



Geometry

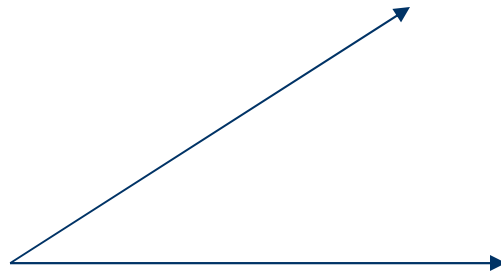
As used in
the Construction
Industry.



Geometric Lines & Angles

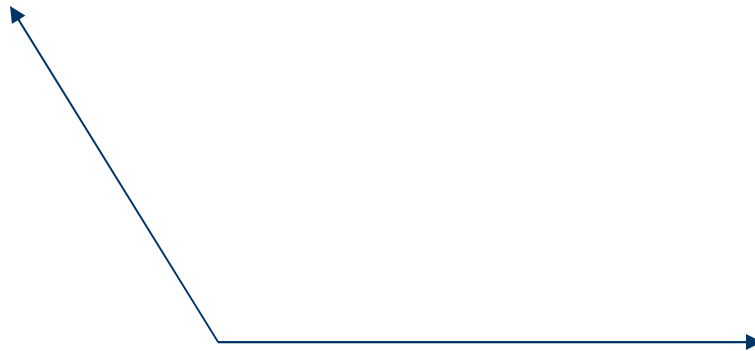
Acute Angle

- An acute angle is a positive angle whose measure is less than 90° .



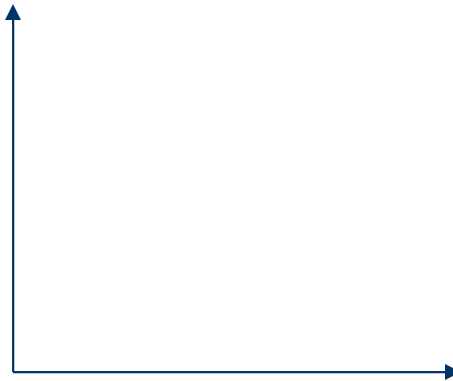
Obtuse Angle

- An obtuse angle is any angle whose measure is greater than 90° and less than 180° .



Right Angle

- A right angle is a 90° angle.



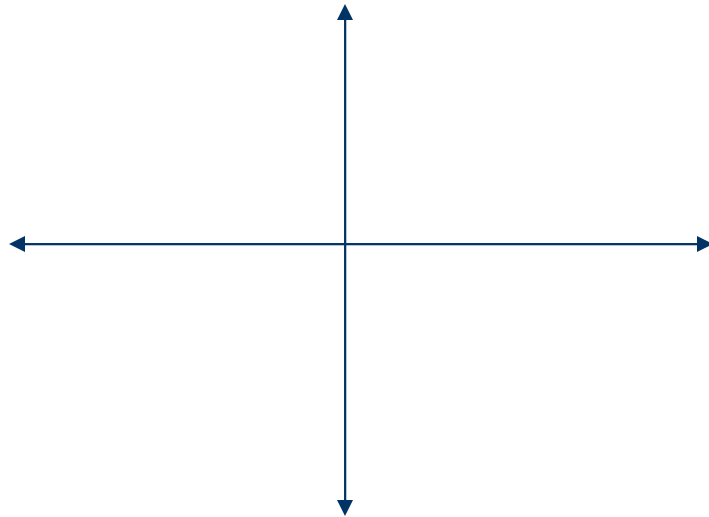
Straight Angle

- A straight angle is a 180° angle.



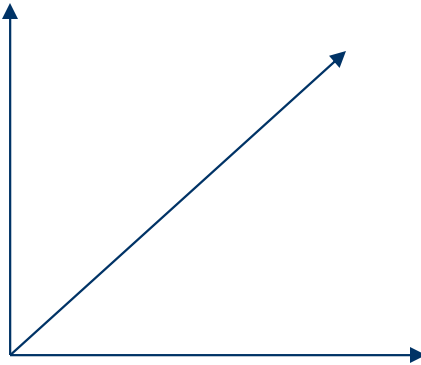
Perpendicular Lines

- Perpendicular lines are two lines that intersect to form right angles (90°).



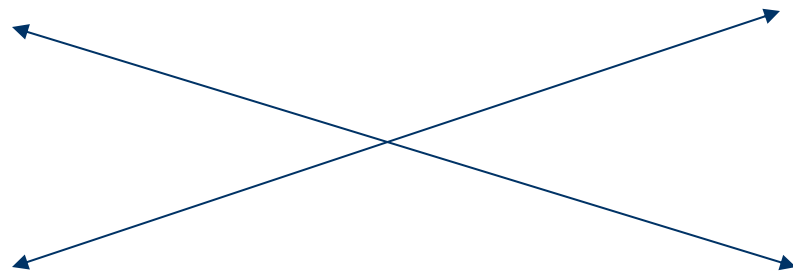
Adjacent Angles

- Adjacent angles are any two angles that share a common vertex and a common side that separates them.



