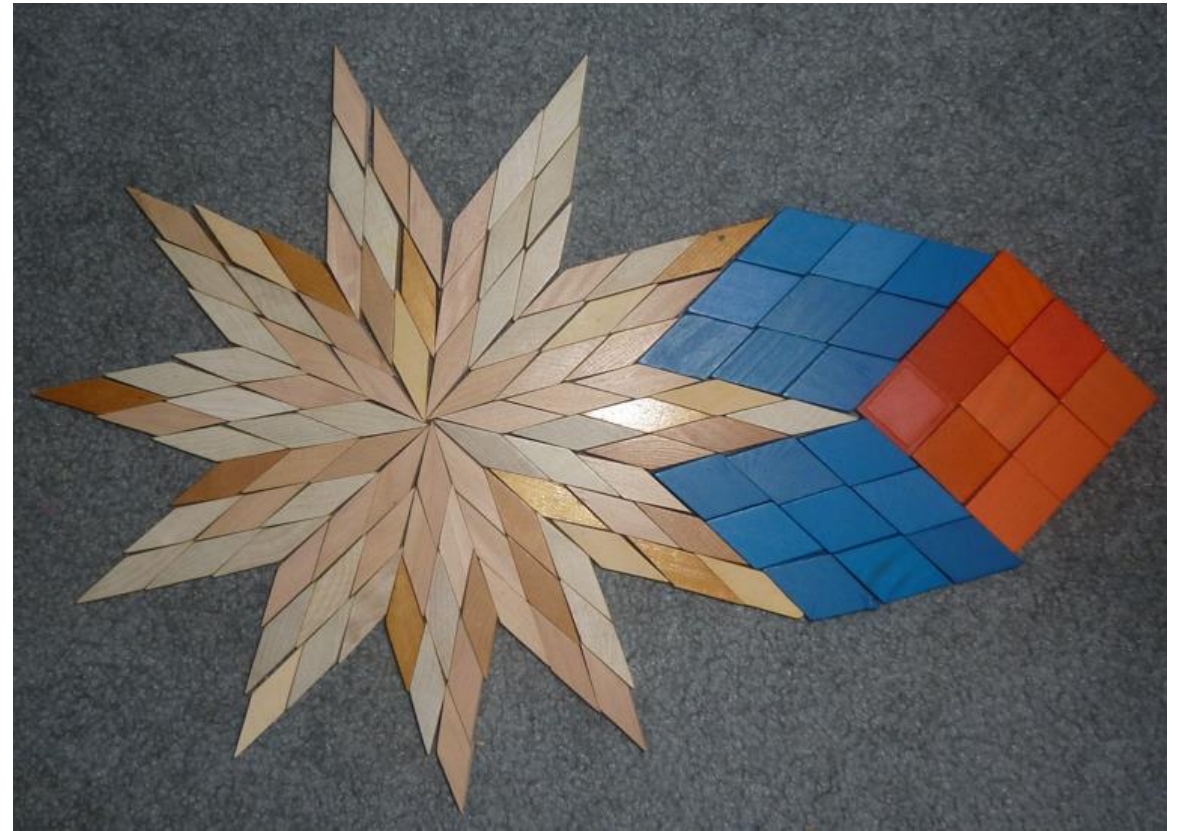


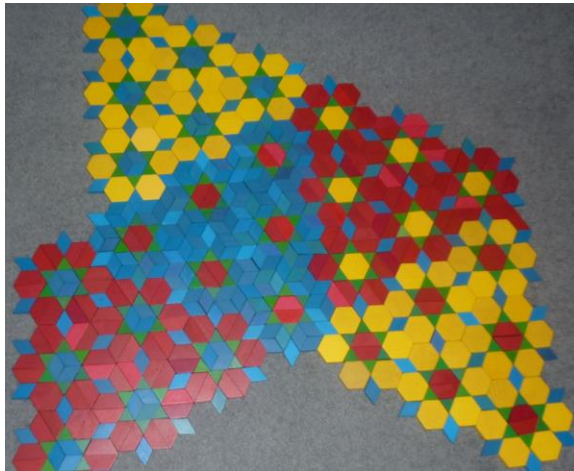
Puzzles using Pattern Blocks

Istvan Lauko and
Gabriella Pinter
University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee

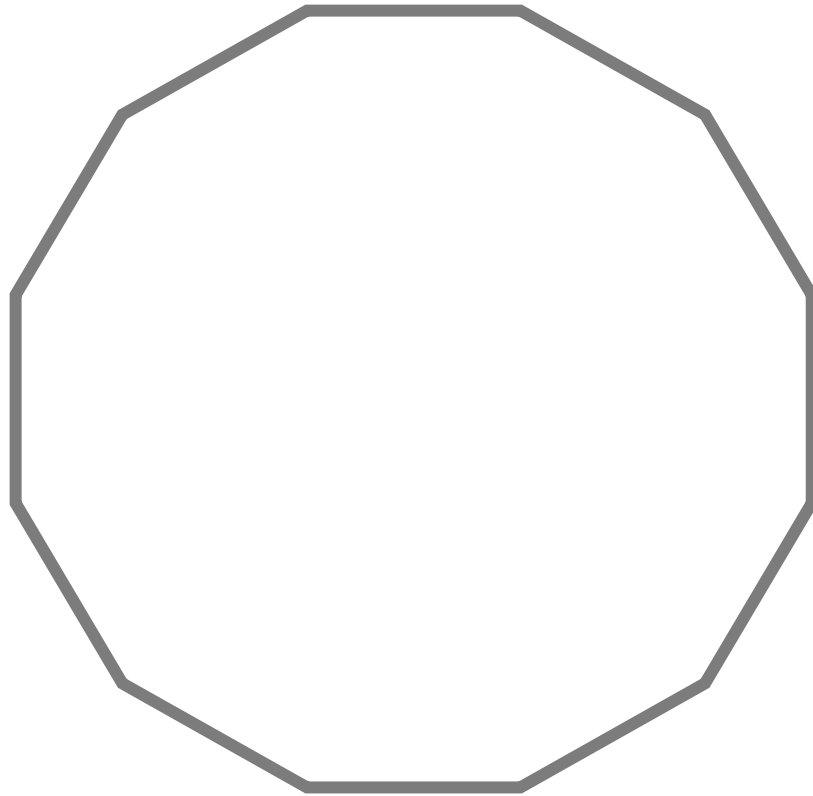
Pattern blocks



Free play



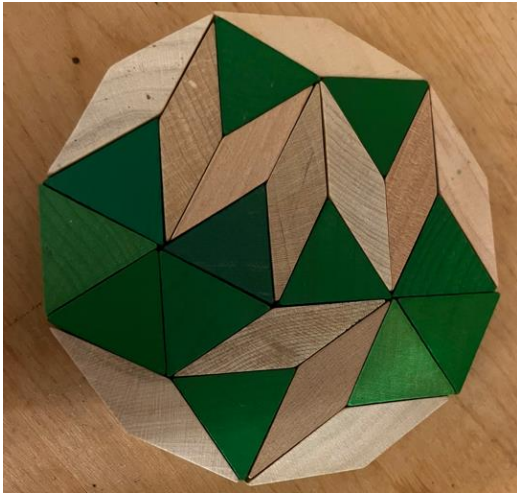
