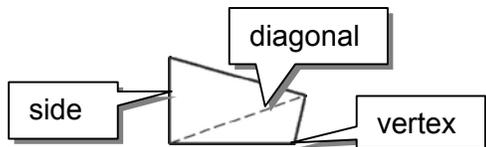


**LESSON**  
**6-1**

# Reteach

## Properties and Attributes of Polygons

The parts of a polygon are named on the quadrilateral below.



Number of Sides	Polygon
3	triangle
4	quadrilateral
5	pentagon
6	hexagon
7	heptagon
8	octagon
9	nonagon
10	decagon
$n$	$n$ -gon

You can name a polygon by the number of its sides.

A **regular polygon** has all sides congruent and all angles congruent. A polygon is **convex** if all its diagonals lie in the interior of the polygon. A polygon is **concave** if all or part of at least one diagonal lies outside the polygon.

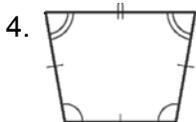
Types of Polygons		
<b>regular, convex</b> 	<b>irregular, convex</b> 	<b>irregular, concave</b> 

Tell whether each figure is a polygon. If it is a polygon, name it by the number of sides.



\_\_\_\_\_

Tell whether each polygon is regular or irregular. Then tell whether it is concave or convex.



\_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON**  
**6-1**

**Reteach**

**Properties and Attributes of Polygons** *continued*

The **Polygon Angle Sum Theorem** states that the sum of the interior angle measures of a convex polygon with  $n$  sides is  $(n - 2)180^\circ$ .

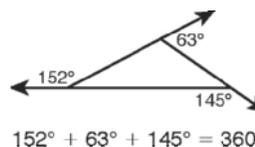
Convex Polygon	Number of Sides	Sum of Interior Angle Measures: $(n - 2)180^\circ$
quadrilateral	4	$(4 - 2)180^\circ = 360^\circ$
hexagon	6	$(6 - 2)180^\circ = 720^\circ$
decagon	10	$(10 - 2)180^\circ = 1440^\circ$

If a polygon is a regular polygon, then you can divide the sum of the interior angle measures by the number of sides to find the measure of each interior angle.

Regular Polygon	Number of Sides	Sum of Interior Angle Measures	Measure of Each Interior Angle
quadrilateral	4	$360^\circ$	$360^\circ \div 4 = 90^\circ$
hexagon	6	$720^\circ$	$720^\circ \div 6 = 120^\circ$
decagon	10	$1440^\circ$	$1440^\circ \div 10 = 144^\circ$

The **Polygon External Angle Sum Theorem** states that the sum of the exterior angle measures, one angle at each vertex, of a convex polygon is  $360^\circ$ .

The measure of each exterior angle of a regular polygon with  $n$  exterior angles is  $360^\circ \div n$ . So the measure of each exterior angle of a regular decagon is  $360^\circ \div 10 = 36^\circ$ .



**Find the sum of the interior angle measures of each convex polygon.**

7. pentagon

8. octagon

9. nonagon

\_\_\_\_\_

**Find the measure of each interior angle of each regular polygon. Round to the nearest tenth if necessary.**

10. pentagon

11. heptagon

12. 15-gon

\_\_\_\_\_

**Find the measure of each exterior angle of each regular polygon.**

13. quadrilateral

14. octagon

\_\_\_\_\_

7.  $x = 12\sqrt{3}$ ;  $y = 36$

8.  $x = 11\sqrt{3}$ ;  $y = 22\sqrt{3}$

**Challenge**

1.  $7\sqrt{2}$

2.  $18 + 6\sqrt{3}$

3.  $86 + 18\sqrt{2}$

4.  $72 + 36\sqrt{6}$

5.  $a = 7$ ,  $b = 4\sqrt{3}$ ,  $c = 11$ ,  $d = 0$

6.  $w = 13$ ,  $x = 13$ ,  $y = 20$ ,  $z = 20 + 13\sqrt{3}$

**Problem Solving**

1.  $12\sqrt{3}$  in. or about 20.8 in.

2.  $32\sqrt{3}$  in. or about 55.4 in.

3.  $3\sqrt{2}$  in. or about 4.2 in.

4.  $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$  in. or about 4.6 in.

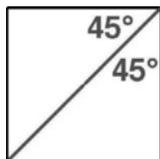
5.  $14\sqrt{3}$  in.

6.  $19\sqrt{2}$  cm

7. B

8. F

**Reading Strategies**

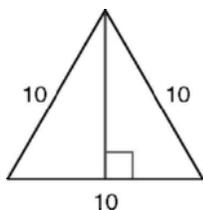


$10^2$ ;  $10^2$ ; 200; 10

1.  $s\sqrt{2}$

2.  $60^\circ$

3.



4. Students should say that they have created two  $30^\circ$ - $60^\circ$ - $90^\circ$  triangles.

5. The altitude is  $5\sqrt{3}$ .

**LESSON 6-1**

**Practice A**

1. B

2. C

3. A

4. not a polygon

5. polygon; octagon

6. not a polygon

7. regular; convex

8. irregular; concave

9. irregular; convex

10.  $720^\circ$

11.  $120^\circ$

12.  $120^\circ$

13.  $60^\circ$

**Practice B**

1. polygon; nonagon

2. not a polygon

3. not a polygon

4. triangle

5. irregular; concave

6. regular; convex

7. irregular; convex

8.  $2160^\circ$

9.  $m\angle A = 60^\circ$ ;  $m\angle B = m\angle D = m\angle F = 150^\circ$ ;  
 $m\angle C = 120^\circ$ ;  $m\angle E = 90^\circ$

10. 24

11.  $135^\circ$

12.  $45^\circ$

**Practice C**

1. 90008

2. 18,0008

3. 180,0008

4. Possible answer: No; a convex polygon may have any number of sides. As the number of sides increases, so does the sum of the interior angle measures. So the sum has no upper limit.

5. Possible answer: A polygon is convex if each interior angle and the interior of the polygon together contain all points of the polygon.

6.  $r\sqrt{2}$

7.  $r\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$

8.  $r$

9.  $r\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$

**Reteach**

1. polygon; pentagon

2. polygon; heptagon

3. not a polygon

4. irregular; convex

5. regular; convex

6. irregular; concave

7.  $540^\circ$

8.  $1080^\circ$

9.  $1260^\circ$

10.  $108^\circ$

11.  $128.6^\circ$

12.  $156^\circ$

13.  $90^\circ$

14.  $45^\circ$