Opposite Angles

- Opposite angles are two angles that share a common vertex, do not have a common side, and which are formed by intersecting lines.





Plane Geometry

Plane Geometry

- A **plane** is a flat surface. It has only two dimensions: length and width (or depth)
- Therefore, **Plane Geometry** is the study of plane figures, including **polygons**.

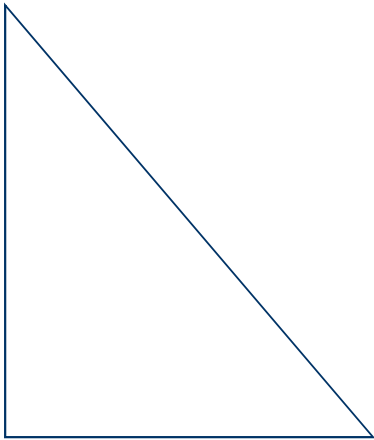


Types of Polygons

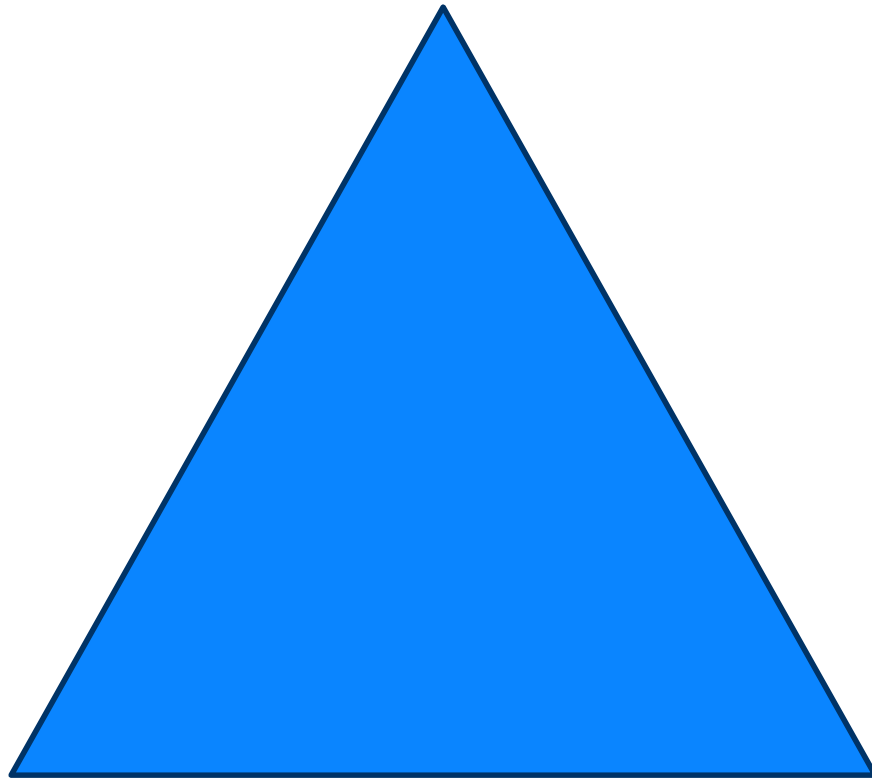
Used in the
Construction Industry

Triangle – 3 Sides

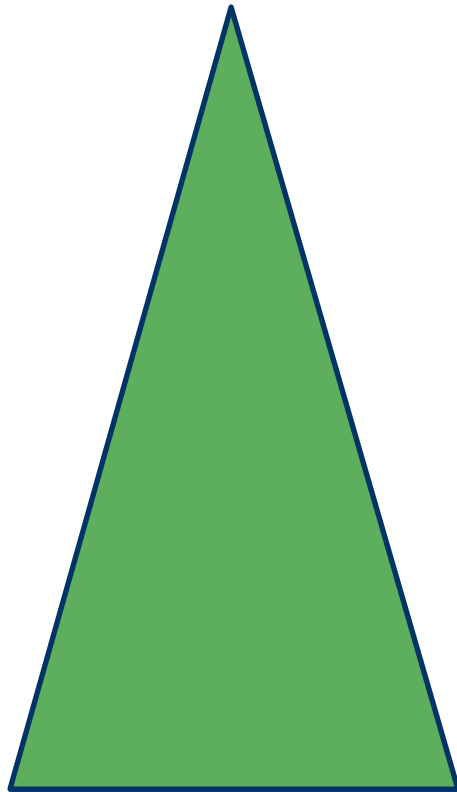
- A triangle might be in the form of a roof or stairs.
- Remember that a “tricycle” has three wheels.



