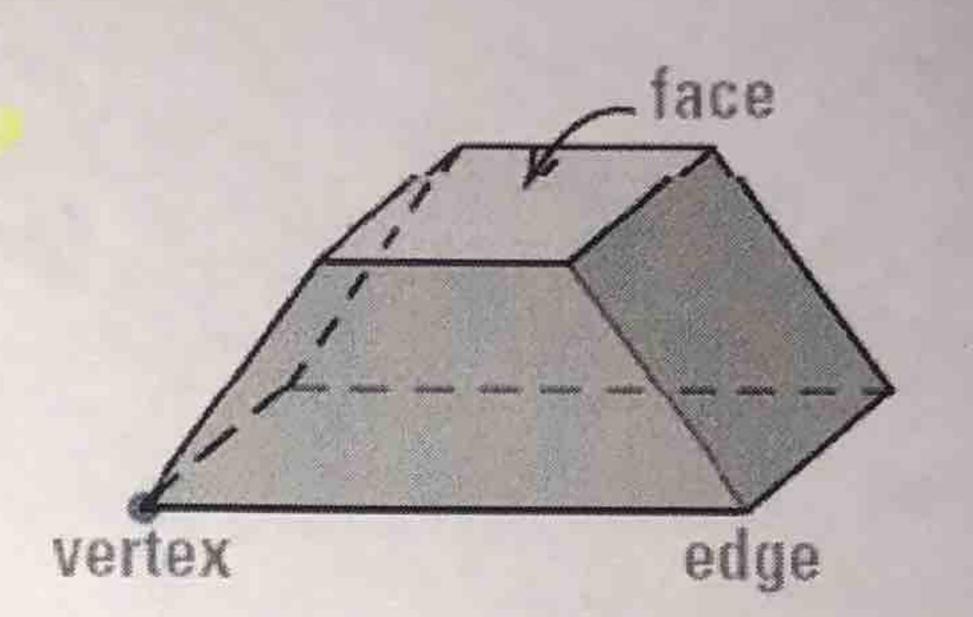
12.1 Explore Solids

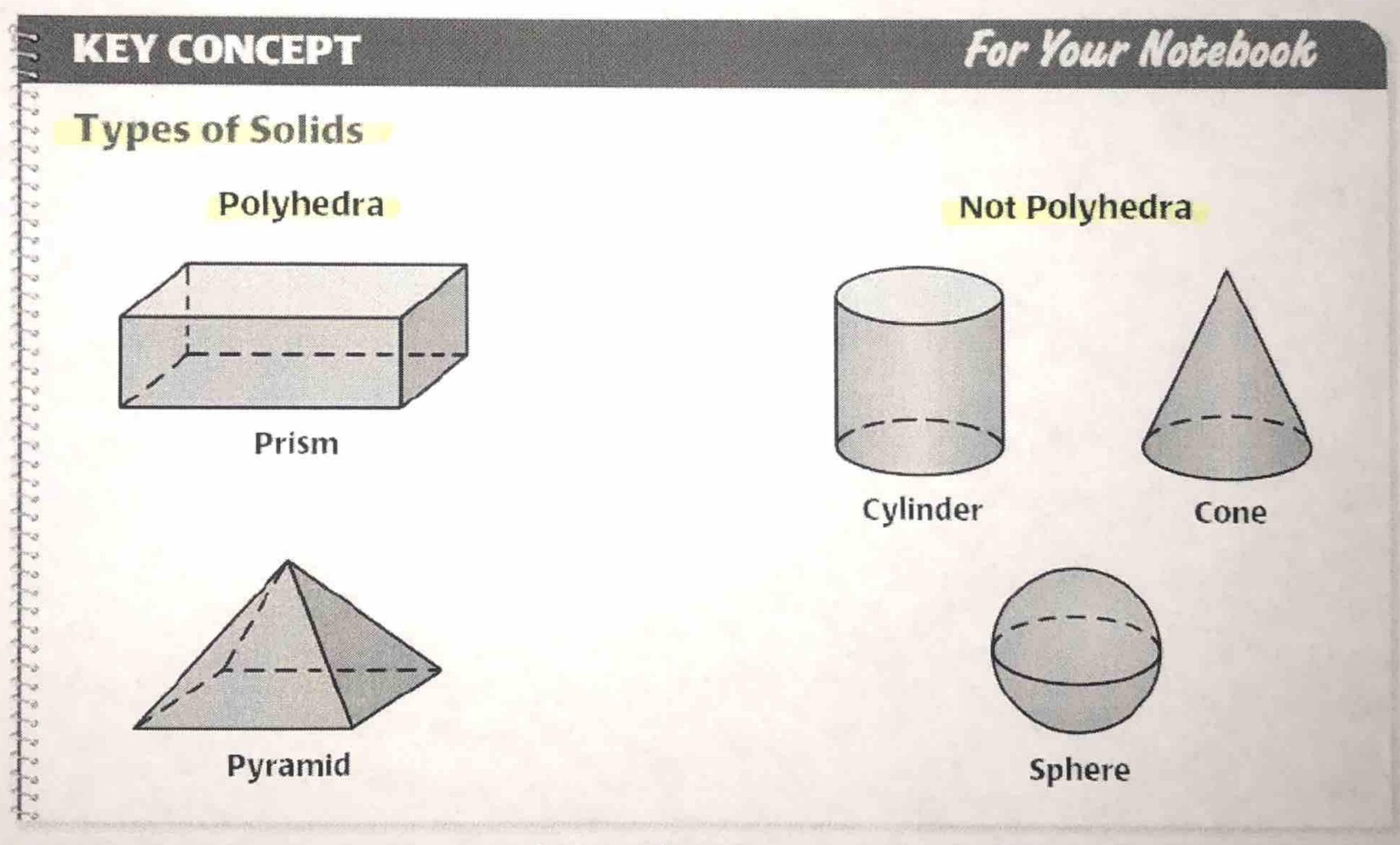
polyhedron - a solid bounded by polygons

