

# Geometry

## Notes Section 1.6

### Classify Polygons

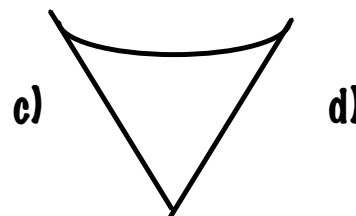
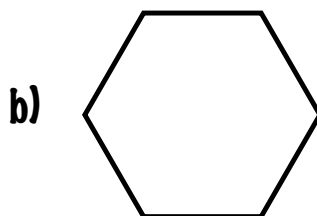
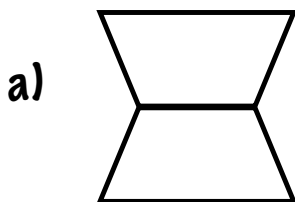
#### VOCABULARY

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Polygon:</b>     | a closed sided figure   |
| <b>Side:</b>        | line segment of a polygon   |
| <b>Vertex:</b>      | common endpoint of 2 sides of a polygon   |
| <b>Convex:</b>      | if NO line that contains a sided contains a point in the interior of the polygon. |
| <b>Concave:</b>     | if a line that contains a sided contains a point in the interior of the polygon.  |
| <b>n-gon:</b>       | a polygon with 1 1 or 1 3 or more sides   |
| <b>equilateral:</b> | a polygon with all sides congruent  |
| <b>equiangular:</b> | a polygon with all angles congruent   |
| <b>regular:</b>     | a polygon with all sides & all angles congruent                                   |

| # of sides | Type of Polygon |
|------------|-----------------|
| 3          | Triangle        |
| 4          | Quadrilateral   |
| 5          | Pentagon        |
| 6          | Hexagon         |
| 7          | Heptagon        |
| 8          | Octagon         |
| 9          | Nonagon         |
| 10         | Decagon         |
| 12         | Dodecagon       |
| n          | n-gon           |

**Example 1**

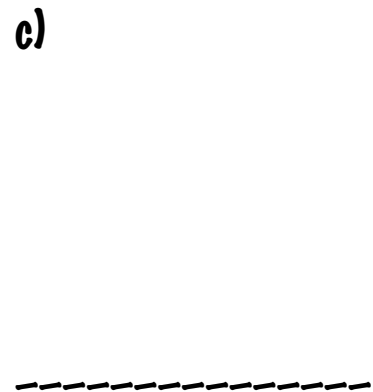
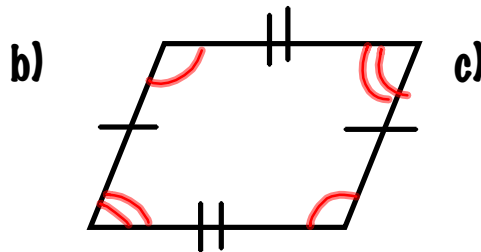
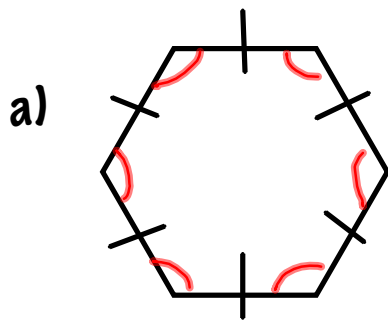
Tell whether the figure is a polygon and whether it is convex or concave.



d)

**Example 2**

Classify by the number of sides. Tell whether the polygon is equilateral, equiangular or regular.



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**Example 3**

Find the length of the side.

