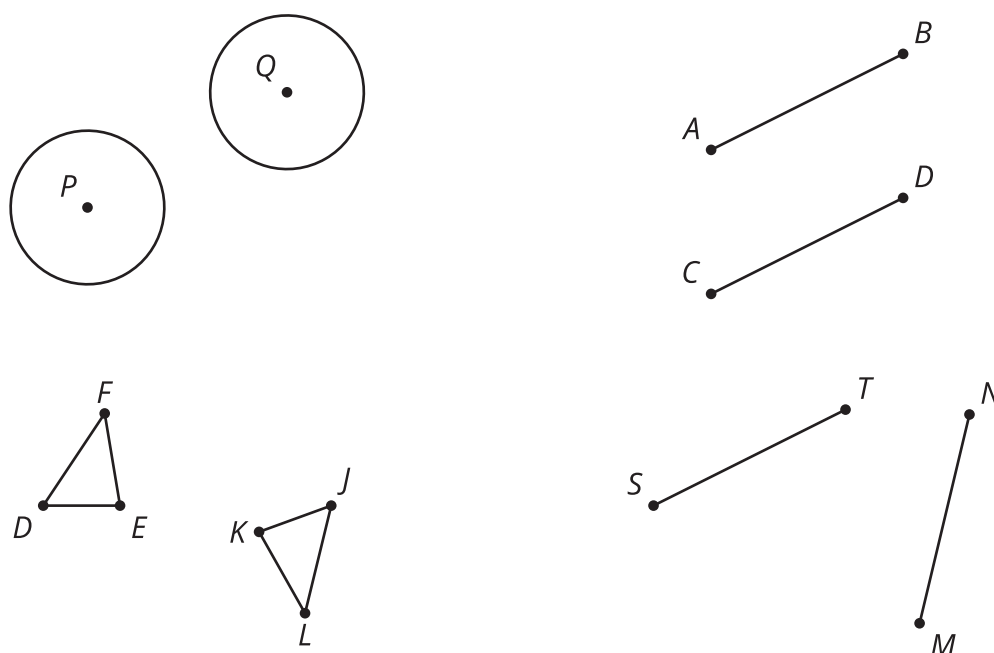


# Lesson 6: Construction Techniques 4: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

- Let's use tools to draw parallel and perpendicular lines precisely.

## 6.1: Math Talk: Transformations

Each pair of shapes is congruent. Mentally identify a transformation or sequence of transformations that could take one shape to the other.



## 6.2: Standing on the Shoulders of Giants

Here is a line  $m$  and a point  $C$  not on the line. Use straightedge and compass moves to construct a line perpendicular to line  $m$  that goes through point  $C$ . Be prepared to share your reasoning.



### Are you ready for more?

1. The line segment  $AB$  has a length of 1 unit. Construct its perpendicular bisector and draw the point where this line intersects our original segment  $AB$ . How far is this new point from  $A$ ?
2. We now have 3 points drawn. Use a pair of points to construct a new perpendicular bisector that has not been drawn yet and label its intersection with segment  $AB$ . How far is this new point from  $A$ ?
3. If you repeat this process of drawing new perpendicular bisectors and considering how far your point is from  $A$ , what can you say about all the distances?



### 6.3: Parallel Constructions Challenge

Here is a line  $m$  and a point  $C$  not on the line. Use straightedge and compass moves to construct a line parallel to line  $m$  that goes through point  $C$ .



## Lesson 6 Summary

When we write the instructions for a construction, we can use a previous construction as one of the steps. We now know 2 new constructions that are made up of a sequence of moves.

- Perpendicular lines are lines that meet at a 90 degree angle.
- Parallel lines are lines that don't intersect. One way to make parallel lines is to draw 2 lines perpendicular to the same line.