faces - the polygons that bound a polyhedron



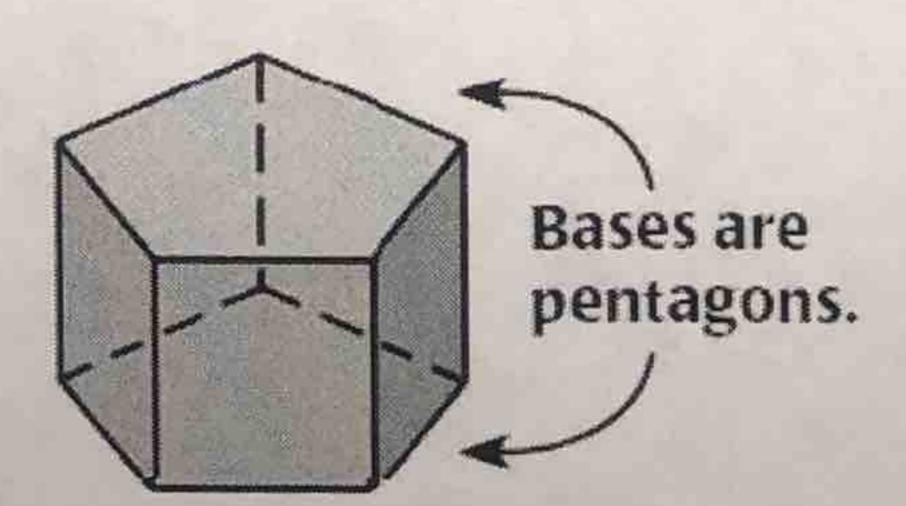
edge - a line segment formed by the intersection of 2 faces

