



# INTEGRATED UNIT 2: GEOMETRY IN THE ALHAMBRA

MOSAICS IN THE NASRID PALACE



# KEY WORDS

gap  
rotation pattern axis surface shape vertex cover  
tessellation tile angle break-into overlaps  
reflection translation  
polygon



# GEOMETRY IN THE ALHAMBRA

Let's begin the unit watching the video:

[“La Alhambra y las matemáticas”](#)



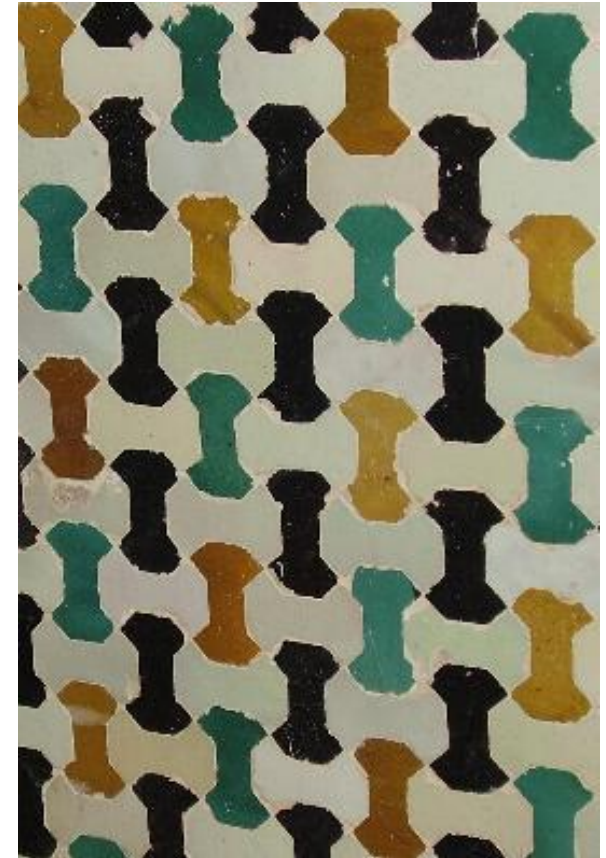
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Let's see some examples of mosaics you can find in the Alhambra

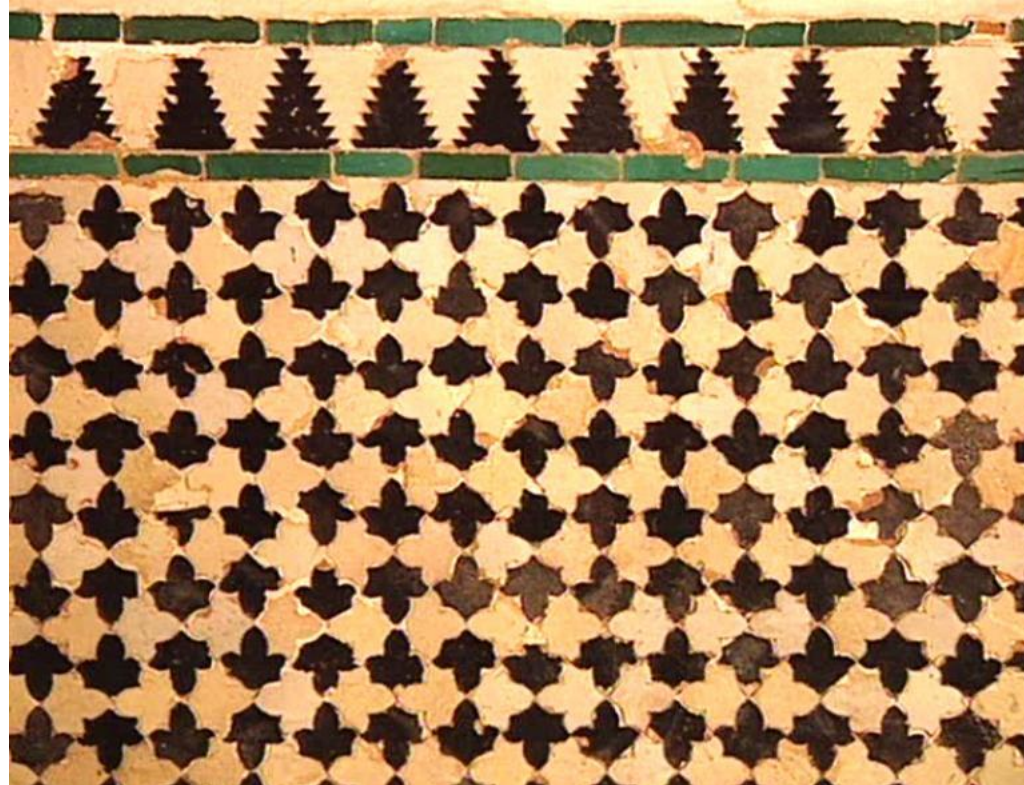
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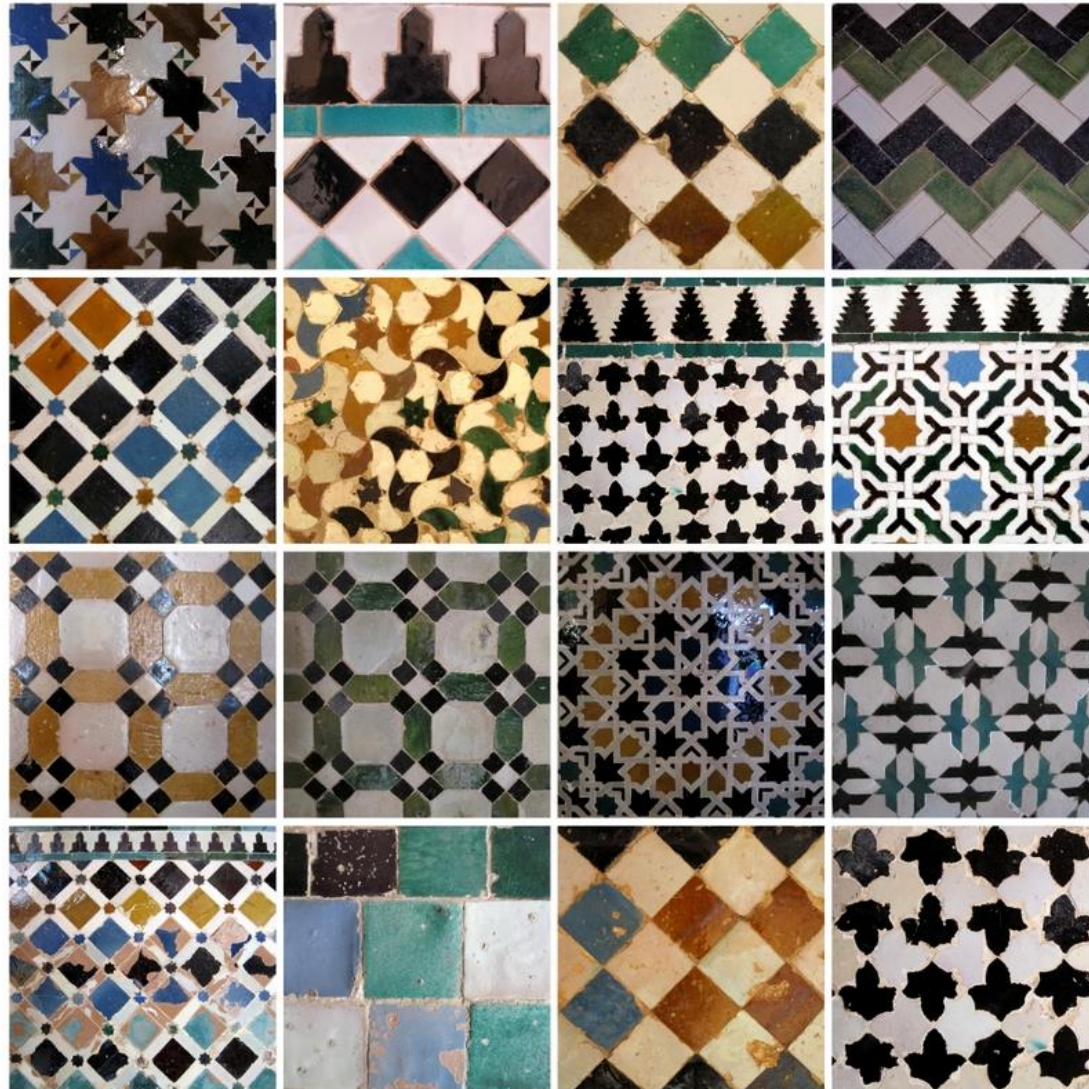


# GEOMETRY IN THE ALHAMBRA



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In this unit we will learn to construct some of these mosaics and, at the end...



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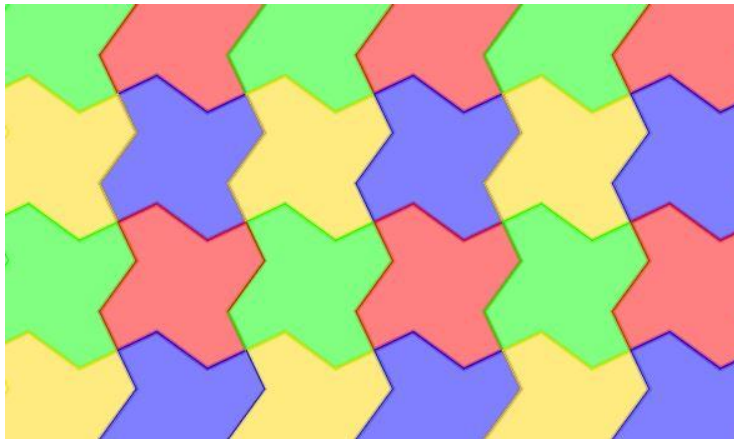
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You will create your own mosaic!

