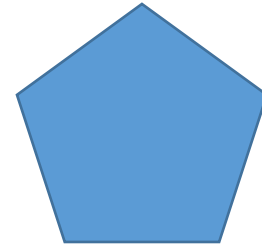
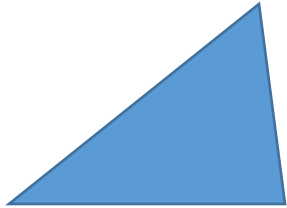


Polygonal Region:

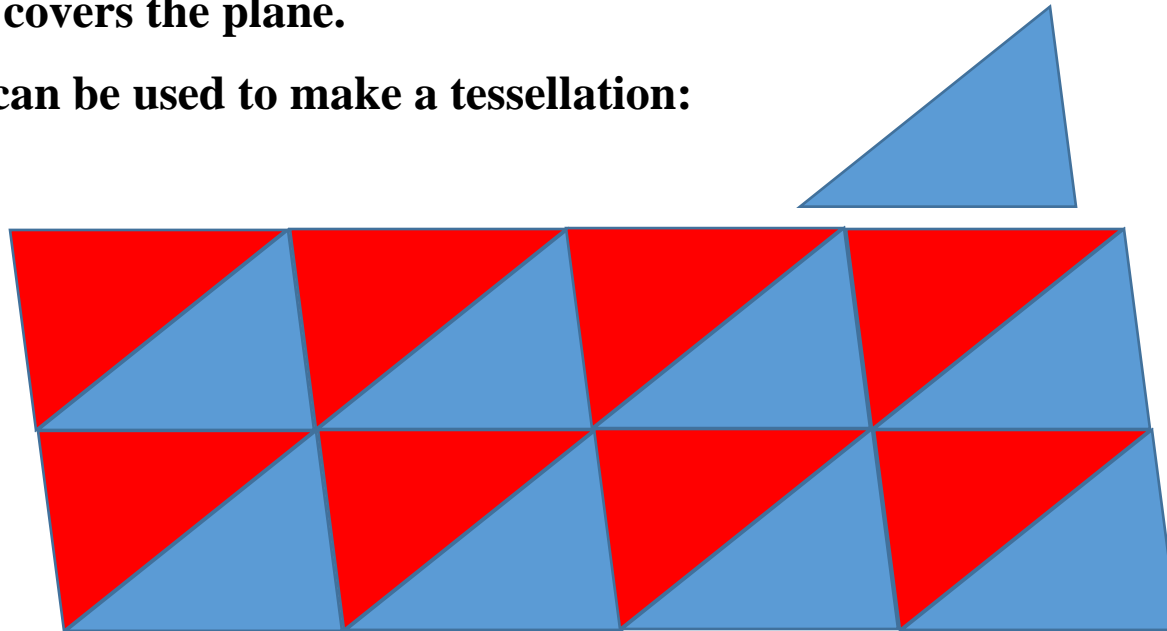
It's a polygon together with its interior.