vertex - a point where three or more edges meet on a polyhedron



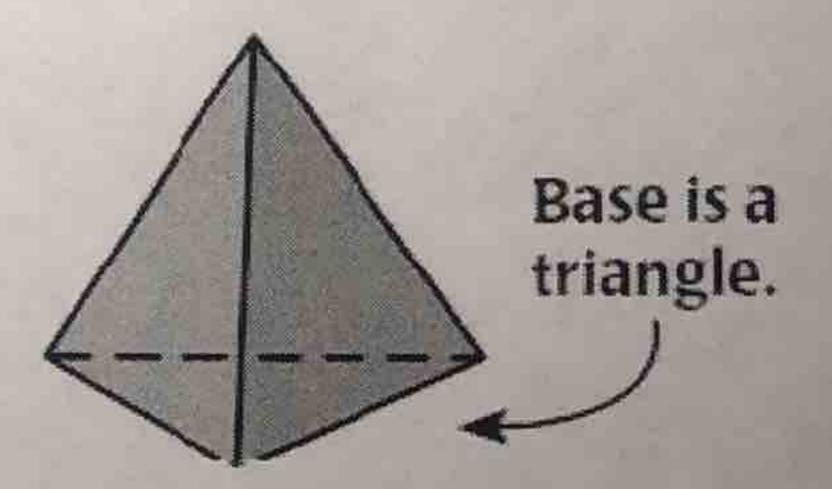
To name a prism or a pyramid, use the shape of the base.

Pentagonal prism



The two bases of a prism are congruent polygons in parallel planes.

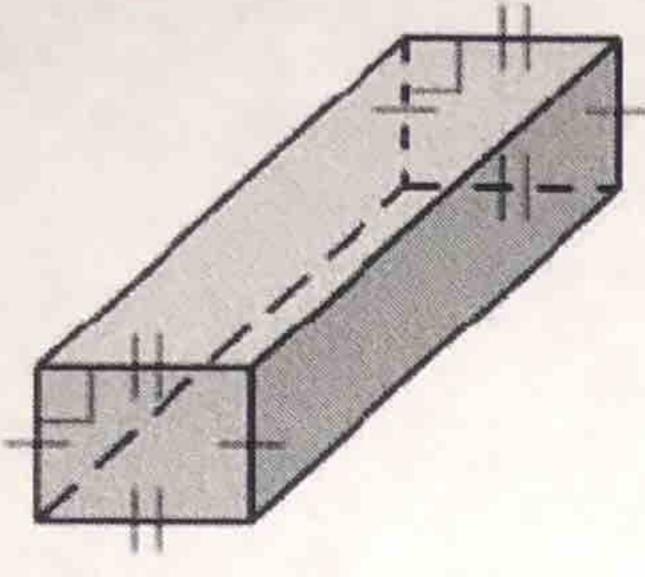
Triangular pyramid



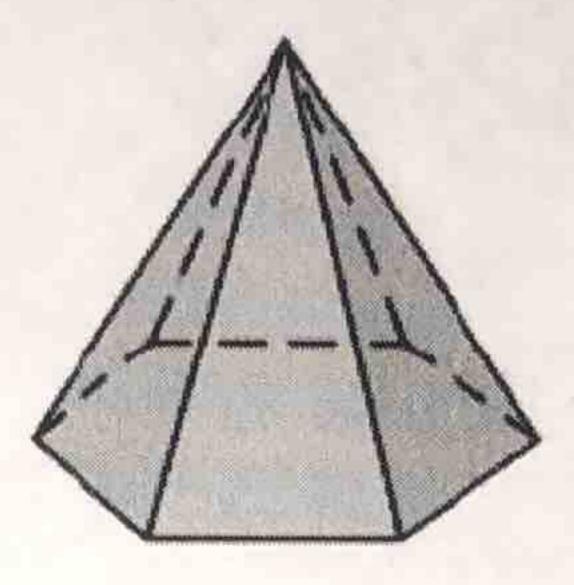
The base of a pyramid is a polygon.

Ex 1: Tell whether each solid is a polyhedron. If it is, name the polyhedron and find the number of faces, vertices, and edges.

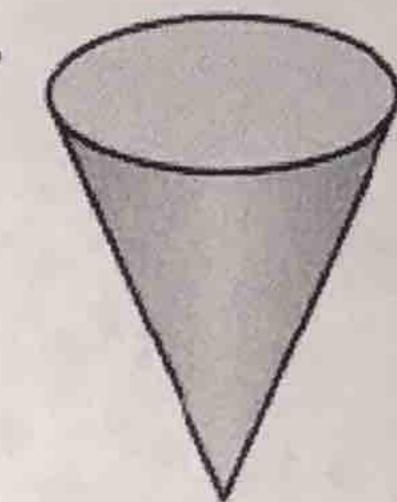
a.



