## Tiles and Tessellations

Duke TIP Academic Adventures

## Game of SET



Number


Color


Shading
(14) solid
$\theta \hat{\theta} \theta$ striped,
$\Delta 00$ or outlined

A set consists of 3 cards in which each of the cards features, looked at one-by-one, are the same on each card, or different on each card.

## Game of SET

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YES } \\
& \text { ミ:(a) 8: } \\
& \text { NO }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Game of SET

- At your table deal 12 cards face up.
- Players do not take turns, but pick up SETs as they see them. If everyone agrees there are no SETs, deal 3 more cards on the table.
- Replace the cards from the top of the deck when a SET is removed.
- The person with the most SETs wins!


## Third Person Introductions

Introduce the person sitting next you by saying the following.

- Name
- Hometown
- Favorite Food


## Human Machine



## Rules and Expectations

- Be Respectful
- Participate
- Don't Talk When Someone Else Is
- Don’t Shout Out Answers
- Thinking > Answers
- Have Fun


## Finishing Early

Everyone works at a different pace. If you you happen to finish something early, please raise your hand and let me know. You may get to be my assistant!

## Warm Up

Draw the line(s) of symmetry on each figure.


## Warm Up



## Tiles and Tessellations



## Tiles and Tessellations

A tessellation of a flat surface is the covering of a plane using one or more geometric shapes, called tiles, with no overlaps and no gaps.

## Create a Tessellation

Create your own tessellations using the shapes provided. You may use as many different shapes as you like.


## Create a Tessellation

- How did you create your tessellations?
- Could you come up with a way to create a tessellation, if given a few shapes?


## Polygons

A polygon is a closed geometric figure.

Polygon


Not a Polygon


## Convex and Concave Polygons


convex polygon

concave polygon

## Polygon Angle Sum

What is the sum of the angle measures of a triangle?

## Polygon Angle Sum

1. Draw a triangle on a sheet of paper using a ruler.
2. Carefully cut out the triangle with the scissors provided.
3. Rip off two of the corners.
4. Place them next to the remaining corner so that they all share a vertex.
5. What do you notice?

## Polygon Angle Sum

The sum of the angle measures of a triangle is 180 degrees!


## Polygon Angle Sum

What is the sum of the angle measures of a quadrilateral (rectangle, square, rhombus, parallelogram, trapezoid, kite, etc.)?

## Polygon Angle Sum

Hint: Separate the quadrilateral into two triangles.

## Polygon Angle Sum

The sum of the angle measures of a quadrilateral is 360 degrees!


## Polygon Angle Sum

- What is the sum of the angle measures of pentagon ( 5 sided polygon)? Hexagon (6 sided polygon)?
- Create a table and record these values.
- Can you predict the sum of the angle measures a polygon with any number of sides?

Polygon Angle Sum


## Polygon Angle Sum

| Polygon | Number of Sides | Sum of Angle Measures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triangle | 3 |  |
| Quadrilateral | 4 |  |
| Pentagon | 5 |  |
| Hexagon | 6 |  |
| Heptagon | 7 |  |
| Octagon | 9 |  |
| Nonagon | 10 |  |
| Decagon | $n$ |  |
| $n$-gon | 100 |  |
| $100-g o n$ |  |  |

## Polygon Angle Sum

| Polygon | Number of Sides | Sum of Angle Measures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triangle | 3 | 180 |
| Quadrilateral | 4 | 360 |
| Pentagon | 5 |  |
| Hexagon | 6 |  |
| Heptagon | 7 |  |
| Octagon | 9 |  |
| Nonagon | 10 |  |
| Decagon | $n$ |  |
| $n$-gon | 100 |  |
| $100-g o n$ |  |  |