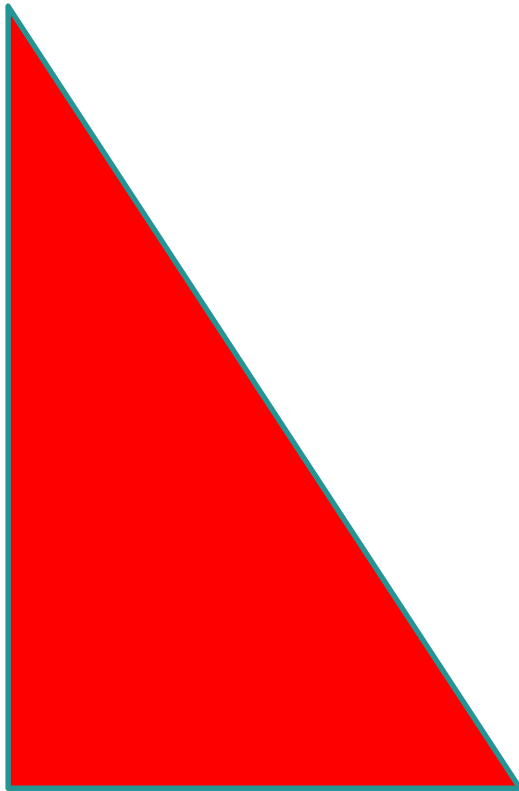
Equilateral



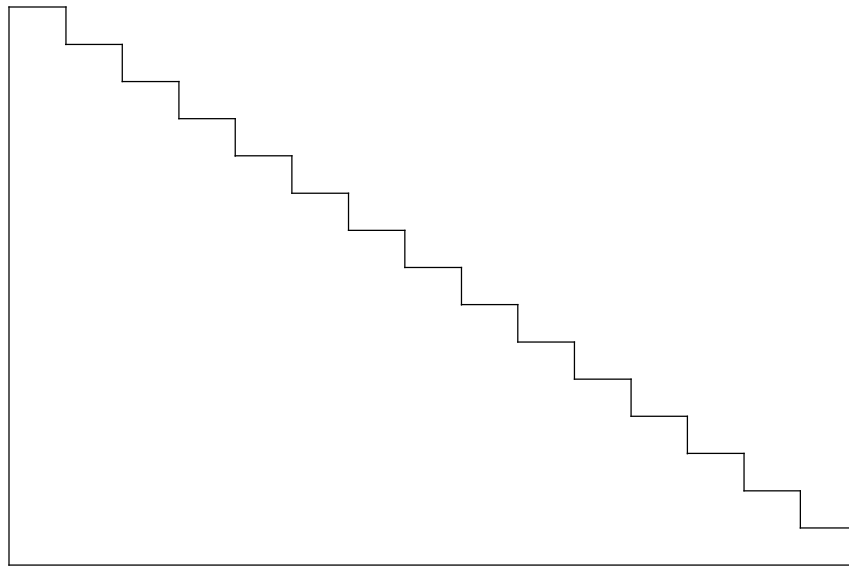
Isosceles



Scalene



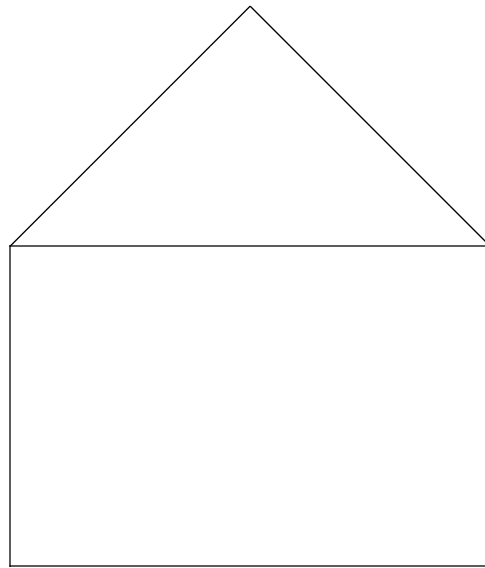
Stairs







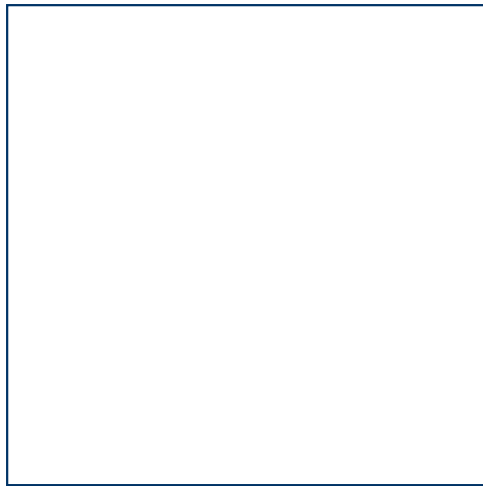
Roofs





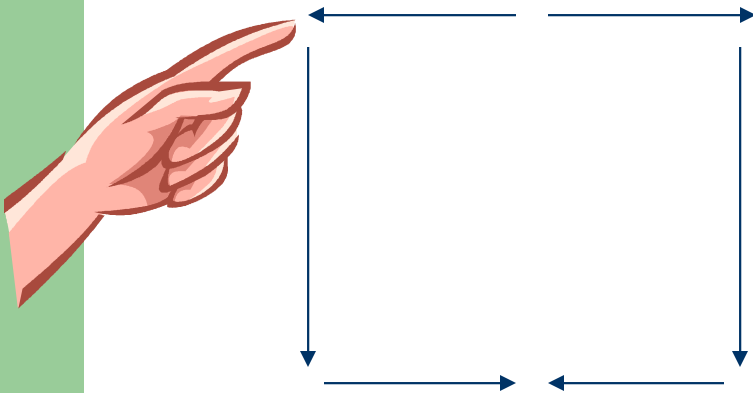
Square – 4 Equal Sides

- Squares are found in every aspect of construction, including square rooms, square windows, etc.

