









# ➢ 3D Shapes are solid objects that have three dimensions. > These dimensions are length, width and height.

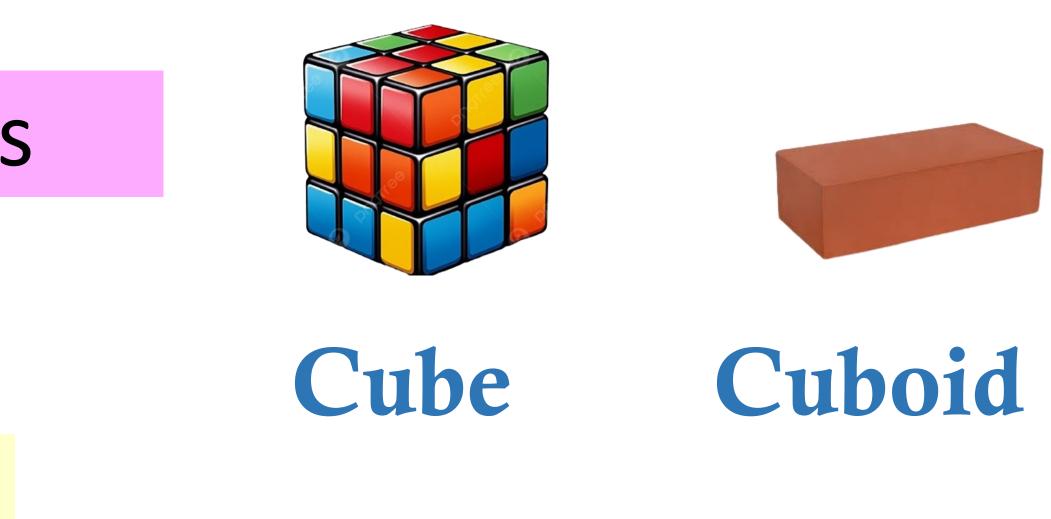
## Examples of 3D shapes

## **Types of 3D shapes**

> Polyhedrons

> Curved Solids

# 3D shapes



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## Sphere







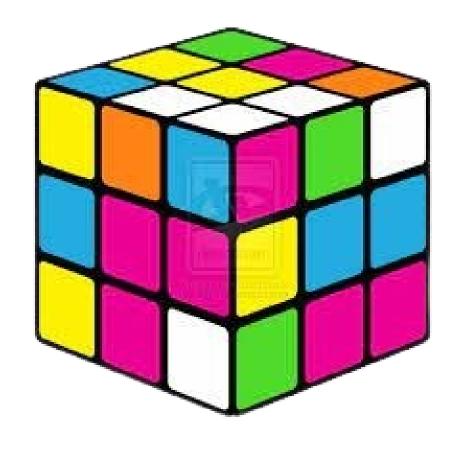


## Polyhedrons are 3D shapes.

# The polyhedrons are also called the **Polyhedra**.

# Polyhedrons should have straight edges

# Examples

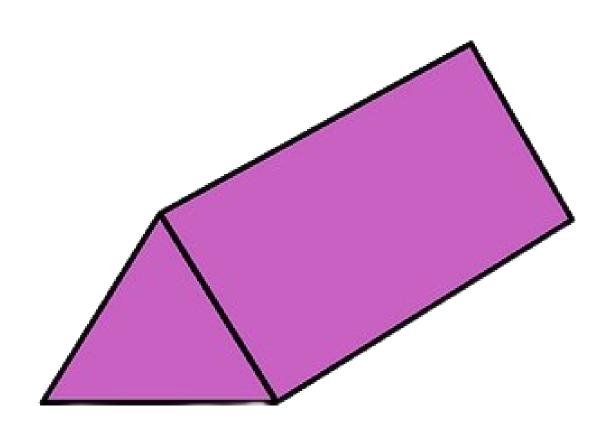




## Cube

## Cuboid

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## Pyramid





