

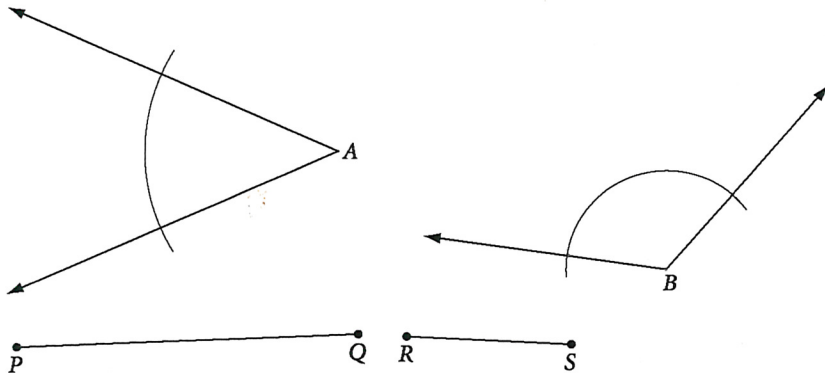
Constructions Packet – Using Tools of Geometry

Name _____

Instructions: Use the constructions that you have learned to complete this packet. You may have to look up information in Chapter 3 in your book for some of the answers to the questions and problems.

6.5.1 - Duplicating Segments and Angles

In exercises 1-3, use the segments and angles below.



1) Duplicate $\angle B$



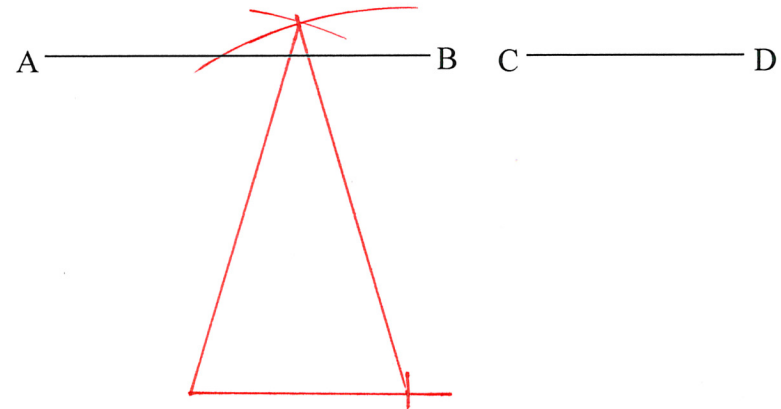
2) Construct a line segment with length $2PQ$.



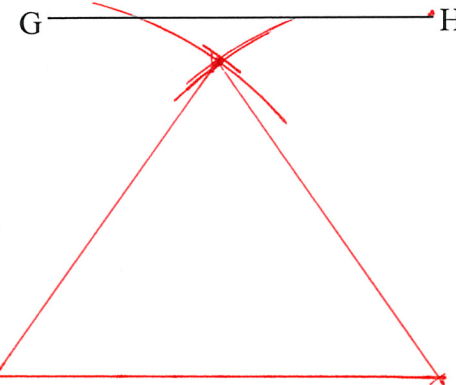
3) Construct a line segment with length $3PQ - 2RS$



4) Construct an isosceles triangle with two sides congruent to \overline{AB} and base congruent to \overline{CD} .



4) Construct an equilateral triangle with sides congruent to \overline{GH} .



5) What two peoples helped develop constructions?

Greeks and Egyptians

6) What two tools are needed to do constructions?

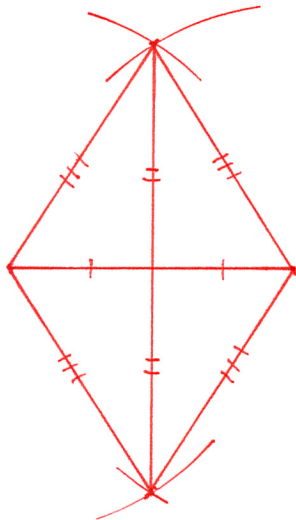
Compass and Straight-Edge

6.5.2 - Constructing Perpendicular Bisectors

- 7) Draw a segment and construct its perpendicular bisector.