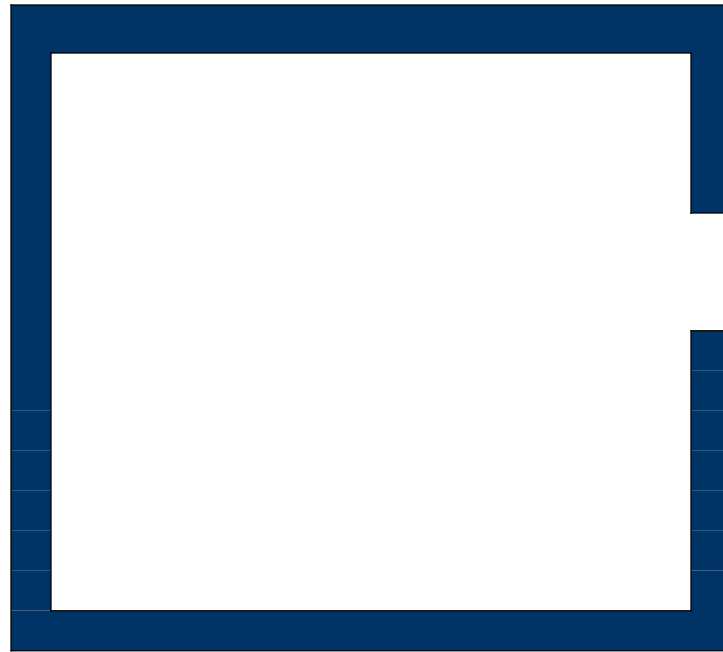


Square – 4 Equal Sides

- To remember that a square has four equal sides, think of dice, or the gesture that people make to suggest that someone is “square.”



Square Room



Square Window

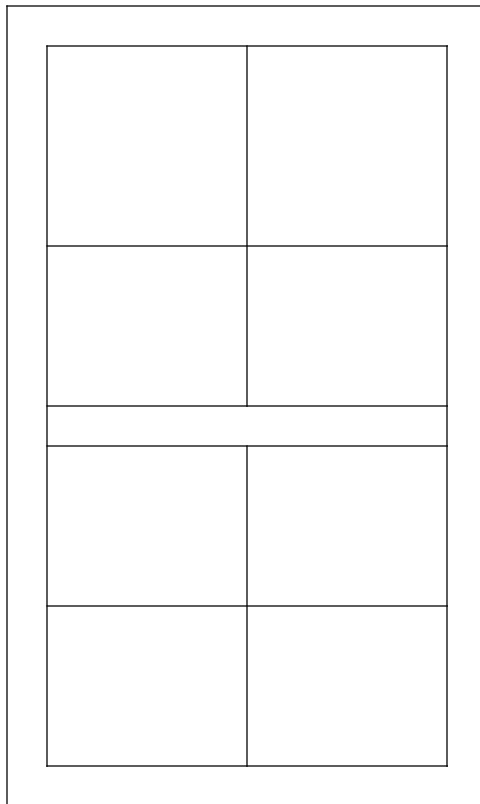


Rectangle – 4 Sides

- Like squares, rectangles are found in every aspect of construction, including rectangular rooms, rectangular windows, etc.



