

Polígonos

①

$$S_i = (n-2) \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$S_i = (12-2) \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$S_i = 1800^\circ$$

$$X = \frac{1800^\circ}{12} \quad X = 150^\circ$$

$$S_e = 360^\circ$$

$$y = \frac{360}{12}$$

$$y = 30^\circ$$

$$30^\circ \text{ e } 150^\circ$$

②

icosa-gono = 20 lados

$$X = (n-2) \cdot 180$$

$$X = (20-2) \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$X = 3240$$

3.

$$S_i = (n-2) \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{S_i}{n}$$

$$x = \frac{(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ}{n}$$

4.

$$360^\circ \cdot 5 = 1800^\circ$$

$$1800 = (n-2) \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{1800}{180} = n-2$$

$$10 = n-2$$

$$n = 10 + 2$$

$$n = 12$$

dodecágono

$$5. \quad x = \frac{2x(2x-3)}{2} \quad x = \frac{4x^2 - 6x}{2}$$

$$x = 2x^2 - 3x$$

$$4x = 2x^2$$

$$2x = x^2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\text{lados} = 2x =$$

4

6.

$$3 \cdot 360^\circ = 1080^\circ$$

$$\therefore 1080 = (n-2) \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{1080}{180} = (n-2)$$

$$6$$

$$n-2 = 6$$

$$n = 6 + 2$$

$$n = 8$$

Octógono

Setra C