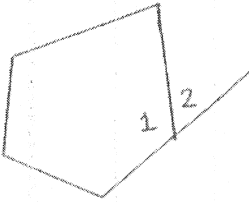
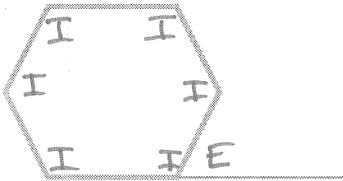


# H.Geometry – Chapter 5– Definition Sheet

## Section 5.1

<p>Definitions for ANY polygon</p> <p>Interior Angle</p> <p>Exterior Angle</p>	<p>Angles formed by two sides of a polygon in the polygon's <u>interior</u> <math>\angle 1</math></p> <p>Angle forming a <u>linear pair</u> with an interior angle <math>\angle 2</math></p> 
<p>Notation for Any Polygons</p> <p><u>n</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of sides of a polygon</li> <li># of vertices of a polygon</li> <li># of angles (interior) of a polygon</li> </ul> <p><math>n=5</math></p>
<p><u><math>S_i</math></u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sum of the measures of the <u>interior</u> angles in a polygon (n-gon)</li> </ul>
<p><u><math>S_e</math></u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sum of the measures of the exterior angles in an n-gon</li> </ul>
<p>Definition of Regular Polygons</p>	<p>A polygon that is both <u>equilateral</u> and <u>equiangular</u></p>
<p>Notation for Regular Polygons</p> <p><u>I</u></p> <p><u>E</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measure of one <u>interior</u> angle of a Regular Polygon</li> <li>Measure of one <u>exterior</u> angle of a Regular Polygon</li> </ul> 



# H.Geometry – Chapter 5– Definition Sheet

## Investigation:

Finding the sum of the interior angles of an n-gon

Steps:

- (1) Draw a convex polygon (each group gets a type of polygon with different n-values)
- (2) Draw all the diagonals from one vertex (how many did you draw?)
- (3) The diagonals cut the polygon into triangles. How many triangles (non-overlapping) were formed?
- (4) Each triangle has a sum of the measures of the interior angles of \_\_\_\_\_ degrees. Use this information to find the sum of the angles in your polygon.
- (5) Add your results to the table.

# of sides (n)	# of diagonals (non-overlapping)	# of triangles (non-overlapping)	Sum of the interior angles ( $S_i$ )
3 	0	1	$1 \cdot 180 = 180$
4 	1	2	$2 \cdot 180 = 360$
5	2	3	$3 \cdot 180 = 540$
6	3	4	$4 \cdot 180 = 720$
7	4	5	$5 \cdot 180 = 900$
8	5	6	$6 \cdot 180 = 1080$
9	6	7	$7 \cdot 180 = 1260$
n	$n-3$	$n-2$	$(n-2)180$

# H.Geometry – Chapter 5– Definition Sheet

## Polygon Sum Theorem

The sum of the measure of the interior angles of an n-gon is:  $S_i = (n-2)180$

**Example:** Find the sum of the interior angles of a:

Decagon (10)  
 $(10-2)180$   
 $= 1440^\circ$

Dodecagon (12)  
 $(12-2)180$   
 $= 1800^\circ$

40-gon (40)  
 $(40-2)180$   
 $= 6840^\circ$

**Example:** The sum of the interior angles of a polygon is  $2,700^\circ$ . How many sides does the polygon have?

$$\frac{2,700}{180} = \frac{(n-2)180}{180}$$

$$15 = n - 2$$

$$+2 \quad +2$$

$$\boxed{n = 17}$$

## Regular Polygon Interior Angle Theorem

The measure of one interior angle of a regular polygon is:

$$\underline{I} = \frac{S_i}{n} \quad \text{or} \quad \underline{I} = \frac{(n-2)180}{n}$$

**Example:** Find the measure of one interior angles of a:

Regular Octagon (8)  
 $I = \frac{(8-2)180}{8} = \frac{1080}{8}$   
 $= 135^\circ$

Regular 18-gon (18)  
 $I = \frac{(18-2)180}{18} = \frac{2880}{18}$   
 $= 160^\circ$

**Example:** The measure of one interior angle of a regular polygon is  $165.6^\circ$ . How many sides does the regular polygon have?

$$n \cdot 165.6 = \frac{(n-2)180}{n} \cdot n$$

$$165.6n = 180n - 360$$

$$-180n \quad -180n$$

$$\frac{-14.4n}{-14.4} = \frac{-360}{-14.4}$$

$$\boxed{n = 25 \text{ sides}}$$