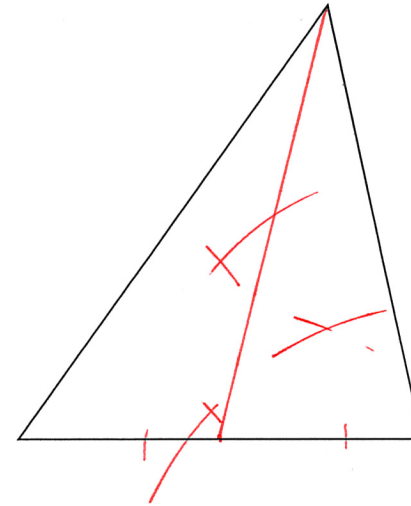


- 8) Draw Construct two congruent segments that are the perpendicular bisectors of each other. Form a quadrilateral by connecting the four endpoints. What type of quadrilateral does this seem to be?



Rhombus

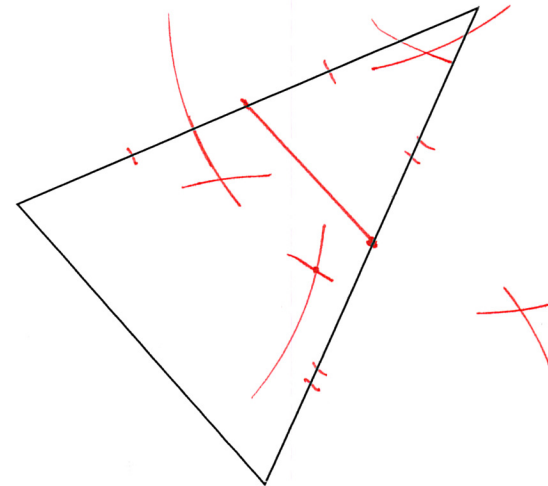
- 9) Construct a median for the following triangle:



- 9) Construct a segment with a length of $\frac{5}{4}AB$.

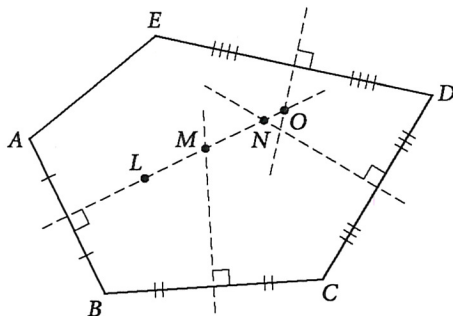


- 10) Construct a midsegment for the following triangle:

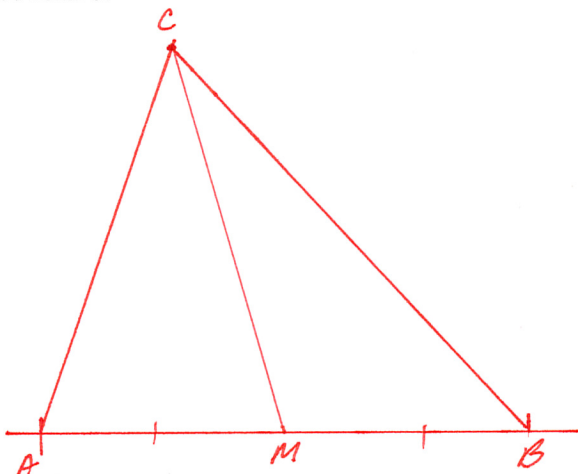


11) Complete each statement as fully as possible:

- a) L is equidistant from Points A & B.
- b) M is equidistant from Points A+B, B+C.
- c) N is equidistant from Points A+B, C+D.
- d) O is equidistant from Points A+B, E+D.



12) Draw a segment. Label it \overline{CM} . \overline{CM} is a median of $\triangle ABC$. Construct $\triangle ABC$.



6.5.3 - Constructing Perpendiculars To a Line

For Exercises 13–17, decide whether each statement is true or false. If the statement is false, explain why or give a counterexample.

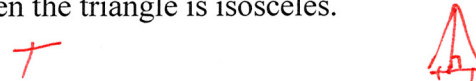
- 13) In a triangle, an altitude is shorter than either side from the same vertex.



- 14) In a triangle, an altitude is shorter than the median from the same vertex.



- 15) In a triangle, if a perpendicular bisector of a side and an altitude coincide, then the triangle is isosceles.