## Polygon Angle Sum

| Polygon | Number of Sides | Sum of Angle Measures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triangle | 3 | 180 |
| Quadrilateral | 4 | 360 |
| Pentagon | 5 | 540 |
| Hexagon | 6 | 720 |
| Heptagon | 8 |  |
| Octagon | 9 |  |
| Nonagon | 10 |  |
| Decagon | $n$ |  |
| $n$-gon | 100 |  |
| 100 -gon | 7 |  |

## Polygon Angle Sum

| Polygon | Number of Sides | Sum of Angle Measures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triangle | 3 | 180 |
| Quadrilateral | 4 | 360 |
| Pentagon | 5 | 540 |
| Hexagon | 6 | 720 |
| Heptagon | 8 | 900 |
| Octagon | 9 | 1080 |
| Nonagon | 10 | 1440 |
| Decagon | $n$ |  |
| $n$-gon | 100 | 70 |
| $100-g o n$ | 7 |  |

## Polygon Angle Sum

| Polygon | Number of Sides | Sum of Angle Measures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triangle | 3 | 180 |
| Quadrilateral | 4 | 360 |
| Pentagon | 5 | 540 |
| Hexagon | 6 | 720 |
| Heptagon | 8 | 900 |
| Octagon | 9 | 1080 |
| Nonagon | 10 | 1440 |
| Decagon | $n$ | $180(n-2)$ |
| $n$-gon | 100 |  |
| 100 -gon | 7 |  |

## Polygon Angle Sum

| Polygon | Number of Sides | Sum of Angle Measures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triangle | 3 | 180 |
| Quadrilateral | 4 | 360 |
| Pentagon | 5 | 540 |
| Hexagon | 6 | 720 |
| Heptagon | 8 | 1080 |
| Octagon | 9 | 1260 |
| Nonagon | 10 | 1440 |
| Decagon | $n$ | $180(n-2)$ |
| $n$-gon | 100 | 17640 |
| $100-g o n$ | 7 |  |

## Polygon Angle Sum

Why does the formula $S=180(n-2)$ make sense?

## Polygon Angle Sum

Hint: How many triangles can you create inside of a polygon with $n$ sides?


## Find the Measure of the Missing Angle



## Find the Measure of the Missing Angle

$$
\begin{gathered}
39+55+x=180 \\
94+x=180 \\
x=86 \\
75+100+110+x=360 \\
285+x=360 \\
x=75 \\
68+121+103+85+x=540 \\
377+x=540 \\
x=163
\end{gathered}
$$

## Challenge Problem

Find the value of $x$, then find the measures of the missing angles.


## Challenge Problem

$$
\begin{gathered}
5 x+3+88+10 x+7+127=360 \\
15 x+225=360 \\
15 x=135 \\
x=9
\end{gathered}
$$

The two missing angle measures are $5(9)+3=48$ and $10(9)+7=97$.

## Polygon Angle Sum

Is there a polygon with an angle sum of 1980 degrees? If so, how many sides does it have? If not, explain why.

## Polygon Angle Sum

Yes, it has 13 sides!

$$
\begin{gathered}
180(n-2)=1980 \\
180 n-360=1980 \\
180 n=2340 \\
n=13
\end{gathered}
$$

## Polygon Angle Sum

Is there a polygon with an angle sum of 2960 degrees? If so, how many sides does it have? If not, explain why.

## Polygon Angle Sum

No!

If this were true we would have

$$
\begin{gathered}
180(n-2)=2960 \\
180 n-360=2960 \\
180 n=3320 \\
n \approx 18.4
\end{gathered}
$$

Since $n$ is the number of sides, $n$ must be a whole number.

## Create a Tessellation



## Regular Polygons

A regular polygon is a polygon with congruent sides and angles. This means all of the sides have the same length and all of the angles have the same measure.

## Regular Polygons



## Regular Polygons

Now that we know the sum of the angle measures of any polygon, let's find the measure of each angle in a regular polygon. We will call this angle the corner angle.

## Regular Polygons

What is the measure of each angle in an equilateral triangle?

