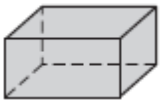
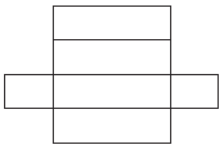
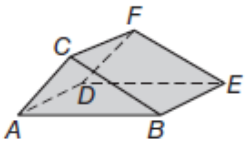
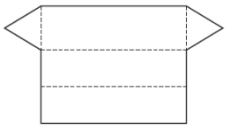
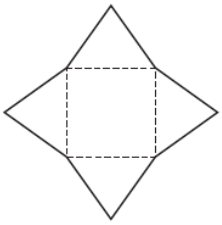
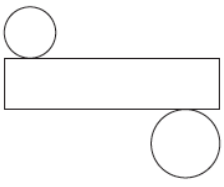
Overview of 3-D Figures

A solid with all flat surfaces that enclose a single region of space is called a _____. Each flat surface, or _____, is a polygon. The line segments where the faces intersect are called _____. The point where three or more edges meet is called a _____.

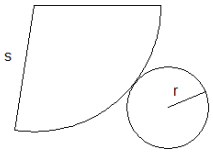
Polyhedra can be classified as _____ or _____. A prism has two congruent faces called _____ connected by parallelogram faces. A pyramid has a polygonal base and three or more triangular faces that meet at a common vertex. Polyhedra are named by their bases.

In an _____, the edges of the faces connecting the bases are not perpendicular to the bases. In a _____, those edges are perpendicular to the bases.

Figure	Example	Euler's Theorem (F + V – E = 2)	Net	Surface Area and Volume
Rectangular prism		Faces = _____ Vertices = _____ Edges = _____		SA = V =
Triangular prism		Faces = _____ Vertices = _____ Edges = _____		SA = V =
Pyramid		Faces = _____ Vertices = _____ Edges = _____		SA = V =
Cylinder				SA = V =

Overview of 3-D Figures

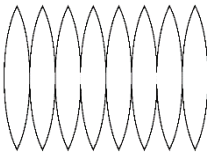
Cone



SA =

V =

Sphere

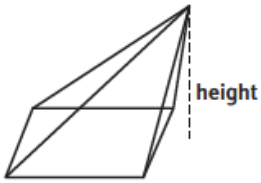


SA =

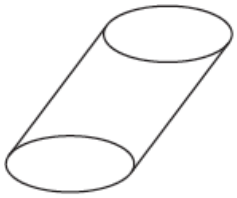
V =

Other solids are a _____, which has parallel circular bases connected by a curved surface, a _____, which has a circular base connected by a curved surface to a single vertex, or a _____.

Oblique pyramid



Oblique cylinder



Oblique cone