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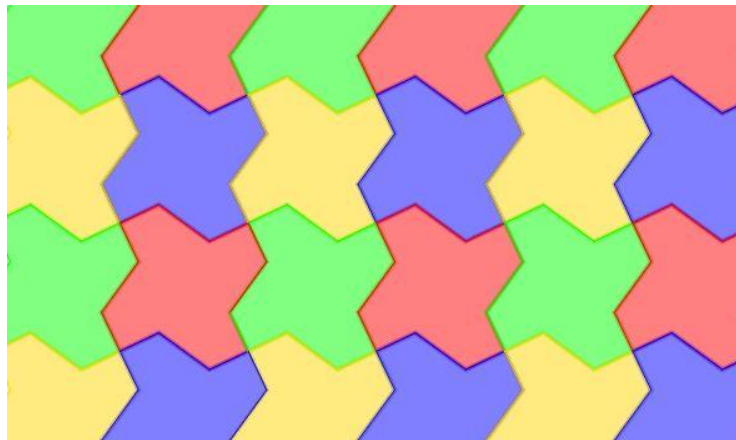
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# GEOMETRY IN THE ALHAMBRA

In this unit we will learn to construct some of these mosaics and, at the end...

You will create your own mosaic!





# GEOMETRY IN THE ALHAMBRA

Now you know a few things about the relationship between the Alhambra and maths, but you need more information to be ready for this unit.



# GEOMETRY IN THE ALHAMBRA

TASK 1: Investiga un poco sobre la relación entre las matemáticas y la Alhambra, y busca la respuesta a estas preguntas:





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- 2) ¿Cuál es el número áureo o de oro? ¿Por qué es tan importante?



# GEOMETRY IN THE ALHAMBRA

TASK 1: Investiga un poco sobre la relación entre las matemáticas y la Alhambra, y busca la respuesta a estas preguntas:

- 1) ¿Por qué los árabes usaban tanto la geometría para las decoraciones de sus palacios?
- 2) ¿Cuál es el número áureo o de oro? ¿Por qué es tan importante?
- 3) ¿Qué es un rectángulo áureo? ¿En qué lugar de la Alhambra podemos encontrar rectángulos áureos?



# GEOMETRY IN THE ALHAMBRA

El informe debe cumplir las siguientes características:

- Los formatos aceptados son: documento de texto (2 páginas como máximo) o presentación.
- Debe tener un título (piensa en uno original).
- Tamaño de letra 12.
- Las respuestas deben ir acompañadas por imágenes, dibujos o gráficos.
- Redacta tus respuestas, el simple “corta-pega” será penalizado.

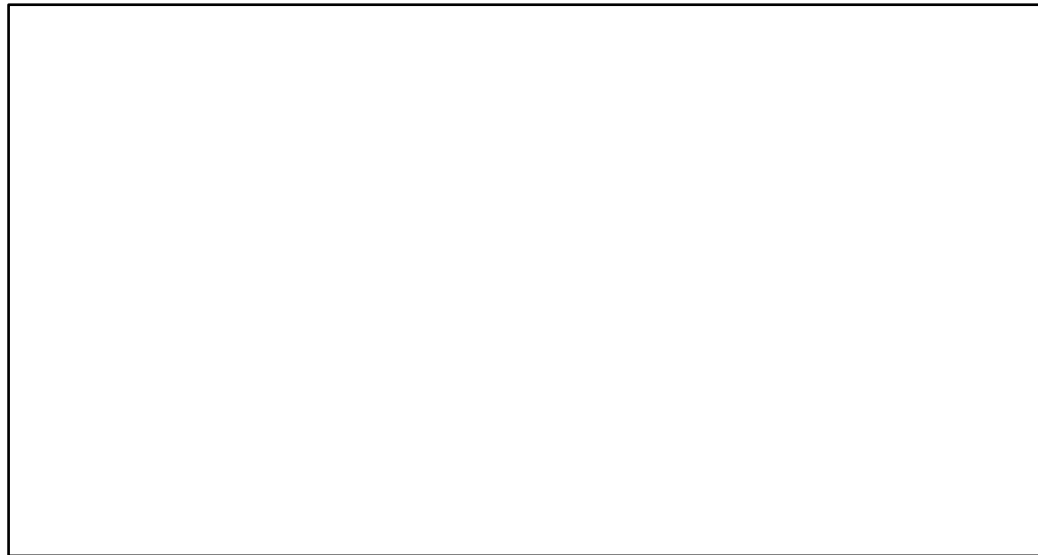
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- **Activity 1:** Cover the space on the following rectangle by drawing polygons. Do it your own way. The only rule is to not leave gaps between the polygons.



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Here you are an example:









◆ Each piece of this drawing is a TILE.



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- ◆ For practical reasons, for example, when you have to cover the ground with paving stone, it is easier and cheaper to get all the tiles having the same shape.



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- ◆ For practical reasons, for example, when you have to cover the ground with paving stone, it is easier and cheaper to get all the tiles having the same shape.
- ◆ When you cover a surface with a pattern of tiles with no gaps or overlaps, this is called a TESSELLATION or TILING.

What about if you use regular polygons?





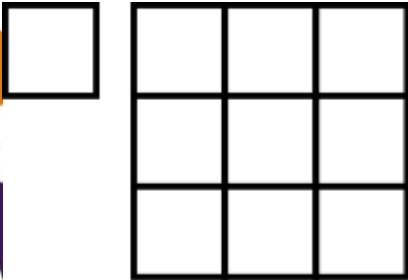
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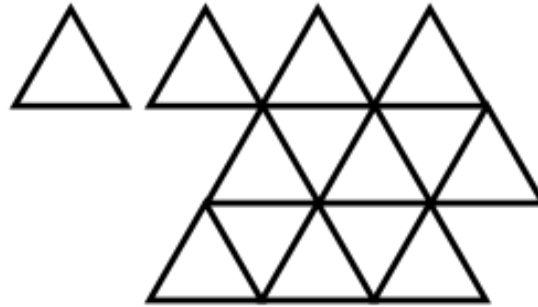
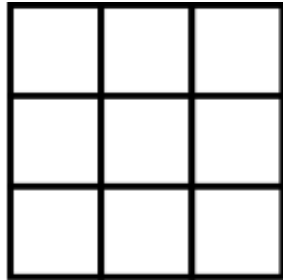


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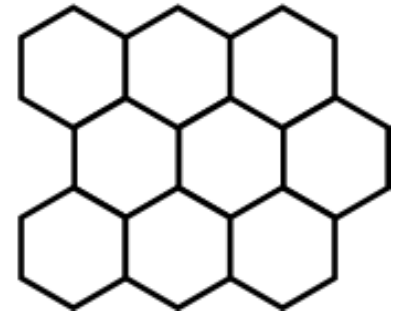
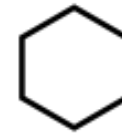
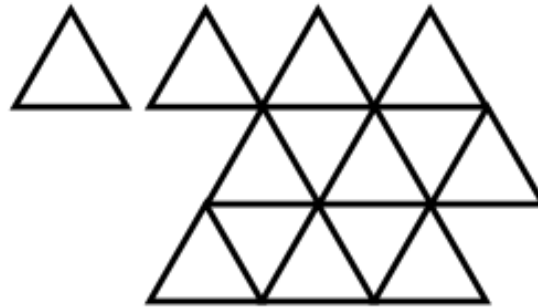
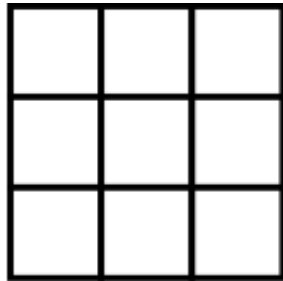
equilateral triangles



What about if you use regular polygons?

You can make tessellations by using ...

squares, equilateral triangles and hexagons.

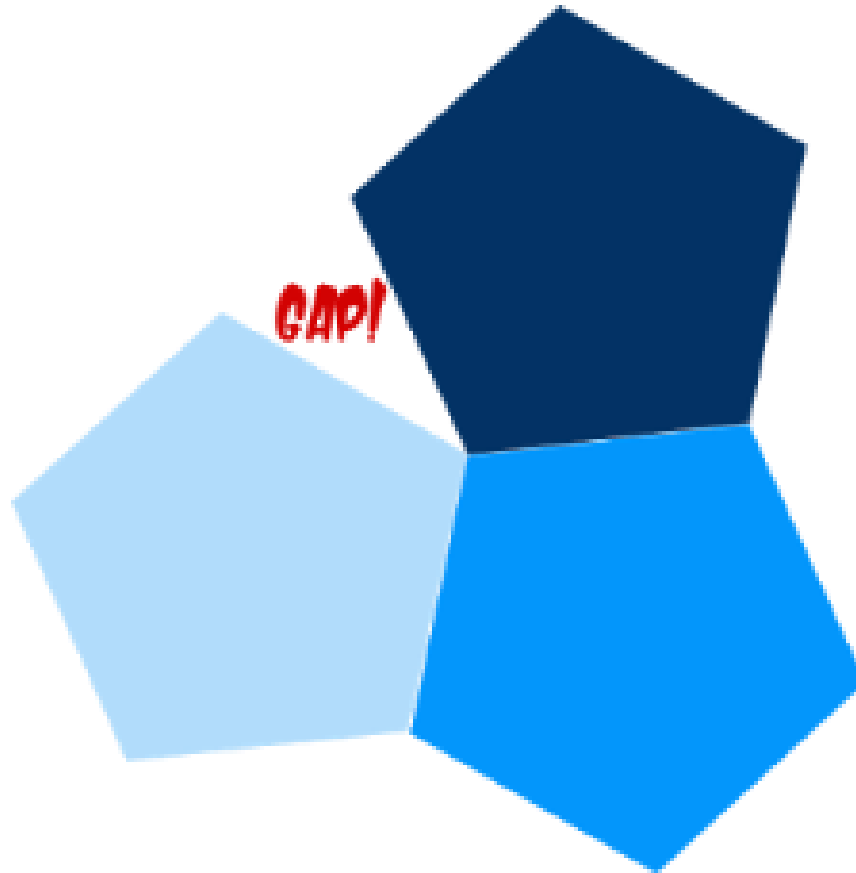






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- ◆ To answer that question you have to measure the interior angles of a regular polygon.

