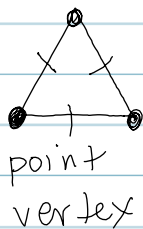


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Polygons — Closed figure.



acute
equilateral

triangle has 3 sides
3 vertices
3 angles
 180°

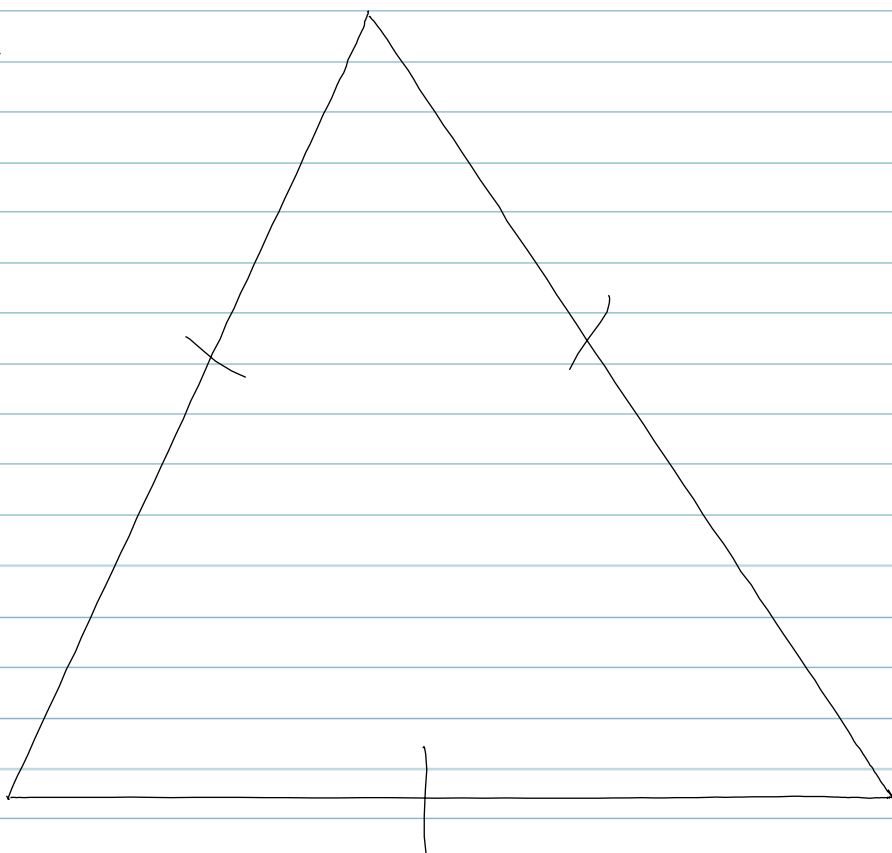
sides congruent

* because 1 line (180°)
closed it up.



acute
iso.

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tri = 180°
 quad = 360°
 pent = 540°
 hex = 720°
 hept = 900°
 oct = 1080°
 non = 1260°
 deca = 1440°

Ancient Greek	Rome
J	J
F	F
M	M
A	A
M	M
J	J
Sept	J-
Oct	A-
No.	Sept 7-9
Dec	O 8 -10
	N 9-11
	D 10-12

	x	y
	2	0
1 st	3	180°
2 nd +1	4	360°
3 rd	5	540°
4 th	6	720°
	7	900°
	8	1080°
	9	1260°
	10	1440°

$+180^\circ$

function

$$y = \cdot 180$$

$$y = (N-2) \cdot 180$$

$$y = (100-2) \cdot 180$$

$$y = (98)100$$

$$y = \cancel{98000} \\ 9800$$

$$N=100 \cdot$$

(X)

$$100\text{agon} = 9,800^\circ$$

Dodecagon - 12 sides
12 vertices

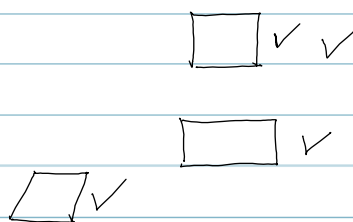
regular dodecagon

rhombus is a regular polygon.
S
N

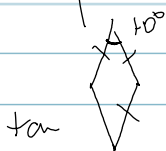
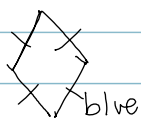
QUAD

~~parallelogram~~

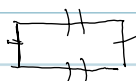
parallelogram - quadrilateral with 2 sets of parallel lines.



rhombus - parallelogram with 4 congruent sides.

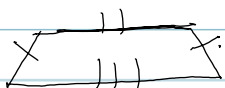


rectangle - parallelogram with all right angles.



square - rhombus with all right angles
rectangle with all right angles

trapezoid - quadrilateral with ^{- at least one} ~~exactly~~ set of parallel lines.



iso. trap

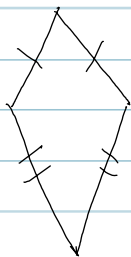


right trap.

exclusive def = quadrilateral exactly one set parallel lines

inclusive def = quadrilateral at least one set parallel

Kite - quadrilateral with two separate sets of congruent sides. (the sets aren't congruent to each other)



convex kite



concave kite
AKA DART