# The 3D shapes that have curved surfaces are called curved solids.

# Examples





### Sphere

Cone

















# Three dimensional shapes



## Cuboid



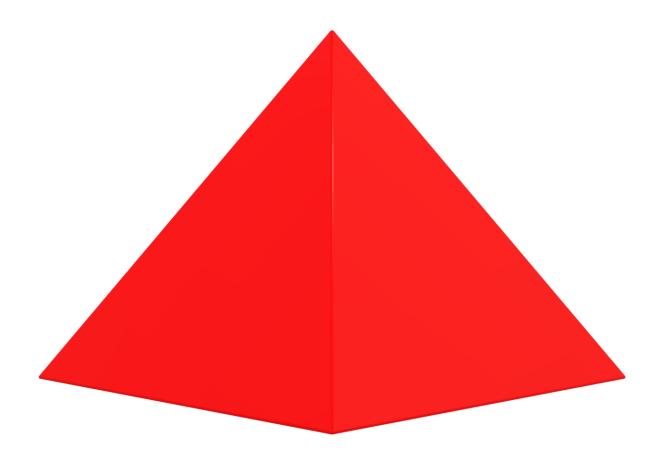


















## Basic properties : Faces, Vertices or corner, Edges

## Faces

## Faces are the surfaces on the outside of a shape

## Vertices or corners

## Vertices or corners are where two or more edges meet



## Edges are the lines where two faces meet

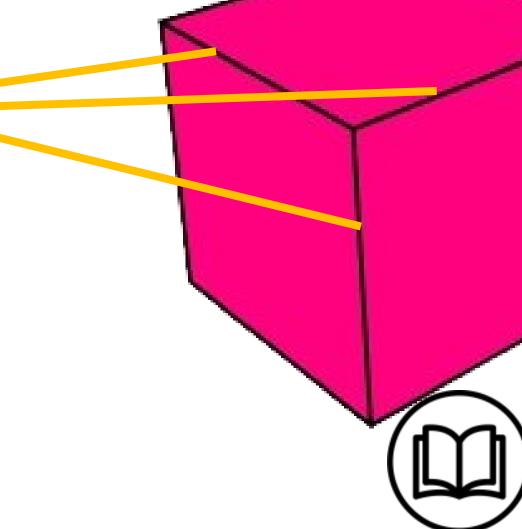
# 3d shapes

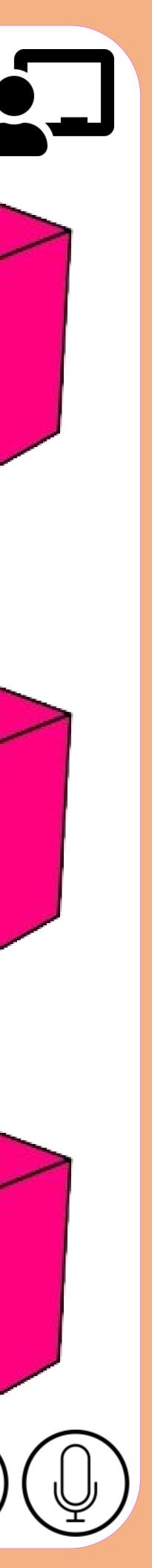
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# Faces er, Edges