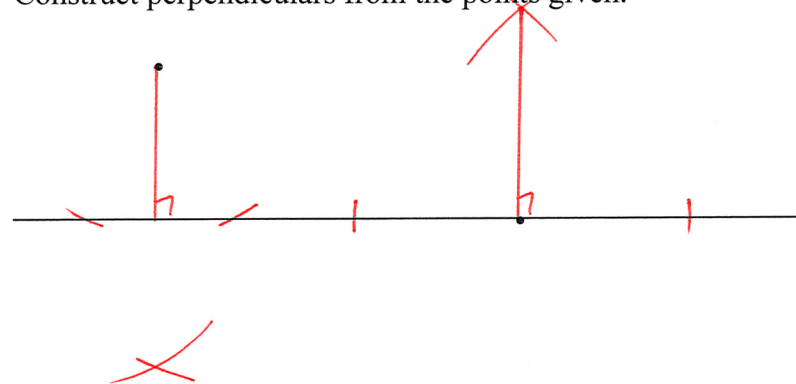
- 16) Exactly one altitude lies outside a triangle.



- 17) The intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides lies inside the triangle.

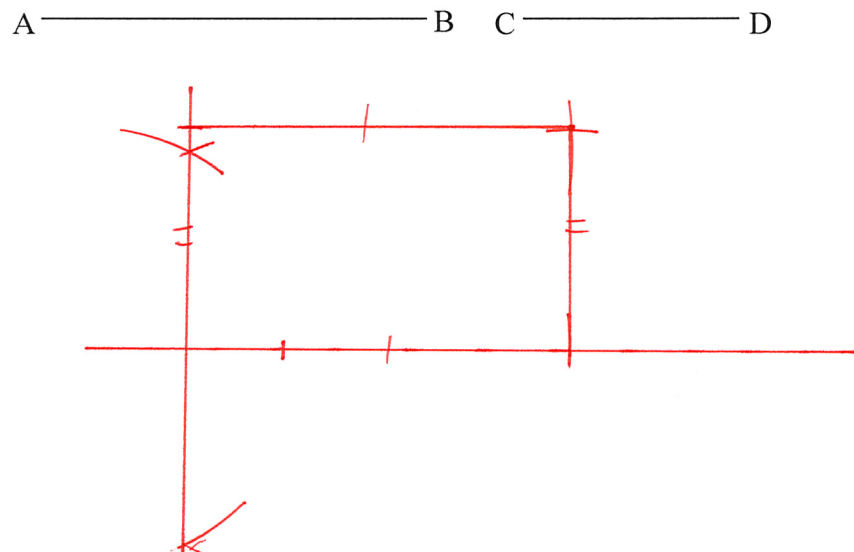


- 18) Construct perpendiculars from the points given.



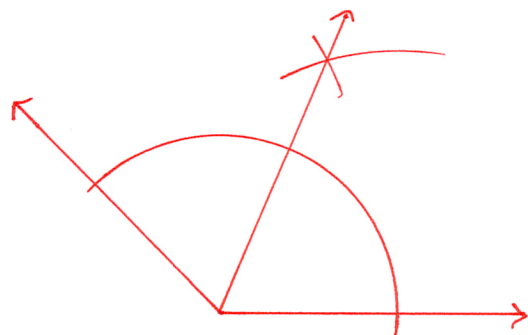
19) The shortest distance from a point off a line and the line is a perpendicular. (Shortest Distance Theorem)

20) Construct a rectangle with sides equal in length to \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} .



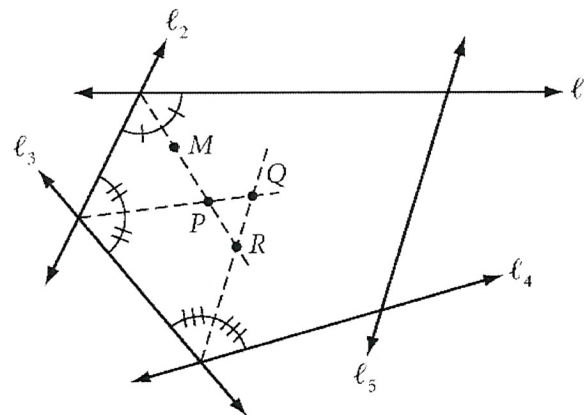
6.5.4 - Constructing Angle Bisectors

21) Draw an obtuse angle. Construct the angle bisector.



