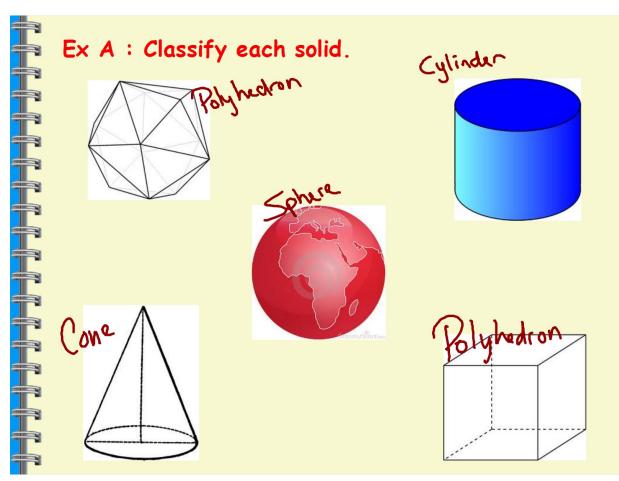
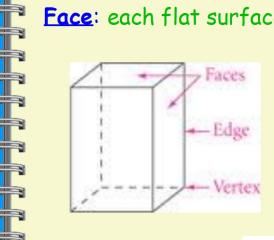
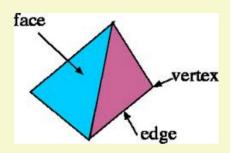
## L49: Introduction to Solids (aka 3D Figures) Polyhedron closed 3D figure formed by four or more polygons that intersect only at their edges Cone 3D figure with a circular base and a curved lateral surface that comes to a point Cylinder 3D figure with two parallel circular bases a curved lateral surface that connects the bases Sphere set of points in a space that are a fixed distance from a given pt (center) Ex A: Classify each solid. Cylinder



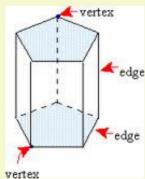






**Vertex** 

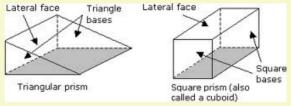
intersection of three or more faces of a figure



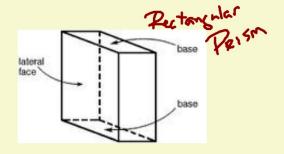
Edge

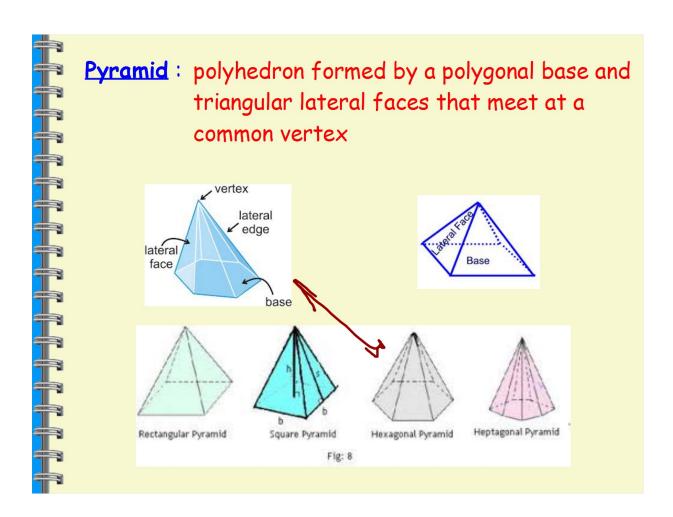
segment that is the intersection of two faces of a solid

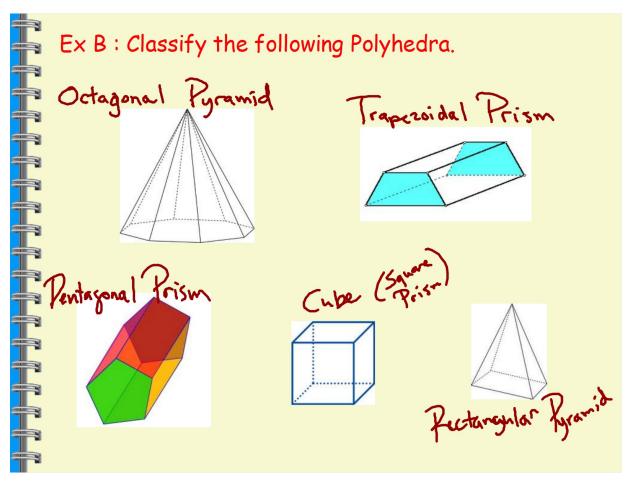
Prism: polyhedron formed by two parallel congruent polygonal bases connected by lateral faces that are parallelograms











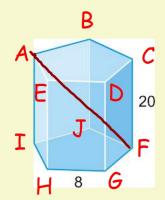
## Regular Solids...

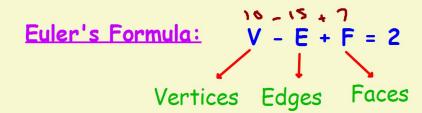
- \* Polyhedron: regular if all of its faces are congruent, regular polygons
- \* Pyramid: regular if its base is a regular polygon and its lateral faces are congruent isosceles  $\Delta$ 's
- \* Prism: regular if its base is regular and its faces are rectangles

## Diagonal of a polyhedron:

segment whose endpoints are the vertices of two different faces of the polyhedron

Ex C: Classify the polyhedron below, assuming all of the angles of the base are congruent. Is the figure regular? How many edges, vertices, and faces does it have? If the polyhedron has diagonal segments, name one of them.





Ex D: How many edges does a polyhedron with 16 vertices and 10 faces have?