

Classifying Polygons

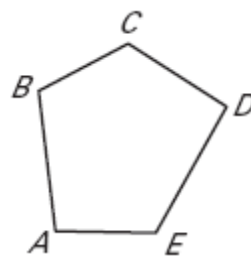
Guided Notes: TEACHERS EDITION (Just Delete the Answers and pass out to students)

IDENTIFYING POLYGONS

In geometry, a figure that lies in a plane is called a *plane figure*. A polygon is a closed plane figure with the following properties.

1. It is formed by three or more line segments called sides.
2. Each side intersects exactly two sides, one at each endpoint, so that no two sides with a common endpoint are collinear.

Each endpoint of a side is a vertex of the polygon. The plural of vertex is *vertices*. A polygon can be named by listing the vertices in consecutive order. For example, *ABCDE* and *CDEAB* are both correct names for the polygon at the right.



Example 1 Identify polygons

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

a.



b.



c.



Solution

- a. Some segments intersect more than two segments, so it is not a polygon.
- b. The figure is a convex polygon.
- c. The figure is a concave polygon.

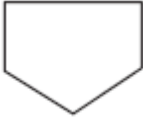
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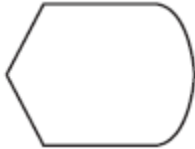
Tell whether the figure is a polygon and whether it is *convex* or *concave*.

1.



convex polygon

2.

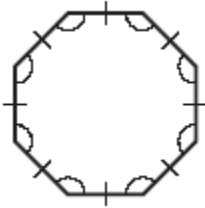


not a polygon

Example 2

Classify Polygons

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



Solution

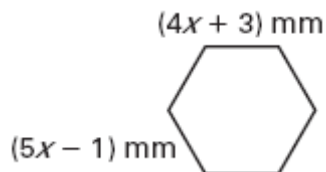
The polygon has 8 sides. It is equilateral and equiangular, so it is a regular octagon.

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Example 3

Find side lengths



The head of a bolt is shaped like a regular hexagon. The expressions shown represent side lengths of the hexagonal bolt. Find the length of a side.

Solution

First, write and solve an equation to find the value of x . Use the fact that the sides of a regular hexagon are congruent.

$$\underline{4x + 3} = \underline{5x - 1}$$

Write on equation.

$$\underline{4} = \underline{x}$$

Simplify.

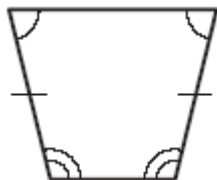
Then evaluate one of the expressions to find a side length

when $x = \underline{4}$ $4x + 3 = 4(\underline{4}) + 3 = \underline{19}$

The length of a side is 19 millimeters.

Complete the following exercises.

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



quadrilateral

4. The expressions $(4x + 8)^\circ$ and $(5x - 5)^\circ$ represent the measures of two of the congruent angles in Example 3. Find the measure of an angle.

$$60^\circ$$

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