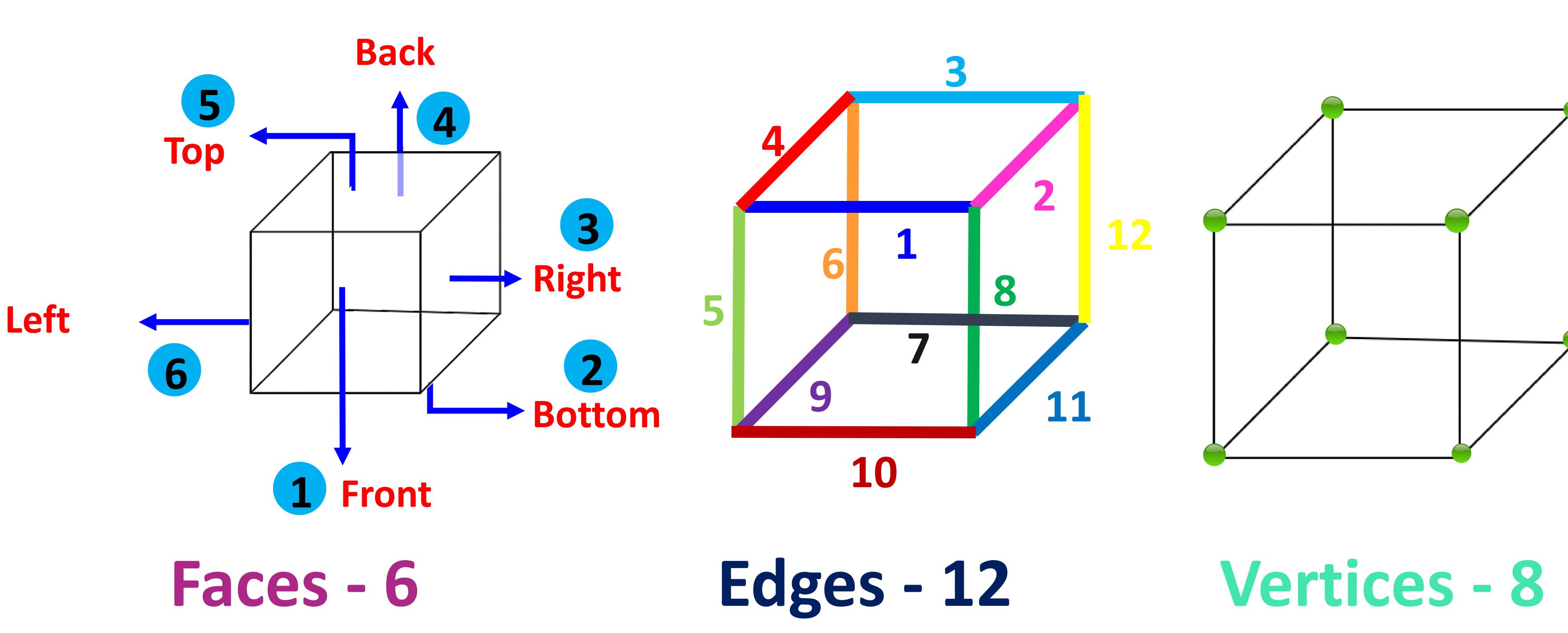
## shape vertices **K**



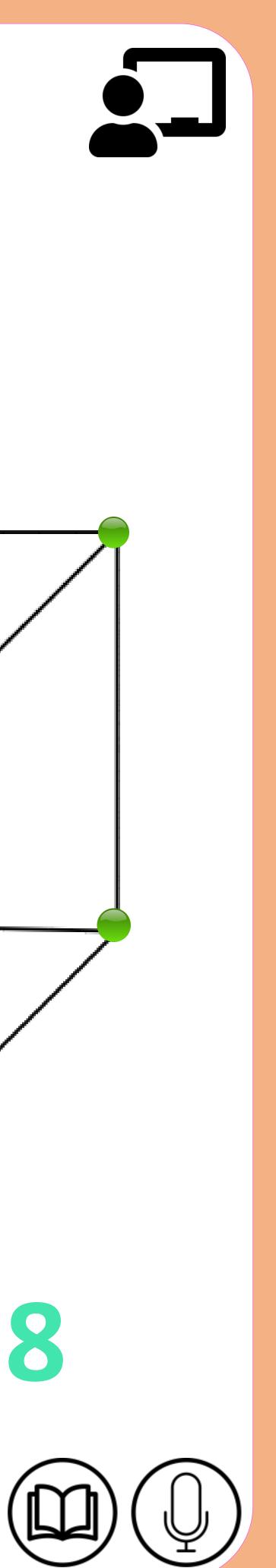














> It is a 3-D shape. > It has six faces. > All sides are equal.