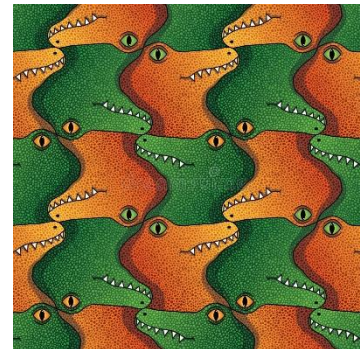
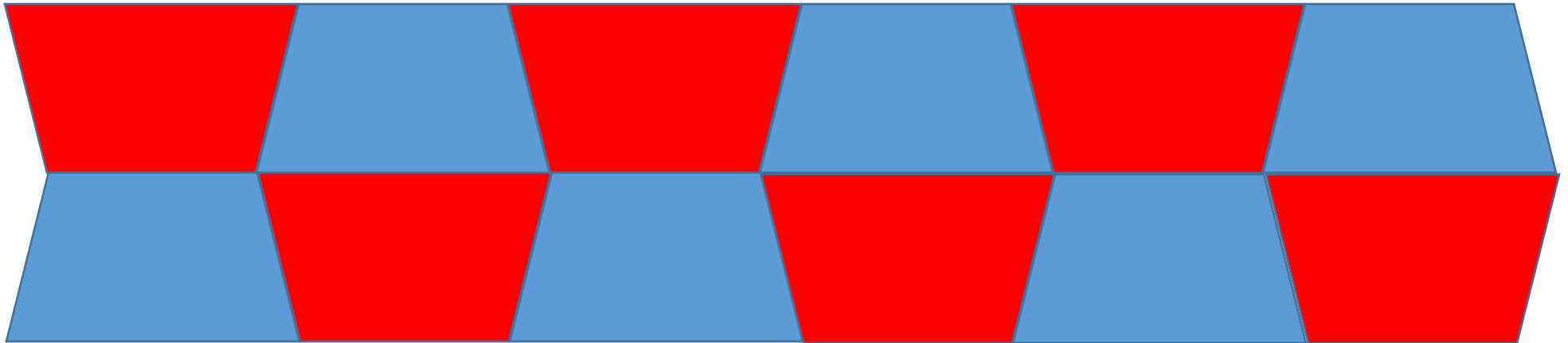
Tessellation:

It's an arrangement of polygonal regions having only sides in common that completely covers the plane.

A triangle can be used to make a tessellation:

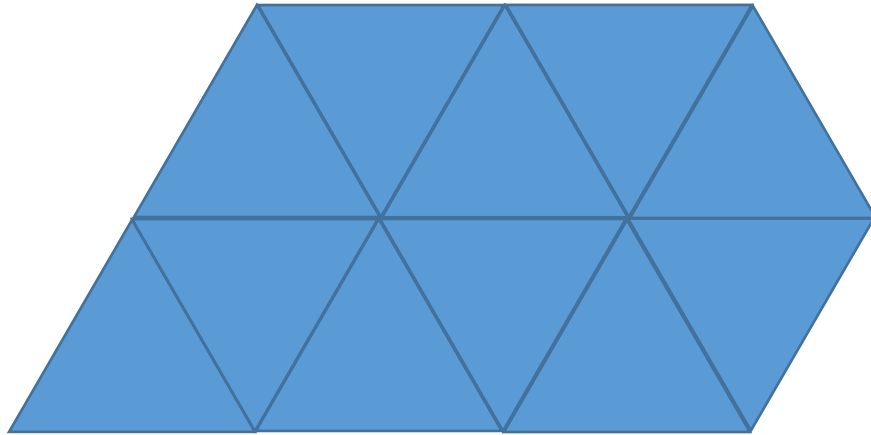


A trapezoid can be used to make a tessellation:



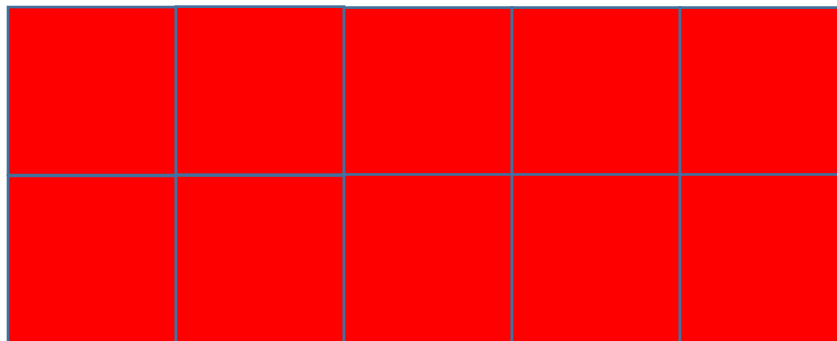
Regular Tessellation:

It's a tessellation that only uses a single type of regular polygonal region.



