## The Interior Angles of Regular Polygons

A square could be drawn by drawing a line, turning $90^{\circ}$, drawing a second line of the same length, turning $90^{\circ}$, repeating this until you have drawn a square. You will make a final $90^{\circ}$ turn to face the direction in which you started.

How many turns of $90^{\circ}$ would you make? $\qquad$
What is the total turn? $\qquad$
What angle would you turn to draw an equilateral triangle? $\qquad$
What would be the total turn for an equilateral triangle? $\qquad$
How could you use the turn each time to find the interior angle of each regular polygon?

How would you calculate the interior angle from the angle of turn?

Use your answers to the above questions to find the turn for each regular polygon, and therefore the interior angle. Record your results in the table below.

| Shape | Number of <br> Angles | Angle of Turn | Interior Angle | Total of All <br> Interior Angles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| e.g. equilateral triangle | 3 | $120^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ |
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Write a formula for the turn needed for any polygon with $n$ number of sides.

What is the interior angle for regular polygons with $15,20,30,60$ and 100 sides?