## Examples

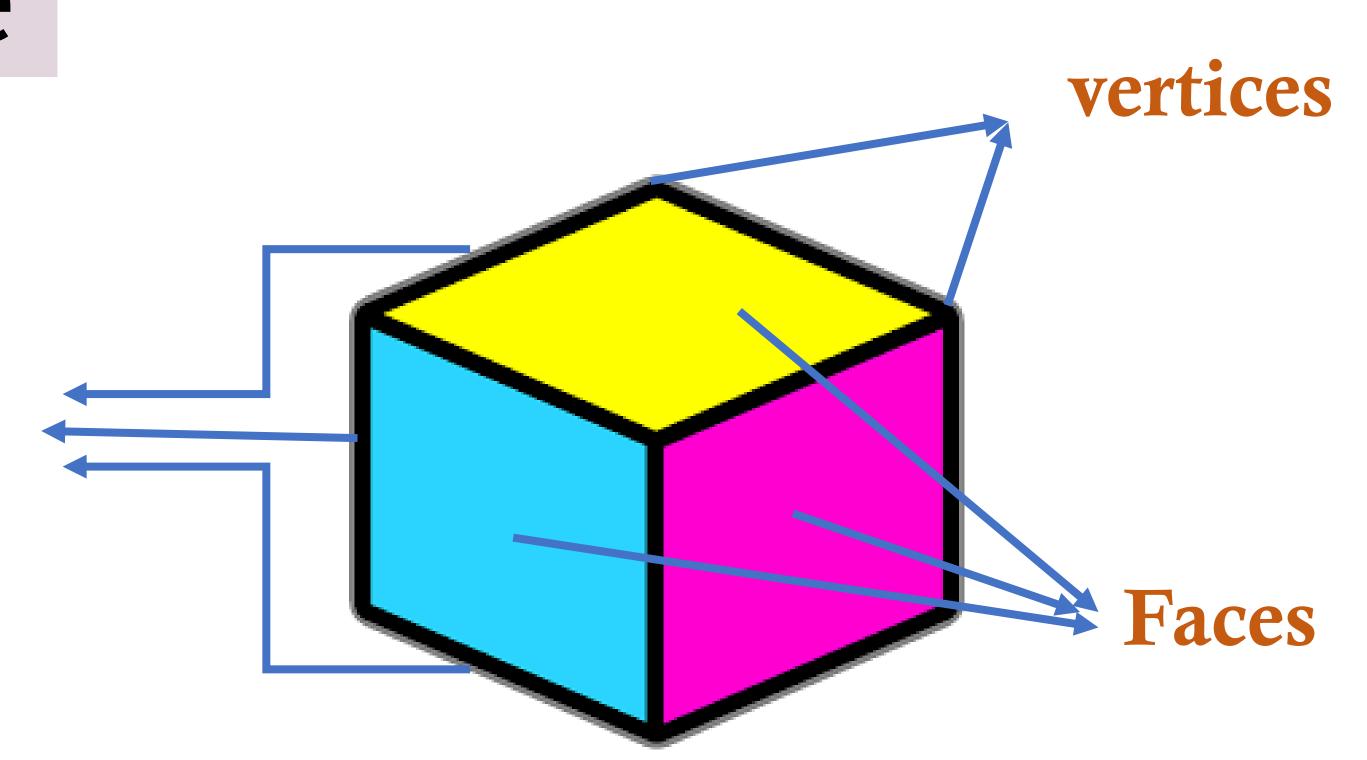
# Dice, Ice cubes, Gift box.

# Cube

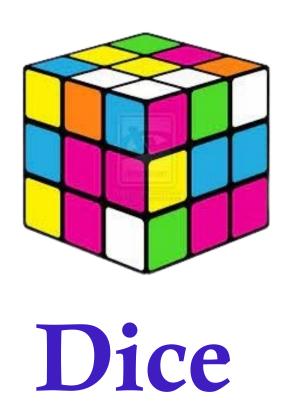








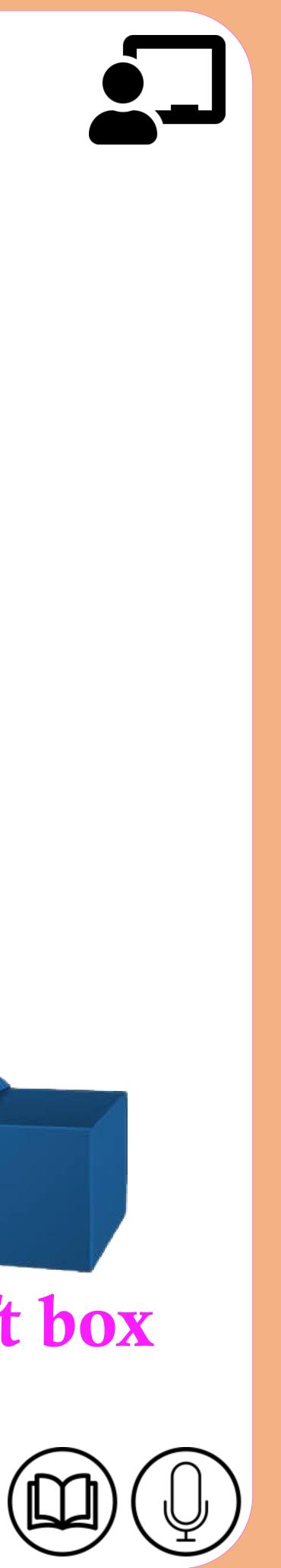
## ➢ It has 8 vertices and 12 edges.