A vertical decorative border on the left side of the slide, featuring a repeating pattern of colorful geometric shapes including stars, crescents, and polygons in shades of green, blue, orange, purple, and dark green.

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"the interior angles of a triangle add up to  $180^\circ$ ".



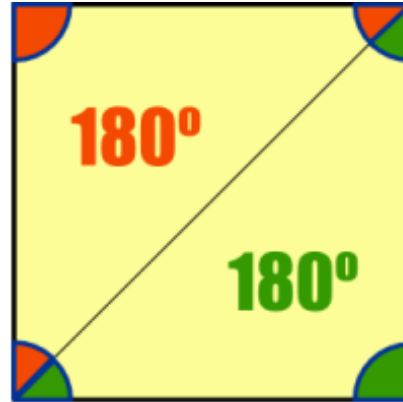
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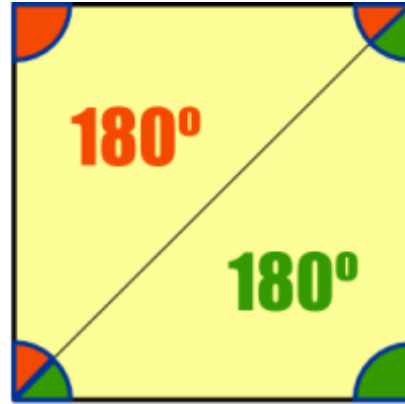
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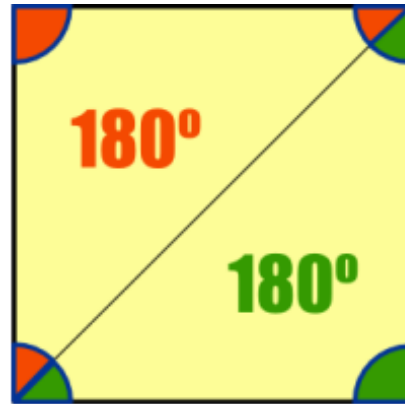
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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[red triangle]} + \text{[orange triangle]} + \text{[green triangle]} + \text{[blue triangle]} + \text{[green triangle]} + \text{[blue triangle]} = \\ & = 180^\circ + 180^\circ = 360^\circ \end{aligned}$$



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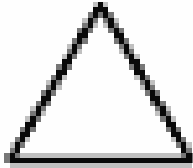
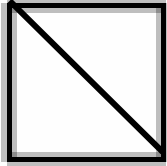
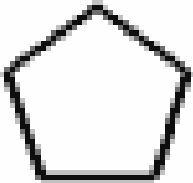
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- What are the interior angles of the regular polygons?

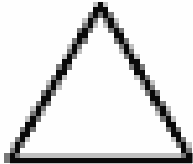
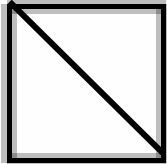
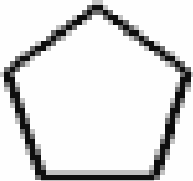
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Complete this table and figure out a general rule.

Shape	Sides	Break it into triangles	Sum of Interior Angles	Each Angle
Triangle	3		$180^\circ$	$60^\circ$
Square				
				

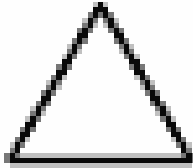
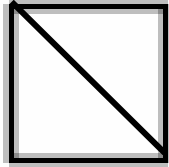
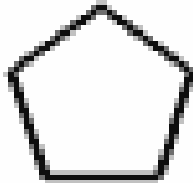
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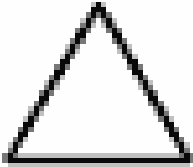
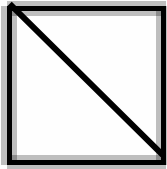
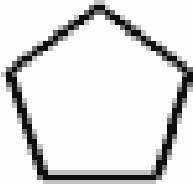
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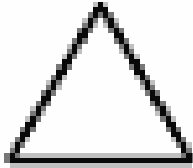
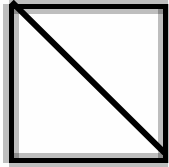
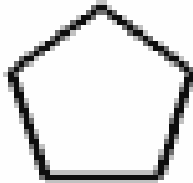
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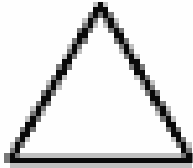
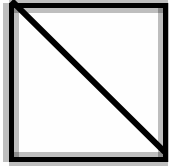
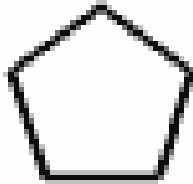
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Pentagon				

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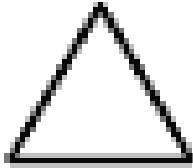
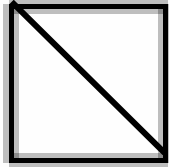
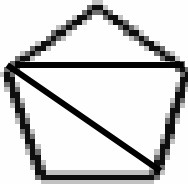
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Pentagon	5			



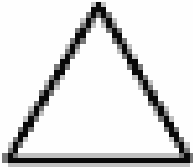
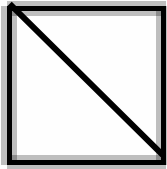
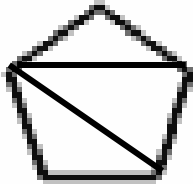
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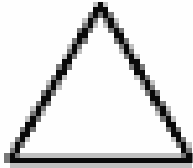
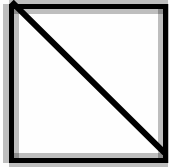
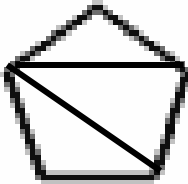
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Square	4		$2 \cdot 180^\circ = 360^\circ$	$360^\circ / 4 = 90^\circ$
Pentagon	5		$3 \cdot 180^\circ = 540^\circ$	

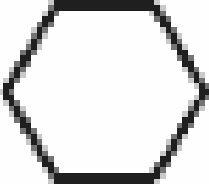
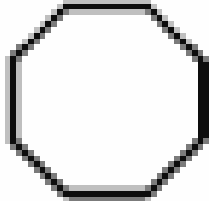

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Triangle	3		$180^\circ$	$60^\circ$
Square	4		$2 \cdot 180^\circ = 360^\circ$	$360^\circ / 4 = 90^\circ$
Pentagon	5		$3 \cdot 180^\circ = 540^\circ$	$540^\circ / 5 = 108^\circ$

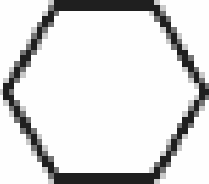
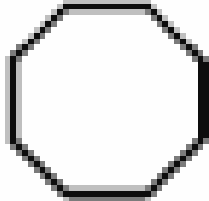

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Complete this table and figure out a general rule.

Shape	Sides	Break it into triangles	Sum of Interior Angles	Each Angle
Hexagon				
Octagon				
...	...	...	...	...
Any Polygon	n			

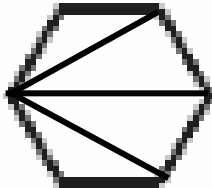
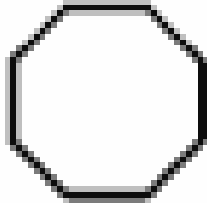

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Complete this table and figure out a general rule.

Shape	Sides	Break it into triangles	Sum of Interior Angles	Each Angle
Hexagon	6			
Octagon				
...	...	...	...	...
Any Polygon	n			

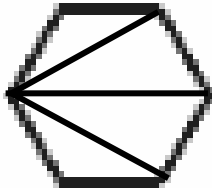
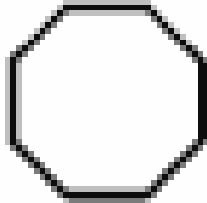

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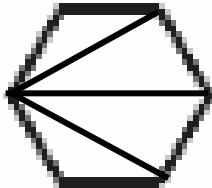
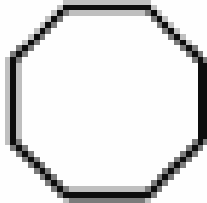

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Complete this table and figure out a general rule.

Shape	Sides	Break it into triangles	Sum of Interior Angles	Each Angle
Hexagon	6		$4 \cdot 180 = 720^\circ$	
Octagon				
...	...	...	...	...
Any Polygon	n			

- What are the interior angles of the regular polygons?

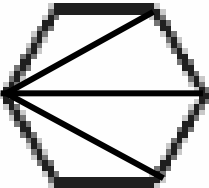
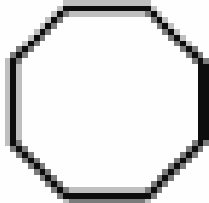

Complete this table and figure out a general rule.