Make a regular dodecagon



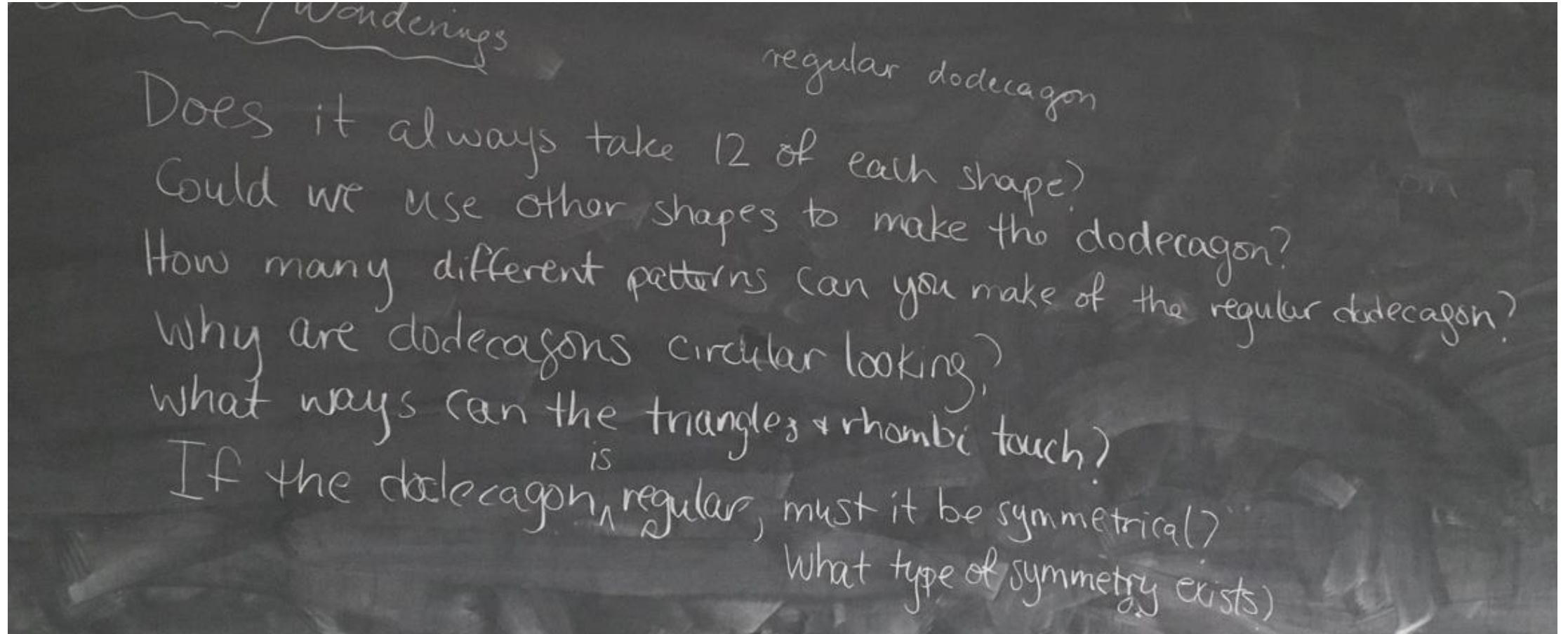
Side length: 1 unit = side of green triangle