22) Complete each statement as fully as possible:

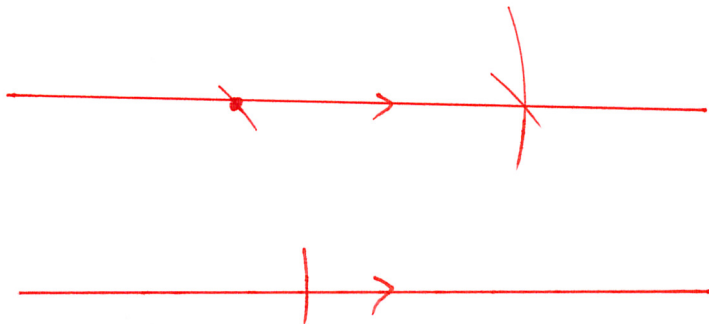
- a) M is equidistant from ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 .
- b) P is equidistant from ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 , ℓ_2 and ℓ_3 .
- c) Q is equidistant from ℓ_2 and ℓ_3 , ℓ_3 and ℓ_4 .
- d) R is equidistant from ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 , ℓ_3 and ℓ_4 .



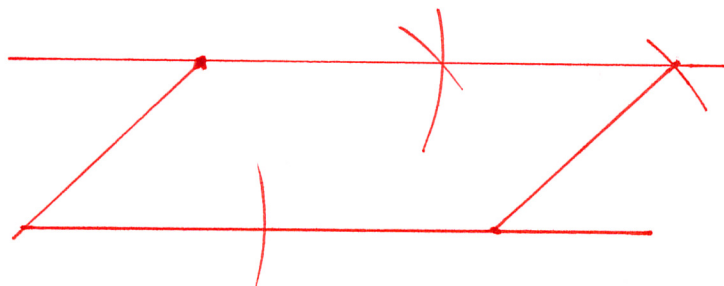
23) If a point is on the angle bisector of an angle, then it is equidistant from the sides of the angle. (Angle Bisector Theorem).

6.5.5 - Constructing Parallel Lines

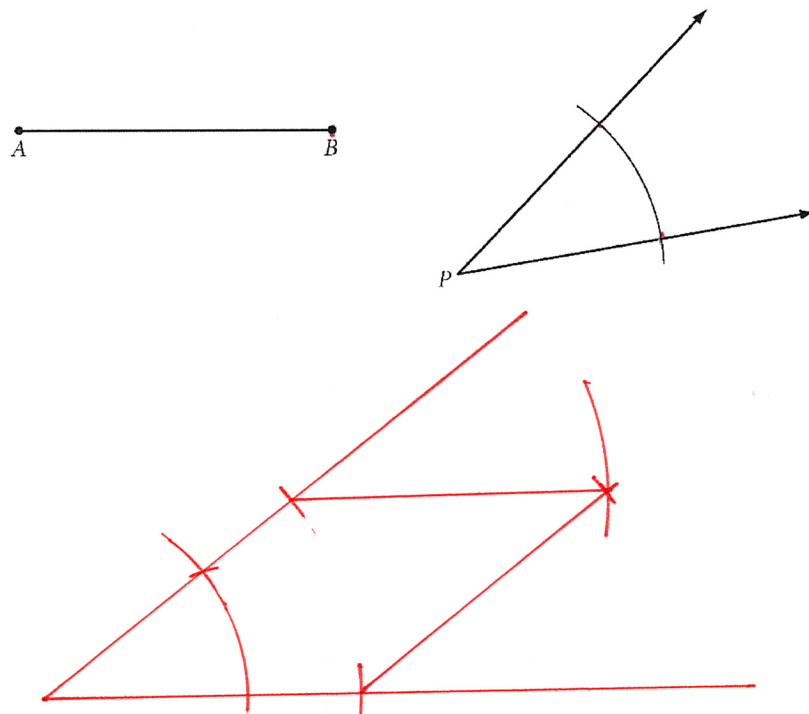
- 24) Draw a line and a point not on the line. Use a compass and straightedge to construct a line through the given point parallel to the given line.



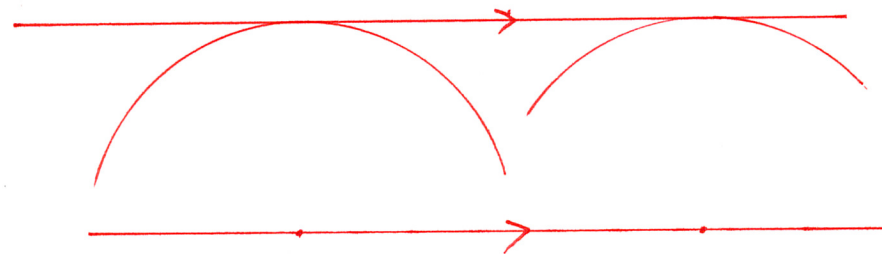
- 25) Construct a parallelogram that's not a rectangle or a rhombus.