Rectangular Window



Rectangular Window





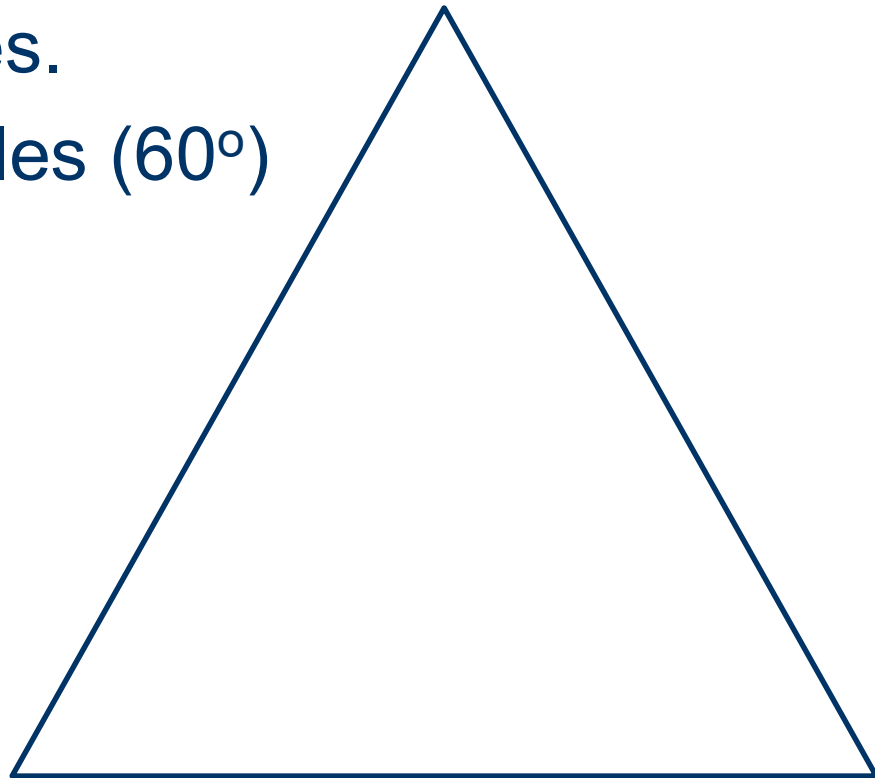
REGULAR POLYGONS

Regular Polygons

- Regular Polygons are those that have equal angles and equal sides.

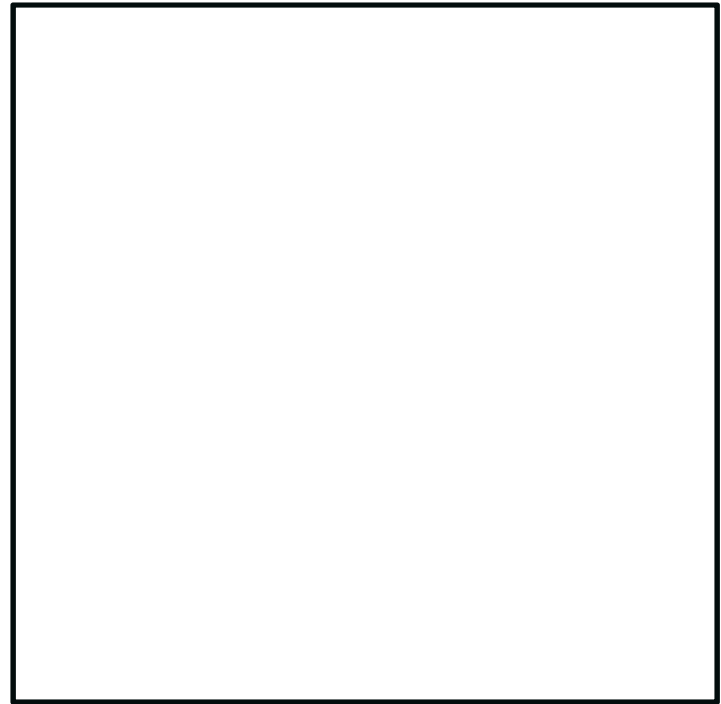
Equilateral Triangle

- Three equal sides.
- Three equal angles (60°)



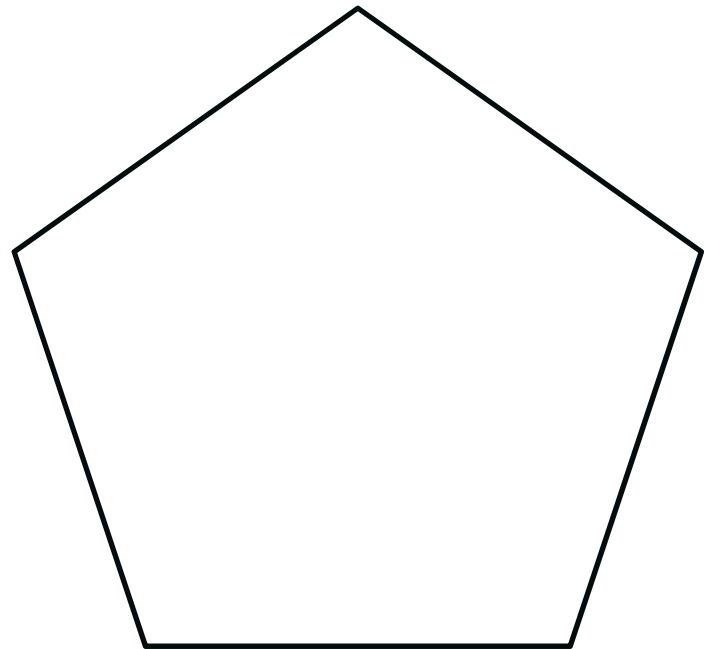
Square

- Four Equal sides.
- Four Equal angles (90°).



