## ANGLES IN A POLYGON

The sum of the interior angles in any triangle is $\qquad$ ${ }^{\circ}$. (No matter what its size or shape!)

A quadrilateral can be divided into two triangles. Draw a diagonal in each quadrilateral below to accomplish this.


The sum of the interior angles in a quadrilateral is $\qquad$ ${ }^{\circ}$ because each of the 2 triangles contributes $\qquad$ $-$ to the angle sum.

Any polygon can be divided into triangles to determine the sum of the angles.
For example, a pentagon can be divided up as follows:


Number of triangles $=$ $\qquad$

Sum of angles $=\ldots \times 180^{\circ}=$ $\qquad$

Complete the following chart:

| POLYGON | NUMBER OF <br> SIDES | TRIANGLES <br> FORMED | SUM OF THE <br> INTERIOR ANGLES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triangle | 3 | 1 | $180^{\circ}$ |
| Quadrilateral | 4 |  |  |
| Pentagon |  |  |  |
|  | 6 |  |  |
|  | 7 |  |  |
| Octagon | 10 |  |  |
| Nonagon | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 100 -gon |  |  |  |
|  | $n$ |  |  |
| $n$-gon |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