- 26) Construct a rhombus with sides equal in length to \overline{AB} and having an angle congruent to $\angle P$.

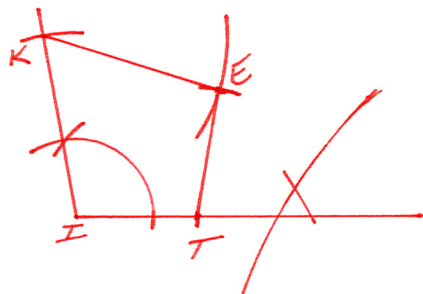
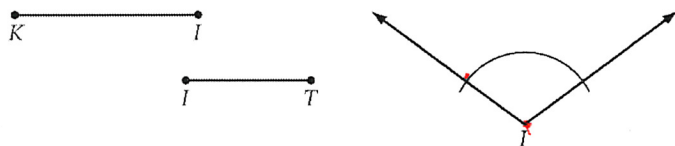


- 27) Construct two parallel lines that have a distance between them equal in length to \overline{JK} .

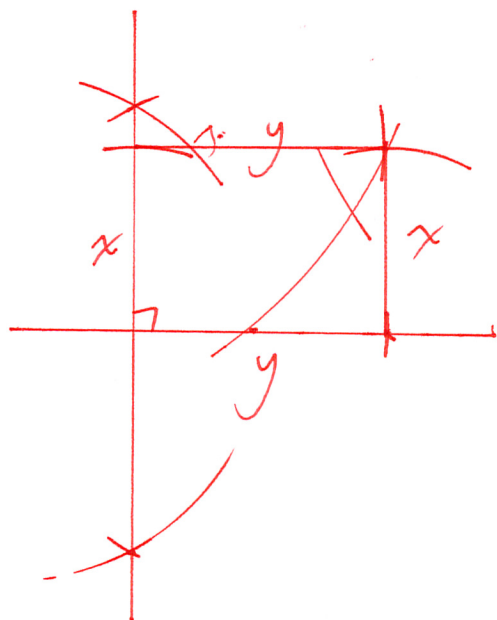


6.5.6 - Constructing Problems

28) Construct kite KITE using these parts:

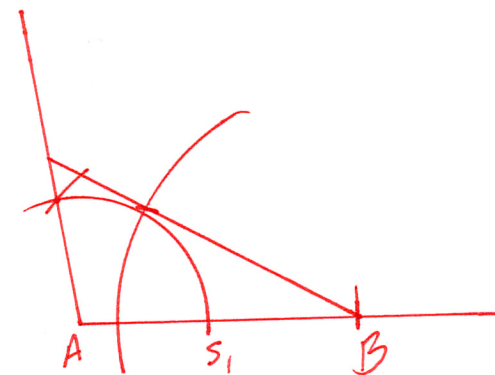
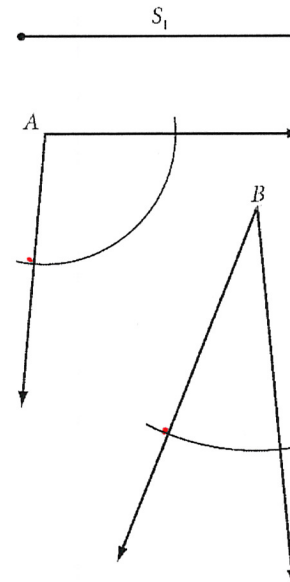


29) Construct a rectangle with a perimeter of this length.

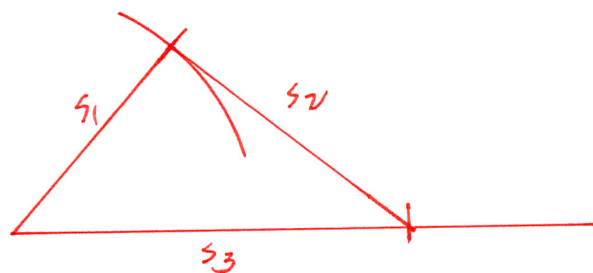
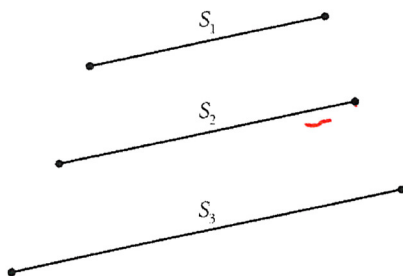


In Exercises 30–31, construct a triangle using the given parts.

