



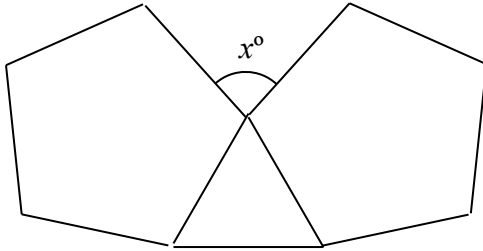
CHALLENGES

POLYGONS

MULTI-STEP PROBLEMS

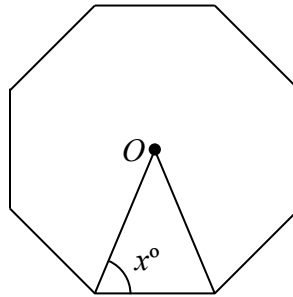
Ref: G424. **4C2**

A1 The diagram shows an equilateral triangle and two regular pentagons.



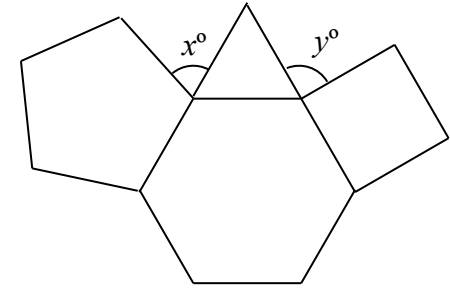
Work out the value of x .

A2 The diagram shows a regular octagon with centre O .



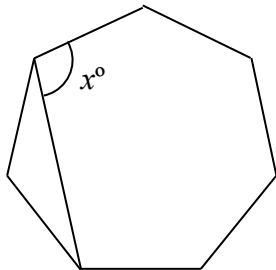
Work out the value of x .

A3 The diagram shows a regular hexagon, a regular pentagon, an equilateral triangle and a square.



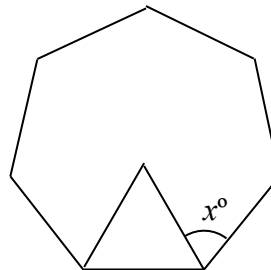
Work out the value of x and the value of y .

B1 The diagram shows a regular heptagon.



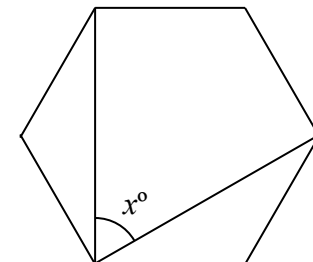
Find the value of x .
Show clear working out.

B2 The diagram shows an equilateral triangle inside a regular heptagon.



Work out the value of x .

B3 The diagram shows a regular hexagon.



Find the value of x .
Show clear working out.



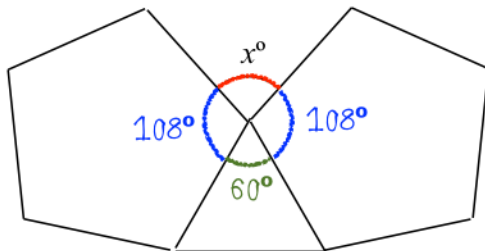
CHALLENGES

POLYGONS

MULTI-STEP PROBLEMS

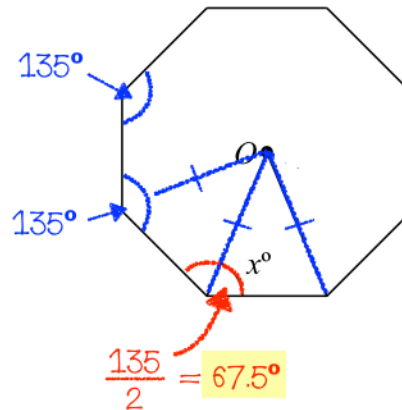
Ref: G424. **4C2**

A1 The diagram shows an equilateral triangle and two regular pentagons.



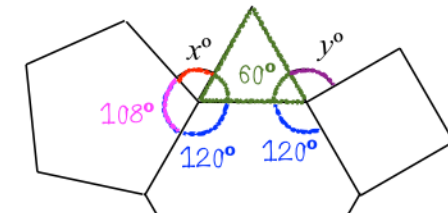
$$x = 360 - (108 + 60 + 108) \\ = 84^\circ$$

A2 The diagram shows a regular octagon with centre O .



$$\frac{135}{2} = 67.5^\circ$$

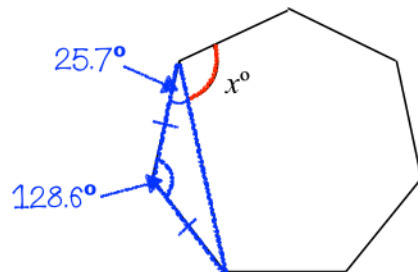
A3 The diagram shows a regular hexagon, a regular pentagon, an equilateral triangle and a square.



$$x = 360 - (108 + 120 + 60) \\ = 72^\circ$$

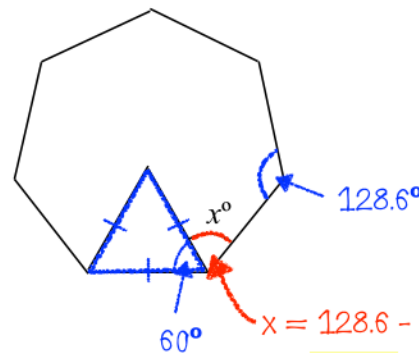
$$y = 360 - (90 + 120 + 60) \\ = 90^\circ$$

B1 The diagram shows a regular heptagon.



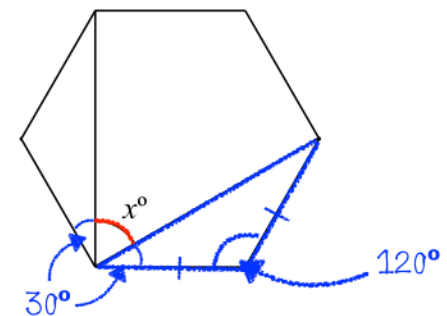
$$x = 128.6 - 25.7 \\ = 102.9^\circ$$

B2 The diagram shows an equilateral triangle inside a regular heptagon.



$$x = 128.6 - 60 \\ = 68.6^\circ$$

B3 The diagram shows a regular hexagon.



$$x = 120 - 2 \times 30 \\ = 60^\circ$$