

# Math 2 Classwork 9

## WARM UP

#### Fill in the tables:

1

2

5m	3dm	5m3dm	100cm	20cm	120cm
cm	cm	cm	dm	dm	dm

51	11	5000m <i>l</i>	1kg	3 kg	2000 g
ml	ml	<i>l</i>	g	g	kg

Calculate:																	
			6	7			1	0	5				1	1	4		
	-		5	8		-		6	6			-		2	9		
		1	0	8			3	0	9				4	1	9		
	+		1	9		+		2	3			+	2	1	4		
										_							

## Homework Review

1. Calculate using commutative property of addition:

*Example:* 6 + 15 + 4 + 5 = (6 + 4) + (15 + 5) = 10 + 20 = 30

 $17 + 7 + 13 + 3 = \_ \_ = \_$ 2 + 21 + 19 + 8 = \\_ = \\_ = \\_

1+ 35 +19 + 5 =\_\_\_\_\_=

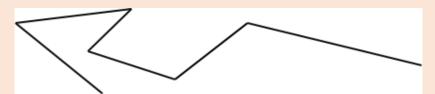
17 + 41 + 3 + 19 = \_\_\_\_\_\_=

2. Compare, using >, <, or =:

23 cm 5 cm	68 cm 6dm and 8 cm	3 dm 36 cm
180g 18kg	51kg 510g	700g 70kg
500 mL 1L	9L 950mL	3L 350mL

# **New Material I**

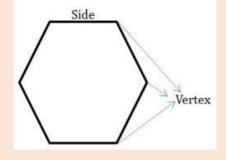
In geometry, a **polygonal chain** is a is a collection of line segments, connected end to end and not self-intersecting. Polygonal chain can be "open" or "closed".



If three or more line segments connected end to end is called a **Polygon.** 

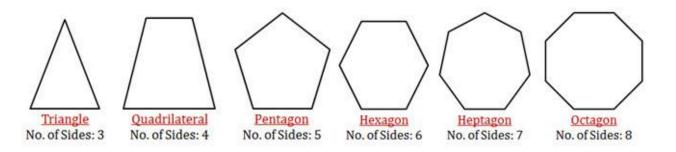
- The line segments forming the polygon are called sides.
- The point of junction of two line segments is called a vertex.

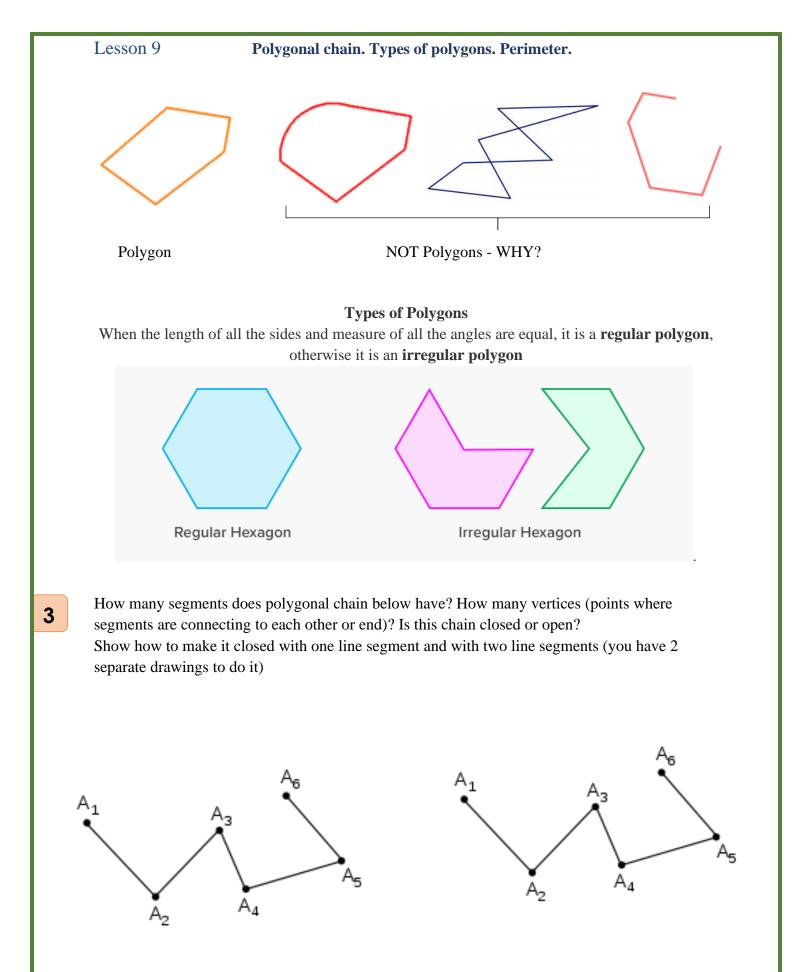
Number of vertices of a polygon is equal to the number of line segments or sides.



A polygon is any shape made up of straight lines that can be drawn on a flat surface, like a piece of paper.

POLYGON comes from Greek: POLY – means "many" and GON means "angle" Different types of polygons:





### Lesson 9

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#### Polygonal chain. Types of polygons. Perimeter.

In the pictures below, there are polygons hidden in the design. In each design, find all of the triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, and hexagons. How can you be sure you've found them all and haven't counted any twice?