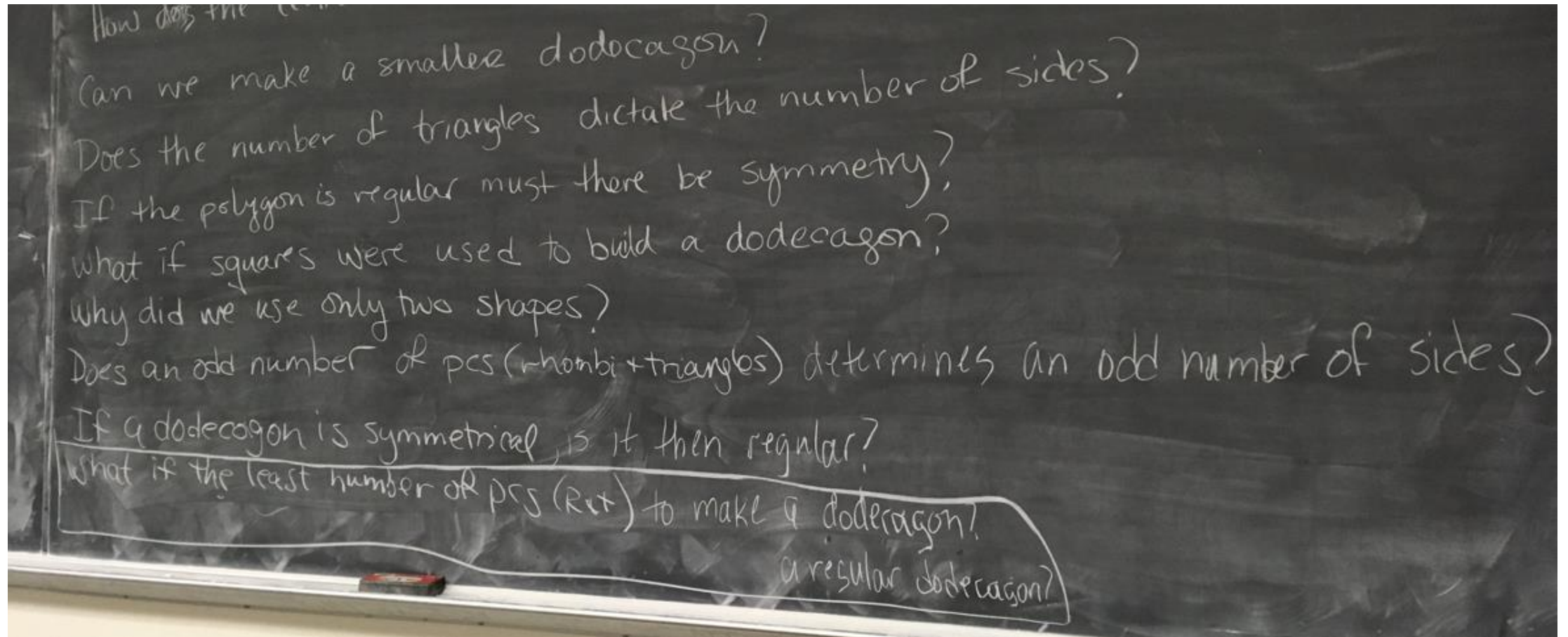
Dodecagon gallery



What do you notice? What do you wonder?



More observations

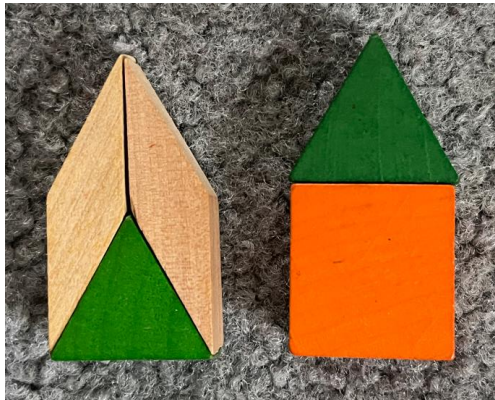


A few questions to consider

- Why do all the unit side regular dodecagons seem to consist of 12 triangles and 12 rhombuses?
- Is the center of the dodecagon always situated at the boundary of a piece?
- Do the perimeter pieces determine the arrangement?
- Can you make equiangular dodecagons using these two kinds of pieces?

Why 12 pieces each?

Idea: AREA



$$6 + 3\sqrt{3} = n \frac{1}{2} + k \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

Generalization

Isogonal dodecagon – all angles are the same and there are two – alternating – side lengths.