Shape	Sides	Break it into triangles	Sum of Interior Angles	Each Angle
Hexagon	6		$4 \cdot 180 = 720^\circ$	$720^\circ / 6 = 120^\circ$
Octagon				
...	...	...	...	...
Any Polygon	n			



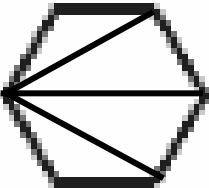
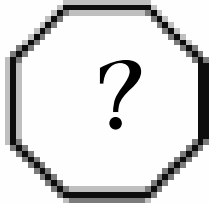

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...	...	...	...	...
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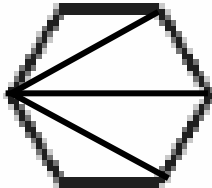
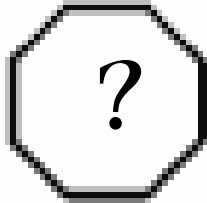

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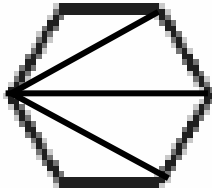
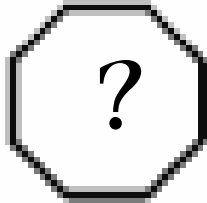

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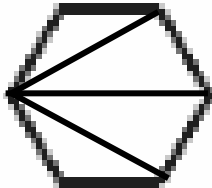
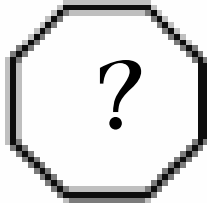

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...	...	...	...	...
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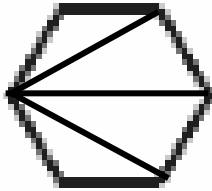
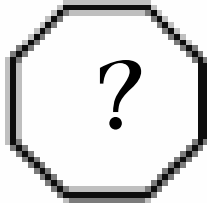

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Any Polygon	n		$(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ$	$(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ / n$



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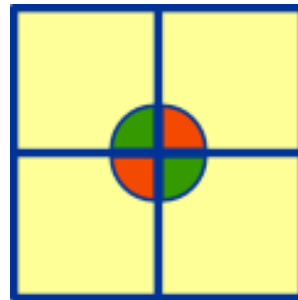


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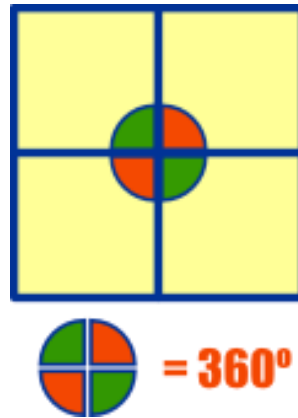


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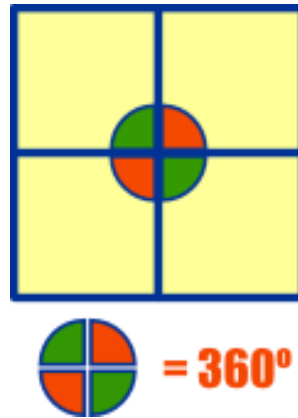


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So what happen if we get together regular polygons to make a tessellation?



◆ The addition of the interior angles of the polygons that share one vertex must be  $360^\circ$ .



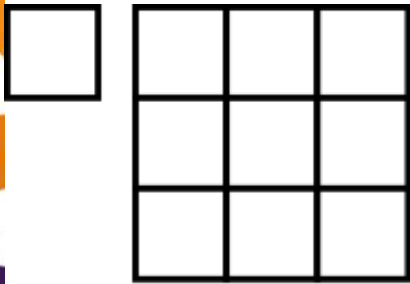
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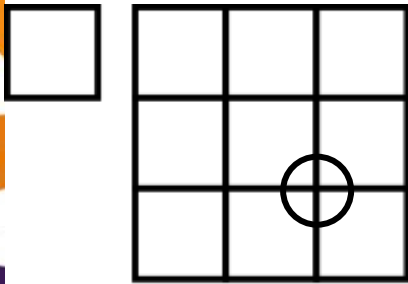
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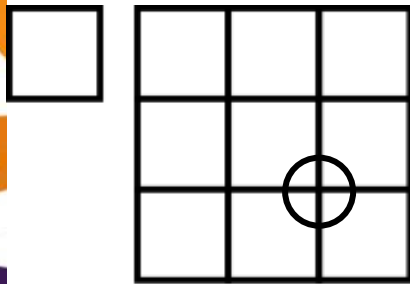
squares



$$90^\circ \cdot 4 = 360^\circ$$

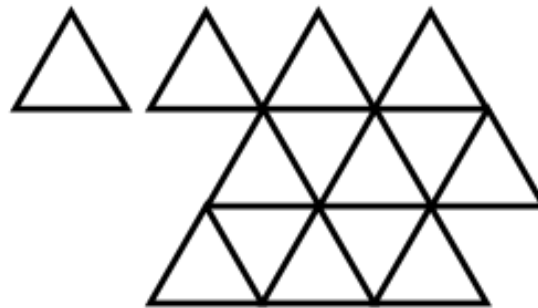
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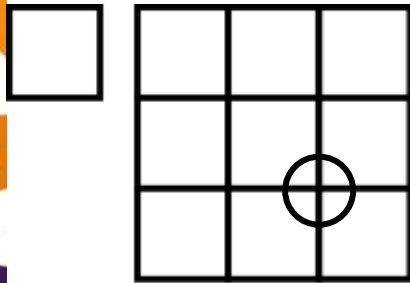
equilateral triangles





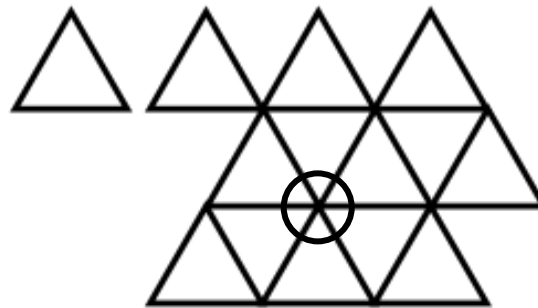
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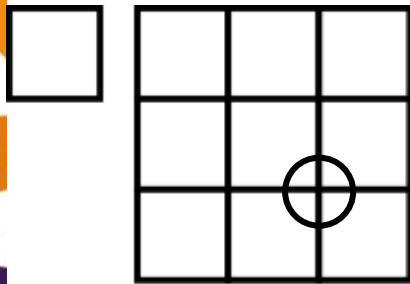
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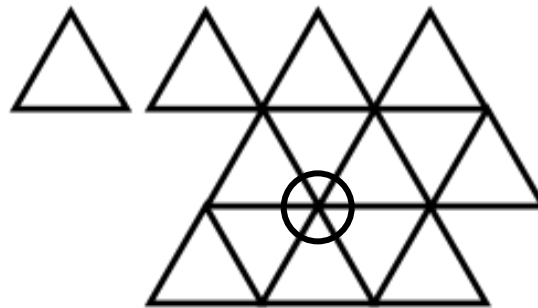
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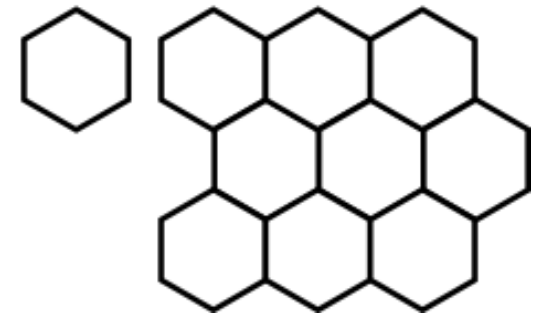
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equilateral triangles



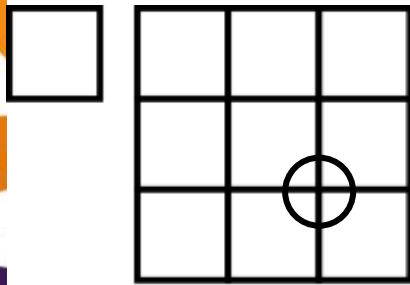
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and hexagons



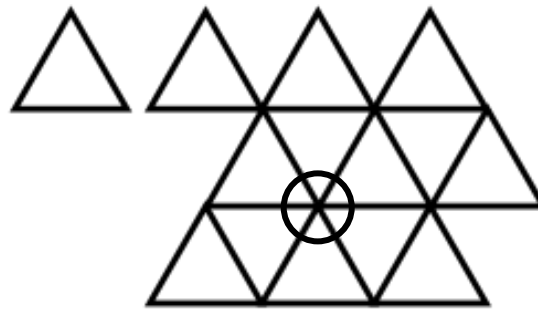
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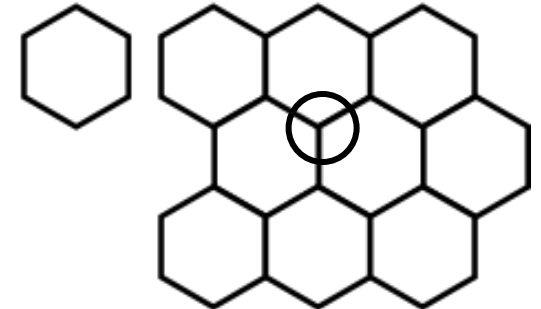
$$90^\circ \cdot 4 = 360^\circ$$

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$$60^\circ \cdot 6 = 360^\circ$$

and hexagons



$$120^\circ \cdot 3 = 360^\circ$$



- **Activity 3: Geometric transformations**

Let's watch this video:

[Colin Dodds - Geometric Transformations \(Math Song\)](#)



- **Activity 3: Geometric transformations**

Let's watch this video:

[Colin Dodds - Geometric Transformations \(Math Song\)](#)

These are geometric transformations:



# ROTATION

“turn it 'round”



# ROTATION

*"turn it 'round"*

# ROTATION

“turn it ‘round”







**ROTATION**  
"turn it 'round"



# ROTATION

“turn it ‘round”



**ROTATION**  
"turn it 'round"



# ROTATION

“turn it 'round”



