Polygons & Transformations Cheatsheet

3.AB PreIB Math

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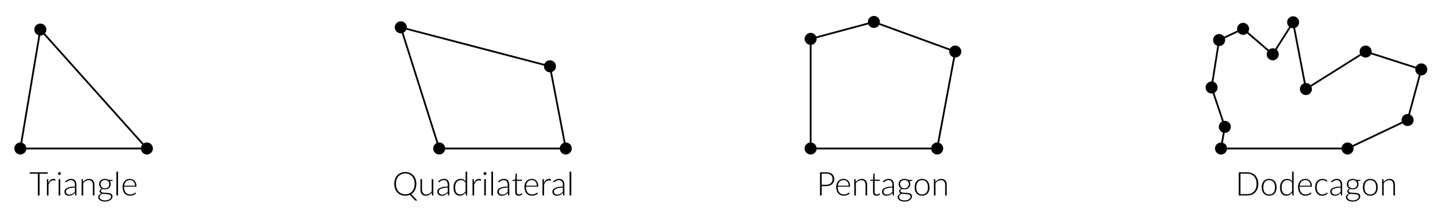
Polygons

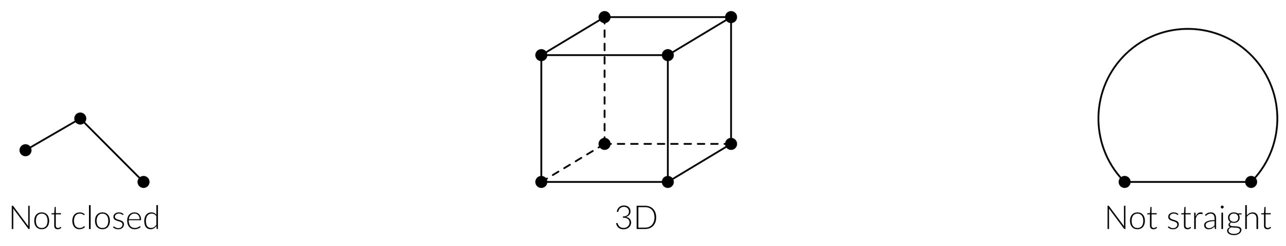
Polygon is a closed 2D shape made only of segments. We call the endpoints of those segments, vertices, and the segments themselves, edges.

Examples



Polygons with n sides are called n-gons.

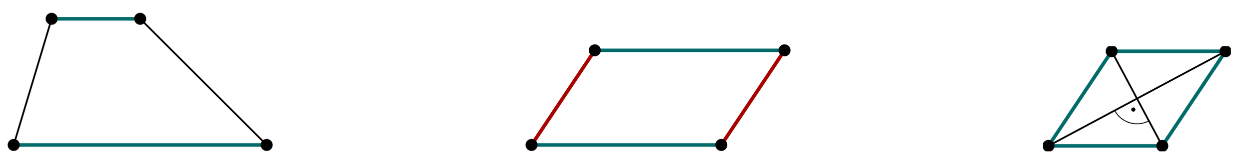
Counterexamples



Convex Polygons

A polygon is called convex if it has no internal angle greater than 180°.

Special types of convex polygons

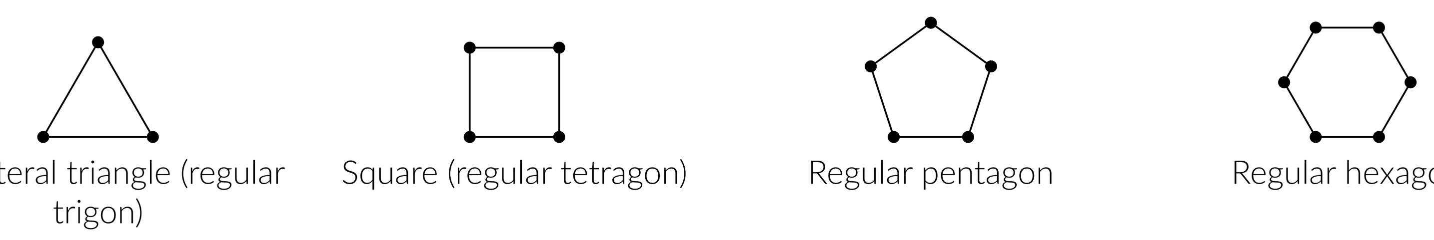


Trapezoid/Trapezium
A convex quadrilateral with at least two parallel sides.

Parallelogram
A convex quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.

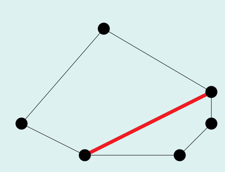
Rhombus
An **equilateral** (all sides of the same length) parallelogram.

In addition, if a **convex** polygon has **all sides of the same length** and **all angles of the same size**, it is called regular.



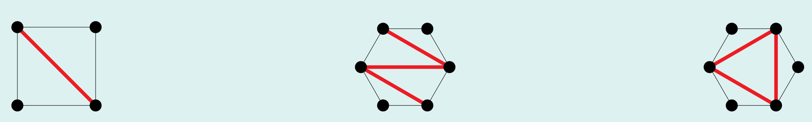
Diagonals & Triangulations

A diagonal in a **convex** polygon is a segment connecting two of its **non-adjacent** vertices.

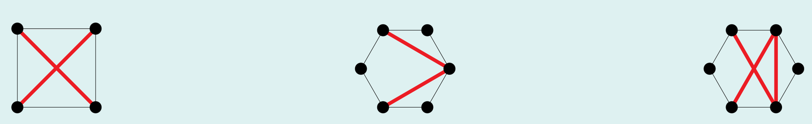


Diagonal in a convex hexagon.

A triangulation of a **convex** polygon is its division into triangles by **non-intersecting** diagonals.



Examples of triangulations.



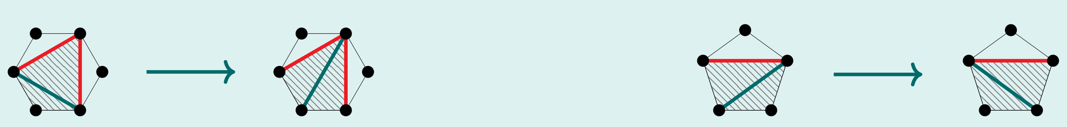
Counterexamples of triangulations.

The total number of different triangulations of a convex n-gon is

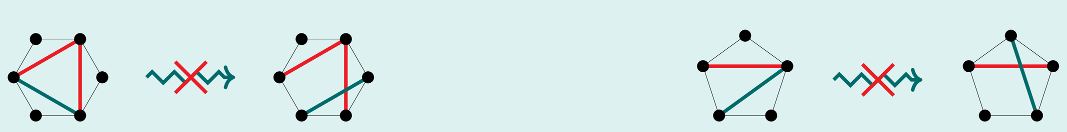
$$\frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot \ldots \cdot (2n-4)}{(n-2)!},$$

which you **of course don't have to remember**. Interestingly enough, every triangulation can be transformed into any other by a series of flips.

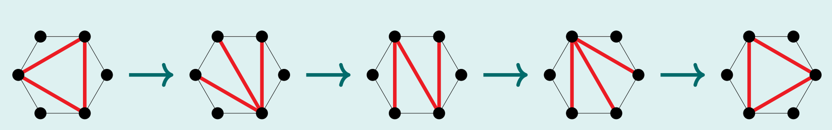
A flip is a swap of one diagonal for the other in a chosen quadrilateral so that the **result is again a triangulation**.



Examples of flips.



Counterexamples of flips.



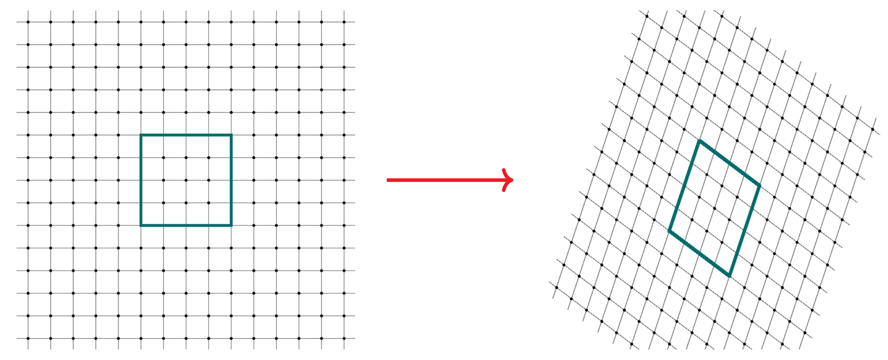
Passage from one triangulation to another through a series of flips.

