Find the sum of the measures of the angles of:
a. A quadrilateral
c. An octagon
e. A 93-gon
2.

Find the $\mathrm{m}_{\angle} \mathrm{E}$

5.
Given: K is a midpoint
Find:
a. $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{JKP}$
$P$ is a midpoint
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{M}=70^{\circ}$
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{JKP}=\mathrm{y}+15$
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{JPK}=\mathrm{y}-10$

b. $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{JPK}$
c. $m / J$
6.

Find the sum of the measures of the exterior angles, one per vertex, of each of these polygons:
a. A triangle
b. A heptagon
c. A nonagon
d. A 1984-gon
10.

How many sides does a polygon have if the sum of the measures of its angles is:
a. $900^{\circ}$
c. $2880^{\circ}$
d. $(180 x-720)^{\circ}$
e. $436^{\circ}$
a. 14
b. 35
c. 209
14.

Tell whether each statement is true Always, Sometimes, or Never (A, S, or N).
a. As the number of sides of a polygon increases, the number of exterior angles increases.
b. As the number of sides of a polygon increases, the sum of the measures of the exterior angles increases.
c. The sum of the lengths of the diagonals of a polygon is greater than the perimeter of the polygon.
d. The sum of the measures of the angles of a polygon formed by joining consecutive midpoints of a polygon's sides is equal to the sum of the measures of the angles of the original polygon.
23.

Seven of the angles of a decagon have measures whose sum is 1220. Of the remaining three angles, exactly two are complementary and exactly two are supplementary. Find the measures of these three angles.

