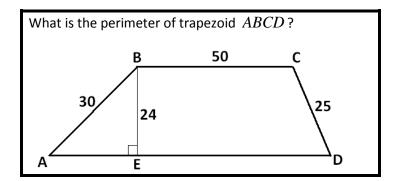


Curriculum Burst 105: Trapezoidal Perimeter

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QUICK STATS:

MAA AMC GRADE LEVEL

This question is appropriate for the middle-school grade levels.

MATHEMATICAL TOPICS

Geometry: the Pythagorean Theorem

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

8.G.7 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions.

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE STANDARDS

- MP1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MP2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MP3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- MP7 Look for and make use of structure.

PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGY

ESSAY 1: ENGAGE IN SUCCESSFUL FLAILING

SOURCE: This is question # 19 from the 2005 MAA AMC 8 Competition.

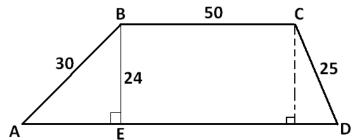


THE PROBLEM-SOLVING PROCESS:

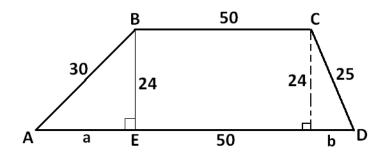
The best, and most appropriate, first step is always ...

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STEP 1: Read the question, have an emotional reaction to it, take a deep breath, and then reread the question.
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I see a right triangle in a picture. I not sure why, but I feel the compelled to draw in a second vertical line and create a second right triangle.



I can label some lengths. In fact, since there is a rectangle in the picture, there are only two lengths I don't know. I've called them a and b.



Well ... now it feels compelling to use the Pythagorean Theorem, twice, once for the left right-triangle and once for the right right-triangle.

$$a^{2} + 24^{2} = 30^{2}$$

 $a^{2} + 576 = 900$
 $a^{2} = 324$
 $a = 18$

(Oh! 30 is 5 times six, 24 is 4 times six. This is basically a 3-4-5 triangle, so the answer had to be $3 \times 6 = 18$. Noticing that first would have saved me some arithmetic!)

$$b^{2} + 24^{2} = 25^{2}$$

 $b^{2} + 576 = 625$
 $b^{2} = 49$
 $b = 7$

(Is 7 - 24 - 25 a standard example of a right triangle?)

Umm. What was the question?

What is the perimeter of trapezoid ABCD?

Okay. That's 30 + 50 + 25 + 7 + 50 + 18 = 180.

Cool!

Extension: The following video shows how to use an ordinary multiplication table to find triples of numbers that satisfy the famous relation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. Can you see why the method works? (Can you explain it before the answer is given away in the video?)

http://www.jamestanton.com/?p=628

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