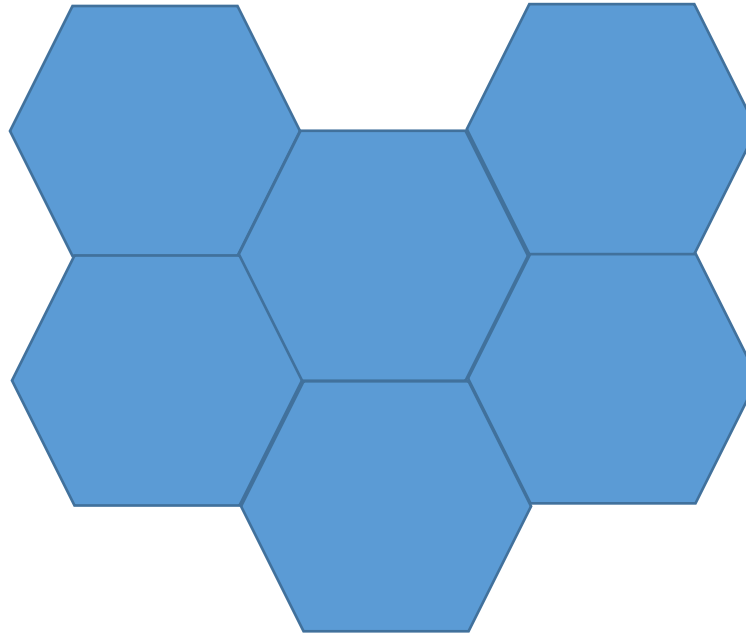
3-gon or equilateral triangle

Vertex angle is 60° .



4-gon or square

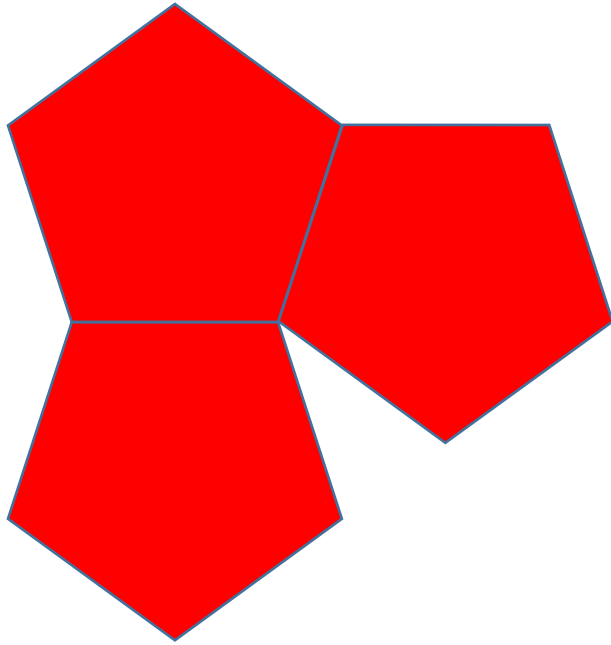
Vertex angle is 90° .



6-gon or regular hexagon

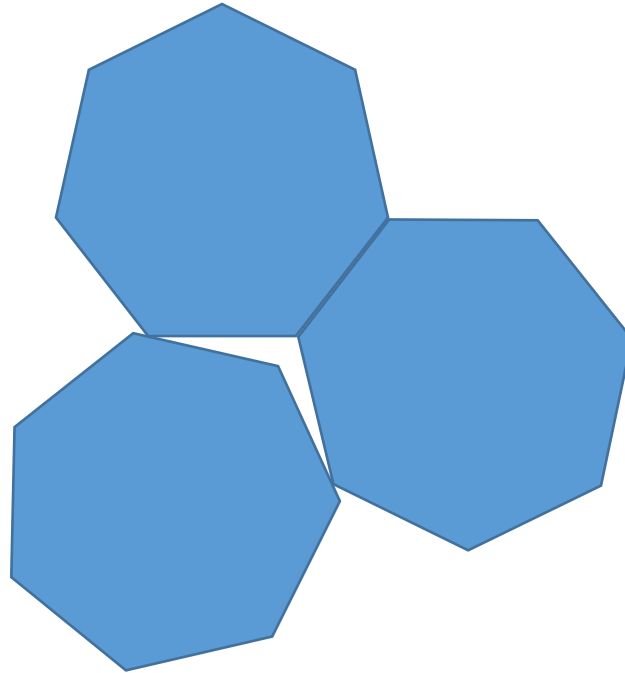
Vertex angle is 120° .

