

U1 &amp; U2

Prepared by Mohd Ayoub ( CRP Sumbal)

Polygon is a closed shape with straight sides e.g. triangle, square, rectangle etc.

Regular polygon is a polygon that has equal angles and all sides are equal in length.

Sum of the interior angles of a polygon =  $(n-2) \times 180$ .

A diagonal is a line segment connecting two non consecutive vertices of a polygon.

No of diagonals in polygon =  $n(n-3) / 2$ . Where n is a number of sides.

Qno1:- How many diagonals does each of the following have?

(a) Regular hexagon

(b) Triangle

(c) Rectangle

Qno2:- What is a regular polygon?

Qno3:- Sum of angles of polygon of N sides = \_\_\_\_\_

Qno4:- A regular polygon has all of its \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ equal.

Parallelogram has two pairs of parallel sides opposite or facing sides of parallelogram are of equal length and the opposite angles are of equal measure. The adjacent angles in a parallelogram are supplementary (sum of adjacent angles = 180).

Qno5:- In parallelogram one of the angle is equal to 70 degree, find all other angles.

A linear equation is one degree polynomial. This means that each term in a linear equation is either a constant or the product of a constant and a single variable. The equations below are linear equation.

(i)  $2x-3=7$

(ii)  $6x=12$

Qno6:- A linear equation is \_\_\_\_\_ polynomial

Qno7:- Solve the following equations.

(i)  $3x=2x+18$

(ii)  $5x+9=5+3x$

Rational no's: The numbers of the form  $a/b$  or a number which can be expressed in the form  $a/b$ . Where a and b are integers and b is not equal to zero are called rational numbers.