30)

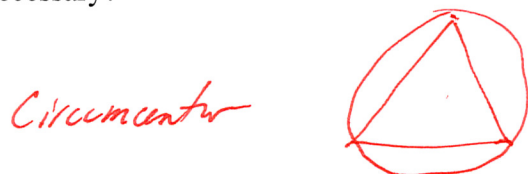


31)



6.5.7 - Points of Concurrency

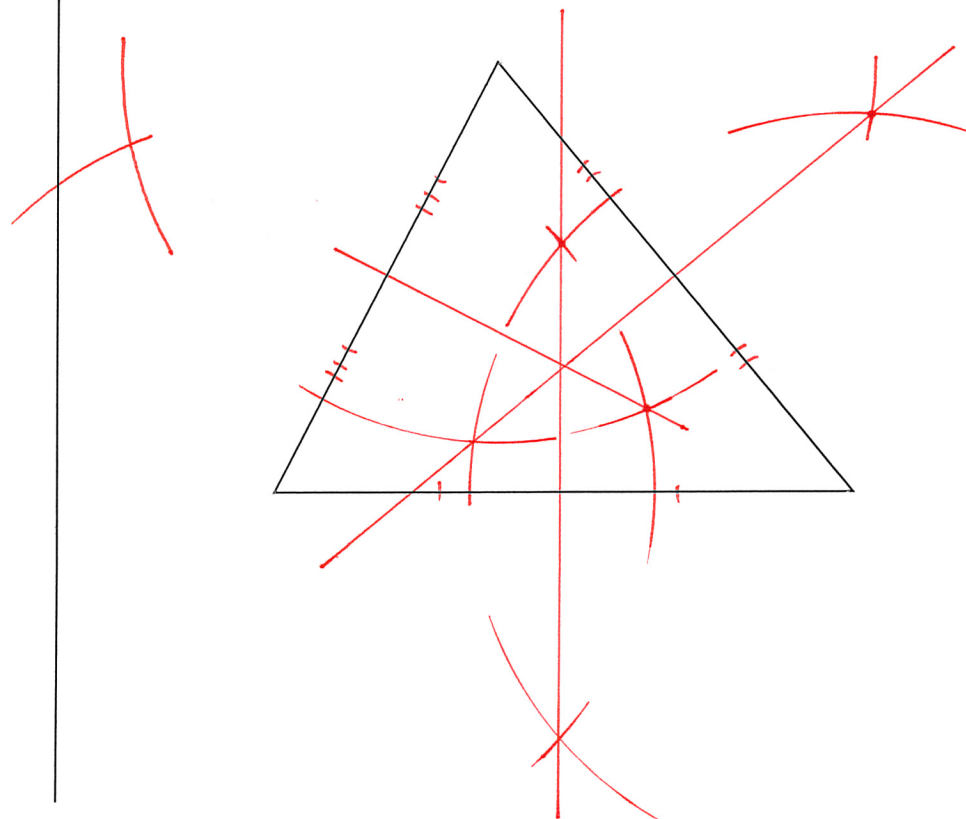
- 32) A circular revolving sprinkler needs to be set up to water every part of a triangular garden. Where should the sprinkler be located so that it reaches all of the garden, but doesn't spray farther than necessary?



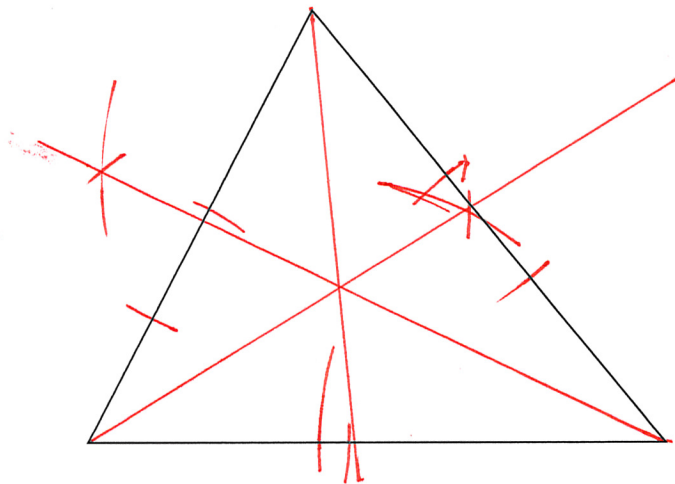
- 33) You need to supply electric power to three transformers, one on each of three roads enclosing a large triangular track of land. Each transformer should be the same distance from the power-generation plant and as close to the plant as possible. Where should you build the power plant, and where should you locate each transformer?



