

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION	5
II. HOW TO USE THESE MATERIALS	11
<i>Cross Reference Table</i>	<i>16</i>
III. DESCRIPTION OF PROOF METHODS	23
<i>Geometric Method</i>	<i>23</i>
1. Segments in a Square – Pure Geometry	27
<i>Algebraic Method</i>	<i>33</i>
2. Segments in a Square – Algebra for All	35
<i>Coordinate Method</i>	<i>41</i>
3. Segments in a Square – on a Coordinate Plane	43
<i>Vector Method</i>	<i>49</i>
4. Segments in a Square – Follow the Vector	51
<i>Transformations Method</i>	<i>57</i>
5. Segments in a Square – New Spin!	59
IV. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GEOMETRIC FIGURES.....	65
<i>Collinearity.....</i>	<i>65</i>
6. Diameter of a Circle	67
7. Angle Bisectors of a Trapezoid	72
<i>Parallelism.....</i>	<i>77</i>
8. Exterior Angle Bisector	79
<i>Perpendicularity</i>	<i>91</i>
10. Two Intersecting Circles	93
11. Two Angle Bisectors	99
<i>Types of Geometric Figures.....</i>	<i>105</i>
12. Two Tangent Circles	107
13. It’s a Trapezoid	113
14. Shape of a Quadrilateral	118
15. Quadrilateral in a Trapezoid.....	123
17. Rectangles with Equal Areas.....	135
18. Sliding Segment	139
19. Unexpected Locus.....	144
V. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEASURES OF GEOMETRIC FIGURES.....	151
<i>Segment Length.....</i>	<i>151</i>
20. Length of a Common Tangent.....	153
21. Two Medians in a Triangle	158
22. Inscribed Trapezoid.....	163
23. Two Concentric Circles.....	168
24. Right Triangle Inequality	175
25. Diagonal of a Parallelogram.....	178
26. Segment in a Triangle	183
27. Point Inside an Equilateral Triangle.....	188
28. Triangle with the Smallest Perimeter	194
29. Power of a Point Theorem.....	199
30. Shortest Path	204

31. Two Equal Circles.....	209
<i>Area</i>	215
32. Area of a Quadrilateral.....	217
33. Quadrilateral in a Square.....	222
34. Area Comparison	230
35. Triangle in a Square	236
36. Triangle with the Largest Area.....	242
<i>Angle</i>	247
37. Segments in an Equilateral Triangle.....	249
38. Star	255
39. Angle Comparison	263
VI. RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS	269
40. Triangle from Three Midpoints.....	271
41. Restoring an Equilateral Triangle.....	275
42. Triangle from Three Medians.....	283
43. From Trapezoid to Square.....	290
VII. CONCLUSION.....	299

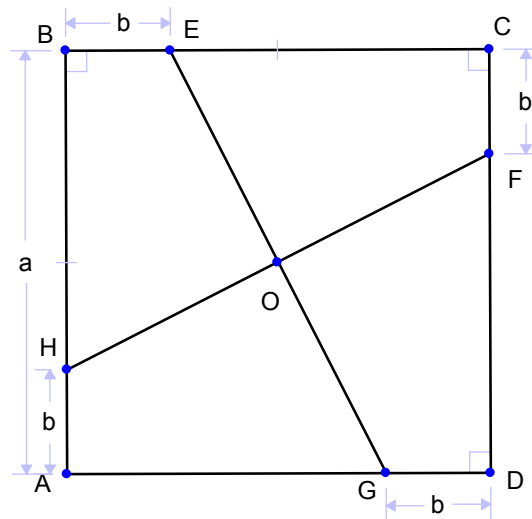
5. Segments in a Square – New Spin!

Problem Statement: In square ABCD, point E lies on BC, point F lies on CD, point G lies on DA, and point H lies on AB. Given that $BE = CF = DG = AH$, what is the relationship between segments EG and FH?

This problem is solved by transformations.

INVESTIGATION

1. Use **Toggle grid and axes** to display the axes without the grid.
2. Choose **Draw** → Line Segment and draw quadrilateral ABCD.
3. Constrain segments AB and BC to be perpendicular by selecting both segments and choosing **Constrain** → Perpendicular. Same way constrain $BC \perp CD$ and $CD \perp AD$.
4. Constrain $AB = a$ by selecting the segment and choosing **Constrain** → Distance/Length.
5. Constrain $BC = AB$ by selecting both segments and choosing **Constrain** → Congruent.
6. Draw point E on segment BC by choosing **Draw** → Point. Similarly, draw point F on CD, point G on DA, and point H on AB.
7. Constrain distance $BE = b$ by selecting points B and E and choosing **Constrain** → Distance/Length. Similarly, constrain $CF = DG = AH = b$.
8. Draw EG and FH by choosing **Draw** → Segment.
9. Select segments EG and FH and choose **Construct** → Intersection. Label the point of intersection O.



Q1. What are the symmetries of a square? Which of those symmetries apply to the diagram above?

Q2. Are these transformations isometric (e.g. do they preserve distances and angles)?

