

Reteaching Page

7.7 – Polygons

A **polygon** is a closed plane figure that is formed by three or more straight line segments. **Regular** polygons are special because all of the sides and angles are congruent.






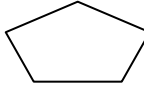

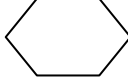

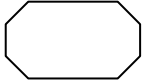
A triangle is a polygon because it is formed by _____.

An equilateral triangle is a regular polygon because _____.

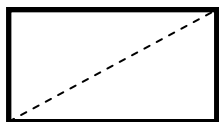
A quadrilateral is a polygon because it is formed by _____.

A square is a regular polygon because _____.

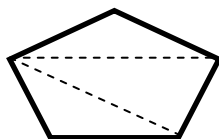
Polygons are named by the number of sides and angles that make them. The chart below will help you.

	Sides	Angles	Regular	Not Regular
Triangle	3	3		
Quadrilateral	4	4		
Pentagon	5	5		
Hexagon	6	6		
Octagon	8	8		

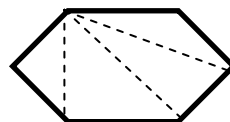
To find the sum of the measures of any polygon, divide the polygon into triangles and multiply the number of triangles by 180. (then to make a regular polygon – divide by the number of sides!)



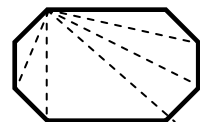
$$180 * 2 = 360$$



$$180 * 3 = 540$$



$$180 * 4 = 720$$



$$180 * 6 = 1080$$

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7.7 – Polygons

Diagonal

line segment that connects two nonadjacent vertices of a polygon

Hexagon

a six sided polygon

Octagon

an 8 sided polygon

Pentagon

a five sided polygon

Quadrilateral

a four sided polygon

Regular Polygon

a polygon in which all sides and angles are congruent

Vertices

common endpoints that form a "corners" of a polygon