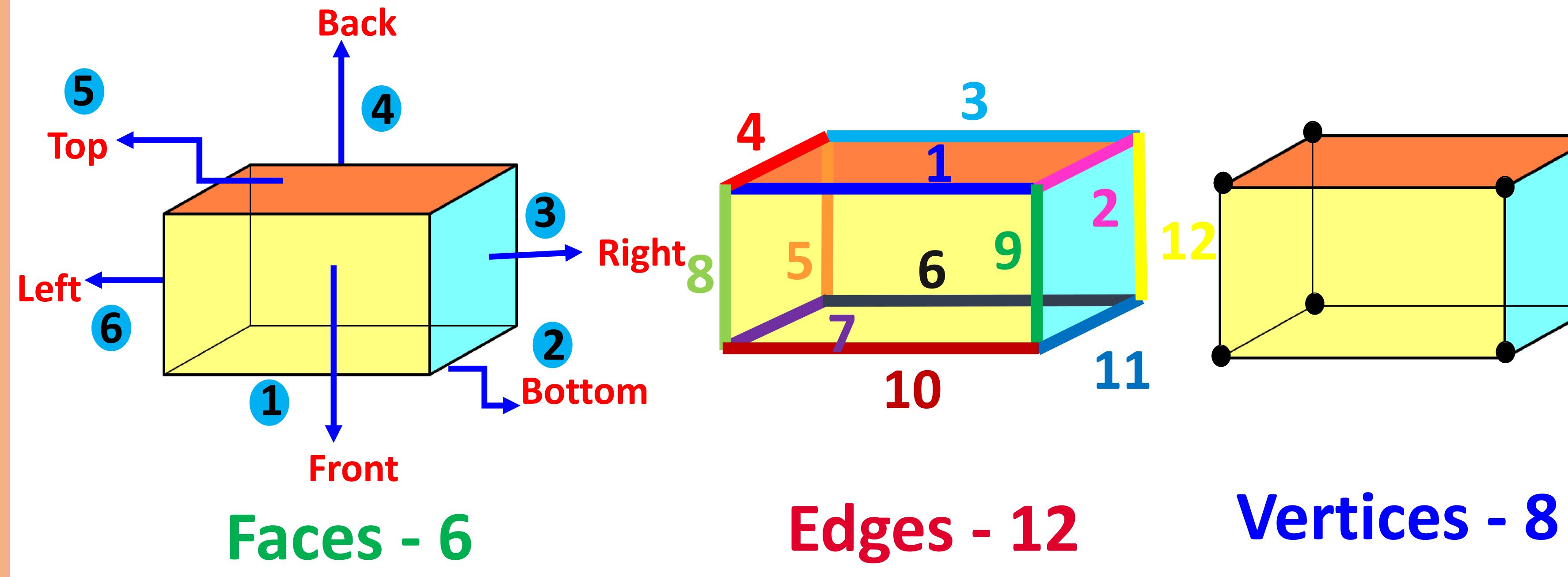




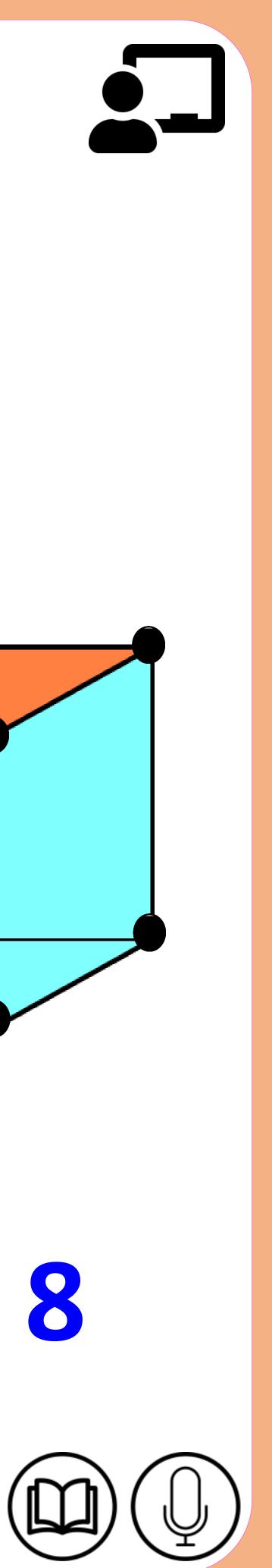








# Cuboid





- > It is a 3-D shape.
- > It has six faces.
- Its opposite sides are equal.
- First Has 8 vertices and 12 edges.

