

<b>Term 1</b>          <b>A Polygon is a closed shape formed by ____ ____?</b>	<b>Definition 1</b>      <b>A Polygon is a closed shape formed by <u>Line Segments</u></b>
<b>Term 2</b>          <b>What is the formula for the Sum of Interior Angles of a Polygon?</b>	<b>Definition 2</b>      <b>Sum of Interior Angles of a Polygon:</b>  $(n - 2) \times 180$  <i>...where <math>n</math> = the number of sides</i>
<b>Term 3</b>          <b>Another way to find the sum of the interior angles in a Polygon, apart from using the formula, is ?</b>	<b>Definition 3</b>      <b>Dividing the Polygon into triangles by cutting them into lines connecting the corners, and using the sum of the interior angles of the triangles.</b>  <b>E.G. a Hexagon can be divided into 4 triangles by 3 lines connecting the corners. Therefore the sum of its angles is <math>4(180) = 720\text{deg}</math>.</b>

<b>Term 4</b>  <b>What is the logic behind why the formula for the Sum of Interior Angles of a Polygon as follows:</b>  <b><math>(n - 2) \times 180</math> ?</b>	<b>Definition 4</b>  <b>Because a polygon can be cut into <math>(n - 2)</math> triangles (<i>where <math>n</math> is the number of sides of the polygon</i>), EACH of which contains 180 deg.</b>  <b>Thus, adding all of the interior angles of these triangles gives the sum of the interior angles of the Polygon.</b>
<b>Term 5</b>  <b>What is the perimeter of a Polygon?</b>	<b>Definition 5</b>  <b>The distance around the Polygon... i.e. the sum of the lengths of all the sides.</b>
<b>Term 6</b>  <b>What is the formula for:</b>  <b>The Area of a Triangle ?</b>	<b>Definition 6</b>  <b><math>A = (\text{Base} \times \text{Height}) / 2</math></b>  <b>i.e. <math>A = (BH)/2</math></b>

<b>Term 7</b>          <b>The base of a triangle refers to?</b>	<b>Definition 7</b>          <b>The BOTTOM side of the triangle</b>
<b>Term 8</b>       <b>The height of a triangle only sometimes perpendicular (at 90deg. to) the base...</b>  <b>True/False?</b>	<b>Definition 8</b>       <b>FALSE.</b>  <b>The height of a triangle is ALWAYS perpendicular (at 90 deg. to) the base!</b>
<b>Term 9</b>       <b>What is the formula for:</b>  <b>The AREA of a Rectangle?</b>	<b>Definition 9</b>       <b>A = Length x Width</b>  <b>i.e. A = LW</b>

<p>Term 10</p> <p>The formula for the: Area of a Trapezoid is?</p>	<p>Definition 10</p> <p><math>A = (\text{Base}_1 \times \text{Base}_2 \times \text{Height}) / 2</math></p> <p>i.e. <math>A = (B_1 B_2 H) / 2</math></p>
<p>Term 11</p> <p>The formula for the: Area of a Parallelogram is?</p>	<p>Definition 11</p> <p><math>A = \text{Base} \times \text{Height}</math></p> <p>i.e. <math>A = BH</math></p> <p><i>note: the height is the line perpendicular to the base, you often will have to draw this line for a parallelogram</i></p>
<p>Term 12</p> <p>The formula for the: Area of a Rhombus is?</p>	<p>Definition 12</p> <p><math>A = (\text{Diagonal}_1 \times \text{Diagonal}_2) / 2</math></p> <p>i.e. <math>A = (D_1 \times D_2) / 2</math></p> <p>The diagonals of a rhombus are ALWAYS perpendicular bisectors (meaning they cut each other in half at a 90deg. angle).</p>

<b>Term 13</b>          <b>What are the properties of the diagonals of a Rhombus?</b>	<b>Definition 13</b>     <b>The diagonals of a rhombus are ALWAYS perpendicular bisectors</b>  <b>(meaning they cut each other in half at a 90deg. angle)</b>
<b>Term 14</b>	<b>Definition 14</b>