

THREE-DIMENSIONAL SHAPES



Unit Overview

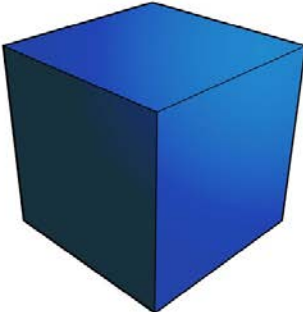
In this unit, you will look at the face, edge, and vertex of a solid figure. You will learn the difference between “plane” figures and “solid” figures, and line symmetry.

Common Three-Dimensional Shapes

Sphere



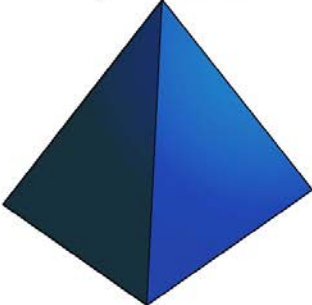
Cube



Cylinder



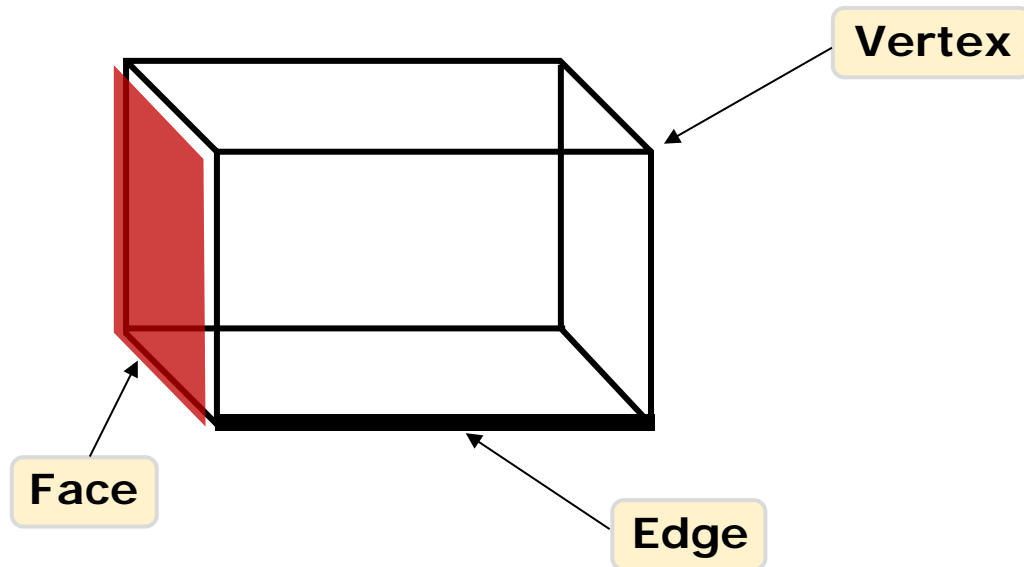
Pyramid



Cone



Properties of a 3-D Shape



Face – The Flat Side

Vertex – A Point Where Two Lines Meet (corner)

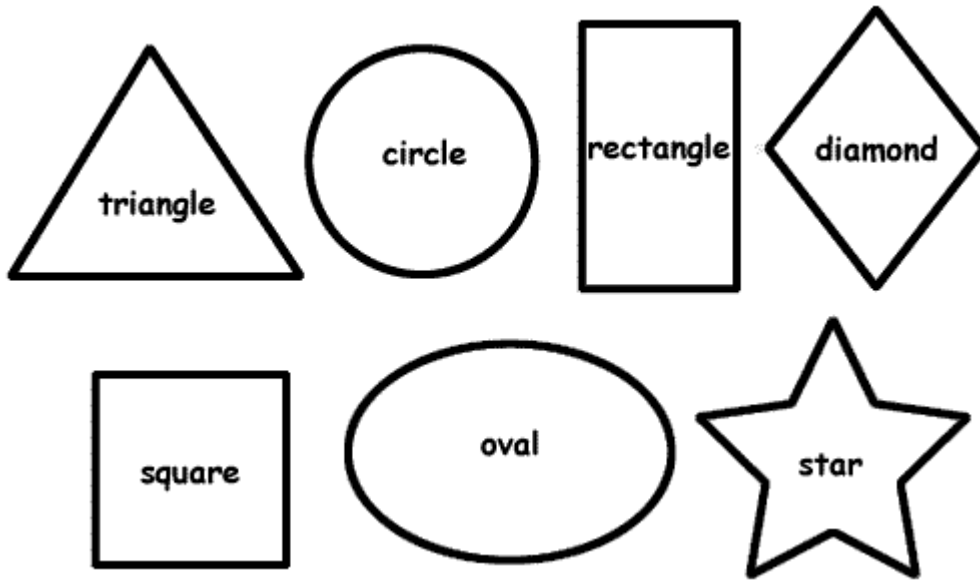
Edge – A Line Where Two Faces Meet

When speaking of more than one vertex, we say vertices.