10. Use *Geometry Expressions* to express the lengths EG and FH by selecting each segment and choosing **Calculate** → Distance/Length.

11. Use *Geometry Expressions* to calculate the angle measure between EG and FH.

Q3. Formulate your final conjecture.

PROOF

Q4. Prove your conjecture..

1. Delete all calculations.
2. Select square ABCD and all constructions by choosing **Edit** → Select All.
3. Choose **Construct** → Rotation, click on point O as center of rotation, and type 90.

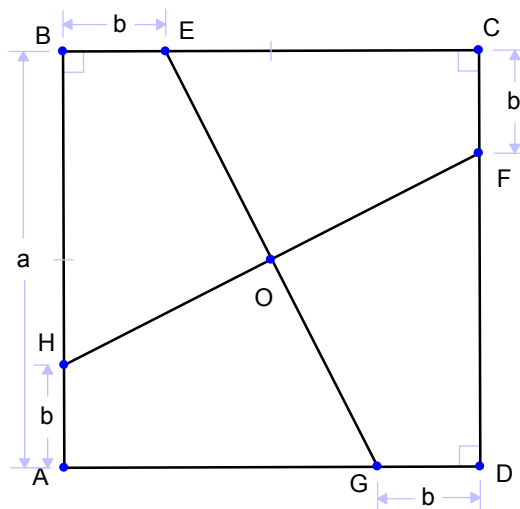
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1. Use **Toggle grid and axes** to display the axes without the grid.
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Q1. What are the symmetries of a square? Which of those symmetries apply to the diagram above?

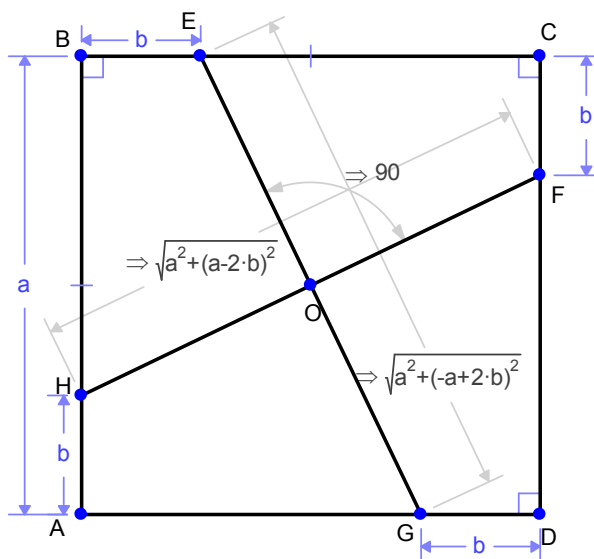
Students should list the four reflection symmetries (over the lines containing the diagonals and the lines containing the mid-segments), and the two rotational symmetries (clock- and counterclockwise by 90° and 180° about the center of the square). In our diagram, the rotational symmetries are the relevant ones.

Q2. Are these transformations isometric (e.g. do they preserve distances and angles)?

Yes, they are.

10. Use *Geometry Expressions* to express the lengths EG and FH by selecting each segment and choosing **Calculate** → Distance/Length.

11. Use *Geometry Expressions* to calculate the angle measure between EG and FH.



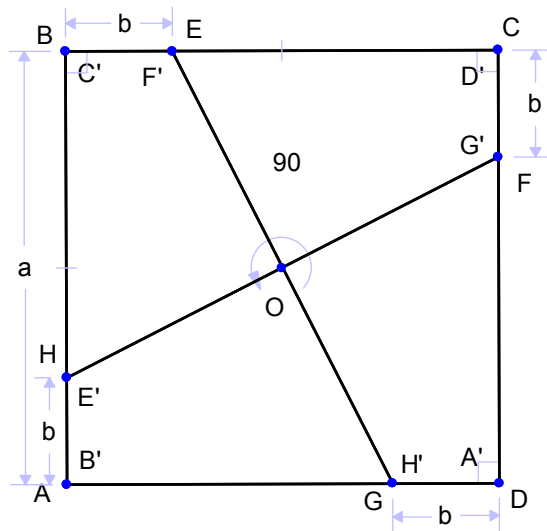
Q3. Formulate the final conjecture.

$EG = FH$, and $EG \perp FH$.

PROOF

Q4. Prove your conjecture.

1. Delete all calculations.
2. Select square ABCD and all constructions by choosing **Edit** → Select All.
3. Choose **Construct** → Rotation, click on point O as the center of rotation, and type 90.



4. Due to the rotational symmetry of the square about its center, point C is rotated into point B and point D is rotated into point C. Therefore, $CD \rightarrow BC$.
5. Now, point $F \in CD$ by construction. Due to rotation $F \rightarrow F'$ such that $F' \in BC$.
6. Since rotation preserves distances, $CF = BF'$. By construction $BE = CF$, therefore $F' = E$.
7. Similarly, $E \rightarrow H$, $H \rightarrow G$, and $G \rightarrow F$. Thus, $FH \rightarrow EG$ so $FH = EG$ and $FH \perp EG$.