I encourage you to think about how to determine the number of flips necessary to pass from one triangulation to another. Can I have made the passage above in fewer flips?

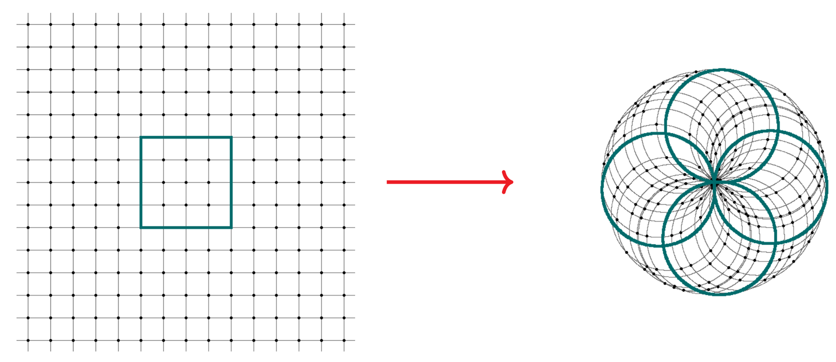
Plane Transformations

The plane is basically just the set $\mathbb{R}^2$ of all **pairs of real numbers**. A pair $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is typically called a point. Then, a plane transformation is a **function** which maps points to points. In symbols, it's a function $\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$.

We can visualise what a transformation does for example by look at the image of a square (or an entire grid).



The transformation $(x, y) \mapsto (\frac{1}{3}(2x - y), \frac{1}{2}(x + 2y))$.

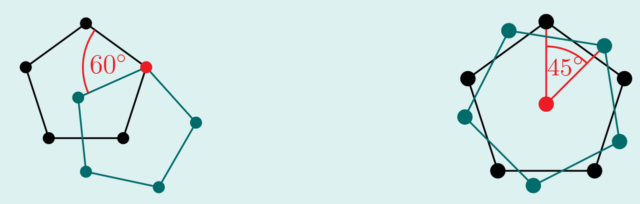


The transformation $(x, y) \mapsto (100(\sin x + \cos y), 100(\cos x + \sin y))$.

Rotations & Reflections

We shall be interested in two specific plane transformations – rotations and reflections.

Rotations are plane transformations that, well ..., rotates the entire plane around a fixed point called anchor. Applied to polygons, rotations may look like this:



Examples of rotations around a given anchor.

Reflections are basically 'mirrors'. They mirror each point in the plane through a given line called axis (of reflection).

Examples of reflections over a given axis.

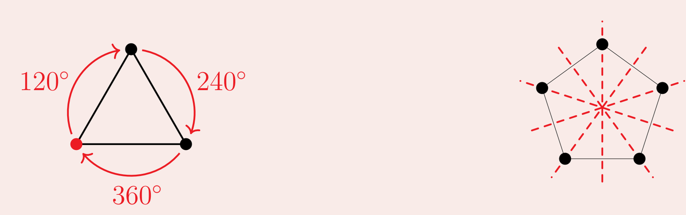
Symmetries of Regular Polygons

Some **rotations** and **reflections** get along nicely with **regular polygons**. By this, we mean that they keep them intact. We call them the symmetries of the polygon.

Each regular n-gon has multiple symmetries:

(r) **rotation** by $k \cdot 360°/n$ for any k between 1 and n.
(s) **reflection**
- over lines passing through centres of opposite sides or through opposite vertices if n is even;
- over lines passing through a centre of a side and the opposite vertex if n is odd.

Therefore, an n-gon has n rotational and n reflectional symmetries.



Examples of regular polygon symmetries.

References (opcional)

[1] Claude E. Shannon.
A mathematical theory of communication.
Bell System Technical Journal, 27(3):379–423, 1948.