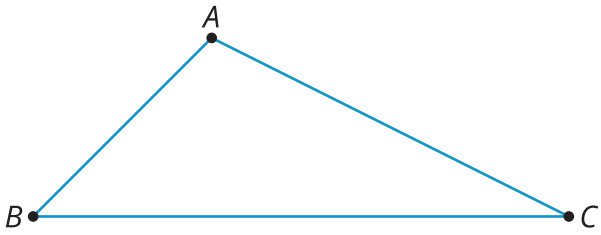
9.1 Notice and Wonder: Angles of an Isosceles Triangle

What do you notice? What do you wonder?



9.2 Triangle Plus One

Here is triangle ABC.



1. Draw midpoint M of side AC.
2. Rotate triangle ABC 180° using center M to form a new triangle. Draw this triangle, and label the new point D.
3. What kind of quadrilateral is $ABCD$? Explain how you know.

Are you ready for more?

In the activity, we made a parallelogram by taking a triangle and its image under a 180-degree rotation around the midpoint of a side. This picture helps you justify a well-known formula for the area of a triangle. What is the formula and how does the figure help justify it?

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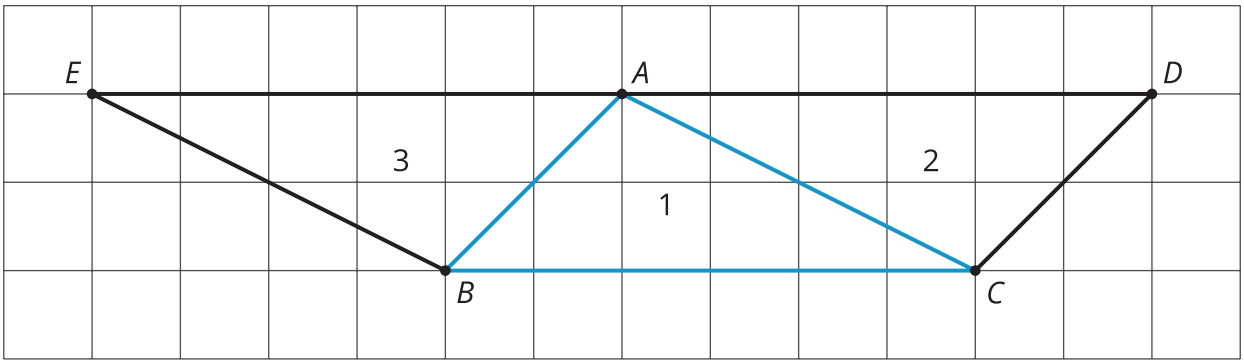
9.3 Triangle Plus Two

The picture shows 3 triangles. Triangle 2 and Triangle 3 are images of Triangle 1 under rigid transformations.



1. Describe a rigid transformation that takes Triangle 1 to Triangle 2. What points in Triangle 2 correspond to points A, B, and C in the original triangle?

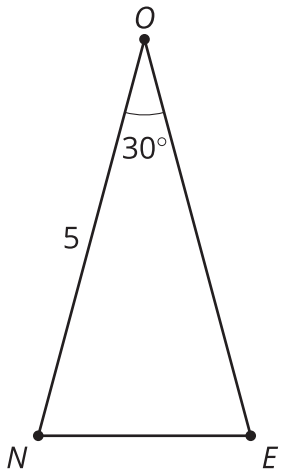
2. Describe a rigid transformation that takes Triangle 1 to Triangle 3. What points in Triangle 3 correspond to points A, B, and C in the original triangle?

3. Find two pairs of line segments in the diagram that are the same length, and explain how you know they are the same length.

4. Find two pairs of angles in the diagram that have the same measure, and explain how you know they have the same measure.

9.4 Triangle ONE Plus

Here is isosceles triangle ONE. Its sides ON and OE have equal lengths. Angle O is 30°. The length of ON is 5 units.

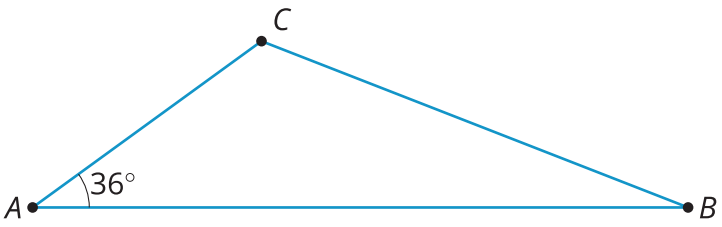


1. Reflect triangle ONE across segment ON. Label the new vertex M.
2. What is the measure of angle MON?
3. What is the measure of angle MOE?
4. Reflect triangle MON across segment OM. Label the point that corresponds to N as T.
5. How long is segment OT? How do you know?
6. What is the measure of angle TOE?
7. If you continue to reflect each new triangle this way to make a pattern, what will the pattern look like?

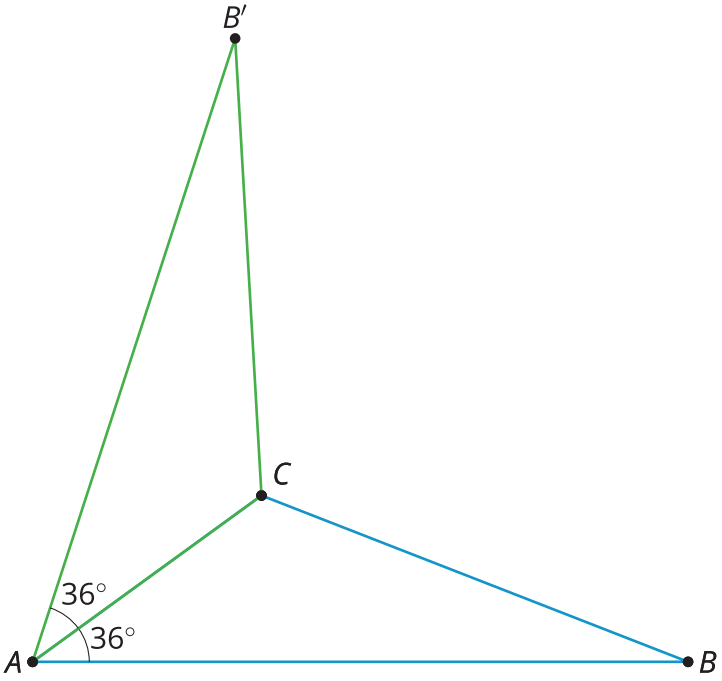
Lesson 9 Summary

Earlier, we learned that if we apply a sequence of rigid transformations to a figure, then corresponding sides have equal length and corresponding angles have equal measure. These facts let us figure out things without having to measure them!

For example, here is triangle ABC.



We can reflect triangle ABC across side AC to form a new triangle:



Because points A and C are on the line of reflection, they do not move. So the image of triangle ABC is $AB'C$. We also know that:

- Angle $B'AC$ measures 36° because it is the image of angle BAC.
- Segment AB' has the same length as segment AB.

When we construct figures using copies of a figure made with rigid transformations, we know that the measures of the images of segments and angles will be equal to the measures of the original segments and angles.