

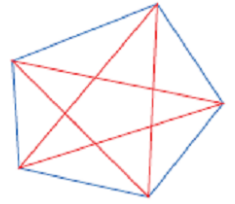
### 7.3: Angle Relationships in Polygons

#### Types of Polygons

##### Convex Polygon

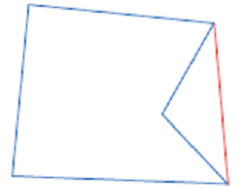
A polygon with no part of any line segment joining two points on the polygon outside of the polygon. Each of the interior angles are less than  $180^\circ$

A regular polygon is a polygon with all sides equal and all interior angles equal.



##### Concave Polygon

A polygon with parts of some line segments joining two points on the polygon outside the polygon.



##### Interior Angles of a Convex Polygon

The sum of the interior angles of a convex polygon is dependent on the number of sides of the polygon in question. As investigated using Geometers Sketchpad, the sum of the interior angles of an  $n$ -sided polygon is  $180^\circ(n - 2)$ .

##### Exterior Angles of a Convex Polygon

The sum of the exterior angles of a convex polygon is  $360^\circ$ .

#### Problem:

Using Paper and Pencil, construct each of the following figures, and then show that the sum of the interior angles in each figure is  $180^\circ(n - 2)$ .

a) Quadrilateral

b) pentagon

c) Heptagon

d) hexagon

**Ex. 1:** Calculate the sum of the interior angles of a nonagon.

**Ex. 2:** Find the measure of each interior angle of a regular hexagon.

**Ex. 3:** How many sides does a polygon have if each of its interior angles measures  $140^\circ$ ?