## Regular Polygons



## Regular Polygons

- What about a square? Regular pentagon? Regular Hexagon?
- Create a table and record these values.
- Can you come up with a formula for the corner angle of a regular $n$-gon?


## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

| Regular Polygon | Number of Sides | Measure of Corner Angle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equilateral Triangle | 3 |  |
| Square | 4 |  |
| Pentagon | 5 |  |
| Hexagon | 6 |  |
| Heptagon | 8 |  |
| Octagon | 9 |  |
| Nonagon | 10 |  |
| Decagon | 100 |  |
| $n$-gon |  | 7 |
| 100 -gon |  | 6 |

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

| Regular Polygon | Number of Sides | Measure of Corner Angle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equilateral Triangle | 3 | 60 |
| Square | 4 |  |
| Pentagon | 5 |  |
| Hexagon | 6 |  |
| Heptagon | 8 |  |
| Octagon | 9 |  |
| Nonagon | 10 |  |
| Decagon | 100 |  |
| $n$-gon | 7 |  |
| 100 -gon |  | 6 |

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

| Regular Polygon | Number of Sides | Measure of Corner Angle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equilateral Triangle | 3 | 60 |
| Square | 4 | 90 |
| Pentagon | 5 | 108 |
| Hexagon | 6 | 120 |
| Heptagon | 8 |  |
| Octagon | 9 |  |
| Nonagon | 10 |  |
| Decagon | 100 |  |
| $n$-gon | 100 -gon |  |
| 10 |  |  |

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

| Regular Polygon | Number of Sides | Measure of Corner Angle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equilateral Triangle | 3 | 60 |
| Square | 4 | 90 |
| Pentagon | 5 | 108 |
| Hexagon | 6 | 120 |
| Heptagon | 7 | 128.6 |
| Octagon | 9 | 135 |
| Nonagon | 10 | 144 |
| Decagon | $n$ |  |
| $n$-gon | 100 | 140 |
| $100-g o n$ |  | 9 |

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

| Regular Polygon | Number of Sides | Measure of Corner Angle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equilateral Triangle | 3 | 60 |
| Square | 4 | 90 |
| Pentagon | 5 | 108 |
| Hexagon | 6 | 120 |
| Heptagon | 8 | 128.6 |
| Octagon | 9 | 135 |
| Nonagon | 10 | 144 |
| Decagon | $n$ | $180(n-2) / n$ |
| $n$-gon | 100 | 140 |
| 100 -gon | 7 | 109 |

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

| Regular Polygon | Number of Sides | Measure of Corner Angle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equilateral Triangle | 3 | 60 |
| Square | 4 | 90 |
| Pentagon | 5 | 108 |
| Hexagon | 6 | 120 |
| Heptagon | 7 | 128.6 |
| Octagon | 8 | 135 |
| Nonagon | 9 | 140 |
| Decagon | 10 | 144 |
| $n$-gon | $n$ | $180(n-2) / n$ |
| 100-gon | 100 | 176.4 |

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

How big can a corner angle of a regular polygon get? Why?

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle



## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

A corner angle can not exceed 180 degrees, since this would be a straight line.

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

If a polygon has a corner angle measure of 150 , can it be a regular polygon? If so, how many sides does it have? If not, explain why.

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

Yes, it has 12 sides!

$$
\begin{gathered}
180(n-2) / n=150 \\
180(n-2)=150 n \\
180 n-360=150 n \\
30 n-360=0 \\
30 n=360 \\
n=12
\end{gathered}
$$

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

If a polygon has a corner angle measure of 100 , can it be a regular polygon? If so, how many sides does it have? If not, explain why.

## Regular Polygon Corner Angle

No!

$$
\begin{gathered}
180(n-2) / n=100 \\
180(n-2)=100 n \\
180 n-360=100 n \\
80 n-360=0 \\
80 n=360 \\
n=4.5
\end{gathered}
$$

Since $n$ is the number of sides, $n$ must be a whole number.


