$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Class $\qquad$

28 Angles in Polygons

| Polygon Angle Measures |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Polygon | Triangle | Quadrilateral | Pentagon | General Polygon |
| Number of Sides | 3 | 4 | 5 | $n$ |
| Sum of Interior Angles | $180^{\circ}$ | $360^{\circ}$ | $540^{\circ}$ | $180(n-2)$ |
| Sum of Exterior Angles | $360^{\circ}$ | $360^{\circ}$ | $360^{\circ}$ | 360 |
| Regular Polygons (all sides and angles are congruent) |  |  |  |  |
| Each Interior Angle | $\frac{180}{3}=60^{\circ}$ | $\frac{360}{4}=90^{\circ}$ | $\frac{540}{5}=108^{\circ}$ | $\frac{180(n-2)}{n}$ |
| Each Exterior Angle | $\frac{360}{3}=120^{\circ}$ | $\frac{360}{4}=90^{\circ}$ | $\frac{360}{5}=72^{\circ}$ | $\frac{360}{n}$ |

Example: Find the value of $x$ in pentagon $A B C D E$.
Answer: Since the polygon is a pentagon, the sum of the interior angles is $540^{\circ}$. Two of the angles are right angles ( $90^{\circ}$ each) so the remaining three angles have a sum of $540-2(90)=540-180=360$. With respect to $x$, the sum of the remaining three angles is $x+2 x+2 x=5 x$.


Solve $5 x=360$ by dividing both sides of the equation by $5: \frac{5 x}{5}=\frac{360}{5} ; x=72$.

## Practice on Your Own

## Find the indicated angle measure(s).

1. the sum of the interior angle measures of PQRSTUVW
2. the measure of each interior angle of PQRSTUVW $\qquad$
3. the sum of the exterior angle measures of PQRSTUVW $\qquad$
4. the measure of each exterior angle of PQRSTUVW

5. the measure of each interior angle of a regular polygon that has 7 sides $\qquad$
6. the measure of each exterior angle of a regular polygon that has 7 sides $\qquad$
7. the value of $x$ in quadrilateral $A B C D$ $\qquad$

## Check



Find the indicated angle measure(s).
8. the sum of the interior angle measures of regular hexagon JKLMNO $\qquad$
9. the measure of each interior angle of regular hexagon JKLMNO $\qquad$
10. the sum of the exterior angle measures of regular hexagon JKLMNO $\qquad$
11. the measure of each exterior angle of regular hexagon JKLMNO $\qquad$