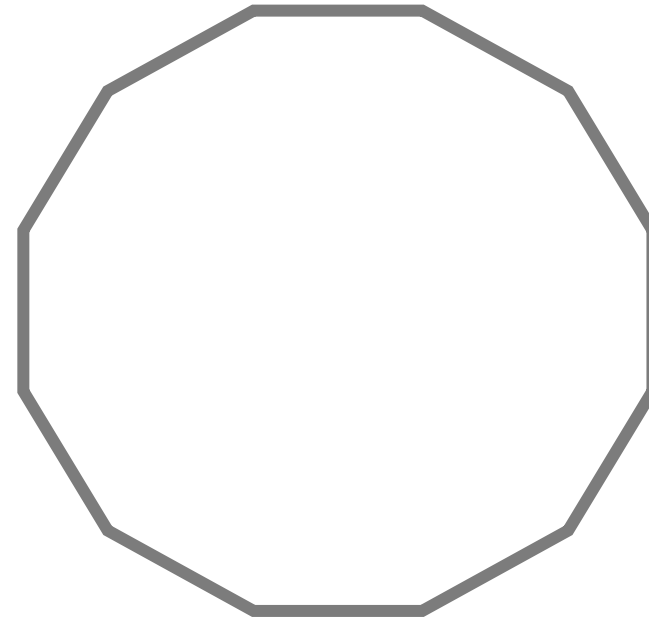
Regular dodecagon again

Can we make it with 6
blue (120° - 60°) and 12
tan (150° - 30°)
rhombuses?



Rhombic polygons

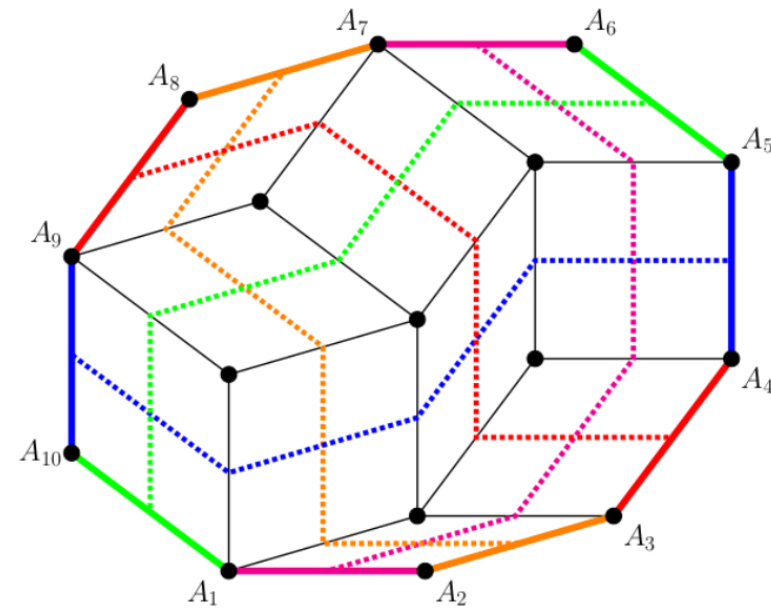
- A convex $2n$ -gon is called **rhombic** if its sides are of unit length and its opposite sides are parallel.



Rhombic polygons and triangular numbers

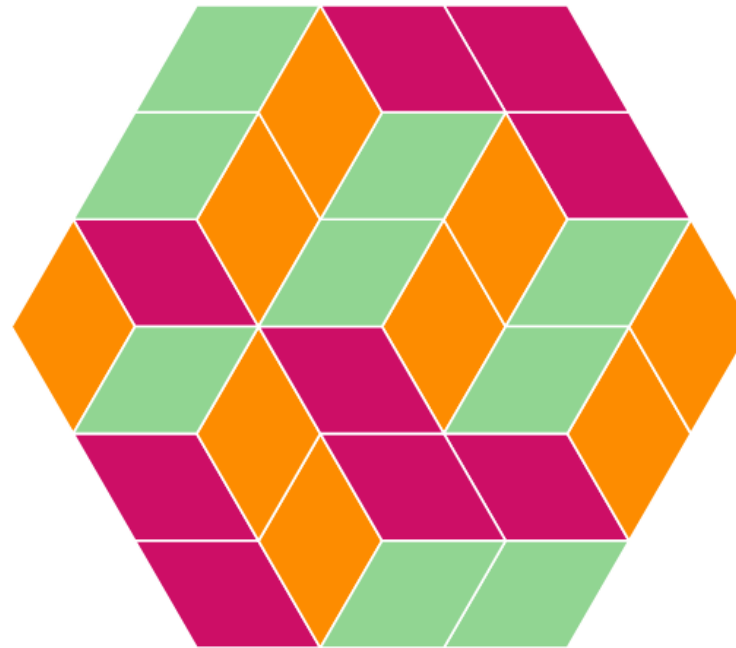
Every $2n$ -sided convex rhombic polygon is made up of

