

## 8.1

## Classifying Polygons

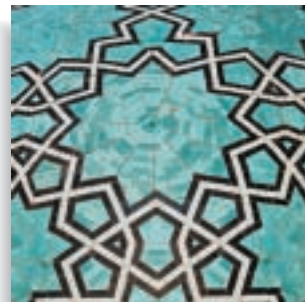
**Goal**

Describe polygons.

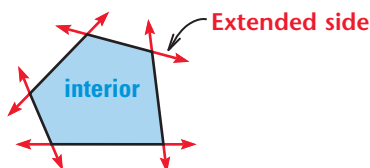
**Key Words**

- convex
- concave
- equilateral
- equiangular
- regular

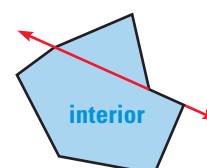
The Iranian tile pattern at the right shows several polygons. These polygons can be classified as *convex* or *concave*.



A polygon is **convex** if no line that contains a side of the polygon passes through the interior of the polygon. A polygon that is not convex is called **concave**.

**Convex polygon**

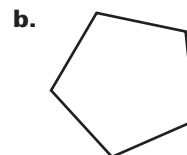
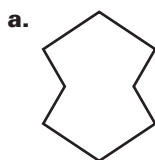
None of the extended sides pass through the interior.

**Concave polygon**

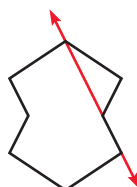
At least one extended side passes through the interior.

**EXAMPLE 1 Identify Convex and Concave Polygons**

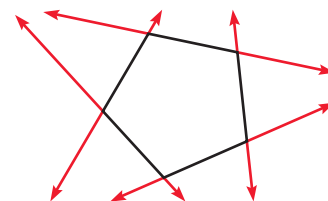
Decide whether the polygon is *convex* or *concave*.

**Solution**

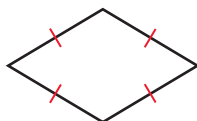
- a. At least one extended side passes through the interior. So, the polygon is concave.



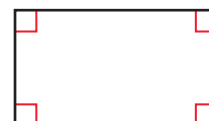
- b. None of the extended sides pass through the interior. So, the polygon is convex.



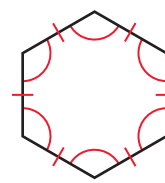
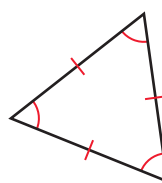
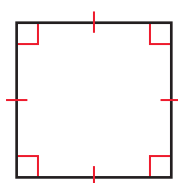
A polygon is **equilateral** if all of its sides are congruent. A polygon is **equiangular** if all of its interior angles are congruent. A polygon is **regular** if it is both equilateral and equiangular.

**Equilateral**

All sides are congruent.

**Equiangular**

All angles are congruent.

**Regular Polygons**

All sides are congruent and all angles are congruent.

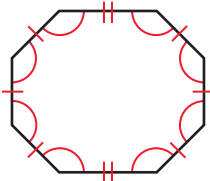
**MORE EXAMPLES**

More examples at  
classzone.com

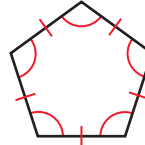
**EXAMPLE 2 Identify Regular Polygons**

Decide whether the polygon is regular. Explain your answer.

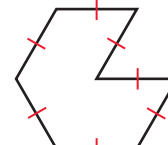
a.



b.



c.

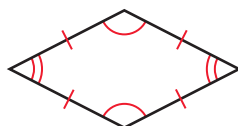
**Solution**

- a. Although the polygon is equiangular, it is not equilateral. So, the polygon is not regular.
- b. Because the polygon is both equilateral and equiangular, it is regular.
- c. Although the polygon is equilateral, it is not equiangular. So, the polygon is not regular.

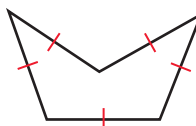
**Checkpoint** Describe Polygons

Decide whether the polygon is *convex* or *concave*. Then decide whether the polygon is regular. Explain your answer.

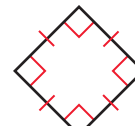
1.



2.



3.



## 8.1 Exercises

### Guided Practice

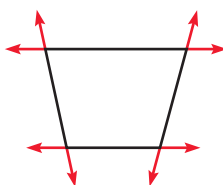
#### Vocabulary Check

1. Sketch a *concave* polygon.
2. Describe the difference between an *equilateral* polygon and an *equiangular* polygon.
3. What is a *regular* polygon?

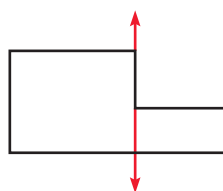
#### Skill Check

Decide whether the polygon shown in black is *convex* or *concave*.

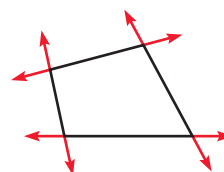
4.



5.



6.



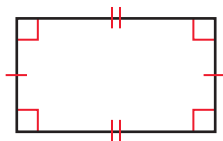
Match the polygon with the description.

A. concave

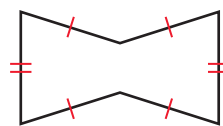
B. equilateral

C. convex equiangular

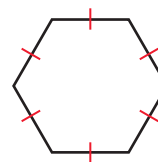
7.



8.



9.



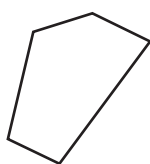
### Practice and Applications

#### Extra Practice

See p. 689.

**Convex and Concave Polygons** Decide whether the polygon is *convex* or *concave*.

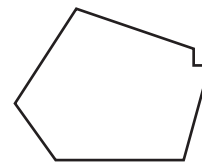
10.



