




	<u>Number of Vertices Multiplied by 360°</u>	<u>Number of Triangles Multiplied by 180° Equals Sum of Angles around All Vertices</u>	<u>Difference</u>
 <b>Regular Geodesic Two-Frequency Icosahedron</b>	$42 \times 360^\circ = 15,120^\circ$	$80 \times 180^\circ = 14,400^\circ$	$15,120^\circ - 14,400^\circ = 720^\circ =$ 1 tetrahedron
 <b>Regular Geodesic Four-Frequency Icosahedron</b>	$162 \times 360^\circ = 58,320^\circ$	$320 \times 180^\circ = 57,600^\circ$	$58,320^\circ - 57,600^\circ = 720^\circ =$ 1 tetrahedron
 <b>Regular Geodesic Nine-Frequency Icosahedron</b>	$812 \times 360^\circ = 292,320^\circ$	$1620 \times 180^\circ = 291,600^\circ$	$292,320^\circ - 291,600^\circ = 720^\circ =$ 1 tetrahedron

Table 224.70B *Tetrahedral Mensuration Applied to Spheres.*