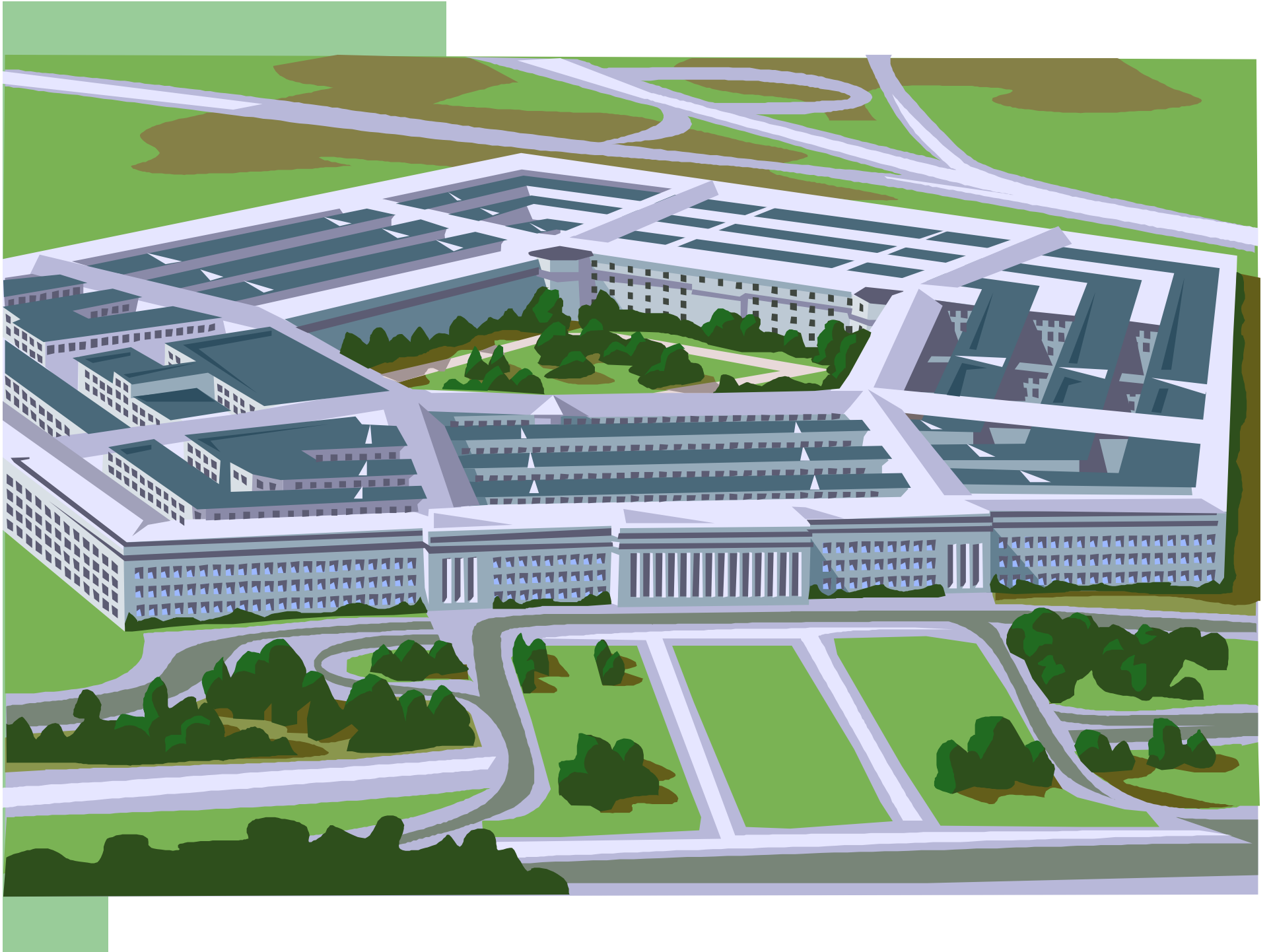
Pentagon

- 5 Equal Sides
- 5 Equal Angles (72°)



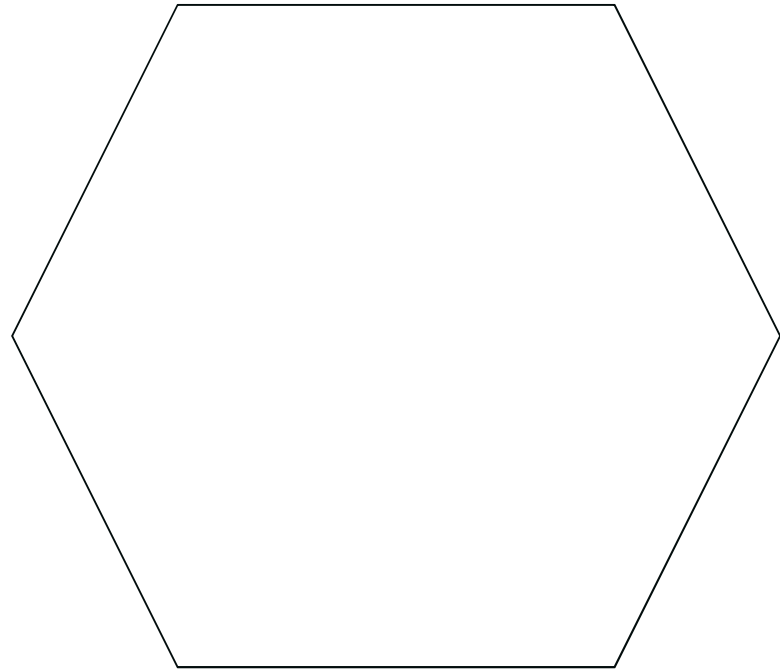
Pentagon

- Shakespeare wrote in iambic pentameter (five groups of two syllables).
- The Department of Defense is housed in a building in Washington, DC that is the shape of a pentagon.



