

# INTRODUCTION TO POLYGONS

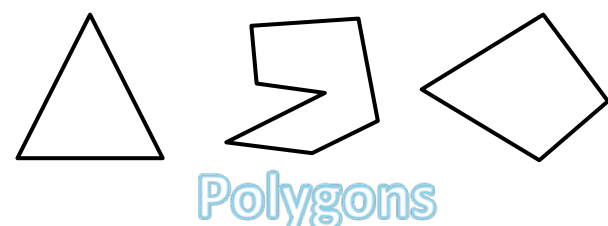
# ANSWERS

THIS HANDOUT IS DESIGNED TO BE USED WITH THE INTRODUCTION TO POLYGONS VIDEO.

## WORDS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

Line Segment	Quadrilateral	Vertex	Obtuse Angle	Point	Angle
Transformation	Right Angle	Tangram	Acute Angle	Triangle	Polygon

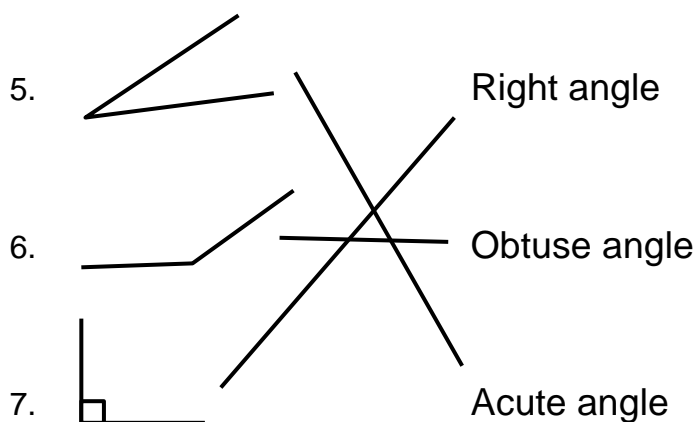
A **polygon** is a closed two dimensional (flat) figure that has at least three sides. A polygon with all angles equal and all sides equal is called a **regular polygon**.



## FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- TANGRAM is a Chinese game that uses two dimensional shapes called POLYGONS.
- There is one POINT (dot) at each end of a LINE SEGMENT.
- An ANGLE is created at the VERTEX, which tells us the amount of rotation that separates two lines.
- Translation, Rotation, and Reflection are all types of TRANSFORMATION.

## DRAW A LINE TO THE CORRECT NAME OF EACH ANGLE.



**Triangles** can be categorized by their sides and by their angles. There are three types of each.

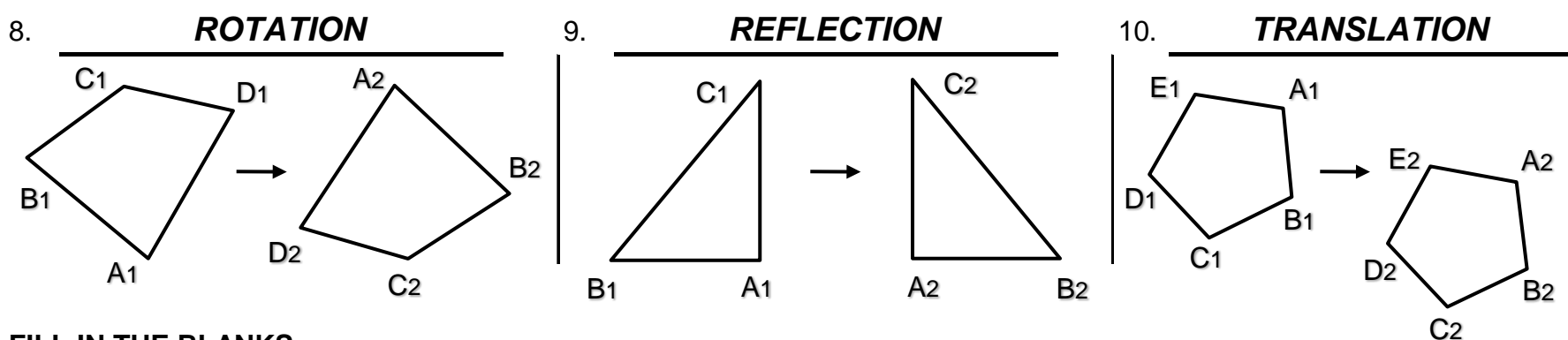
Sides:

- Scalene Triangle - All the sides are different lengths.
- Isosceles Triangle - Two sides are the same length.
- Equilateral Triangle - All sides are equal in length.

Angles:

- Acute Triangle - All angles are less than 90 degrees.
- Obtuse Triangle - One angle is greater than 90 degrees.
- Right Triangle - One angle is equal to 90 degrees.

## NAME THE TRANSFORMATION FOR EACH POLYGON BELOW.



## FILL IN THE BLANKS

- A hexagon has 6 sides.
- If you add the three interior angles of a triangle they will equal 180 degrees.
- A nonagon has 9 sides.
- An eight sided shape is called an OCTAGON.
- A quadrilateral has 4 sides.
- And its four angles total 360°.