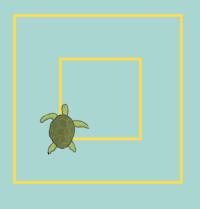


Write the Algorithm

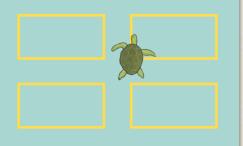


Write algorithms for these different shapes and test them:

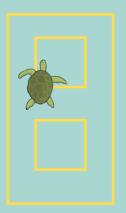
A square of 120 sides with a square of 60 sides inside.



4 rectangles of 30 and 50 sides with a space of 20 between each.



A rectilinear number 8.



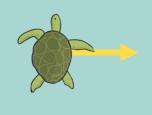


The turtle can be commanded to turn any angle. The angle of the turn is measured in degrees.

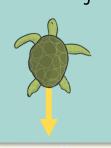
rt will turn the turtle an angle of 45° to the right.



90° is a quarter turn.



 180° is a half turn.



 360° is a full turn.









To work out the angle to turn for any polygon you need to divide 360 by the number of sides.

In a square there are 4 turns, so the turn is $360 \div 4 = 90$.



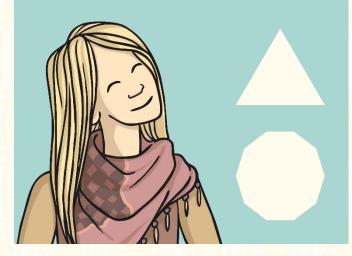
So, for a hexagon, it is $360 \div 6 = 60$.



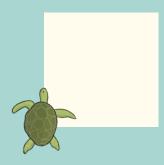


Using a Turtle Logo programme on a computer or tablet, draw different regular polygons.

How will you work out what angle you need to turn?

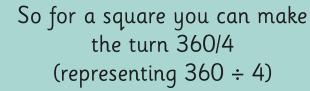


Remember a whole turn is 360°, and with a square you turned a quarter turn, which is 90°.



Let Turtle Logo Work it Out!

You can write an algorithm that includes a calculation.



The command will be repeated 4[fd 100 rt 360/4]

So, for a heptagon, it is repeat 7[fd 80 rt 360/7]

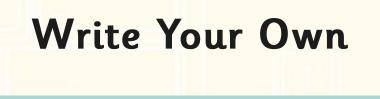
What happens when you draw a polygon with many sides? Try writing an algorithm for a shape with 360 side. What happens?

<u>n</u>) /

Alt Gr

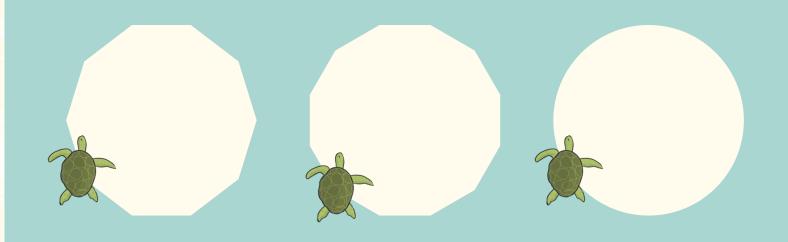
Ctrl

twinkl.co.u





Write your own algorithms that include calculations to draw regular polygons that have a different numbers of sides.



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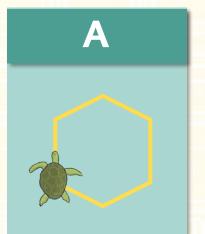
Ctrl

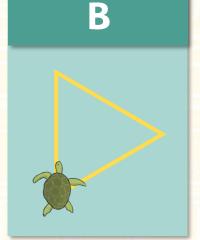
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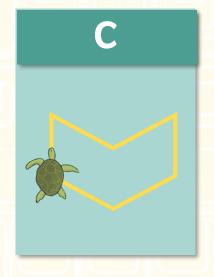


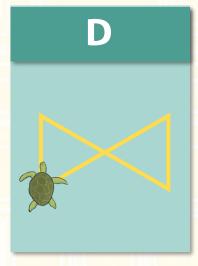


fd 120 rt 120 fd 120 lt 60 fd 120 rt 120 repeat 3[fd 120 rt 60]





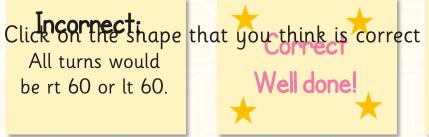




Incorrect:

All turns would be rt 60 or lt 60.

All turns would be rt 60 or lt 60.



Incorrect:

Second line would repeat the first line.