$$1 + 2 + \dots + (n - 1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \text{ rhombuses.}$$

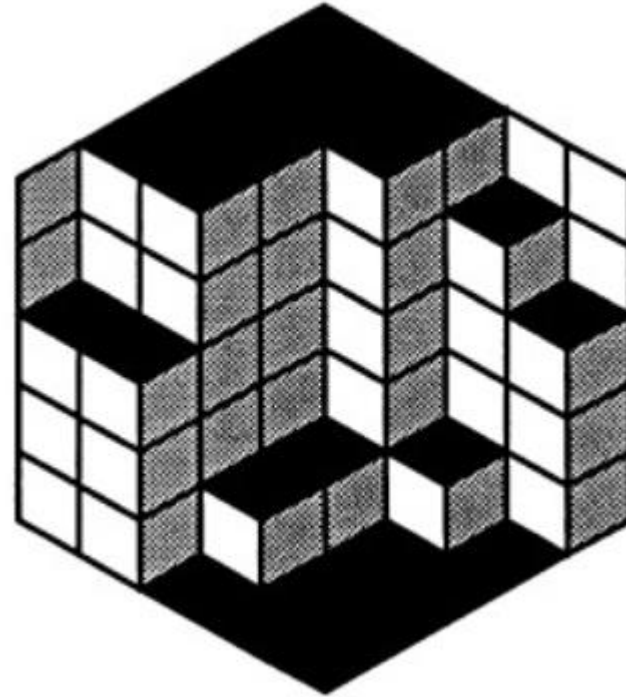
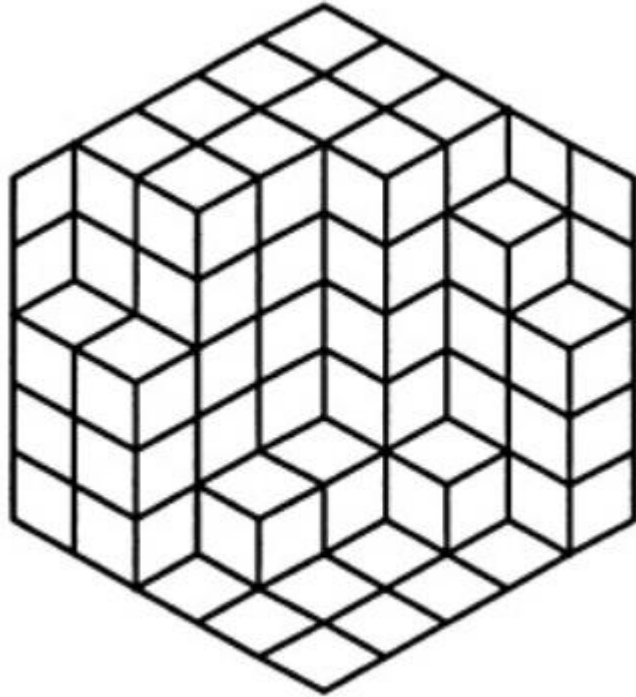


One kind of rhombus only - calissons

French rhombus-shaped sweets in a hexagonal box – different colors in different orientations – how many of each?