Hexagon

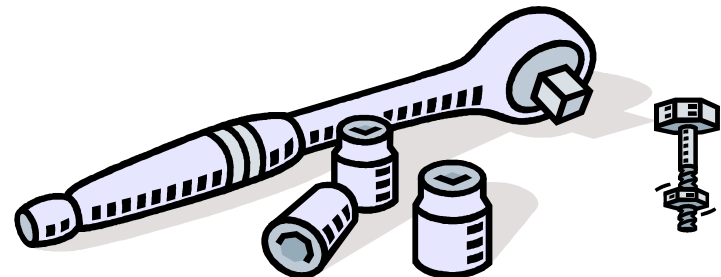
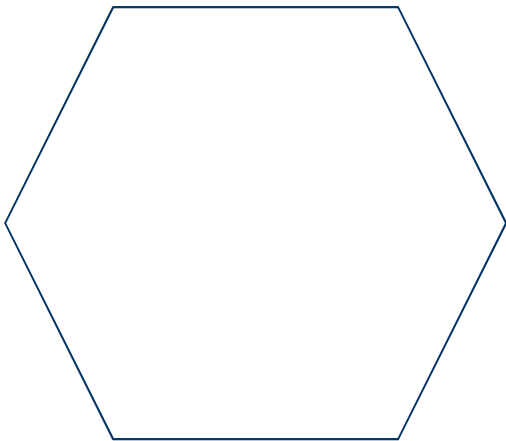
- 6 Equal Sides
- 6 Equal Angles (60°)



Hexagon

Six Equal Angles and Sides

- Often, gazebos and some towers are built in the shape of a hexagon.
- Nuts and bolts have hexagonal heads; most wrenches are made to accommodate this.
- “Hex” and “six” both end in “X”.



Hexagonal Gazebo

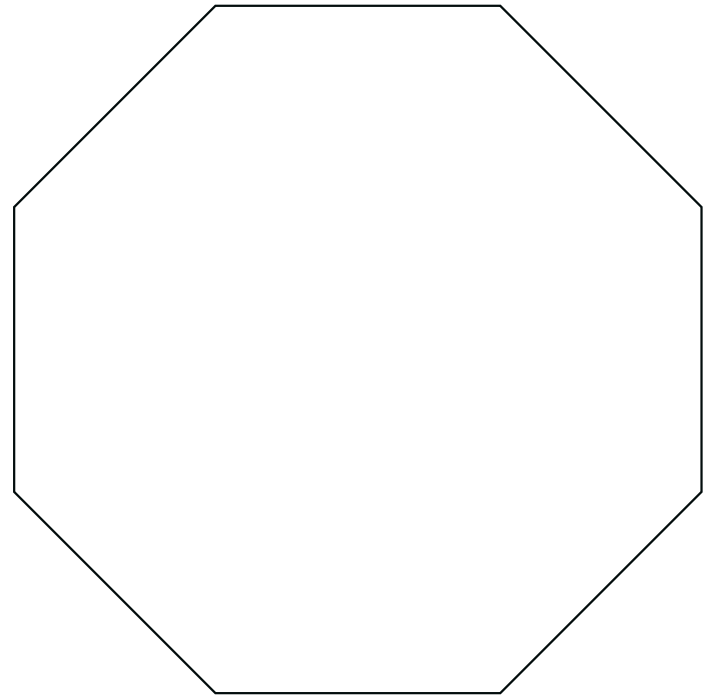


Septagon (also “Heptagon”)

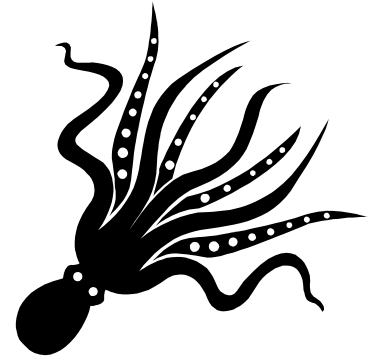
- 7 Equal Sides
- 7 Equal Angles (51.429°)
- This is rarely used in construction.

Octagon

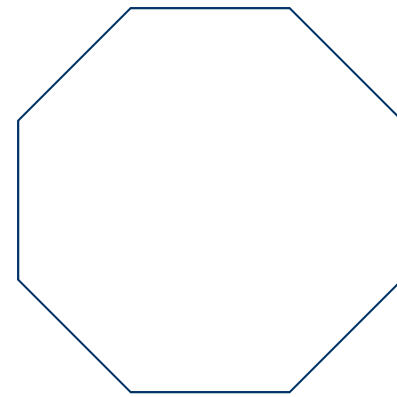
- 8 Equal Sides
- 8 Equal Angles (45°)



Octagon



- Again, gazebos and some towers are built in the shape of an octagon.
- Remember that an octopus has eight tentacles.
- A stop sign has eight sides.



