

## Lesson 7-5 & 7-6

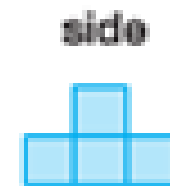
# Draw 3D Shapes & Cross Sections

# Page 587 Example 4

## Example



4. Draw a corner view of the three-dimensional figure whose top, side, and front views are shown.



### Step 1

Use the top view to draw the base of the figure, a 1-by-3 rectangle.

### Step 2

Add edges to make the base a solid figure.

### Step 3

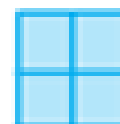
Use the side and front views to complete the figure.



**Got It?** Do this problem to find out.

c. Draw a corner view of the three-dimensional figure whose top, side, and front views are shown.

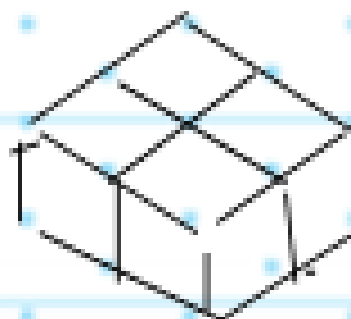
top



side



front



c. \_\_\_\_\_

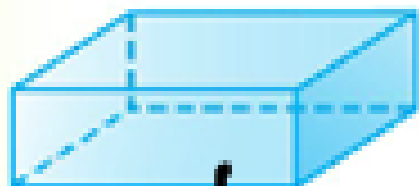
# Cross Sections - page 593

## Vocabulary Start-Up

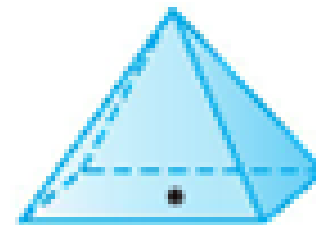


A **prism** is a three-dimensional figure with at least two parallel, congruent faces called **bases** that are polygons. A **pyramid** is a three-dimensional figure with one base that is a polygon. Its other faces are triangles.

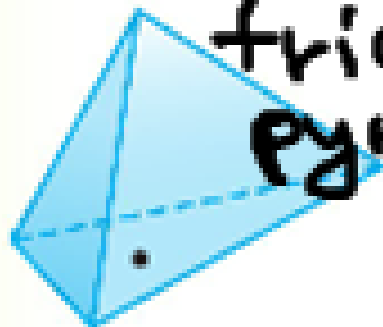
Write *prism* or *pyramid* on the line below each figure.



