## EXERCISE 5.8

1. Examine whether the following are polygons. If any one among them is not, say why?


Solutions:
(i) It is not a closed figure. Hence, it is not a polygon.
(ii) It is a polygon made of six sides
(iii) No it is not a polygon because it is not made of line segments.
(iv) It is not a polygon as it is not made of line segments.
2. Name each polygon.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Make two more examples of each of these.
(a) It is a closed figure and is made of four line segments. Hence, the given figure is a quadrilateral. Two more examples are

(b) The given figure is a triangle as it is a closed figure with 3 line segments. Two more examples are

(c) The given figure is a pentagon as this closed figure made of 5 line segments. Two more examples are

(d) The given figure is an octagon as it is a closed figure made of 8 line segments. Two more examples are

3. Draw a rough sketch of a regular hexagon. Connecting any three of its vertices, draw a triangle. Identify the type of the triangle you have drawn.

## Solutions:

We can draw an isosceles triangle by joining three of vertices of a hexagon as shown in below figure

4. Draw a rough sketch of a regular octagon. (Use squared paper if you wish). Draw a rectangle by joining exactly four of the vertices of the octagon.

## Solution:

The below figure is a regular octagon in which a rectangle is drawn by joining four of the vertices of the octagon.

5. A diagonal is a line segment that joins any two vertices of the polygon and is not a side of the polygon. Draw a rough sketch of a pentagon and draw its diagonals.

## Solutions:

From the figure we may find $\mathrm{AC}, \mathrm{AD}, \mathrm{BD}, \mathrm{BE}$ and CE are the diagonals