Regular tessellations can only be formed if the measure of a vertex angle of the underlying regular polygon is a factor of 360° .



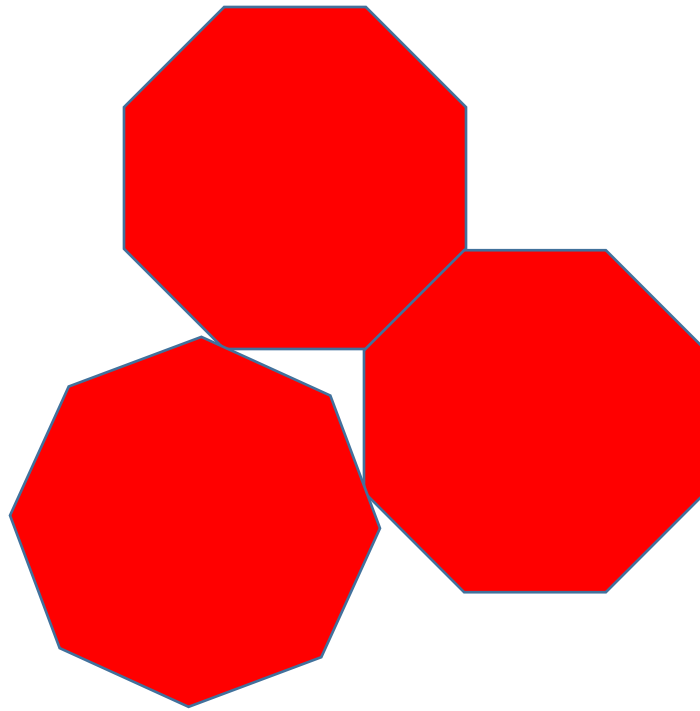
5-gon or regular pentagon

Vertex angle is 108° , which is not a factor of 360° .



7-gon or regular septagon

Vertex angle is $\frac{5}{7} \cdot 180^\circ = 128.\overline{571428}^\circ$, which is not a factor of 360° .



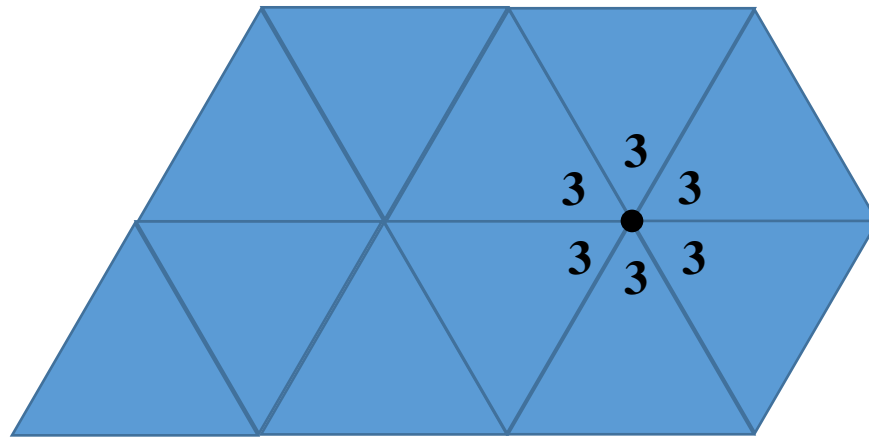
8-gon or regular octagon

Vertex angle is 135° , which is not a factor of 360° .

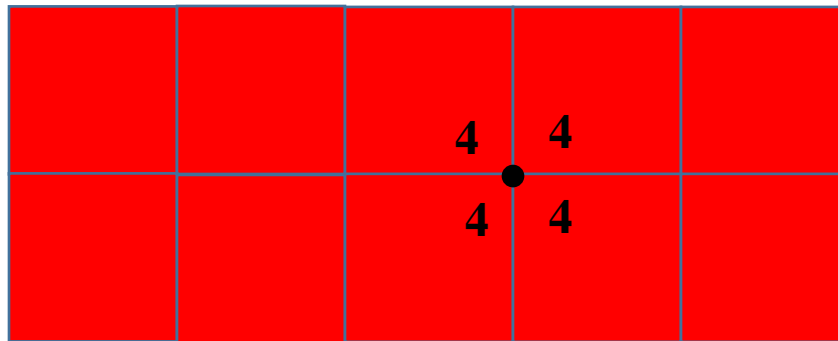
The only regular tessellations use 3-gons, 4-gons, or 6-gons.