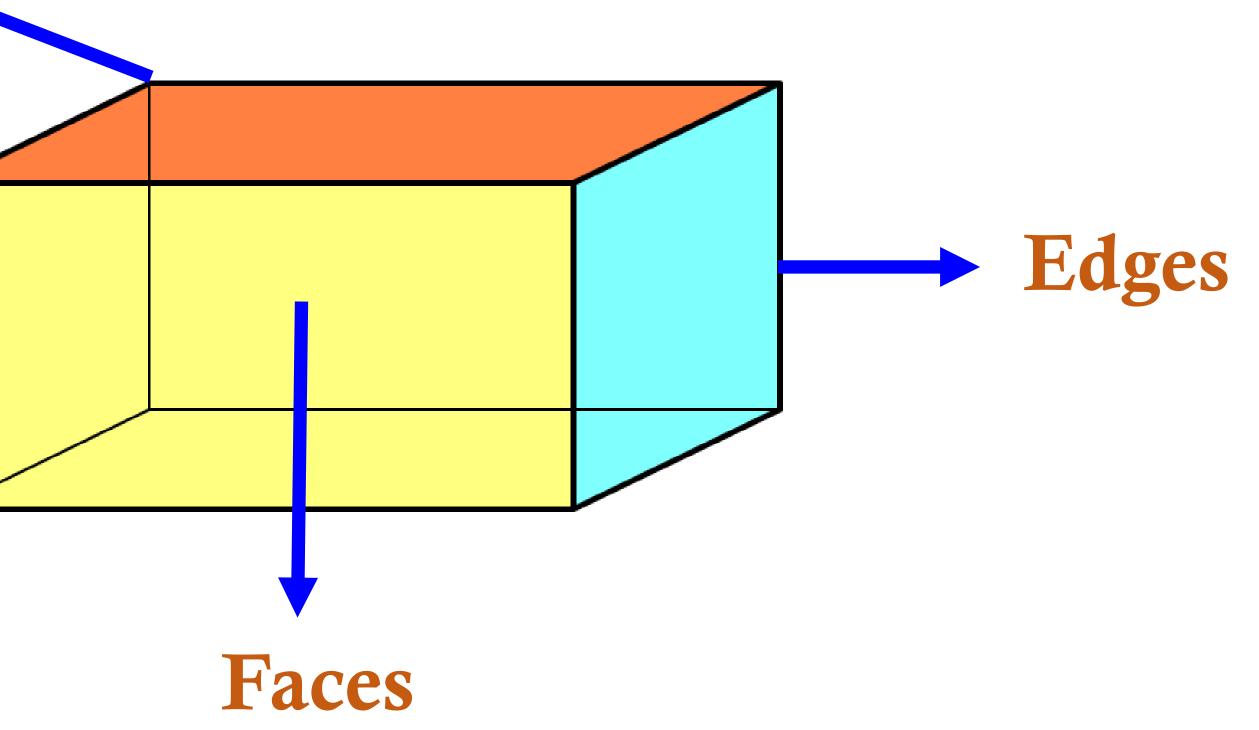
## Examples

# Bricks, Match box, Book. Bricks

# Cuboid

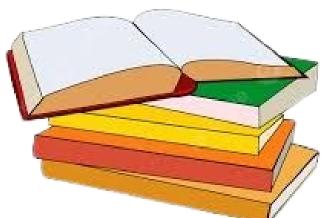


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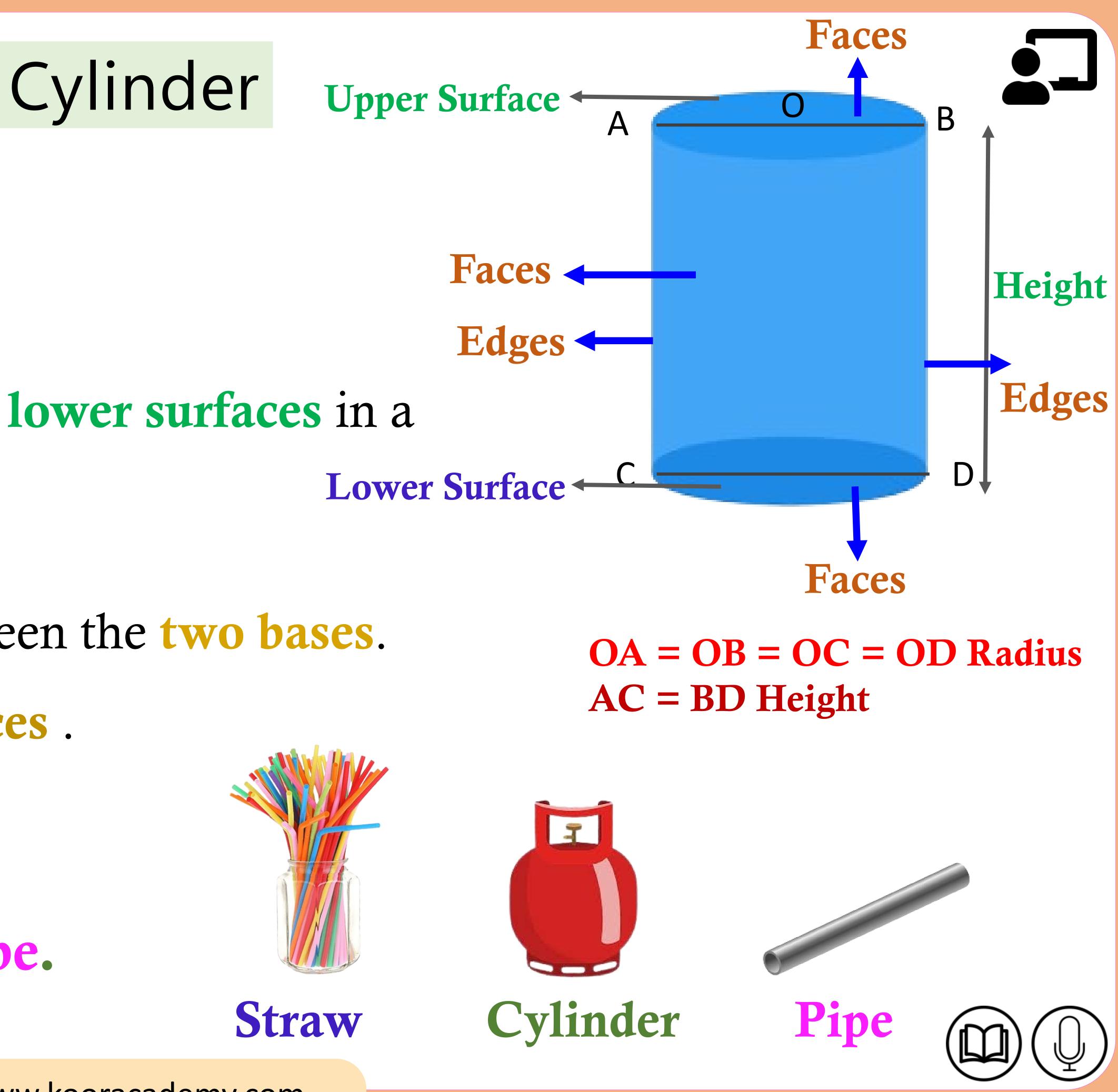
Book





> It is a **3-D shape**. cylinder. Fit has 3 faces.

## Examples



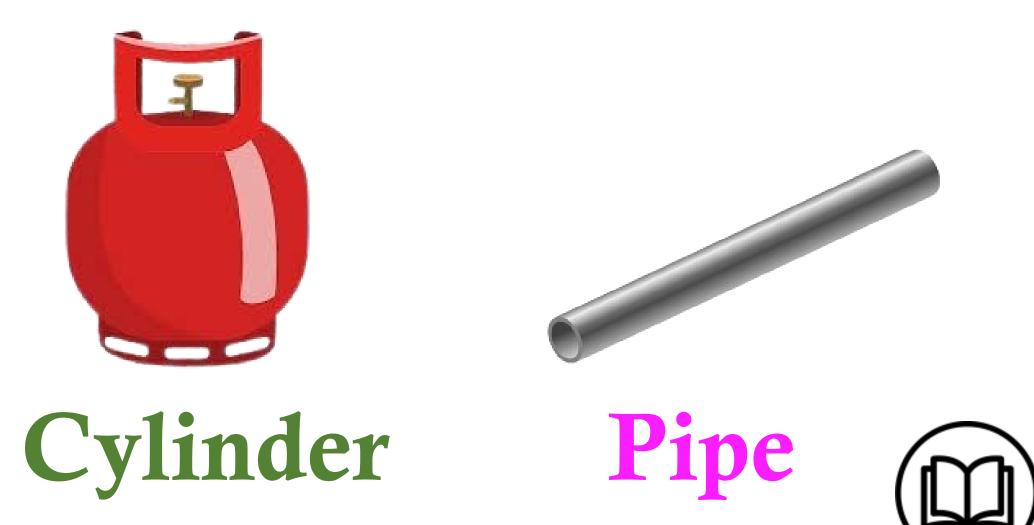
# **Two bases** lie in upper and lower surfaces in a

## **Height** is the distance between the two bases.

## > It has 2 edges and no vertices.









- > It is a 3-D shape. ► It has one surface. > All points on the surface are at the same distance from the centre.
- > It has no vertices and edges.