## Regular Tessellations

| Regular Polygon | Tile (Yes or No) | Explanation | Picture (If Possible) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equilateral Triangle | Yes |  |  |
| Square | Yes |  |  |
| Pentagon | No |  |  |
| Hexagon | Yes |  |  |
| Heptagon | No |  |  |
| Octagon | No |  |  |

## Regular Tessellations

Can we tile the plane with any regular polygon?

## Regular Tessellations

- In the table you just created, there are only three regular polygons that can be used to tile the plane.
- Determine which three can be used to tile the plane.
- Explain why those three can be used to tile the plane and why the other five cannot.

Regular Tessellations


## Regular Tessellations

Corners of the tiles need to fit together around a point, which means the corner angle of the regular polygon must evenly divide 360 .

## Regular Tessellations

| Regular Polygon | Tile (Yes or No) | Explanation | Picture (If Possible) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equilateral Triangle | Yes | $360 / 60=6$ |  |
| Square | Yes | $360 / 90=4$ |  |
| Pentagon | No | $360 / 108 \approx 3.33$ |  |
| Hexagon | Yes | $360 / 120=3$ |  |
| Heptagon | No | $360 / 128.6 \approx 2.8$ |  |
| Octagon | No | $360 / 135 \approx 2.66$ |  |

## Regular Tessellations

Can we tile the plane with any polygon with more than 6 sides? Why or why not?

## Regular Tessellations

- No!
- A regular polygon with more than 6 sides has a corner angle larger than 120 degrees and smaller than 180 degrees.
- Is there any number between 120 and 180 that divides into 360 evenly?


## Regular Tessellations

Equilateral Triangle

Square


## Semi-Regular Tessellations

A semi-regular tessellation is a tiling of the plane made up of two or more regular polygons such that the same polygons are in the same order surrounding each vertex.


## Semi-Regular Tessellations

- There are 5 other semi-regular tessellations.
- Create them using the shapes provided and sketch what each one looks like.
- Explain why there are no other semi-regular tessellations.


## Semi-Regular Tessellations



## Semi-Regular Tessellations




## How can we move shapes?

## How can we move shapes?

- Flips
- Turns
- Slides


## Reflection (Flip)

- A figure can be reflected (flipped) across a line of symmetry (mirror line).
- Can you think of any real life examples?


Reflection (Flip)


## Rotation (Turn)

- A figure can be rotated (turned) about a point of rotation (center point).
- Can you you think of any real life examples?



## Rotation (Turn)



## Translation (Slide)

- A figure can be translated (slid) along a vector.
- Can you you think of any real life examples?


## Translation (Slide)



## Transformations

- Reflections
- Rotations
- Translations


## Symmetries

- A symmetry is a transformation that moves a figure onto itself.
- A figure can have either reflectional or rotational symmetry.


## Symmetries

How many symmetries does an equilateral triangle have?


## Symmetries

$R_{360}$ or Identity
Reflection





## Symmetries

How many symmetries does a square have?


## Symmetries



## Symmetries

How many symmetries does regular pentagon have?


## Symmetries




## Symmetries

Can you predict the number of rotations that an $n$ sided regular polygon has?

## Symmetries

An $n$ sided regular polygon has $n$ reflectional symmetries and $n$ rotational symmetries, a total of $2 n$ symmetries.

How are transformations and symmetries related to tessellations?


## Map Coloring

What is the minimum number of colors required to color any "map" so that adjacent edges are not the same color?

## Map Coloring

## Try to color these using the least amount of colors, where adjacent edges must be different colors.



Map Coloring


## Four Color Theorem

It turns out that any "map" can be colored with four colors or less.


## Tessellation Coloring

Color the tessellation you created earlier so that no adjacent sides are the same color.


## Evaluations and Certificates

1. Fill out the evaluation for Duke TIP.
2. Write down what you liked and didn't like about the class on a blank sheet of paper.
3. Receive your certificate.
4. Celebrate!
