## **Name That Polygon!**

Polygons are classified by the number of sides they have and by the lengths of their sides.

3 sides—triangle

7 sides—heptagon

4 sides—quadrilateral

8 sides—octagon

5 sides—pentagon

9 sides—nonagon

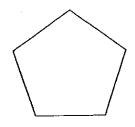
6 sides—hexagon

10 sides—decagon

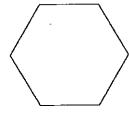
A polygon with all its sides of equal length is called a **regular** polygon.

Classify each polygon. If it is a regular polygon, write R on the drawing.

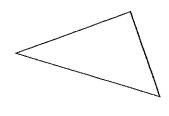
A.



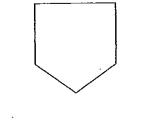




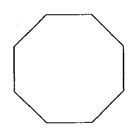
В.



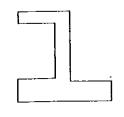




C.







On the back of this page, draw a hexagon, an octagon, and a regular quadrilateral.

## **Practice**

1.7

Name \_\_\_\_\_

In Exercises 1-4, name the polygon.

1.



2.



3.



4.



In Exercises 5–8, decide whether the figure is a polygon. If it is, name it. If it is not, explain why.

5.



6.



7.



8.



- 9. Draw a quadrilateral with sides of different lengths.
- 10. Draw a hexagon with four sides equal in measure.
- 11. Draw an octagon with all sides equal in measure.

In Exercises 12–18, complete the table. All polygons in the table are considered to be regular.

|                   | Type of<br>Polygon | Number of sides | Number of vertices | Total number of diagonals |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 12.<br>13.<br>14. | Triangle Nonagon   | 8               |                    |                           |
| 15.<br>16.<br>17. | Nonagon            |                 | 6                  | 2<br>5                    |
| 18.               | Decagon            |                 | _                  | 3                         |

In Exercises 19–22, decide whether the outer edge of the sign is a polygon. If it is not, explain why it isn't.

19.



20.



21.



22.