## Examples

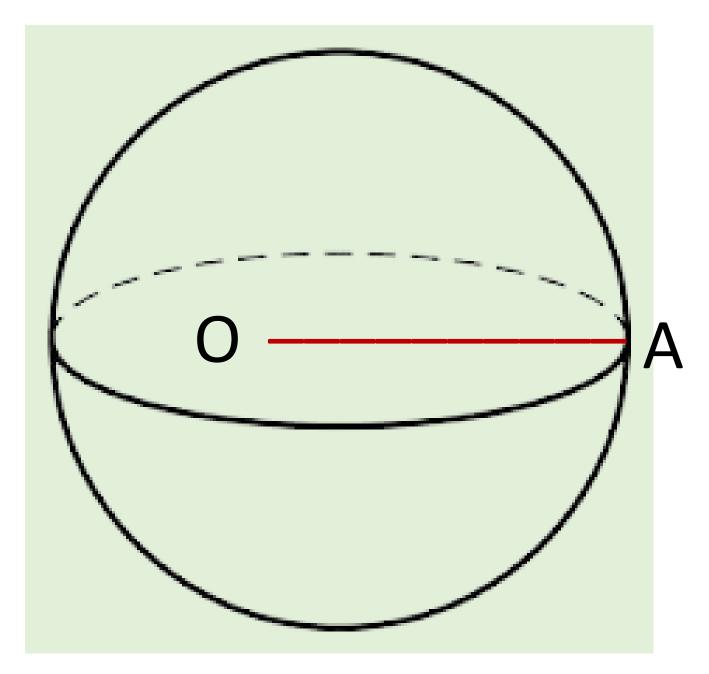
# Laddu, Globe, Ball.

# Sphere





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### **O** – Centre point OA - Radius











- > It is a 3-D shape.
- **Base** of a cone is circular.
- the base is called as height.

## Examples



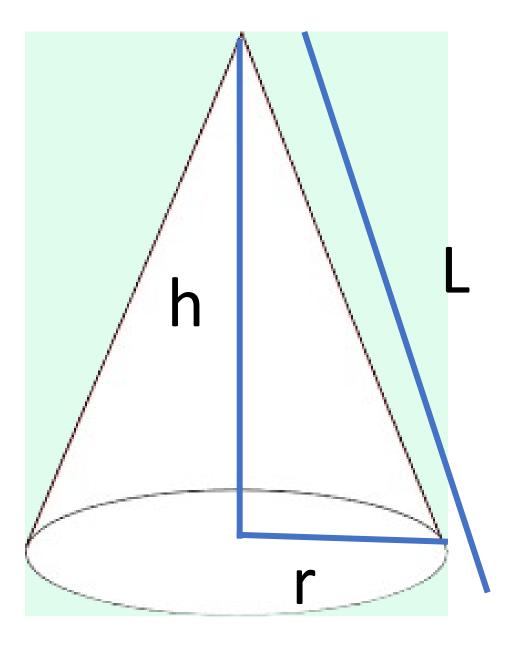
> The distance from the top of the cone to the center of

The **distance** from the **apex** to any point lying on the circumference of base is called as slant height.

> The height and slant height are not equal

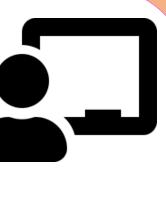
## Cone ice cream, Party cap.

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L – Slant height h – Height r - Radius









## Name o

## cube

## cuboi

### cone

## cylin

## spher

## **3D Shape Properties**

of the shapes		
		$TSA = 6a^2$
		$LSA = 4a^2$
		Volume = $a^3$
id		TSA = 2 (1w + v)
		LSA = 2h(1 + w)
		Volume = $a^3$
e		$TSA = \pi r(1 + r)$
		$LSA = \pi rl$
		<b>Volume = <math>(1/3)</math></b>
lder		$TSA = 2 \pi r(h+$
		Volume = $\pi r^2 h$
re		$TSA = 4\pi r^2 squ$
		<b>Volume = <math>(4/3)</math></b>

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### Lateral surface area

### **Total surface area**

## Formulas

(square units)
----------------

(square units)

(cubic units)

wh + lh) (square units)

w) (square units)

(cubic units)

(square units)

(square units)

) **π** r<sup>2</sup>h (cubic units)

+r) (square units)

(cubic units)

uare units

**)Π**r<sup>3</sup> cubic units

