
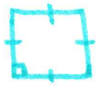



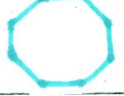



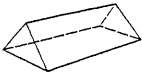

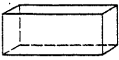
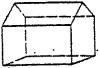




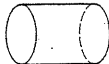


## Introduction to 3-Dimensional Objects

- Recall that a **polygon** is a 2-dimensional shape formed by 3 or more line segments.
- A **polyhedron** is a 3-dimensional figure with polygons as faces; therefore, we have to review some basic polygons before we can understand our 3-D objects.

Name of Polygon	Diagram
triangle	
square	
rectangle	
pentagon	
hexagon	
octagon	
circle	

- In order to properly describe a 3-D object, you need to know how many faces, edges, and vertices it has.
  - o Face: A curved or flat surface.
  - o Edge: A line segment where 2 faces meet.
  - o Vertex: Where 3 or more edges meet.

- Complete the chart for the 3-D objects listed below (use pg. 246 Math Power text)

Name of 3-D Object	Sketch	# of Faces	# of Edges	# of Vertices
Triangular Prism				
Cube				
Rectangular Prism				
Pentagonal Prism				
Hexagonal Prism				
Triangular Pyramid				
Square Pyramid				
Pentagonal Pyramid				
Cylinder				
Cone				
Sphere				

In your own words, explain the difference between a prism and a pyramid.