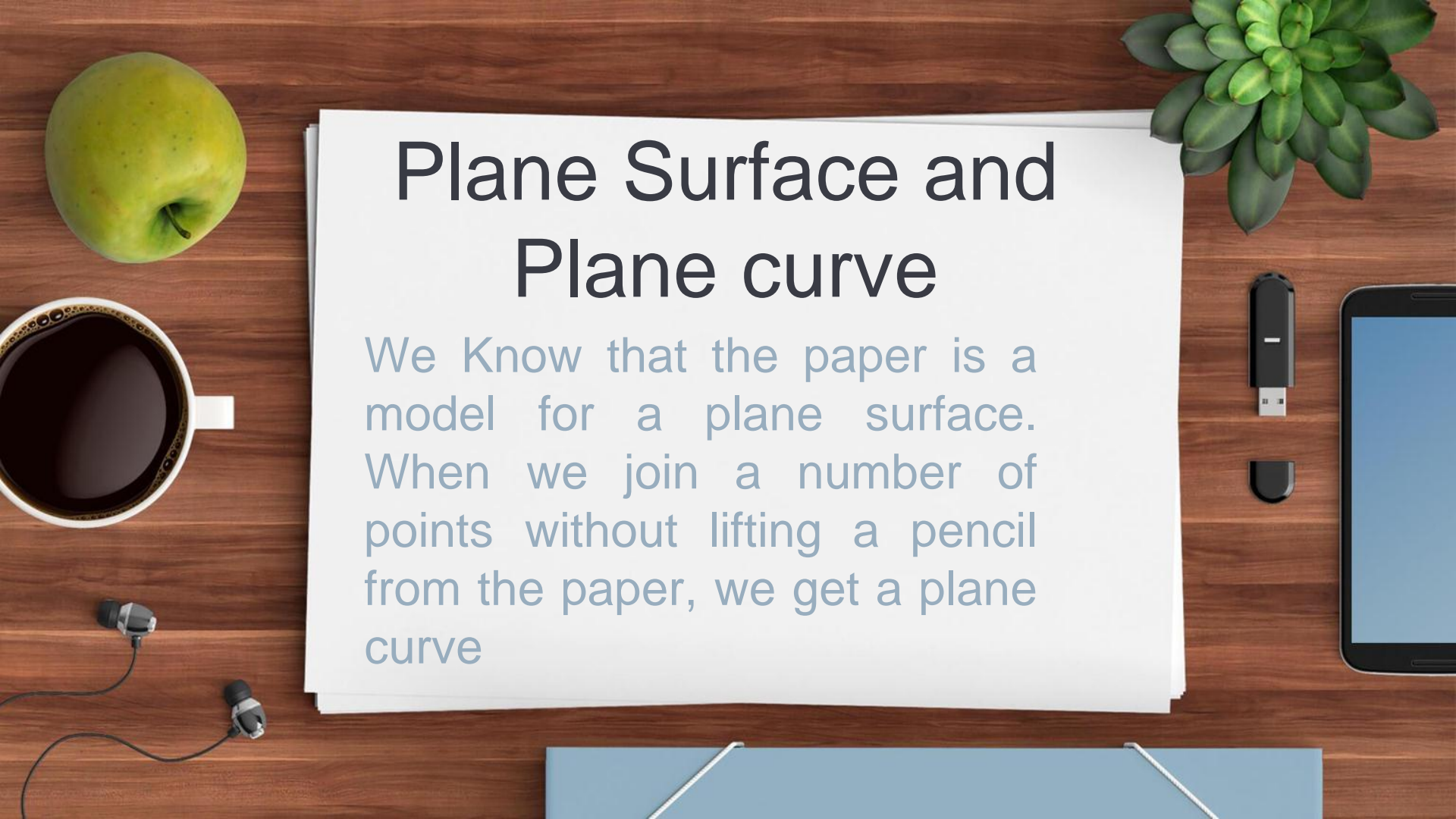
A top-down view of a wooden desk. In the center is a white sheet of paper with the text 'Class 8 Chapter – 3 UNDERSTANDING QUADRILATERALS'. To the left is a pen holder with various pens and a single pen. At the bottom left is a ruler. At the bottom right is a cup of coffee. In the top right is a small potted plant. At the top center is a laptop.

Class 8
Chapter – 3
**UNDERSTANDING
QUADRILATERALS**



I am Mohammed Yusuf

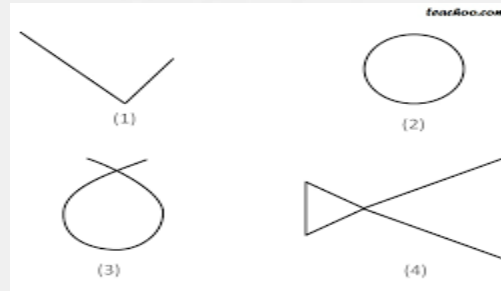
I am here because I love to give presentations.



Plane Surface and Plane curve

We Know that the paper is a model for a plane surface. When we join a number of points without lifting a pencil from the paper, we get a plane curve

- (1) Represents Simple curve that is not closed.
- (2) Simple closed curve.
- (3) Not a simple curve.
- (4) A Closed curve that is not simple.



Polygons

A Simple closed curve made up of only line segments is called a polygon. We classify the polygons according to the number of sides they have.





Diagonals

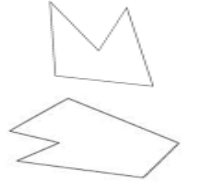
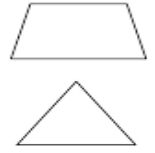
A diagonal is a line segment connecting two non-consecutive vertices of a polygon.

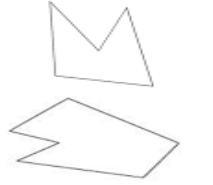
Convex Polygons

A polygon in which all its diagonals lie in the interior is called convex polygon.

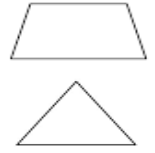
Concave Polygons

A polygon in which some of its diagonals lie in their exterior is called concave polygon.

Concave Polygon	Convex Polygon
	



Convex Polygon



Regular and irregular polygons

Regular Polygon

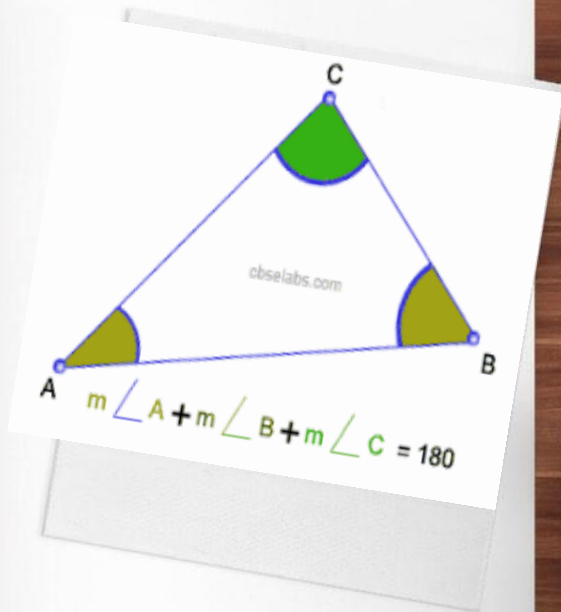
A regular polygon is both equiangular and equilateral.

Guess which are regular and irregular here!



Angle sum property

Angle sum property of triangle states that the **sum of interior angles** of a **triangle** is 180° .





Thanks!
Any questions?