Vertex Arrangement:

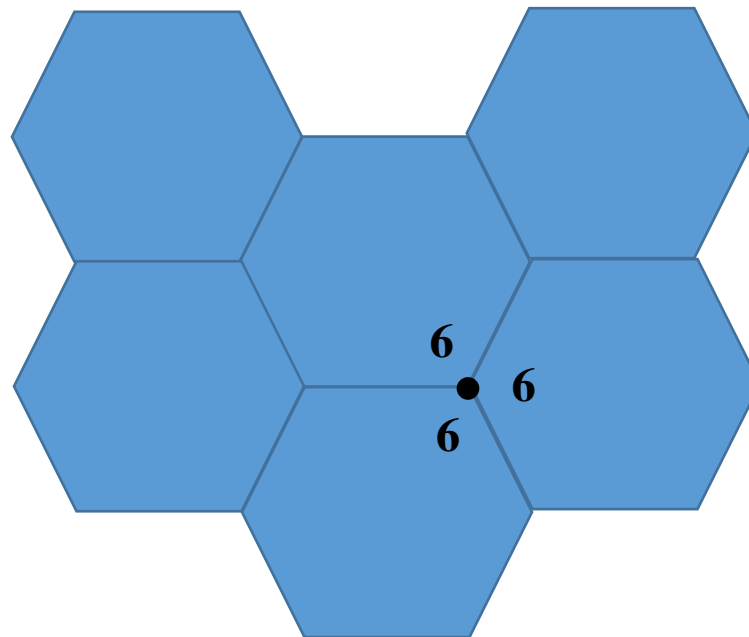
Tessellations are described by selecting a vertex and listing the number of sides of the polygonal regions that surround it in either a clockwise or a counterclockwise direction. This description is called a vertex arrangement.



The vertex arrangement is $(3,3,3,3,3,3)$.



The vertex arrangement is $(4,4,4,4)$.

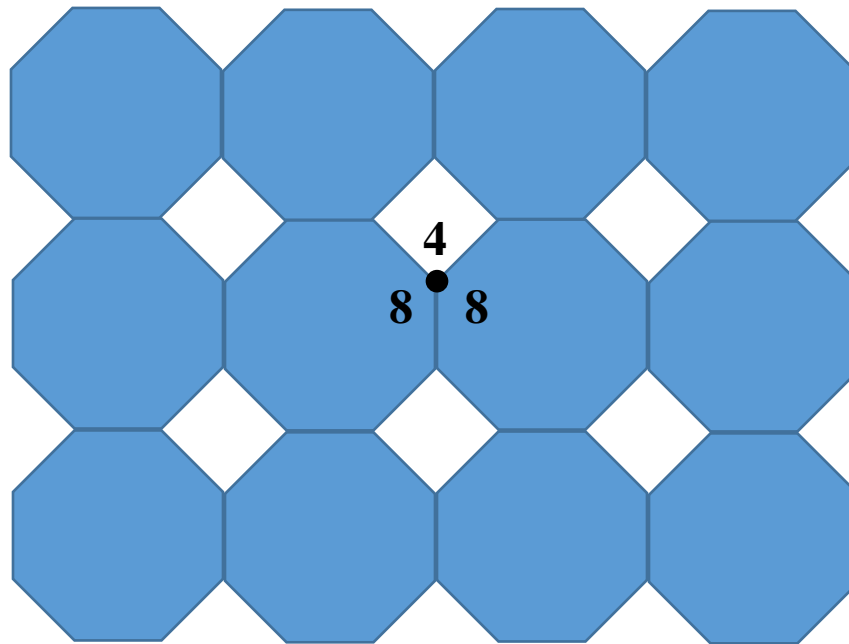


The vertex arrangement is $(6,6,6,6)$.

