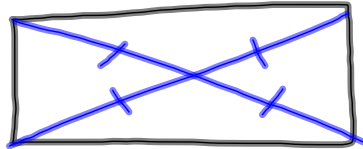
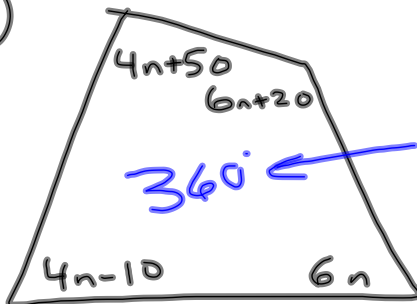


2-4-14
1st geo



Ch. 6 PT 2

④



$$\begin{aligned} (n-2) \cdot 180 \\ (4-2) \cdot 180 \\ 2 \cdot 180 \\ 360 \end{aligned}$$

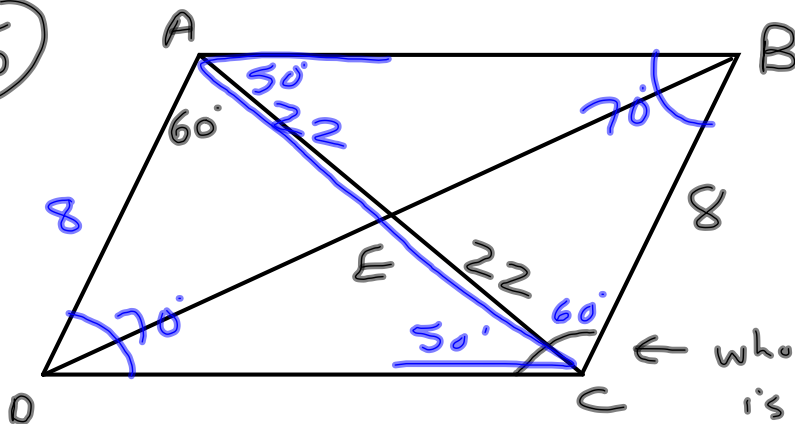
$$4n-10 + 6n + 6n+20 + 4n+50 = 360$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20n + 60 = 360 \\ \underline{-60 \quad -60} \end{array}$$

$$20n = 300$$

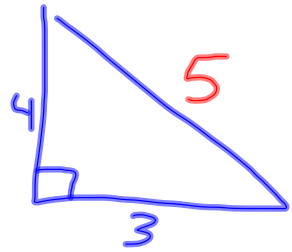
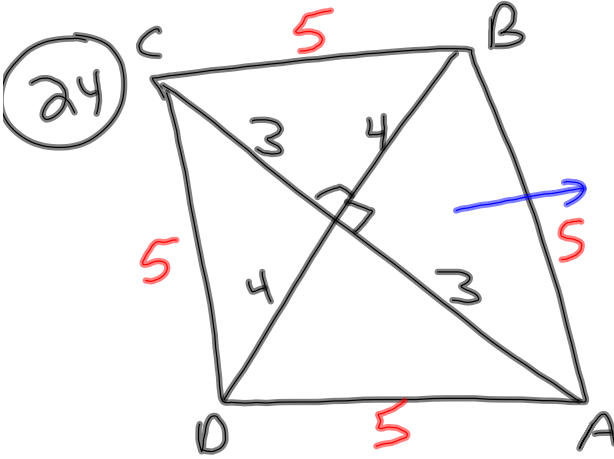
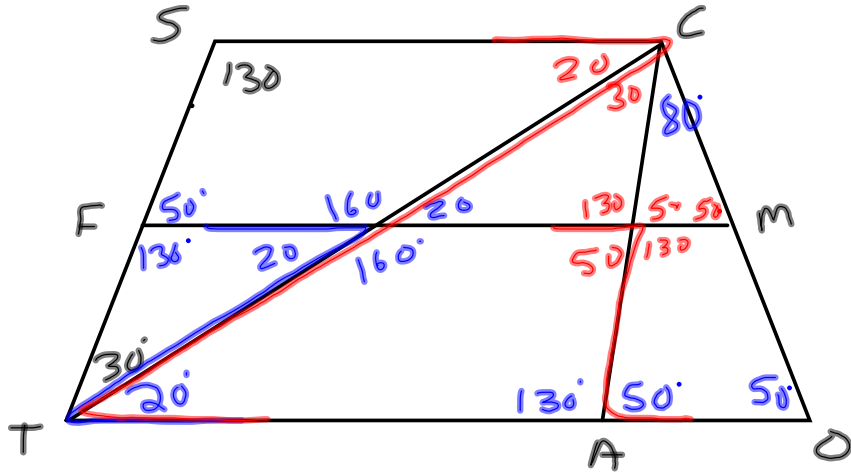
$$n = 15$$

⑮



← whole this is 110°

(20)



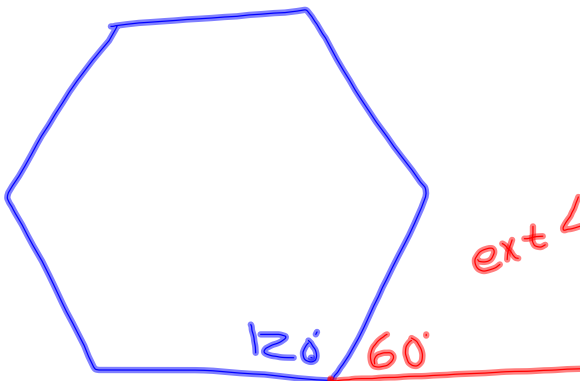
$$3^2 + 4^2 = c^2$$

$$9 + 16 = c^2$$

$$25 = c^2$$

Questions

How many degrees is each interior angle of a regular hexagon?

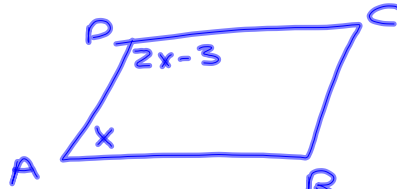


$$\text{ext } \angle = \frac{360}{n}$$

$$= \frac{360}{6}$$

$$= 60^\circ$$

If ABCD is a parallelogram with $\angle A = x$ and $\angle D = 2x - 3$, what is x ?



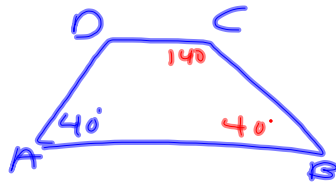
$$x + 2x - 3 = 180$$

$$\frac{3x - 3 = 180}{+3 \quad +3}$$

$$\frac{3x = 183}{\frac{3}{3} \quad \frac{3}{3}}$$

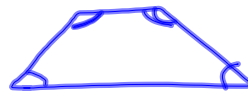
$$x = 61$$

If ABCD is an isosceles trapezoid with $\angle A = 40^\circ$, what is $\angle C$? 140°



Opposite Angles are not always congruent in a

- A.) rhombus
- B.) parallelogram
- C.) trapezoid
- D.) rectangle



Diagonals are always perpendicular in a

- A.) parallelogram
- B.) trapezoid
- C.) rhombus
- D.) rectangle