

Shapes

Geometry is all about **shapes** and their properties:

- 1) **Plane Geometry** is about flat shapes like lines, circles and triangles ... shapes that can be drawn on a piece of paper.
- 2) **Solid Geometry** is about three dimensional objects like cubes, prisms, cylinders and spheres.

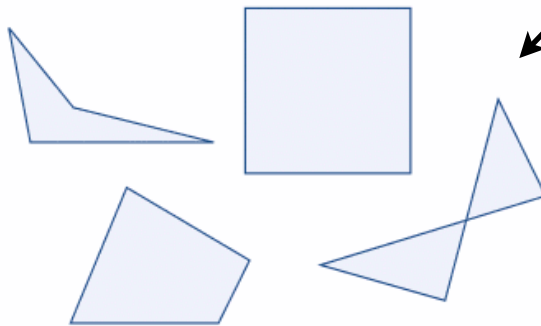
Point, Line, Plane and Solid




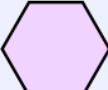




- A Point has no dimensions, only position
 A Line is one-dimensional
 A Plane is two dimensional (2D)
 A Solid is three-dimensional (3D)

2D SHAPES







a) Regular Polygons: A polygon is a plane (2D) shape with straight sides. To be a regular polygon all the sides and angles must be the same: →

b) Irregular Polygons: Quadrilateral just means "four sides" (quad means four, lateral means side). Any four-sided shape is a Quadrilateral, but the sides have to be straight, and it has to be 2-dimensional. ↙



	
<u>Triangle</u> - 3 Sides	<u>Square</u> - 4 Sides
	
<u>Pentagon</u> - 5 Sides	<u>Hexagon</u> - 6 sides
	
<u>Heptagon</u> - 7 Sides	<u>Octagon</u> - 8 Sides
	
<u>Nonagon</u> - 9 Sides	<u>Decagon</u> - 10 Sides

c) Curved Polygons: Circles or ovals

Type	Name when Regular	Sides (n)	Shape	Interior Angle	Radius	Side	Apothem	Area
<u>Triangle</u> <i>(or Trigon)</i>	Equilateral Triangle	3		60°	1	1.732 (√3)	0.5	1.299 (¾√3)
<u>Quadrilateral</u> <i>(or Tetragon)</i>	Square	4		90°	1	1.414 (√2)	0.707 (1/√2)	2
<u>Pentagon</u>	Regular Pentagon	5		108°	1	1.176	0.809	2.378
<u>Hexagon</u>	Regular Hexagon	6		120°	1	1	0.866 (½√3)	2.598 ((3/2)√3)
<u>Heptagon</u> <i>(or Septagon)</i>	Regular Heptagon	7		128.571°	1	0.868	0.901	2.736
<u>Octagon</u>	Regular Octagon	8		135°	1	0.765	0.924	2.828 (2√2)
...	...							
Pentacontagon	Regular Pentacontagon	50		172.8°	1	0.126	0.998	3.133

(Note: values correct to 3 decimal places only)

3D SHAPES

a) Polyhedra: Must have flat faces.

i) Platonic Solids - a 3D shape where each face is the same regular polygon the same number of polygons meet at each vertex (corner)

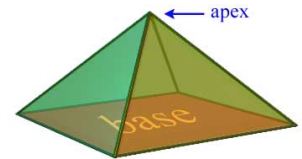
ii) Cubes and Cuboids - a 3D six-sided shape, also known as a hexahedron. Each face is the same size.

Example: the Cube is a Platonic Solid

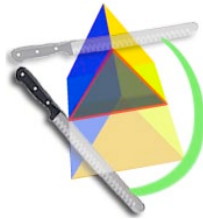


- each face is the same-sized square
- 3 squares meet at each corner

iii) Pyramids - a 3D shape made by connecting a base to an apex.



iv) Prisms - A cross section is the shape you get when cutting straight across an object.



The cross section of this object is a **triangle** ...

.. it has the same cross section all along its length ...

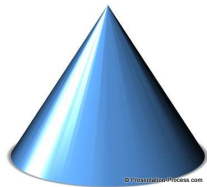
... and so it's a **triangular prism**.

e) Non-polyhedra: If any surface is not flat.

i) Sphere



ii) Cone



iii) Cylinder