11.

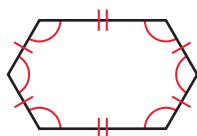


12.

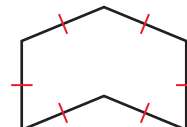


**Equilateral and Equiangular Polygons** Decide whether the polygon is *equilateral*, *equiangular*, or *neither*.

13.



14.



15.

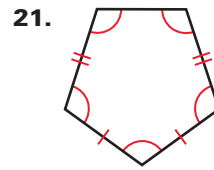
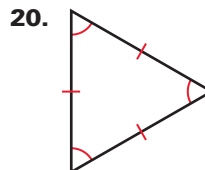
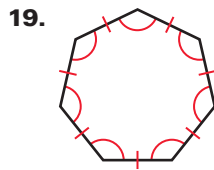
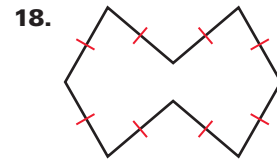
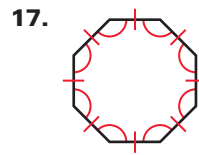
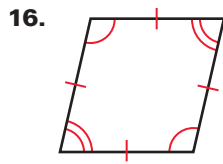


#### Homework Help

Example 1: Exs. 10–12

Example 2: Exs. 13–21

**Regular Polygons** Decide whether the polygon is regular. Explain your answer.

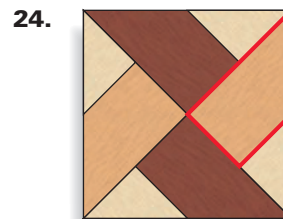
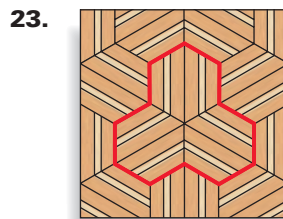
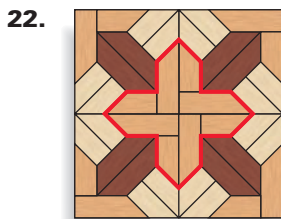


### Link to Careers



**FLOORING INSTALLERS** are hired by flooring contractors to install, repair, or replace floor coverings such as carpet and hardwood.

**Flooring** Decide whether the polygon outlined in red in the floor pattern is *convex* or *concave*.



**Web site Icons** Use the polygons outlined on the website icons shown below.



A



B



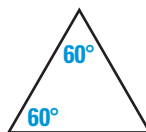
C

25. Which polygons are convex? Which polygons are concave?

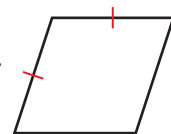
26. Do any of the polygons appear to be regular? Explain.

**Logical Reasoning** Answer the question about the polygon.

27. Is the triangle equiangular? Explain.



28. Is the parallelogram equilateral? Explain.



### Student Help

#### LOOK BACK

To review the names given to polygons, see p. 304. For example, a *pentagon* has five sides.

**Visualize It!** Decide whether it is possible to sketch a polygon that fits the description. If so, sketch it.

29. A concave pentagon

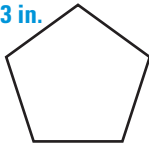
30. A convex quadrilateral

31. A polygon that is equilateral but not equiangular

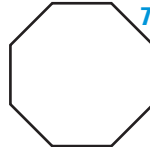
32. A polygon that is equiangular but not equilateral

**Finding Perimeters** In Exercises 33–35, the polygons are equilateral. Find the perimeter of the polygon.

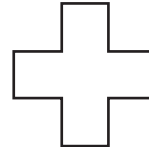
33. 3 in.



34. 7 cm

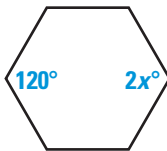


35. 4 ft

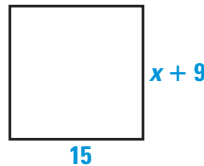


**Using Algebra** In Exercises 36–38, the polygons are regular. Find the value of  $x$ .

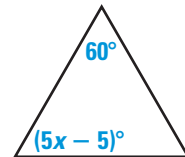
36.



37.



38.



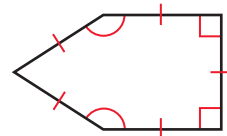
## Standardized Test Practice

**Multiple Choice** In Exercises 39 and 40, use the terms below.

I. Equilateral    II. Equiangular    III. Convex    IV. Concave

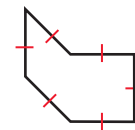
39. Which of the terms best describe the polygon below?

- (A) I and III    (B) III only  
(C) I and IV    (D) I, II, and III



40. Which of the terms best describe the polygon below?

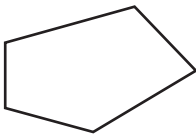
- (F) I and III    (G) I, II, and IV  
(H) I and IV    (J) IV only



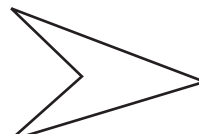
## Mixed Review

**Classifying Polygons** Decide whether the figure is a polygon. If so, tell what type. (Lesson 6.1)

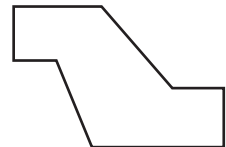
41.



42.



43.



## Algebra Skills

**Evaluating Powers** Evaluate the expression. (Skills Review, p. 668)

44.  $5^2$

45.  $(-4)^2$

46.  $6^3$

47.  $2^5$

**Evaluating Radicals** Evaluate. Give the exact value if possible. If not, approximate to the nearest tenth. (Skills Review, p. 668)

48.  $\sqrt{36}$

49.  $\sqrt{1}$

50.  $\sqrt{169}$

51.  $\sqrt{5}$