Polyhedron Rectangular Prism 6 faces 8 vertices 12 edges b



Polyhedron Hexagonal Pyramid 7 faces 7 vertices 12 edges c.

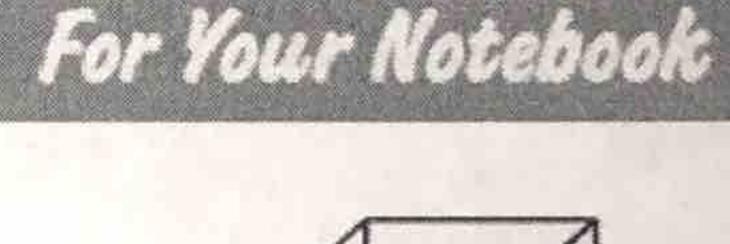


Not a Polyhedron

THEOREM

THEOREM 12.1 Euler's Theorem

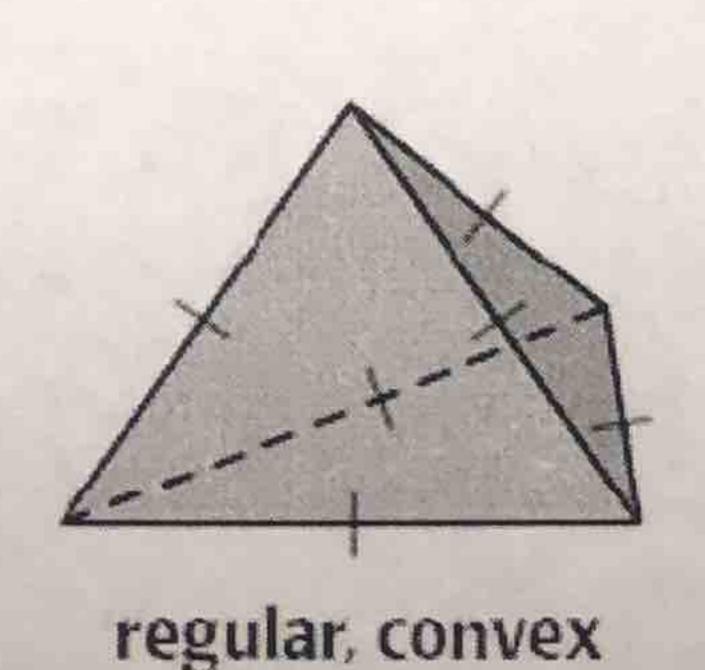
The number of faces (F), vertices (V), and edges (E) of a polyhedron are related by the formula F + V = E + 2.

