Date $\qquad$

### 6.1 Angles of Polygons

G.QP. 3 Find the measures of interior and exterior angles of polygons. Explain and justify the method used.

Diagonal $\rightarrow$ a segment that $\qquad$ any two

Diagonals form $\qquad$ when they are connected to nonconsecutive vertices.


| Convex Polygon | Number of <br> Sides | Number of <br> Triangles | Sum of Angle <br> Measures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triangle | 3 | 1 | $(1 \cdot 180)$ or 180 |
| Quadrilateral | 4 | 2 | $(2 \cdot 180)$ or 360 |
| Pentagon | 5 | 3 | $(3 \cdot 180)$ or 540 |
| Hexagon | 6 | 4 | $(4 \cdot 180)$ or 720 |
| Heptagon | 7 | 5 | $(5 \cdot 180)$ or 900 |
| Octagon | 8 | 6 | $(6 \cdot 180)$ or 1080 |

## Polygon Interior Angles Sum Theorem

The sum of the $\qquad$ angles of an $n$-sided $\qquad$ polygon is as follows:
$\mathbf{S}=$

$$
\begin{aligned}
m \angle A+m \angle B+m \angle C+m \angle D+m \angle E & =180(5-2) \\
& =180(3) \\
& =540^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$



## Ex 1:

The Pentagon in Washington, D.C., Is shaped like a regular pentagon. Find the sum of the measures of the interior angles of the largest pentagon-shaped section of the Pentagon building.


## Ex 2:

The measure of an interior angle of a regular polygon is 135 . Find the number of sides of the polygon.

## Ex 3:

Find the measure of each interior angle of polygon $A B C D E$.


## Polygon Exterior Angles Sum Theorem

The sum of the $\qquad$ angle measures of a $\qquad$ polygon,
one angle at each vertex, is $360^{\circ}$.
$m \angle 1+m \angle 2+m \angle 3+m \angle 4+m \angle 5+m \angle 6=$


## Ex 4:

Find the measures of an exterior angle and an interior angle of convex regular nonagon ABCDEFGHI.

## Ex 5:

Find the value of $x$ in the diagram.


