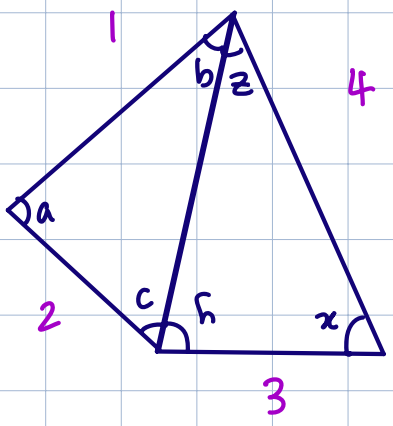
Quadrilaterals

DO NOW



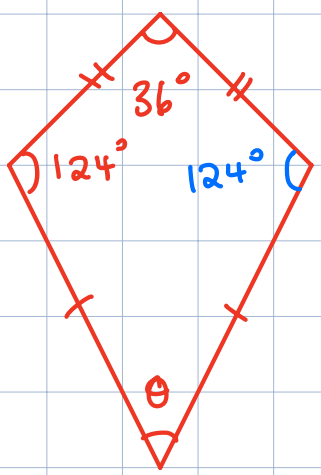
$a+b+c = 180^\circ$

$x+y+z = 180^\circ$

This is a quadrilateral

- Since all quadrilaterals can be split into two triangles, we know that the angle sum of a quadrilateral will be 360°

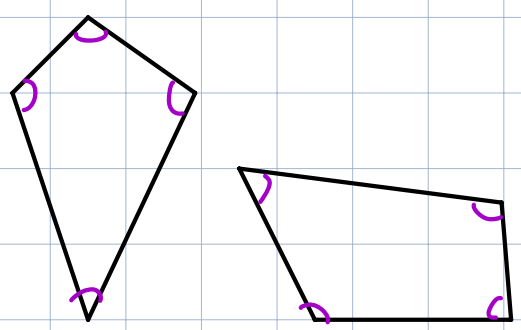
eg.



$\theta = 360 - (36 + 124 \times 2)$

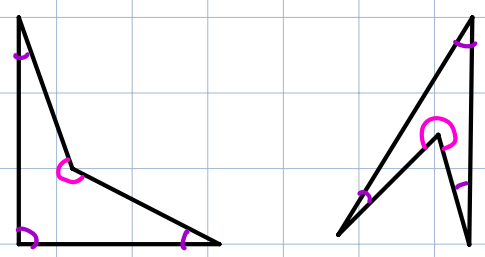
$= 76^\circ$ (∠ sum of quad.)

Classifying Quadrilaterals



CONVEX

- All angles less than 180°
- All vertices point OUTward



CONCAVE

- One internal reflex angle
- One vertex points INward