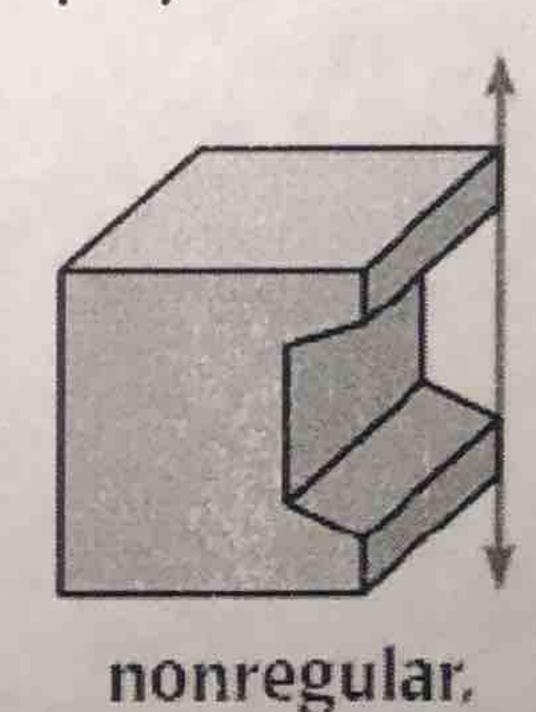


F = 6, V = 8, E = 126 + 8 = 12 + 2

regular polyhedron - a polyhedron whose faces are congruent regular polygons

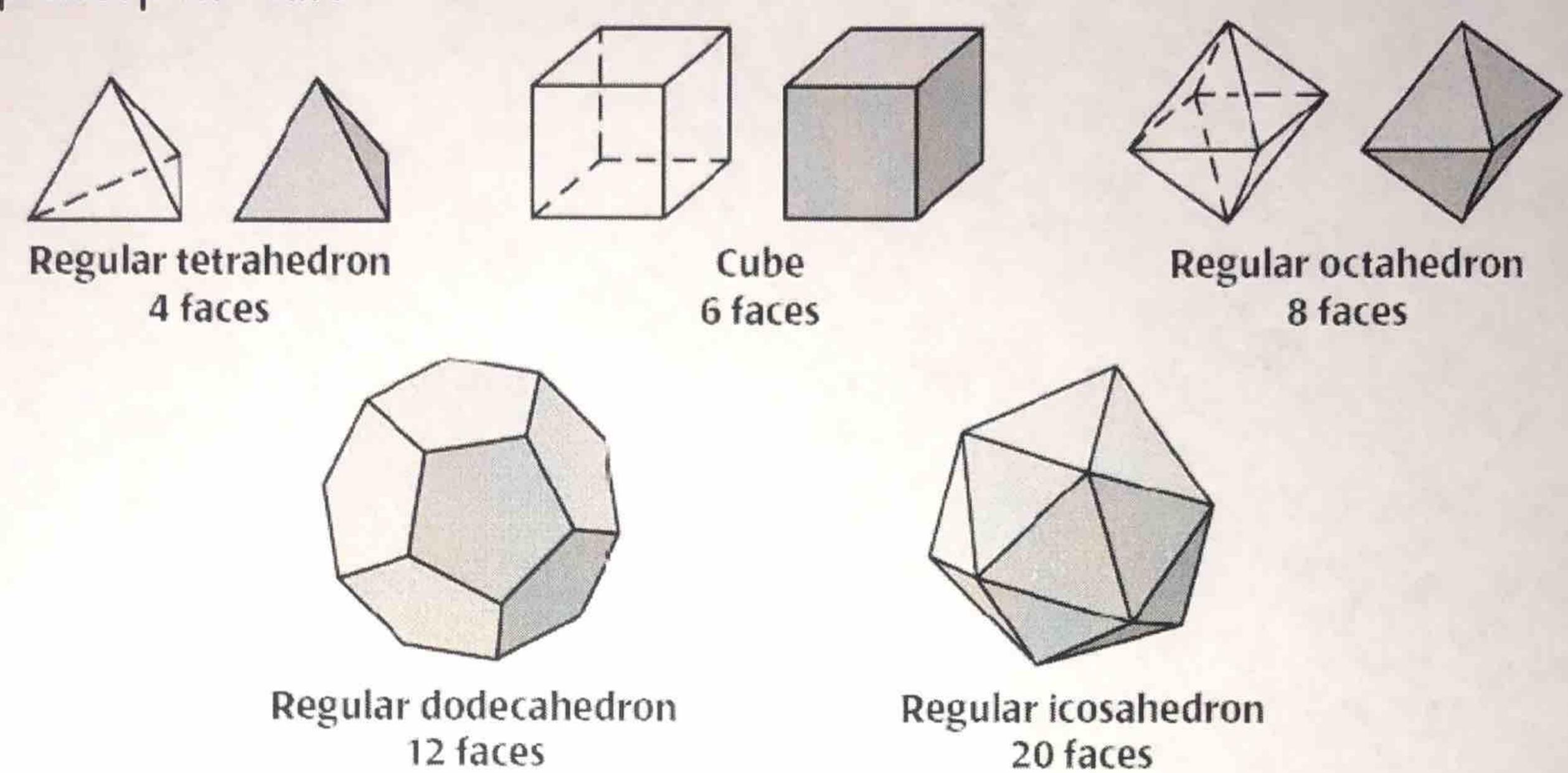
convex polyhedron - if any 2 points on a polyhedron can be connected by a segment that lies entirely inside or on the polyhedron





concave

There are five regular polyhedra, called <u>Platonic Solids</u>, after the Greek philosopher Plato:



cross section - when a plane slices through a solid, this is the intersection