# ROTATION

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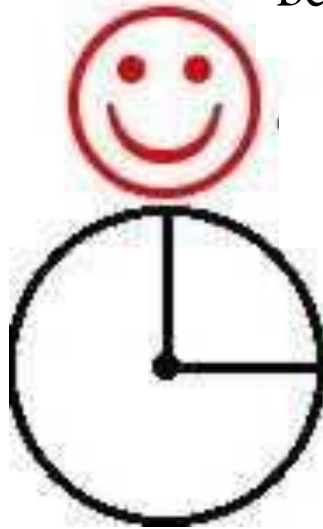
# ROTATION

“turn it 'round”

# ROTATION

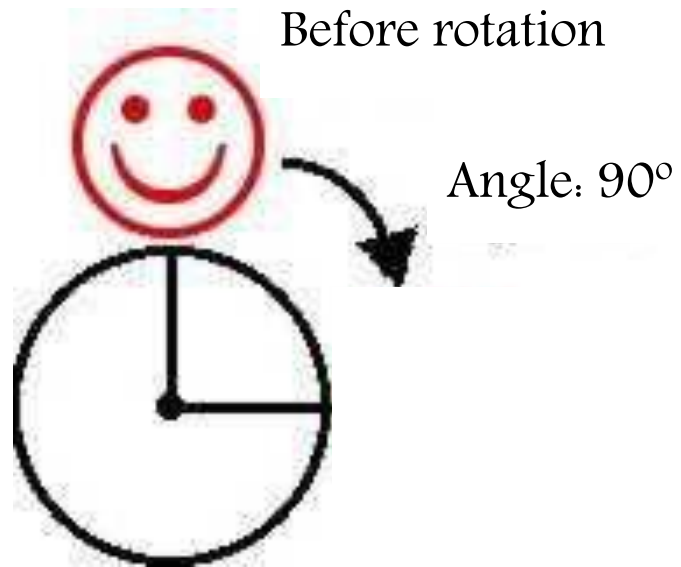
“turn it 'round”

Before rotation



# ROTATION

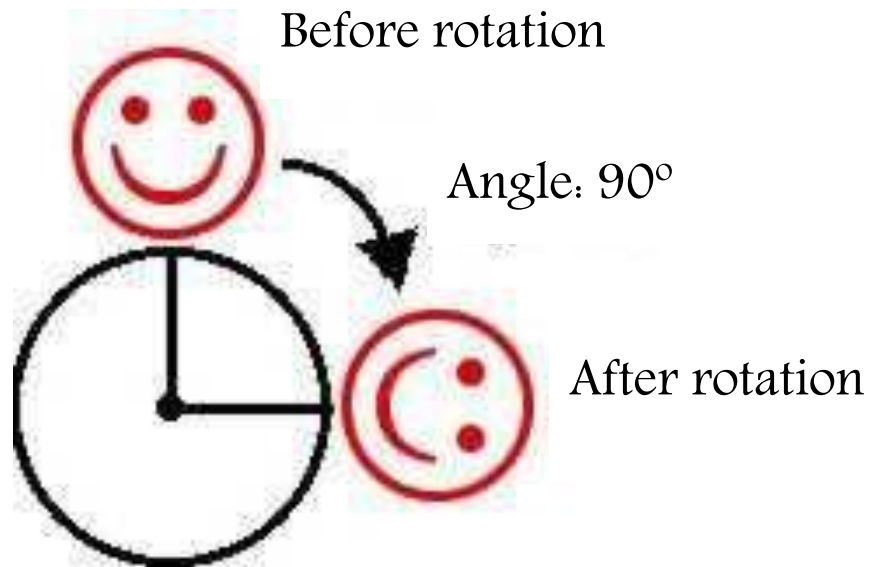
“turn it 'round”





# ROTATION

“turn it 'round”





# TRANSLATION

“shift it left, right, up, or down”



# TRANSLATION



“shift it left, right, up, or down”



# TRANSLATION



“shift it left, right, up, or down”



**TRANSLATION** →  
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# TRANSLATION

“shift it left, right, up, or down”

Before translation



# TRANSLATION

“shift it left, right, up, or down”

Before translation



Vector of translation



# TRANSLATION

“shift it left, right, up, or down”

Before translation



Vector of translation



After translation



# REFLECTION

“copy it across an axis of symmetry”

A vertical decorative border on the left side of the slide, featuring a repeating pattern of colorful geometric shapes including crescents, stars, and teardrop-like forms in shades of green, blue, orange, and purple.

# REFLECTION

*“copy it across an axis of symmetry”*

---



# REFLECTION

“copy it across an axis of symmetry”



„copy it across an axis of symmetry„

REFLECTION



# REFLECTION

“copy it across an axis of symmetry”

Before reflection



# REFLECTION

“copy it across an axis of symmetry”

Before reflection



Axis of symmetry

# REFLECTION

“copy it across an axis of symmetry”

Before reflection



Axis of symmetry



After reflection



Now answer the questions about geometric transformations on the worksheets.

# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?





# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

The ancient artisans knew the restriction about the regular polygons and tried to make prettier tessellations by...



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

The ancient artisans knew the restriction about the regular polygons and tried to make prettier tessellations by...

- ◆ using different colours



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The ancient artisans knew the restriction about the regular polygons and tried to make prettier tessellations by...

- ◆ using different colours
- ◆ making some distortion to the original tile





# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

The ancient artisans knew the restriction about the regular polygons and tried to make prettier tessellations by...

- ◆ using different colours
- ◆ making some distortion to the original tile
- ◆ repeating it alongside the whole surface



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 1: “El hueso nazarií”



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

## - Activity 1: “El hueso nazari”

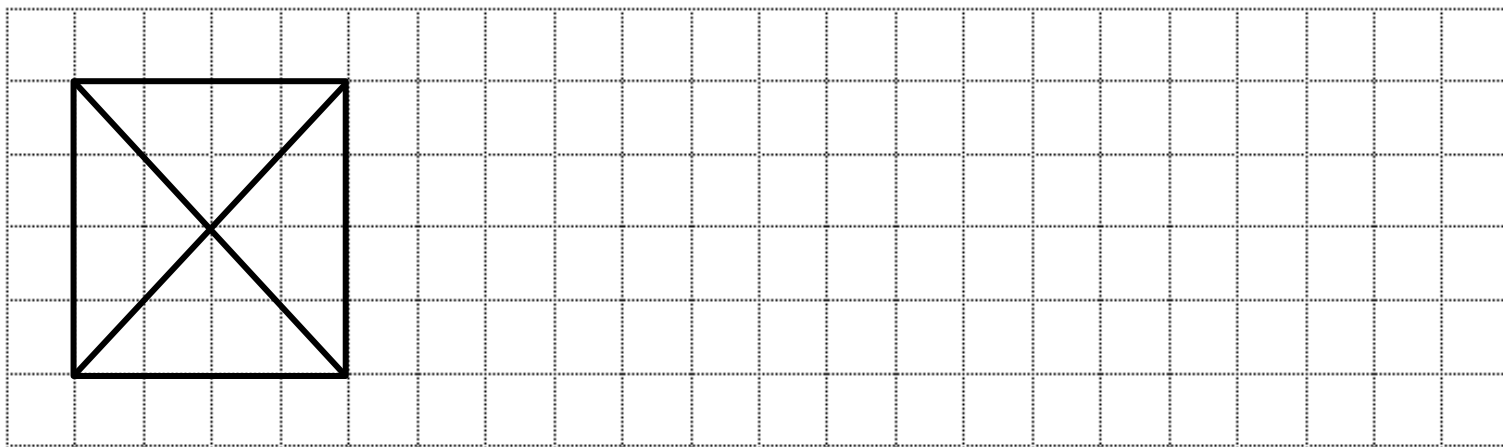
Take a look at this video to find out how the “hueso nazari” is constructed and repeat the construction

<http://concurso.cnice.mec.es/cnice2006/material105/Mosaicos/hueso.htm>

# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 1: “El hueso nazarií”

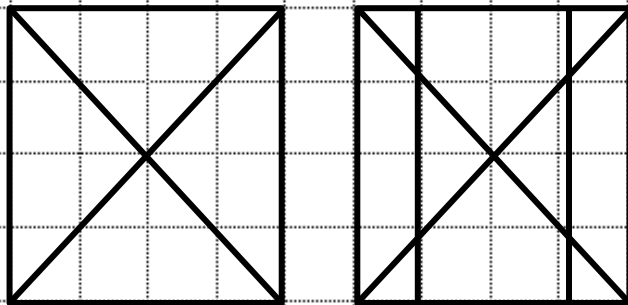
1) Draw the diagonals of the square:



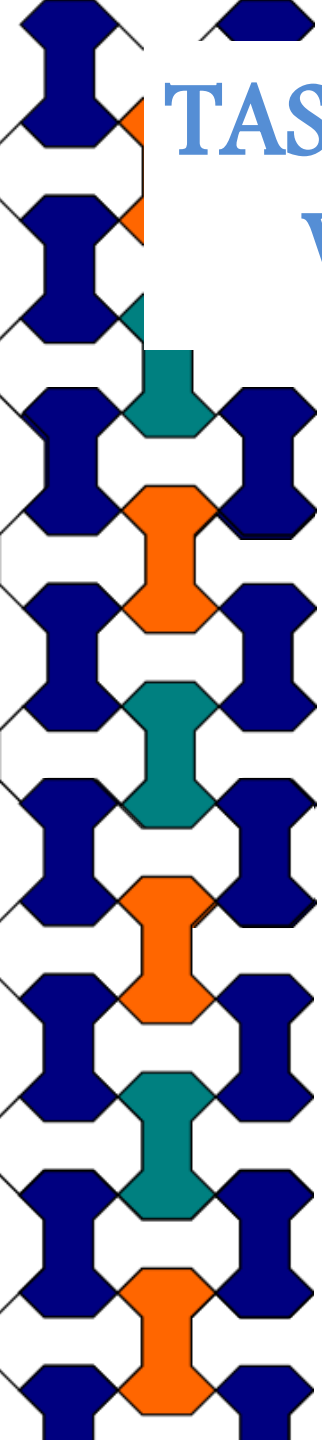
# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 1: "El hueso nazari"

