

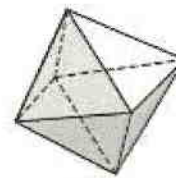
Read p. 520-524 to fill in the blanks.

Polyhedron – A closed solid formed by _____.

Face – polygonal surface.

Edge – _____ where two _____ meet.

Vertex – point of intersection of _____ or more _____.



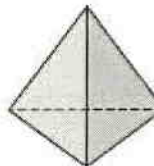
Regular octahedron

Naming Polyhedrons

- Based on the number of _____ (except for prisms and pyramids which are named for their base)
- Use a prefix like with _____ except for _____ which has _____ faces.

Regular Polyhedron

- Faces are _____ polygons.
- Faces are _____ to each other.
- Faces meet at each _____ in exactly the same way.

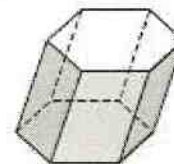
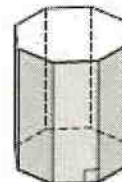


Regular tetrahedron

Special Polyhedrons

Prism

- Has two _____ that are congruent and _____ polygons.
- All other faces are called _____ faces.
- Lateral _____ meet at _____ edges.



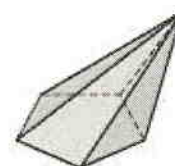
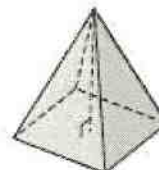
Right Prism – Lateral faces are _____. **Oblique Prism** – Not _____.

Altitude – Any _____ segment from one base to the _____ of the other base.

Height – The _____ of the altitude.

Pyramid

- Has one _____.
- Lateral faces meet at one point called the _____.



Other Geometric Solids

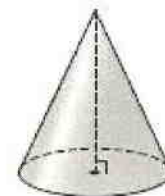
Cylinder – has two congruent circular bases with a curved lateral surface.

Axis – the segment connecting the _____ of the bases.

Radius – the radius of a base.

Right Cylinder – the axis is _____ to each base.

Oblique Cylinder – Not _____.



Cone – has _____ circular base and a curved lateral surface.

Apex – the point furthest from the base.

Altitude – the _____ segment from the apex to the plane of the _____.

Right Cone – the altitude passes through the center of the base. **Oblique Cone** – Not _____.

Sphere – the set of all points in space at a given distance from a given point.

called _____ called _____

Hemisphere – half of a sphere and its circular _____.

Great Circle – the circle that encloses the _____ of a _____.

