

3.05 Polygon Angle Sums

Notes	Video Links & Practice Space
<p>Vocabulary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decompose: to _____ into two or more parts 2. Polygon: a closed _____ figure composed of at least three straight _____ and three _____ 3. Regular polygon: a polygon that is both _____ (all sides congruent) and _____ (all angles congruent) 	<p>Vocabulary (0:42)</p>
<p>Polygons</p> <p>A polygon is a closed, two-dimensional shape, like a triangle or pentagon. The _____ of its angle measures can actually be determined using _____.</p> <p>We can _____ a polygon into _____ by connecting one vertex with each of the other _____ vertices.</p> <p>Remember the Triangle Sum Theorem tells us the total number of degrees for each triangle is 180°</p> <p>We can use the Polygon Angle Sum Formula to calculate the _____ of a polygon.</p> <p>Polygon Angle Sum Formula</p> $(n - 2) \cdot 180^\circ$ <p>where n is the number of sides of the polygon</p>	<p>Polygons & Practice 1 (1:55)</p> <p>Practice 1: What is the total number of degrees for a 12-sided polygon?</p>

Using the Polygon Sum Formula

We can use the Polygon Sum Formula to solve for a missing angle in a given polygon.

Steps to Solve Problems Using the Polygon Angle Sum Formula

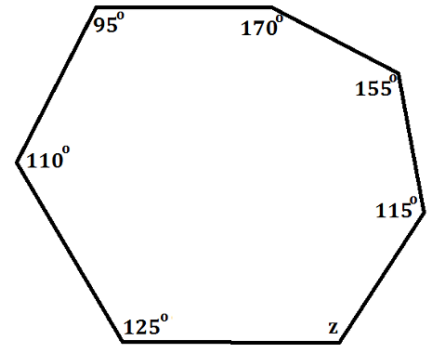
Step 1: _____
_____, n .

Step 2: _____ the value for n into the Polygon Angle Sum formula and simplify.

Step 3: Use the _____ to solve the problem.

[Using the Polygon Sum Formula \(2:14\)](#)

Practice 2: Find the measure of $\angle z$.



Regular Polygons

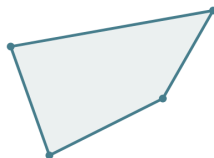
A regular polygon is a polygon where all of the _____ are _____ and all of the _____ are congruent.

Regular polygons are different from polygons in that their sides are the _____ and their angles are the _____.

Regular Quadrilateral



Quadrilateral



Regular Polygon Angle Formula

$$\frac{(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ}{n} \text{ where } n \text{ is the number of sides}$$

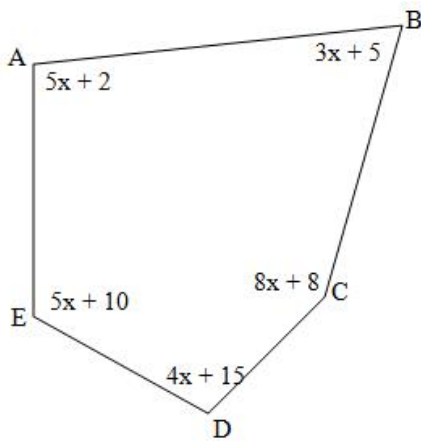
[Regular Polygons \(2:41\)](#)

Practice 3: Find the number of degrees for one angle in a regular 36-sided shape.

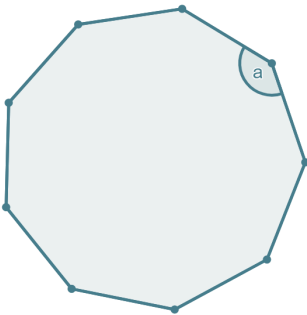
Practice 4: One angle in a regular 36-sided polygon is represented by $(3c - 19)^\circ$. Determine the value of c .

Extra Practice

Practice 5: Find the measure of $\angle B$



Practice 6: A regular polygon is shown, with one of its angle measures labeled a . If $m\angle a = (2b + 64)^\circ$, find the value of b .



[Extra Practice \(3:46\)](#)