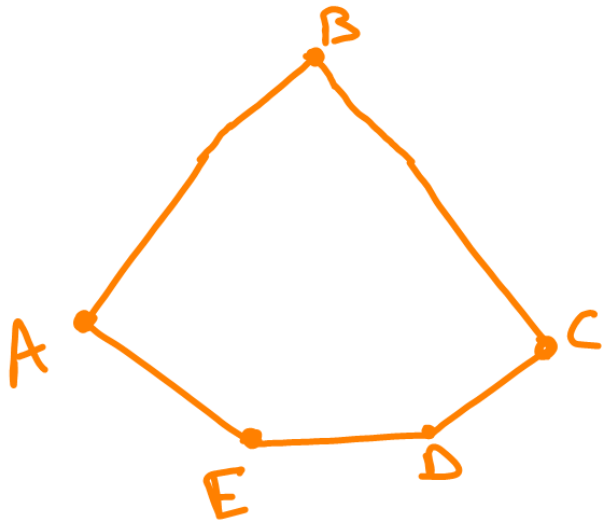


# 8.1 Polygons & Angle Sums

Polygon - An enclosed figure with many Sides.

# sides	Name
3	<u>Triangle</u>
4	<u>Quadrilateral</u>
5	<u>Pentagon</u>
6	<u>hexagon</u>
7	<u>heptagon</u>
8	<u>octagon</u>
9	<u>nonagon</u>
10	<u>decagon</u>

Julius  
 Augustus  
 September → 9<sup>th</sup>  
 October → 10<sup>th</sup>  
 November → 11<sup>th</sup>  
 December → 12<sup>th</sup>



The angles are Vertices (Vertex): A, B, C, D, E

Consecutive Vertices - Vertices right next to each other. (adjacent)

Ex.  $\angle A \hat{=} \angle E, \angle A \hat{=} \angle B, \angle C \hat{=} \angle D, \angle B \hat{=} \angle C, \angle D \hat{=} \angle E$

Non consecutive Vertices - Not touching same side, Not adjacent

Ex.  $\angle A \hat{=} \angle C, \angle A \hat{=} \angle D, \angle B \hat{=} \angle E, \angle B \hat{=} \angle D, \angle C \hat{=} \angle E$

$$\triangle = 180^\circ$$

$$\square = 360^\circ \quad (2\triangle = 2 \cdot 180^\circ)$$

$$n\text{-gon} = (n-2)180$$