Semiregular Tessellation:

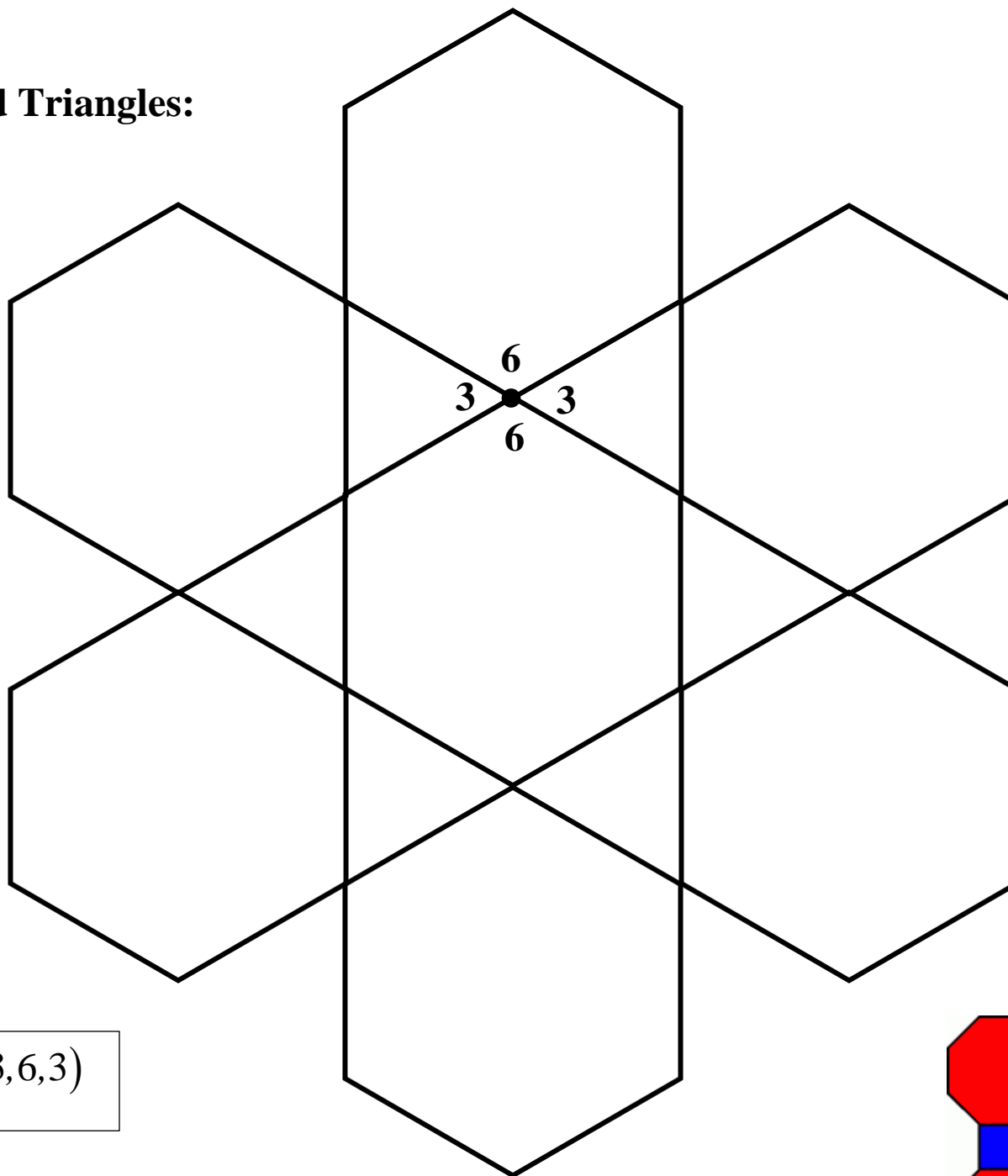
It's a tessellation that uses two or more regular polygonal regions with congruent sides with all the vertex arrangements identical.

