Introduction of Geometrical Shapes and Symmetry

Geometrical shapes are the figures which represent the forms of different objects. Some figures are two-dimensional, whereas some are three-dimensional shapes. The two-dimensional figures lie on only the x-axis and y-axis, but 3d shapes lie on the x, y and z axes. The z-axis shows the height of the object.

There are different shapes defined in geometry.

1. Triangle: Triangle is a polygon which is made of three sides and consists of three edges and three vertices. Also, the sum of its internal angles equals to 180°.

2. Circle: Locus of all points at a fixed distance from a reference central point is called a Circle.

3. Square: Square is a quadrilateral where all the four sides and angles are equal and the angles at all the vertices are equal to 90° each.

4. Rectangle: A quadrilateral has two pairs of opposite sides equal in length and interior angles are at the right angles.

5. Parallelogram: A parallelogram is a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides and opposite angles are equal in measure.

6. Polygons: These are made up of line segments and no curves. They are enclosed structures based on different lengths of sides and different angles.