Octagonal Gazebo

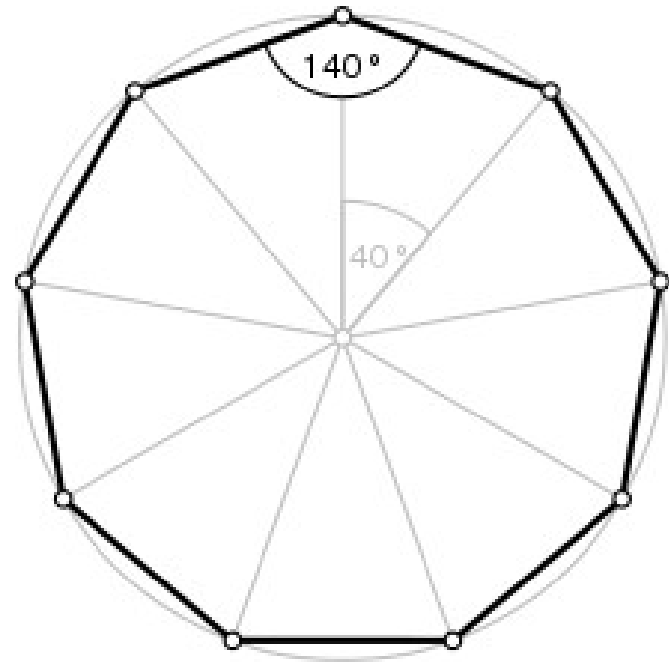


Octagonal Sign



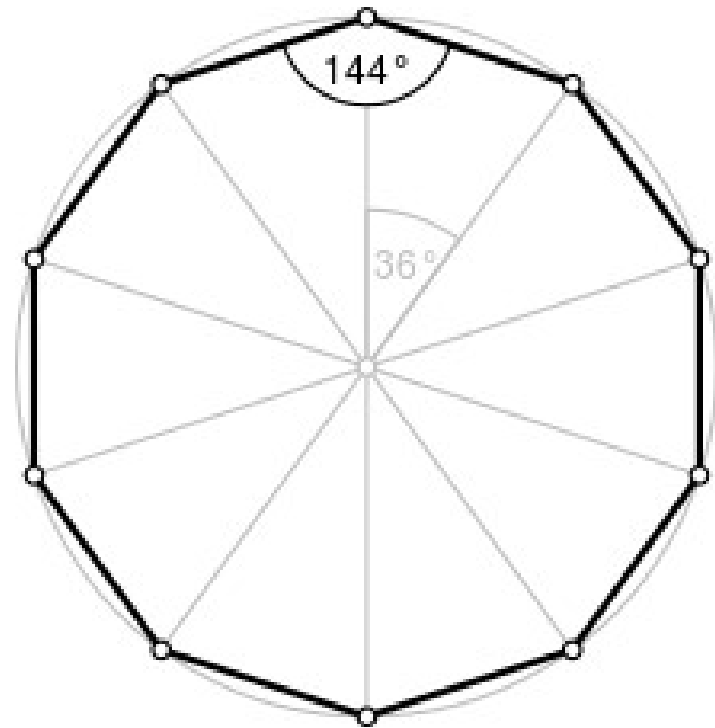
Nonagon

- 9 Equal Sides
- 9 Equal Angles (140°)



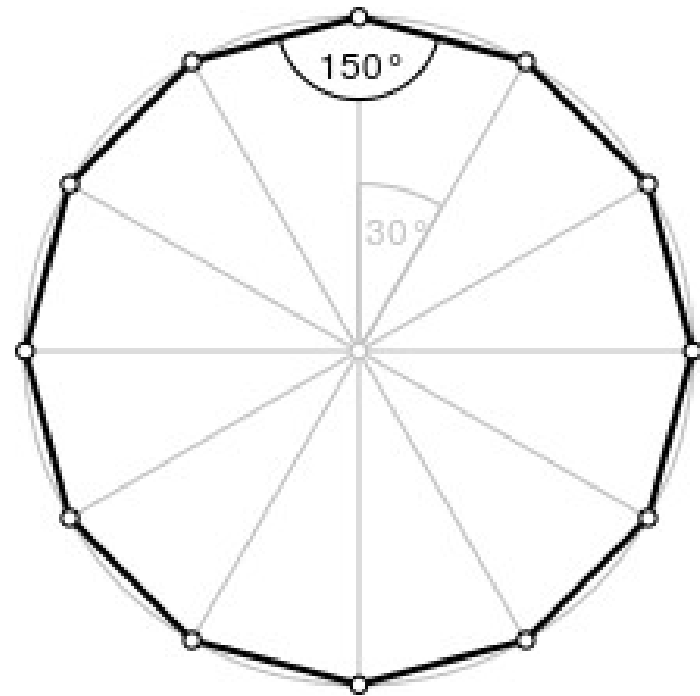
Decagon

- 10 Equal Sides
- 10 Equal Angles (36°)



Dodecagon

- 12 Equal Sides
- 12 Equal Angles (30°)



n-gon

- An *n*-gon is any other regular polygon other than those listed above.
- Examples:
 - 11-gon
 - 13-gon
 - 14-gon, etc.