

# Two Dimensional Figure Information

## Polygons

Polygons are closed figures with line segments as sides. They are named for the number of sides that they have. We call them **regular**, if all the sides and angles are the same. We study the characteristics of **triangles** (3-sided) and **quadrilaterals** (4-sided) figures in depth. For figures what we need to know are names, certain angle information (which we will review later) and the area and perimeter.

## Special Angle Sums (used later)

The sum of the angles of a triangle is 180.

The sum of angles in a polygon is equal to 180 times the number of sides minus 2:

$$S = 180 \times (n - 2)$$

(Start with a triangle's angle summing to 180; add 180 for each additional side)

Sides	Name	Angle Sum
3	Triangle	180
4	Quadrilateral	360
5	Pentagon	540
6	Hexagon	720
7	Heptagon	900
8	Octagon	1080
9	Nonagon	1260
10	Decagon	1440
12	Dodecagon	1800
N	N - gon	$(n-2) \times 180$

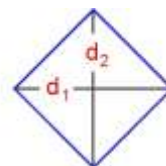
## Perimeter and Area:

We will have formulas for the area of triangles and quadrilaterals on our formula sheet. The exception is the area of a rhombus and the area of a regular polygon, which are not on the formula sheet.

**Rhombus:**  $A = \frac{1}{2} d_1 \times d_2$  Perimeter =  $4s$  (square)

where  $d_i$  is a diagonal (corner to corner in the rhombus)

and  $s$  is the length of a side

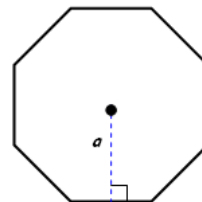


$$\text{Area of Rhombus} = \frac{1}{2} (d_1 \times d_2)$$

( $d_1$  and  $d_2$  are diagonals)

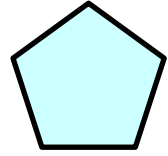
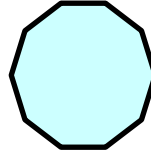
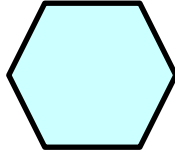
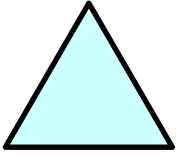
**Regular Polygon:**  $A = \frac{1}{2} p a$  where  $p$  is the perimeter ( $p = ns$ ),  $s$  is side length, and  $a$  is the apothem (looks like a radius, but perpendicular to the side of the polygon); the apothem can be figured out with Pythagorean Theorem or with trig, if it is not given.

$$A = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot p$$



**Two dimensional figures:**

**Give name, number of sides and sum of interior angles**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sides: \_\_\_\_\_

Sum of  $\angle$ : \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sides: \_\_\_\_\_

Sum of  $\angle$ : \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

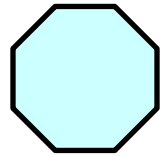
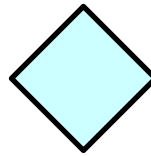
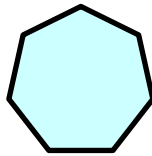
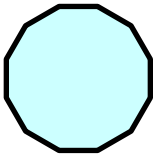
Sides: \_\_\_\_\_

Sum of  $\angle$ : \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sides: \_\_\_\_\_

Sum of  $\angle$ : \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sides: \_\_\_\_\_

Sum of  $\angle$ : \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sides: \_\_\_\_\_

Sum of  $\angle$ : \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sides: \_\_\_\_\_

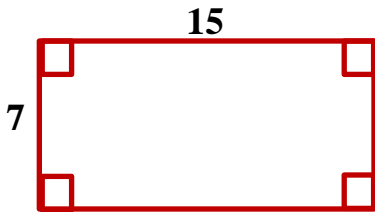
Sum of  $\angle$ : \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sides: \_\_\_\_\_

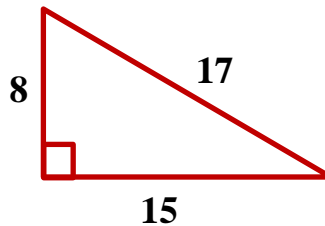
Sum of  $\angle$ : \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the perimeter and area of the figures below:**



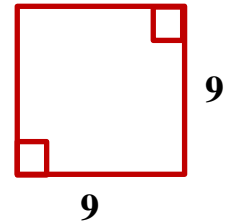
P = \_\_\_\_\_

A = \_\_\_\_\_



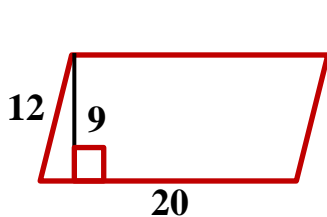
P = \_\_\_\_\_

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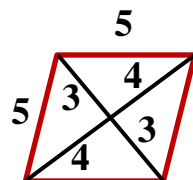
P = \_\_\_\_\_

A = \_\_\_\_\_



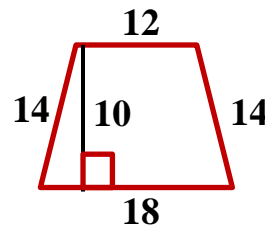
P = \_\_\_\_\_

A = \_\_\_\_\_



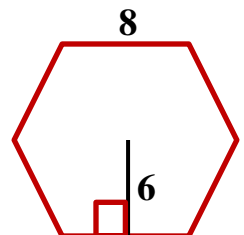
P = \_\_\_\_\_

A = \_\_\_\_\_



P = \_\_\_\_\_

A = \_\_\_\_\_



P = \_\_\_\_\_

A = \_\_\_\_\_