Lesson 15

Introduction to **Polygons**

1. Polygon—**closed** plane figure formed by three or more segments.
2. **Sides**—these are the **segments** that form a polygon
3. **Vertex**—the intersection of two of a polygon’s sides
4. **Equiangular polygon**—polygon where all **angles** are **congruent**
5. Equilateral polygon—a polygon where all **sides** are **congruent**
6. **Regular** polygon—a polygon that is both equiangular and equilateral
7. **Irregular** polygon—a polygon that is not equiangular or equilateral
8. **Diagonal** of a polygon—segment that connects two nonconsecutive vertices of a polygon
9. **Convex** polygon—every diagonal of the polygon lies inside it except the endpoints
10. **Concave polygon**—at least one diagonal con be drawn so that part of the diagonal contains points in the exterior.
11. **Congruent polygons**—two polygons that have the same size and shape
12. **Interior angle**—an angle formed by two sides of a polygon with a common vertex
13. Exterior angle—an angle formed by one side of a polygon and the extension of an adjacent side