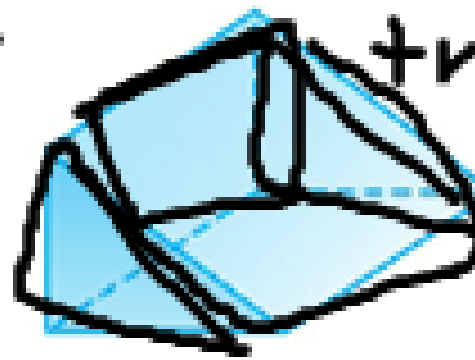
rectangular  
prism



square  
pyramid



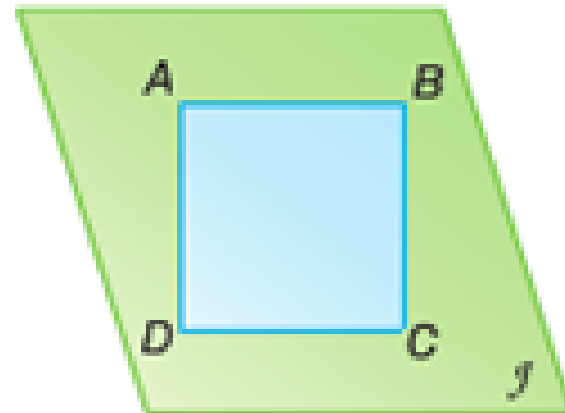
triangular  
pyramid



triangular  
prism

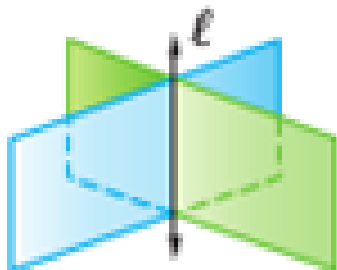
## Identify Three-Dimensional Figures

A **plane** is a flat surface that goes on forever in all directions. The figure at the right shows rectangle  $ABCD$ . Line segments  $AB$  and  $DC$  are **coplanar** because they lie in the same plane. They are also **parallel** because they will never intersect, no matter how far they are extended.

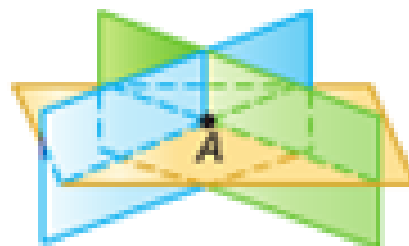


Just as two lines in a plane can intersect or be parallel, there are different ways that planes may be related in space.

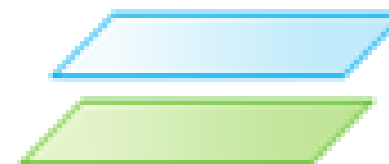
Intersect in a Line



Intersect at a Point



No Intersection



These are called *parallel planes*.

many side

polyhedron  
many faces

### Polygons

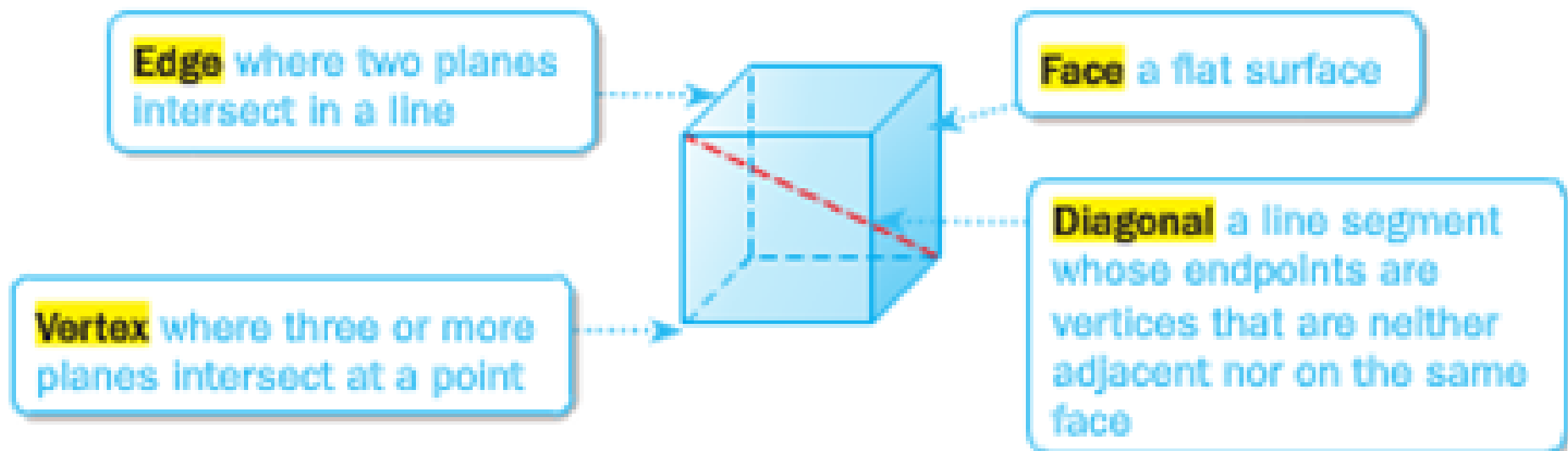
The table below lists some common names of polygons.

Sides	Name
5	pentagon
6	hexagon
7	heptagon
8	octagon
9	nonagon
10	decagon

12  
dodecagon

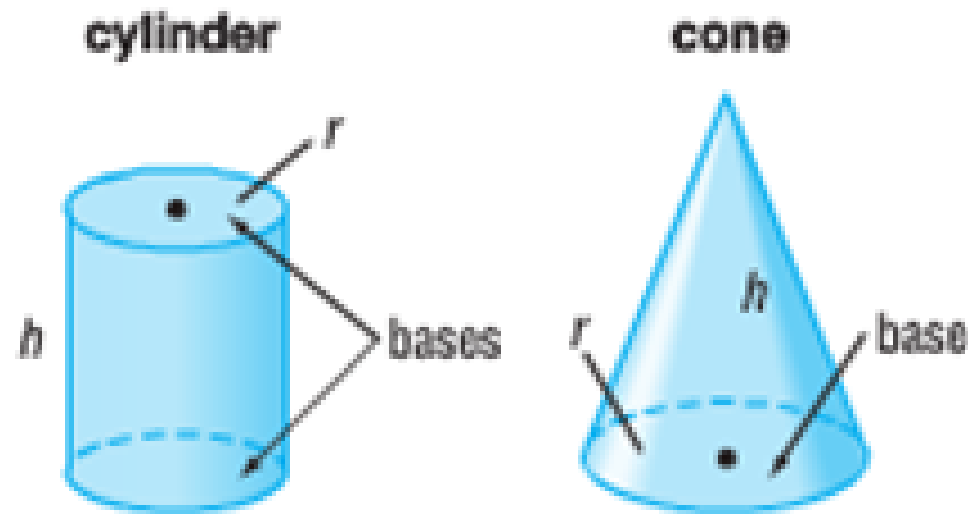
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Intersecting planes can form three-dimensional figures. A **polyhedron** is a three-dimensional figure with flat surfaces that are polygons. Prisms and pyramids are both polyhedrons. Some terms associated with three-dimensional figures are *edge*, *face*, *vertex*, and *diagonal*.



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There are also solids that are not polyhedrons. A **cylinder** is a three-dimensional figure with two parallel congruent circular bases connected by a curved surface. A **cone** has one circular base connected by a curved side to a single vertex.





Got It? Do this problem to find out.

a.

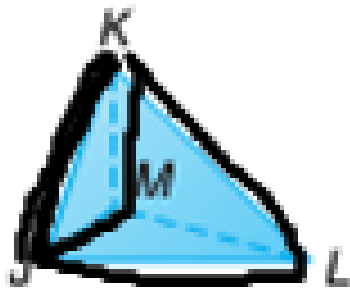


Figure name: triangular pyramid

base:  $\triangle JML$

faces:  $\triangle JML$ ,  $\triangle JMK$ ,  $\triangle JKL$ ,

edges:  $\overline{JK}$ ,  $\overline{JM}$ ,  $\overline{MK}$ ,  $\triangle KML$

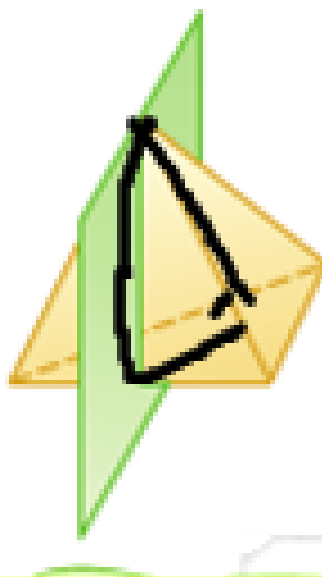
~~edges:~~  $\overline{KM}$ ,  $\overline{JL}$ ,  $\overline{LK}$

vertices:  $J, K, L, M$

## Identify Cross Sections

The intersection of a solid and a plane is called a **cross section** of the solid.

2. Describe the shape resulting from the cross section shown. (Example 4) triangle



<http://www.shodor.org/interactivate/activities/CrossSectionFlyer/>