2) Draw two parallel lines to the sides:

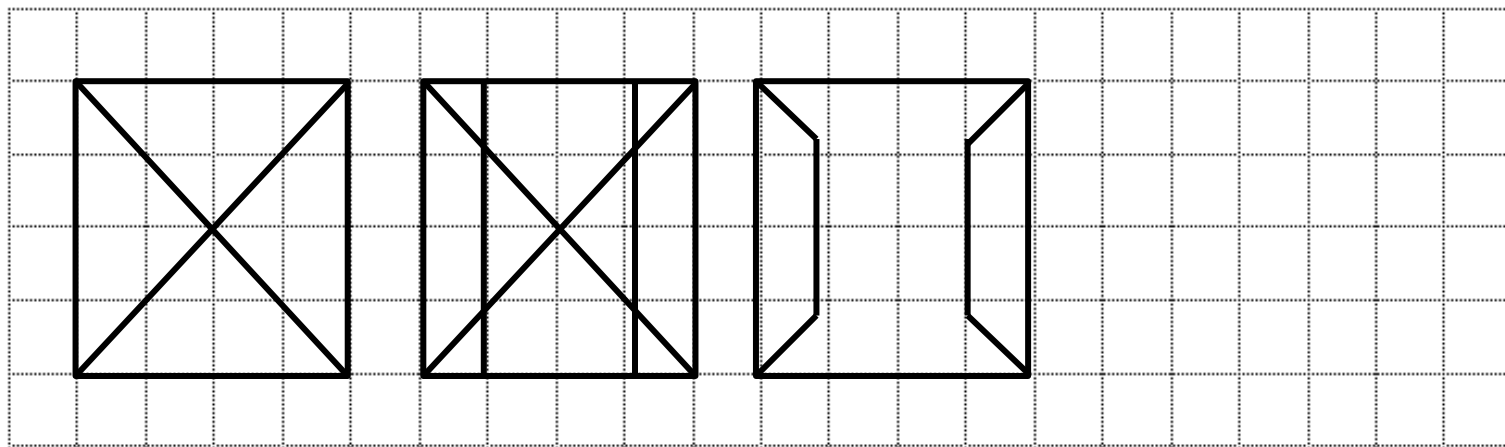


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- Activity 1: "El hueso nazari"

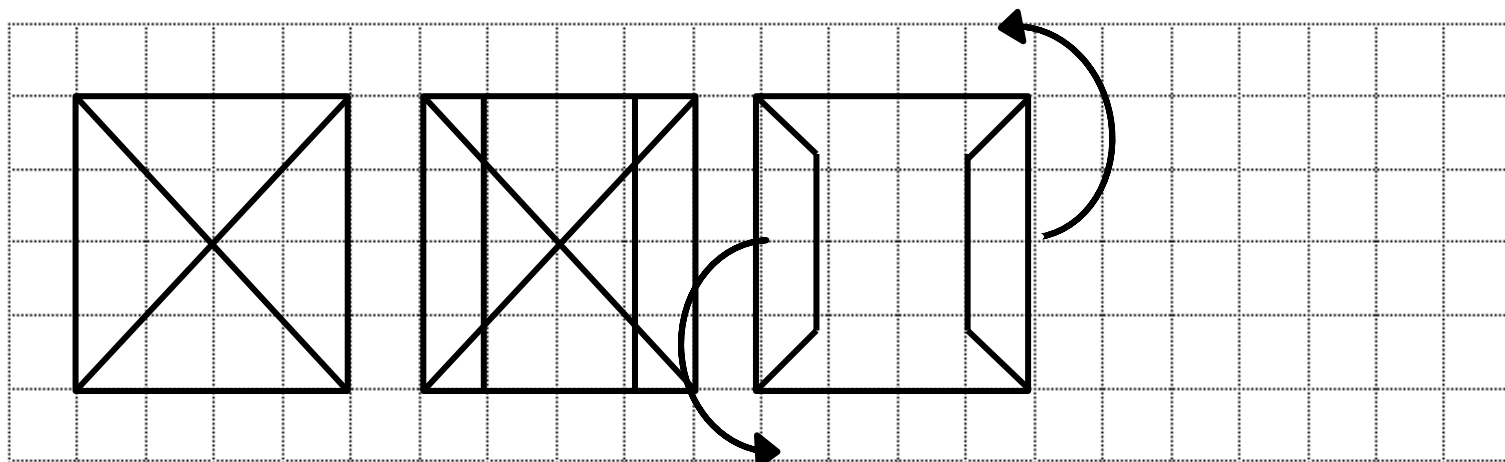
3) Remove some lines:



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 1: "El hueso nazari"

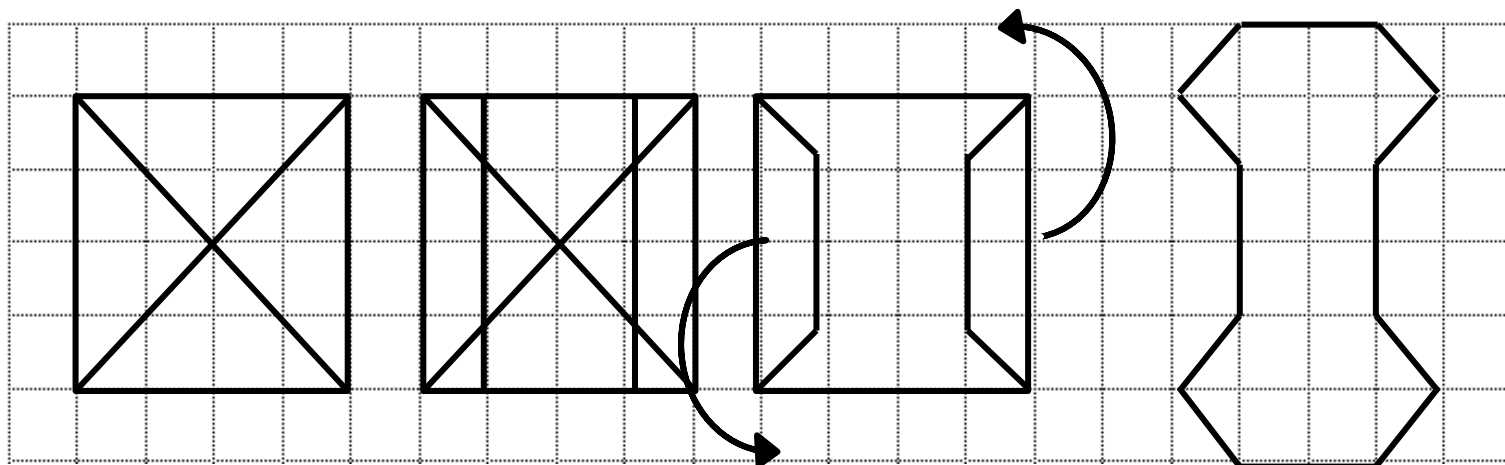
3) Remove some lines:



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 1: "El hueso nazari"

4) Complete the bone.

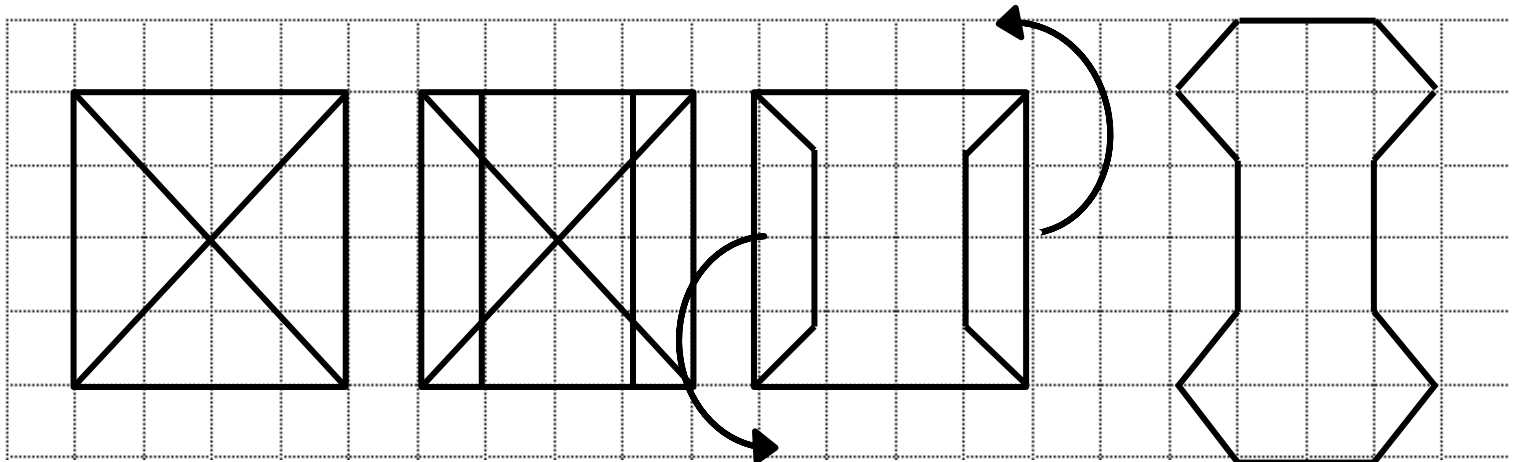




# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 1: "El hueso nazari"

Draw the bone using the pattern on your grid and colour it to your own liking.





# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 2: “El avión nazari”



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 2: “El avión nazarií”

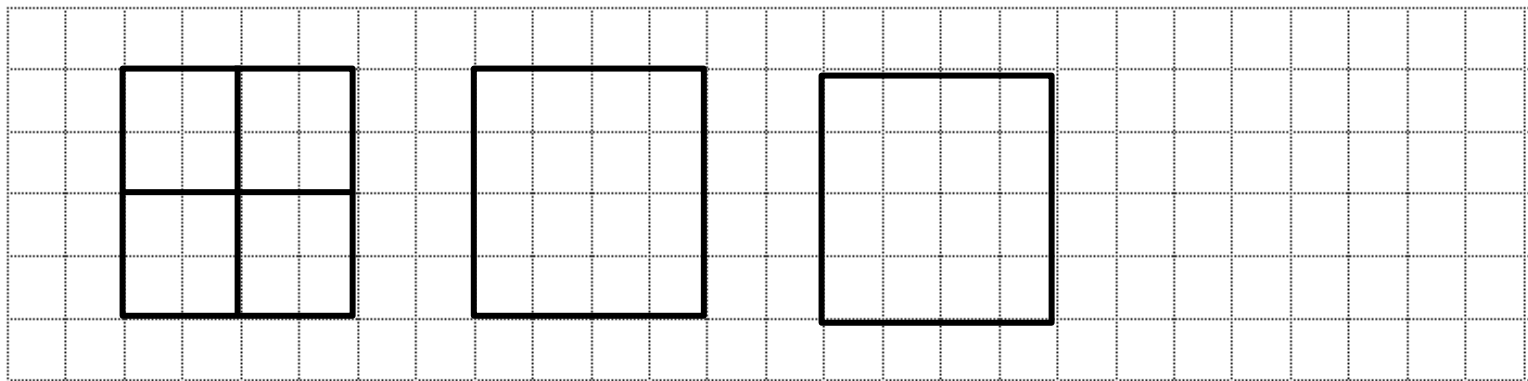
You can see the construction of the plane in this link:

<http://concurso.cnice.mec.es/cnice2006/material105/Mosaicos/avion.htm>

# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 2: "El avión nazari"

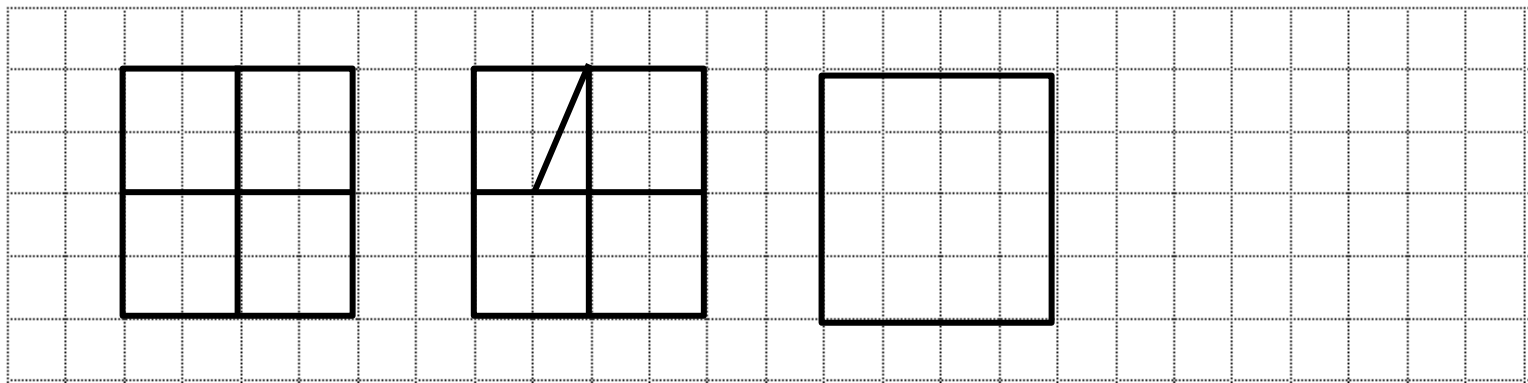
1) Draw two perpendicular lines



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 2: "El avión nazari"

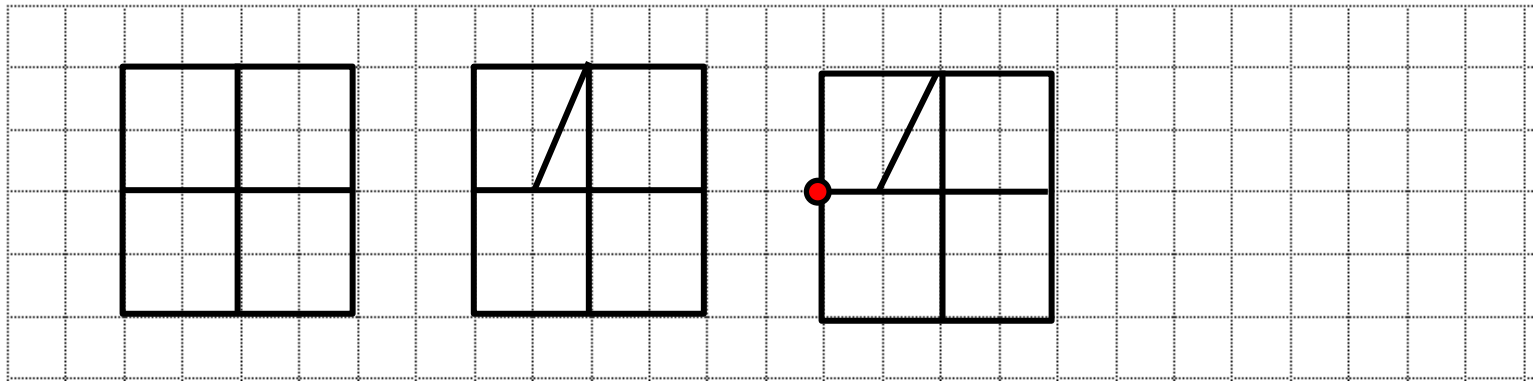
2) Draw a segment like this:



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 2: "El avión nazari"

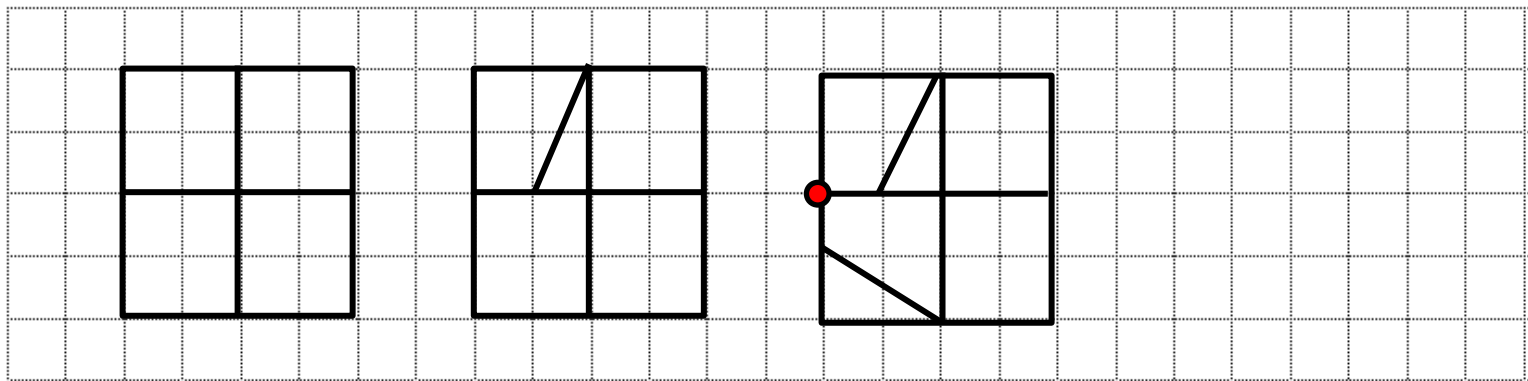
3) Rotate the triangle 90° clockwise from this centre:



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 2: "El avión nazari"

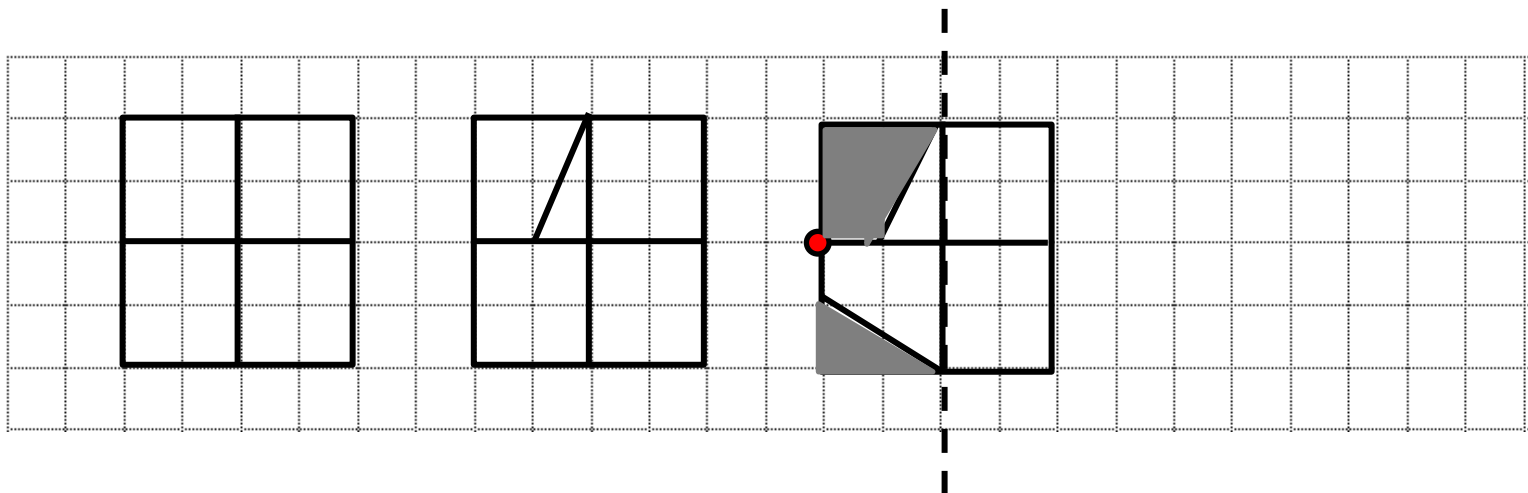
3) Rotate the triangle 90° clockwise from this centre:



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 2: "El avión nazarií"

4) Apply a reflection from this axis and complete the plane.

