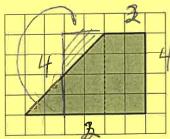
Unit 1, Lesson 7: From Parallelograms to Triangles

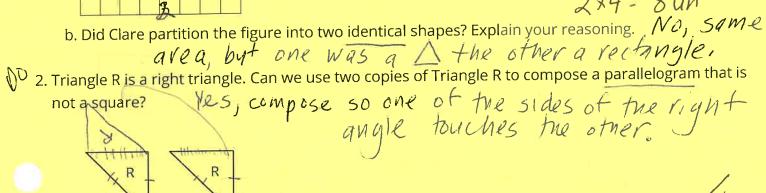
1. To decompose a quadrilateral into two identical shapes, Clare drew a dashed line as shown in the diagram.



a. She said the that two resulting shapes have the same area. Do

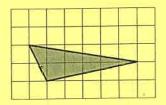
you agree? Explain your reasoning.

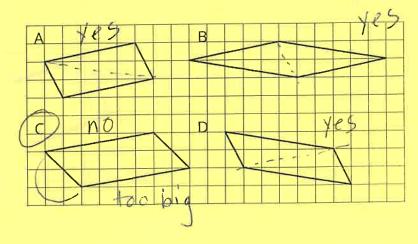
to make another rectangle that is 2000 2 4 = 8 un 2



If so, explain how or sketch a solution. If not, explain why not. $\frac{1}{2}$

Two copies of this triangle are used to compose a parallelogram. Which parallelogram cannot be a result of the composition? If you get stuck, consider using tracing paper.



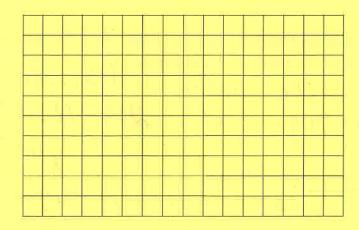


NAME

DATE

PERIOD

4. a. On the grid, draw at least three different quadrilaterals that can each be decomposed into two identical triangles with a single cut (show the cut line). One or more of the quadrilaterals should have non-right angles.



b. Identify the type of each quadrilateral.

a. A parallelogram has a base of 9 units and a corresponding height of $\frac{2}{3}$ units. What is its area?

b. A parallelogram has a base of 9 units and an area of 12 square units. What is the corresponding height for that base?

c. A parallelogram has an area of 7 square units. If the height that corresponds to a base is $\frac{1}{4}$ unit,

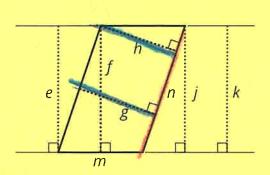
what is the base?

(from Unit 1, Lesson 6)



6. Select **all** segments that could represent a corresponding height if the side n is the base.





9th meet 2 nata right angle

(from Unit 1, Lesson 5)