

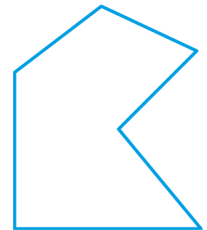
Geometry and measures

2D shapes

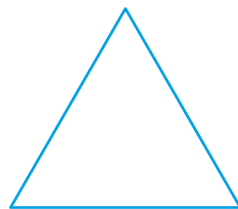
You need to be familiar with the following terms.

Polygon: a figure with straight edges.

Irregular polygon: a polygon where the sides and angles are not all equal. For example, the diagram shows an irregular hexagon.



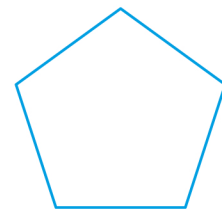
Regular polygon: a polygon where all the sides and angles are equal.



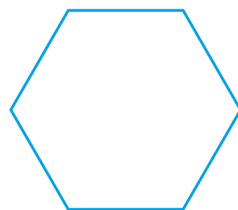
triangle
3 sides



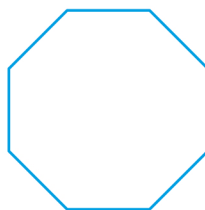
quadrilateral
4 sides



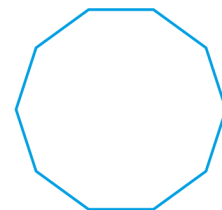
pentagon
5 sides



hexagon
6 sides



octagon
8 sides



decagon
10 sides

'You may also come across a nonagon (9 sides), a decagon (10 sides), or a dodecagon (12 sides).

For regular polygons, the order of rotational symmetry and the number of lines of symmetry are both the same as the number of sides.

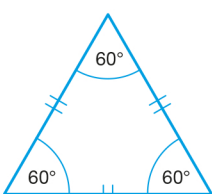
Order of rotational symmetry: the number of times you can rotate the shape onto itself so it fits exactly in one complete revolution.

Lines of symmetry: the number of mirror lines.

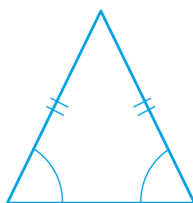


SNAP IT! Types of triangle

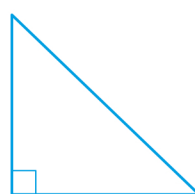
These two are also **scalene** triangles if their angles and sides are all different.



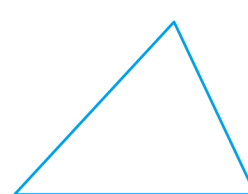
equilateral triangle
3 equal sides
3 equal angles (60°)
3 lines of symmetry



isosceles triangle
2 equal sides
base angles equal
1 line of symmetry



right-angled triangle
1 right angle



acute-angled triangle
all angles less than 90°



obtuse-angled triangle
one angle greater than 90°