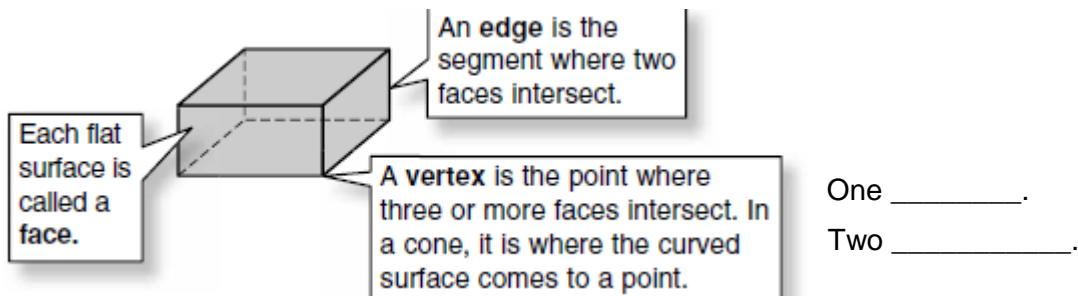
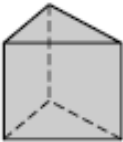





3D SOLIDS NOTES

Polyhedron – solid formed by polygons that enclose a region of space. **Faces** are the flat polygonal surfaces. The line segment where two faces meet is called an **edge**. The point of intersection of three or more edges is called a **vertex**.

Geometric solids have three dimensions — length, width, and height

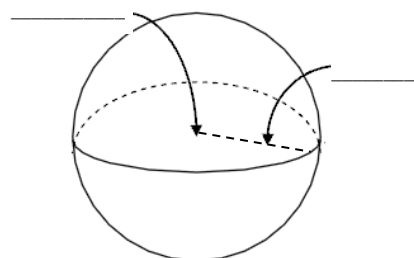


 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ___ parallel congruent polygonal ____. • The bases are connected by ___ that are _____. (_____). • Named for the shape of its _____. • Real World Examples: 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ___ polygonal ____. • The _____ meet at a _____. • Named for the shape of its _____. • Real World Examples:
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ___ parallel _____ circular bases • A _____ surface connects the bases. • It has no _____ nor _____. • Real World Examples: 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ___ circular _____. • A curved surface connects the base to a _____. • It has no _____. • Real World Examples:

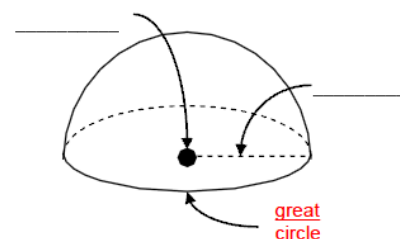
Solids

Sphere – the set of all points in space equidistant (called the radius) from a given point (the center).

A **hemisphere** is half of a sphere. The base of a hemisphere is called a **great circle** of the sphere.



Sphere



Hemisphere

On Earth, the great circle is called the _____.

A sphere has no _____, _____, nor _____.

A hemisphere has one _____ base.