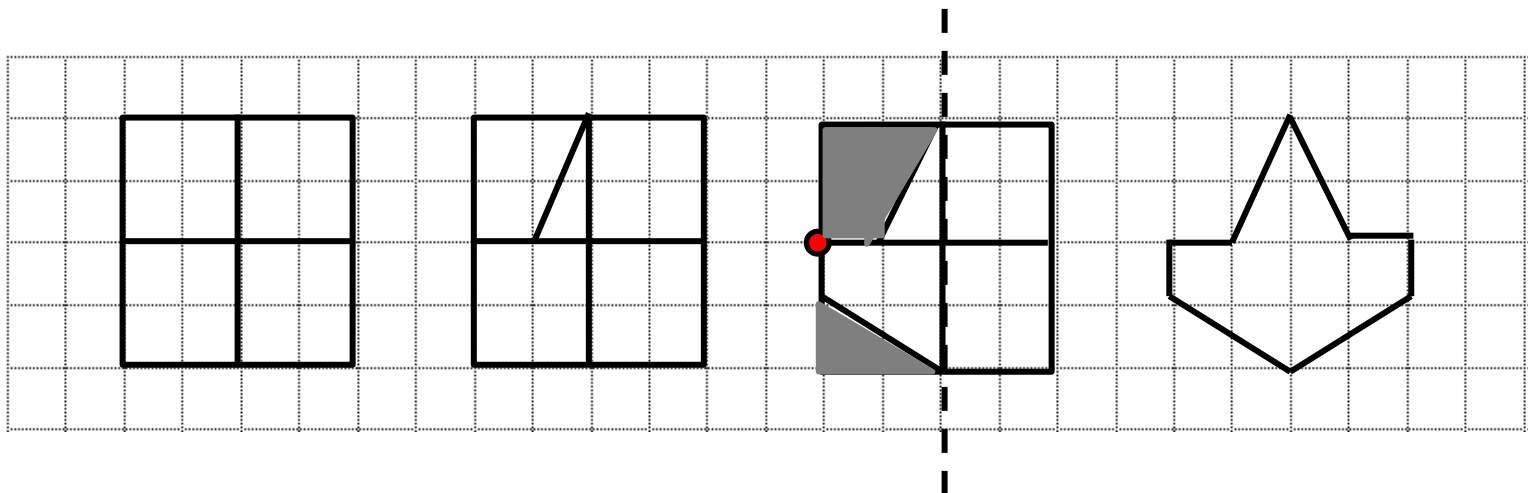




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- Activity 2: "El avión nazarií"

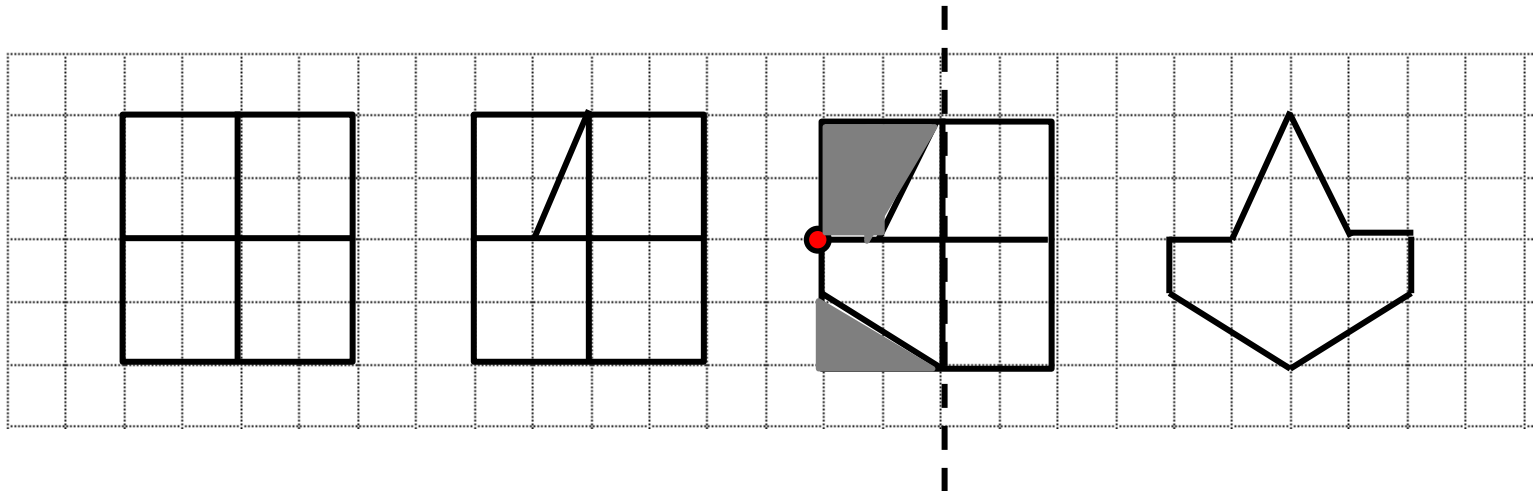
4) Apply a reflection from this axis and complete the plane.



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 2: "El avión nazarií"

Draw the plane using the pattern on your grid and colour it to your own liking.





# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 3: “La pajarita nazarií”



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 3: “La pajarita nazarií”

For the third tessellation we use a property of an equilateral triangle.



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- **Activity 3:** “La pajarita nazarií”

For the third tessellation we use a property of an equilateral triangle.

It has rotational symmetry by  $60^\circ$ , that is, you can turn an equilateral triangle by  $60^\circ$  and get the same shape.



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

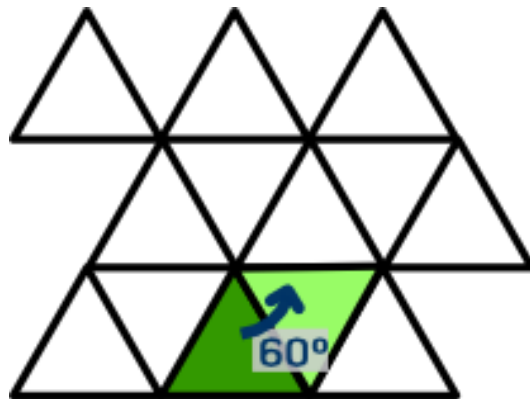
- **Activity 3:** “La pajarita nazarií”

If you translate that property to our triangle tessellation:

# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 3: “La pajarita nazarií”

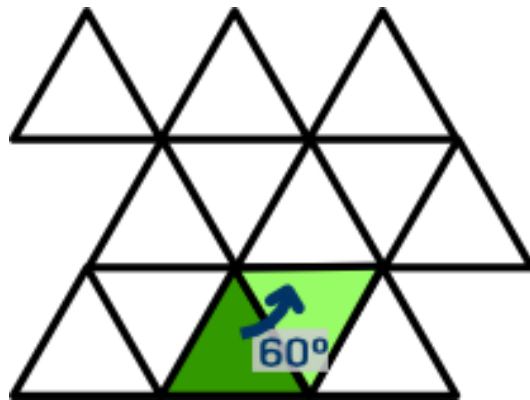
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# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 3: "La pajarita nazari"

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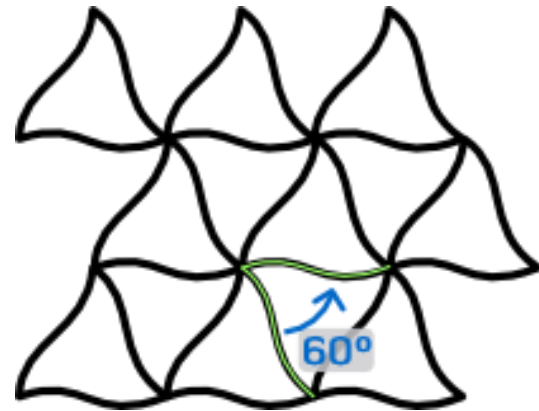
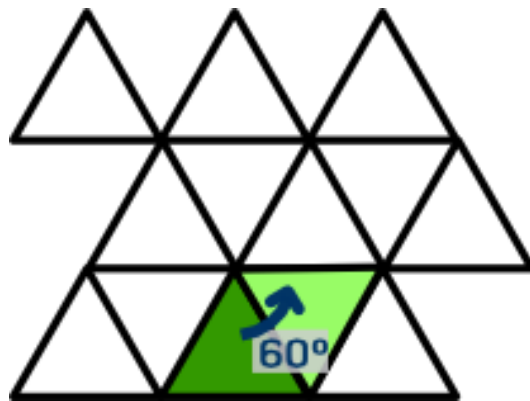
Any transformation you do to one side of a triangle can be replicated by rotating it  $60^\circ$  and there'll be no gaps.



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 3: "La pajarita nazari"

If you translate that property to our triangle tessellation:



Any transformation you do to one side of a triangle can be replicated by rotating it  $60^\circ$  and there'll be no gaps.



# TASK 3. WHAT TESSELLATIONS CAN WE FIND IN THE ALHAMBRA?

- Activity 3: “La pajarita nazarií”

Here you can see the construction of the “pajarita”:

<http://concurso.cnice.mec.es/cnice2006/material105/Mosaicos/pajarita.htm>