Octagons and Squares:

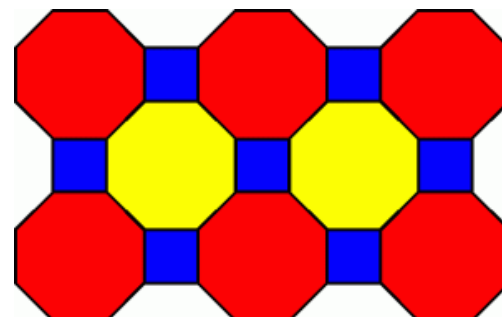


The vertex arrangement can be described by $(4,8,8)$, $(8,8,4)$ or $(8,4,8)$, but they're all the same.

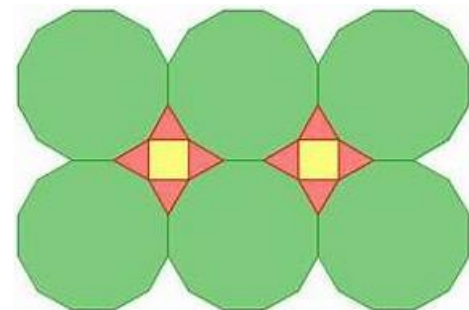
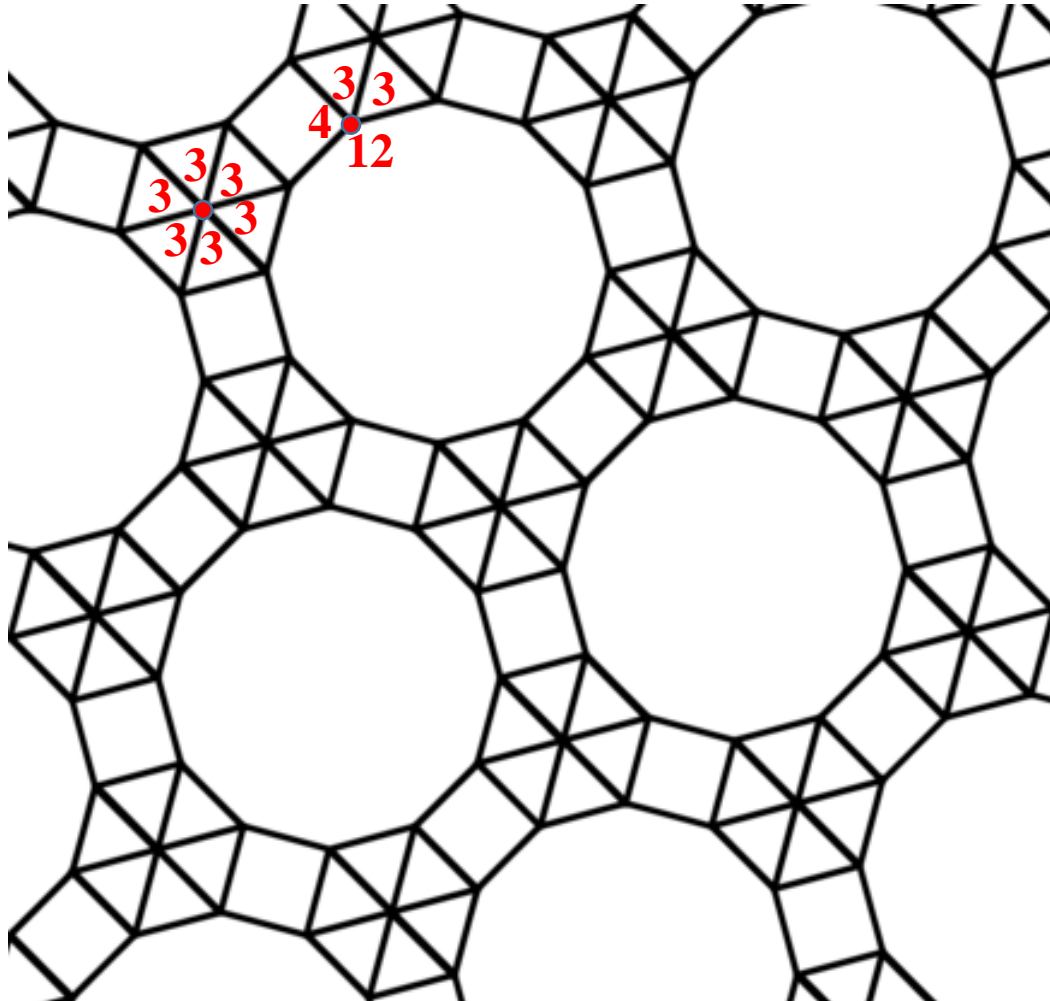
Hexagons and Triangles:



$(3,6,3,6)$ or $(6,3,6,3)$

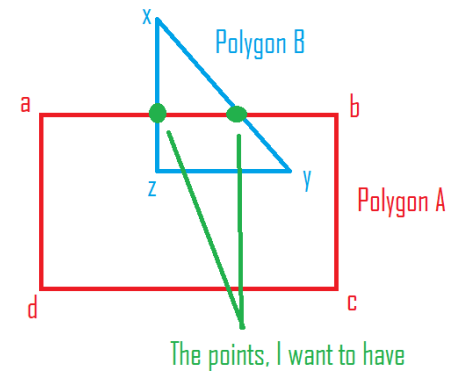


There are tessellations using two or more regular polygonal regions that don't have the same vertex arrangement at each vertex.

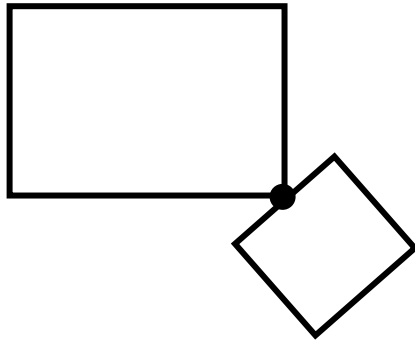


Intersections of Polygons:

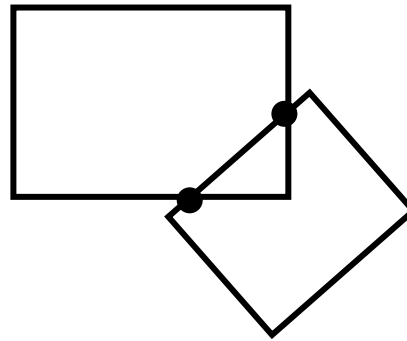
Example: Two rectangles.



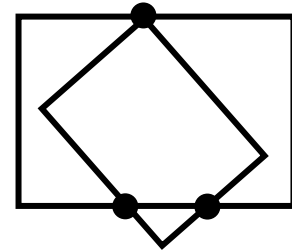
1 intersection point



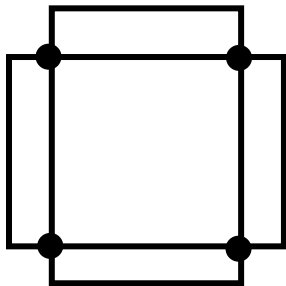
2 intersection points



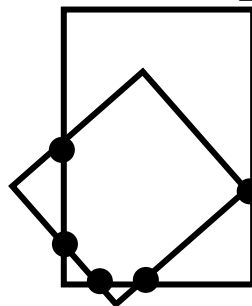
3 intersection points



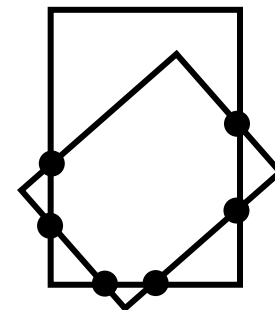
4 intersection points



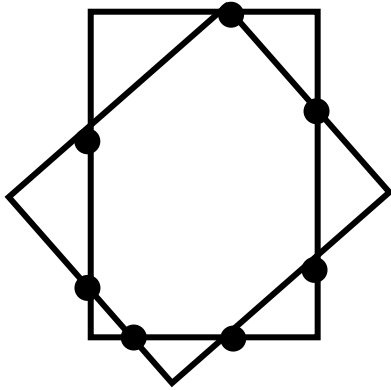
5 intersection points



6 intersection points



7 intersection points



8 intersection points

