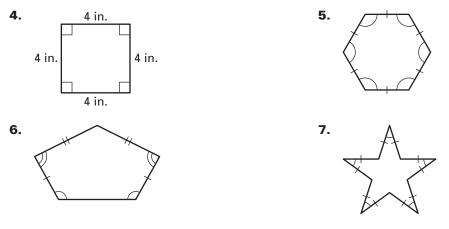


Classify the polygon by the number of sides. Tell whether the polygon is

equilateral, equiangular, or regular. Explain your reasoning. Look at example 2 on p23 of NTG.



- 8. The lengths (in meters) of two sides of a regular triangle are represented by the expressions 3x 5 and x + 9. Find the length of a side of the triangle.
- **9.** The expressions 5x + 13 and 10x 7 represent the lengths (in inches) of two sides of an equilateral octagon. Find the length of a side of the octagon.
- 10. The expressions 7x + 34 and 11x 14 represent the lengths (in feet) of two sides of a regular hexagon. Find the length of a side of the hexagon.

Draw a figure that fits the description.

- **11.** A hexagon that is not regular
- **12.** A convex pentagon

- **13.** A quadrilateral that is equilateral but not equiangular
- **14.** A quadrilateral that is equiangular but not equilateral

Name _

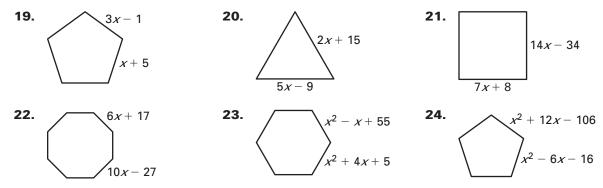
Date



Tell whether the statement is *always, sometimes,* or *never* true.

- **15.** A convex polygon is regular. **16.** A regular pentagon is equilateral.
- **17.** A regular heptagon is concave. **18.** A square is convex.

Each figure is a regular polygon. Expressions are given for two side lengths. Find the value of x.



- **25.** Stained Glass Window The diagram at the right shows the design used for a stained glass window. Use the diagram to answer the following.
 - **a.** Classify the type of polygon used.
 - **b.** Are the polygons convex or concave?
 - **c.** Are the polygons regular? *Explain* your reasoning.
- **26.** The Pentagon The figure at the right shows an outline of the Pentagon building near Washington D.C. The building is a regular pentagon. Use the diagram to answer the following.
 - **a.** Find the length of one side of the Pentagon.
 - **b.** Find the perimeter of the Pentagon.
 - **c.** Find the value of the interior angles.