Proof without words

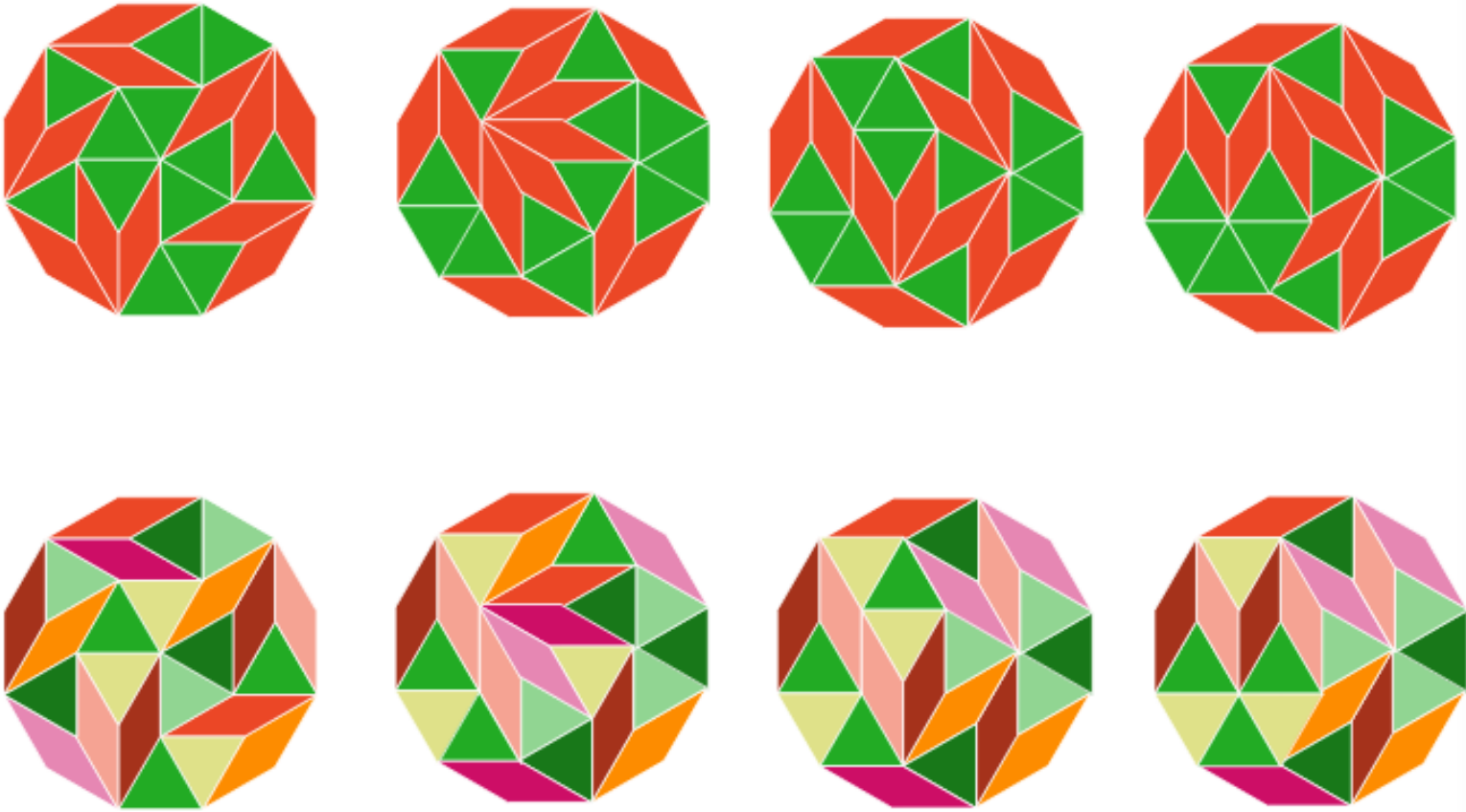


Generalization

- If a figure can be covered by congruent rhombuses, then the number of rhombuses of each orientation is independent of the covering.



Back to dodecagons



Triangles: 3-3-3-3

Rhombuses: 1-1-2-2-3-3
2-2-2-2-2-2



Thank you!

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