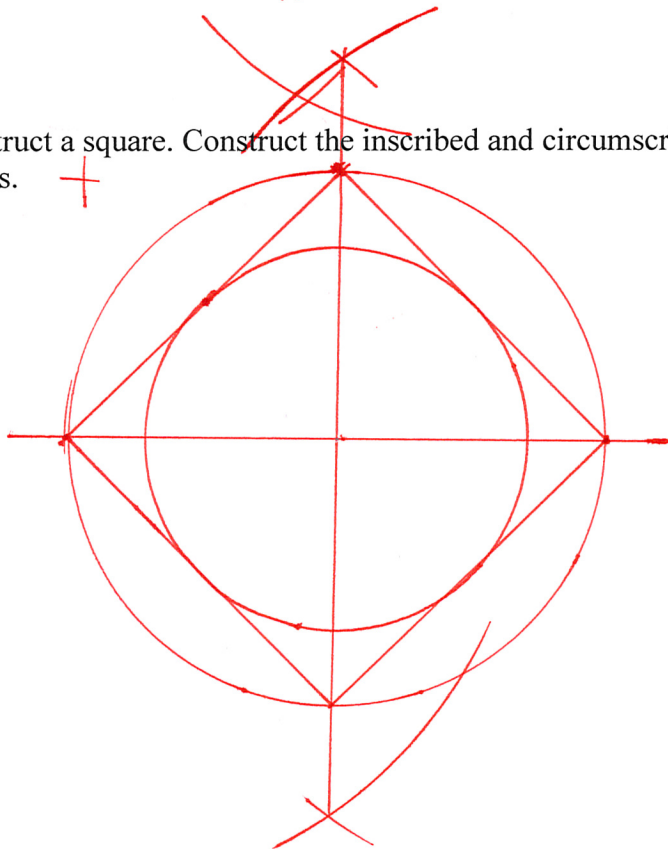
- 34) Construct the circumcenter of the following triangle. Circumscribe the triangle.



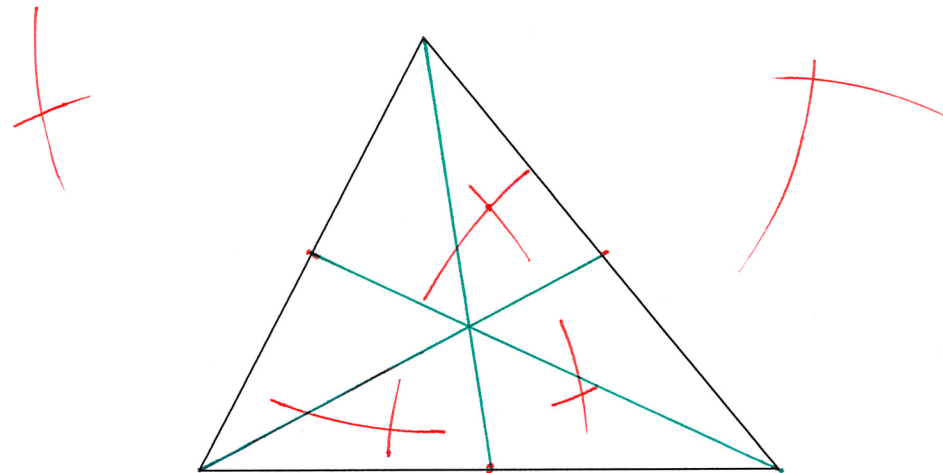
- 35) Construct the incenter of the following triangle. Inscribe the triangle with a circle.



- 36) Construct a square. Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles.



- 37) Construct the centroid of the triangle.



- 38) The centroid of a triangle divides each median into two parts so that the distance from the centroid to the vertex is twice the distance from the centroid to the midpoint.

- 39) The centroid is also known as the center of gravity.