Plane Figures

Plane figures are flat, solids are not.

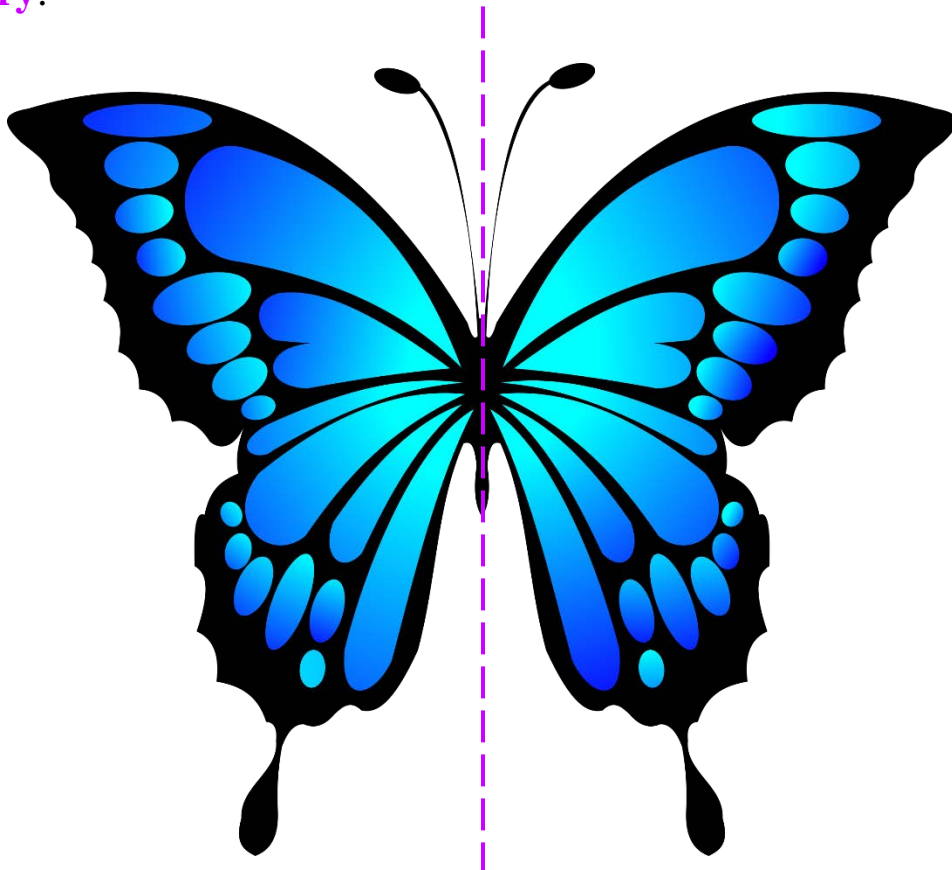
These are plane figures.



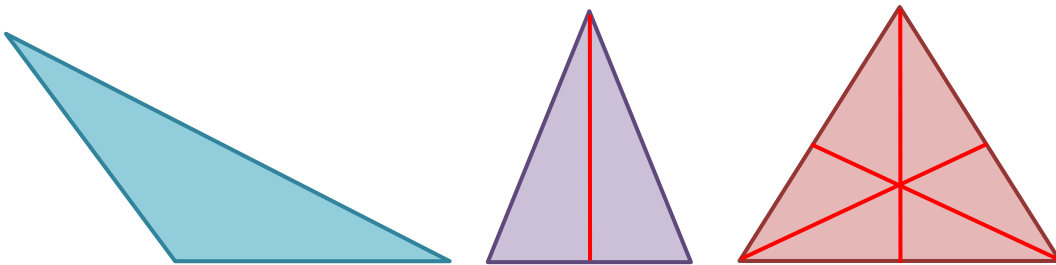
Line Symmetry

A **line of symmetry** is a line that divides a figure into two congruent parts, each of which is the mirror image of the other. When the figure having a **line of symmetry** is folded along the line of symmetry, the two parts should coincide.

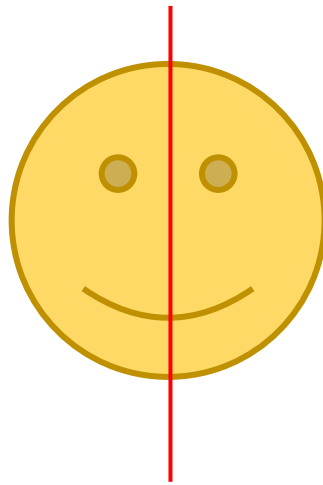
You can draw a line straight down the middle of the butterfly and it will look exactly the same of both sides. The butterfly has a **line of symmetry**.



The first triangle has **no lines of symmetry**, the second has **1 line of symmetry**, and the third has **3 lines of symmetry**.



You can draw a line straight down the middle of the face and it will look exactly the same of both sides. The face has line symmetry.



Click on the link to watch the video "[Identifying symmetrical figures](#)".

