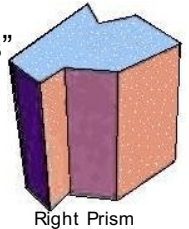
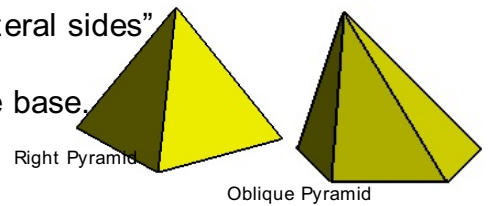


**Types of Polyhedra:**

**Prisms** – Two congruent polygonal “bases”, joined by parallelogram “lateral sides”. Parallelogram sides force the bases to be parallel (ie lie in parallel planes), and also to be aligned or oriented the same way (“not twisted”). If all the laterals are rectangular, then the prism is called a “**right prism**”; otherwise the prism is called **oblique**.



**Pyramids** – One polygonal base, joined by triangular “lateral sides” that all meet at one common point, called the “apex”. In a **right pyramid**, the apex lies above the centroid of the base. Otherwise the pyramid is called **oblique**, e.g. far right.



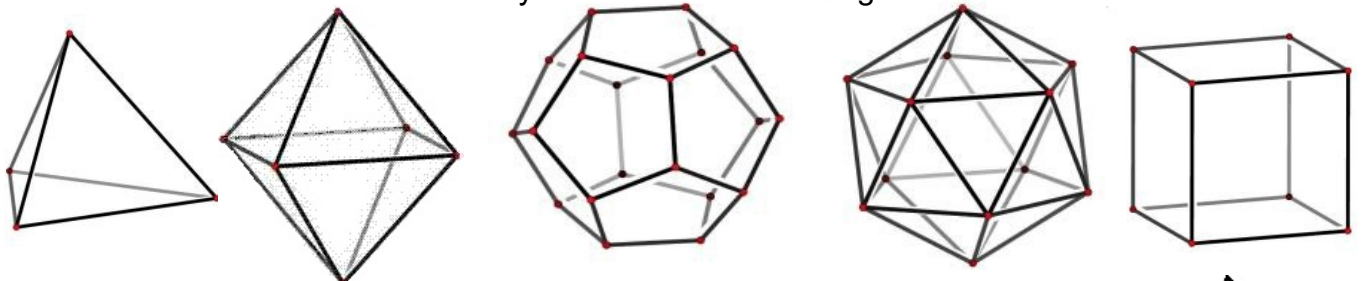
There are *many* other classifications of polyhedra.

One is by the number of sides.

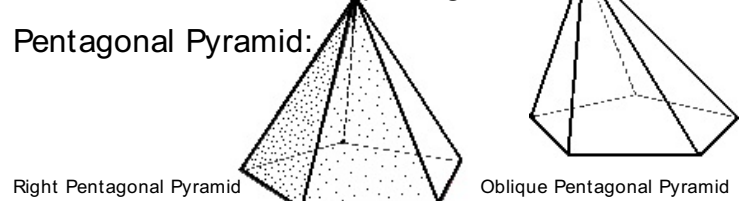
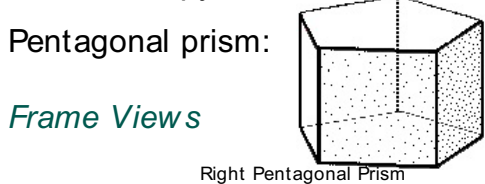
In particular, the **regular convex polyhedra**, also called the **Platonic Solids**, are so named...

The **regular... tetrahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron and icosahedron**.

Even the familiar **cube** is occasionally referred to as the “regular hexahedron”.



Prisms and pyramids are named by their bases. E.G. if the base is a pentagon...



*Frame Views*

*Frame Views* show every edge and vertex of the polyhedron.

A **net** for a polyhedron is an outlined region in a plane that “could be folded up” (along the indicated lines) to form the polyhedron. Try these:

