

Honors Geometry Cross Sections

DATE: 5/29

Describe the shape resulting from each cross section.

→ 2D object formed by slicing 3D solid w/ plane

5.



Circle

6.



Triangle

7.



Rectangle

Describe the shape resulting from each cross section.

13.



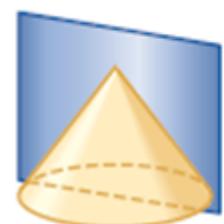
Rectangle

14.



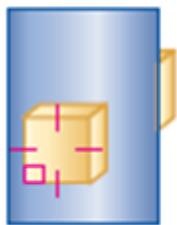
Triangle

15.



Iso. Triangle

16.



square

17.



parabola

18.



triangle

20. **SPORTS** A standard basketball is shaped like a *sphere*.

- a. Draw a basketball with a vertical, angled, and horizontal slice.
- b. Describe the cross section made by each slice.



b. circle



circle



circle



26. Benita received the gift box shown.



Which drawing **best** represents the top view of the gift box?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

27. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of a polyhedron?

- F. cylinder
- G. rectangular prism
- H. octagonal pyramid
- I. triangular prism

28. Which of the following represents a side view of the figure below?



- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

29. The figure below is a square pyramid.



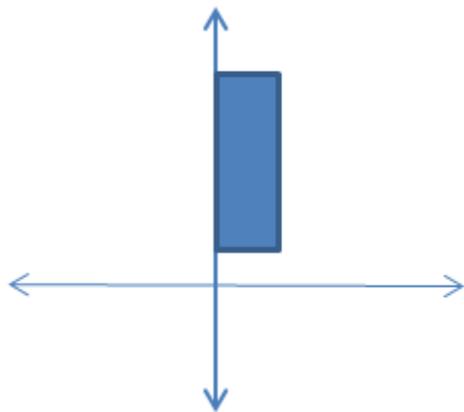
Which of the following is **NOT** a cross section from the square pyramid?

- F.
- G.
- H.
- I.

Rotate a 2D object in the coordinate plane. What shape is the result of the rotation?

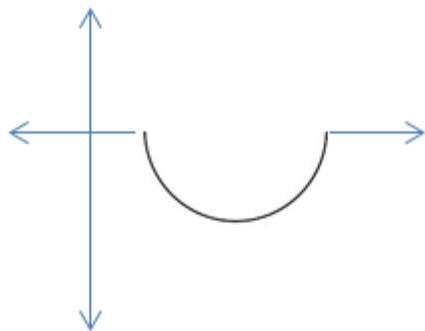


Rotate a rectangle about the y-axis.



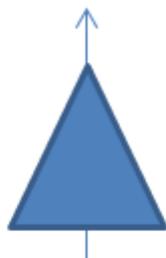
Cylinder

Rotate a semicircle about the x-axis.



Sphere

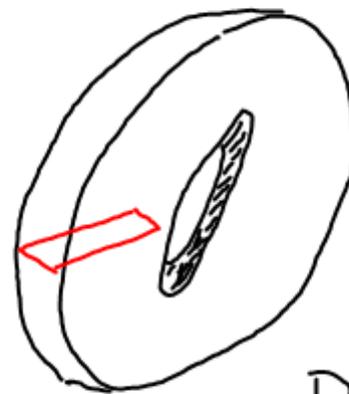
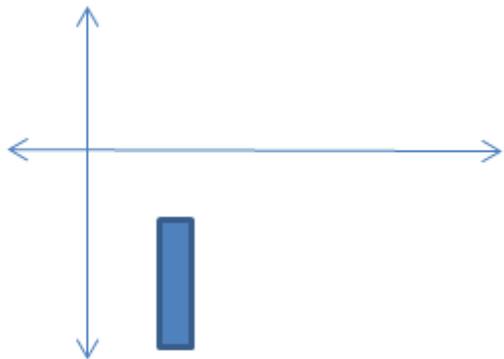
Rotate a triangle about the y-axis.



Cone

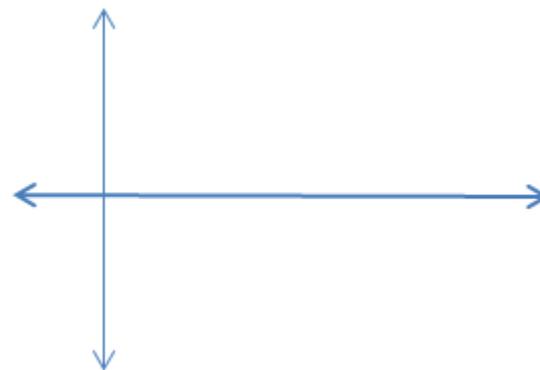
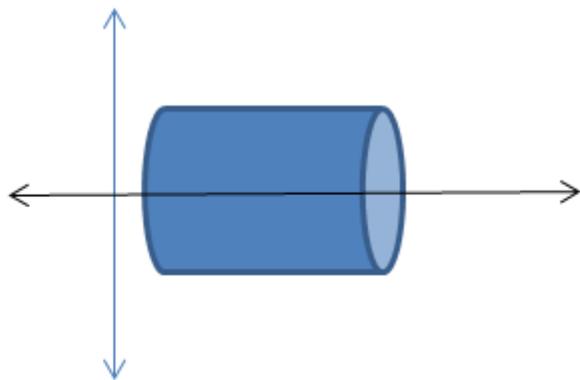


Rotate the rectangle about the x-axis.

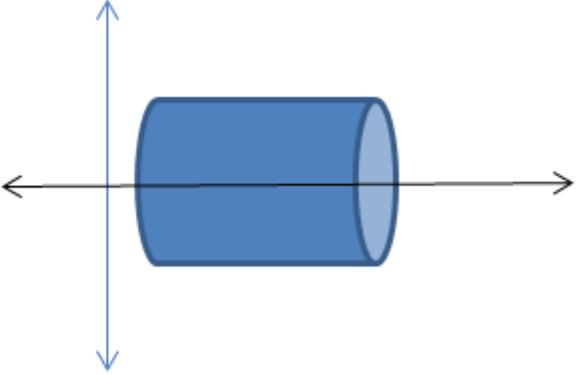
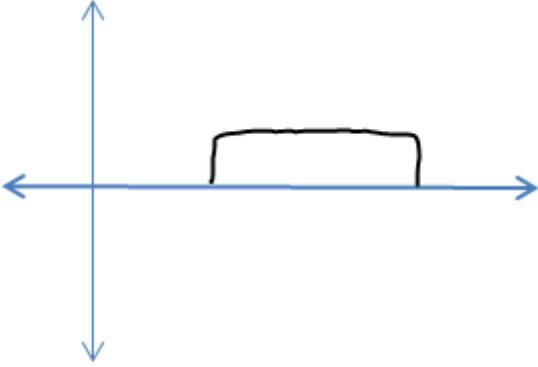
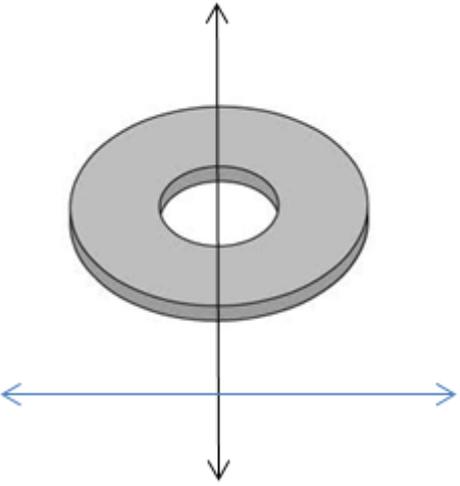
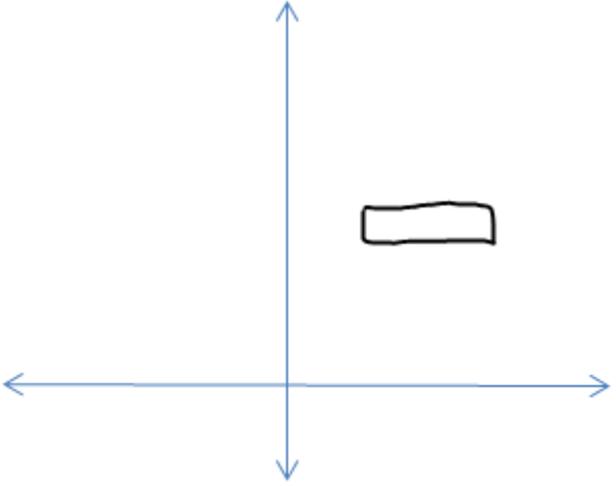
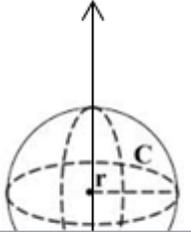


Doughnut

Draw and describe a 2D rotation that could give each 3D picture below.

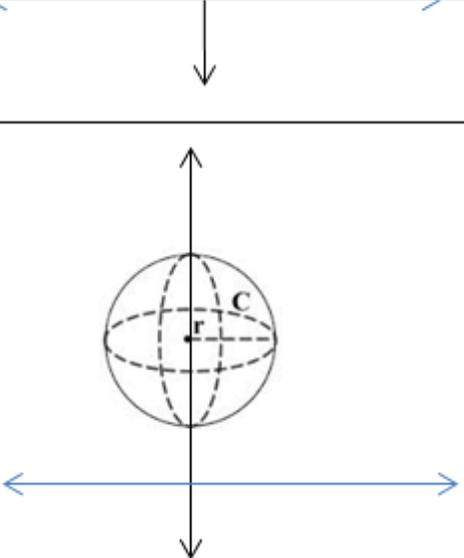
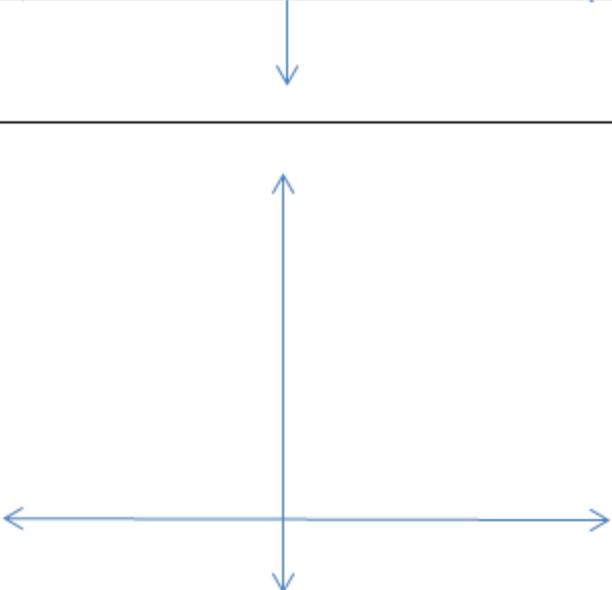
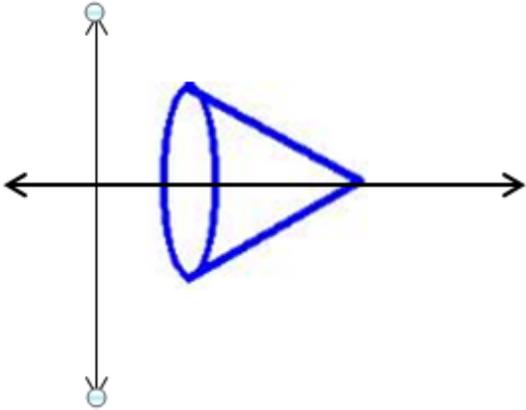
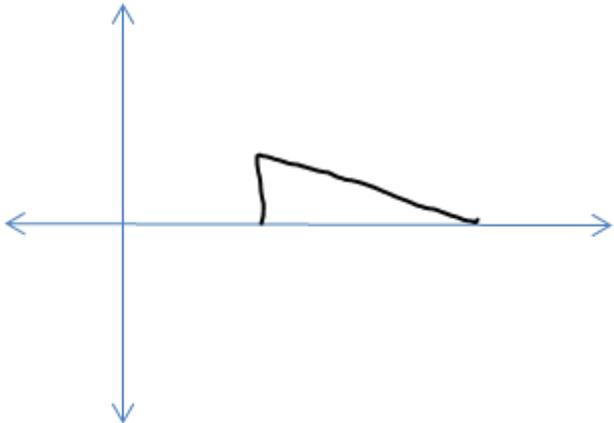


Draw and describe a 2D rotation that could give each 3D picture below.

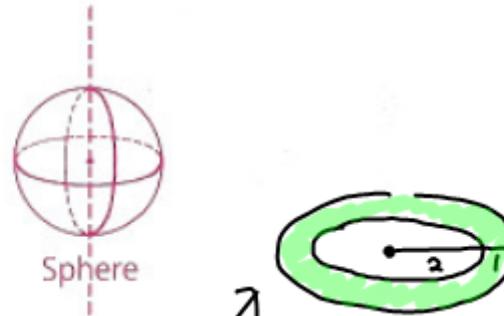
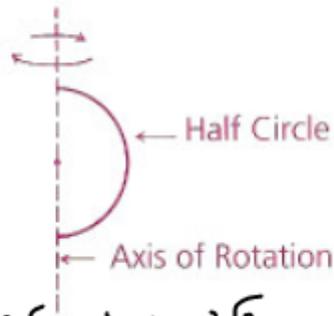


Microsoft Word interface showing a document titled "HG Rotations Notes". The ribbon includes File, Home, Insert, Page Layout, References, Mailings, Review, View, MathType, Drawing Tools (Format), and Table Tools (Design, Layout). The main content area contains a 2x2 grid of diagrams illustrating the relationship between 3D objects and their 2D projections.



14 A surface of rotation is generated by revolving a shape about a fixed line, called the axis of rotation. For example, revolving a half circle about the line containing its endpoints produces a sphere.



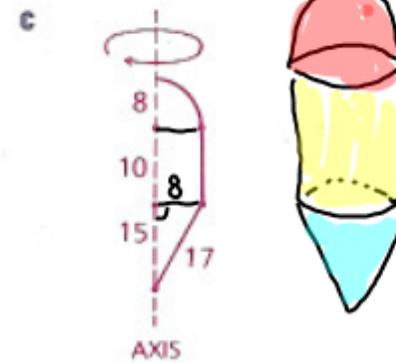
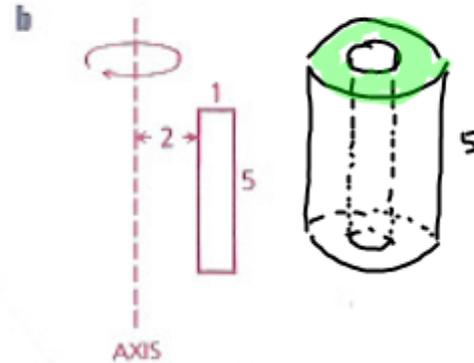
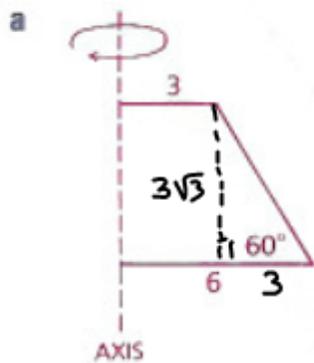
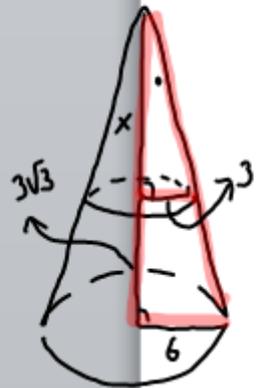
Similar 45:

$$\frac{x}{(x+3\sqrt{3})} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$6x = 3(x+3\sqrt{3})$$

$$6x = 3x + 9\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 3x = 9\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x = 3\sqrt{3}$$

Identify the surface of rotation generated in each diagram and compute the volume.



$$V_{\text{frustum}} =$$

$$V_{\text{big}} - V_{\text{small}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\pi(6)^2(6\sqrt{3}) - \frac{1}{3}\pi(3)^2(3\sqrt{3})$$

$$72\pi\sqrt{3} - 9\pi\sqrt{3} = 63\pi\sqrt{3} \text{ units}^3$$



$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_{\text{big}} - V_{\text{small}} \\ &= \pi(3)^2(5) - \pi(2)^2(5) \\ &= 45\pi - 20\pi \\ &= 25\pi \text{ units}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_{\text{cone}} + V_{\text{cyl}} + V_{\text{half-sphere}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\pi(8)^2(15) + \pi(8)^2(10) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi(8)^3\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}320\pi + \frac{3}{3}640\pi + \frac{1024}{3}\pi \\ &= \frac{960\pi}{3} + \frac{1920\pi}{3} + \frac{1024\pi}{3} \\ &= \frac{3904}{3}\pi \text{ units}^3 \end{aligned}$$