



## 2.3: Stack 'Em Up

Each question shows several parallel cross-sectional slabs of the same three-dimensional solid. Name each solid.



### Are you ready for more?

3D-printers stack layers of material to make a three-dimensional shape. Computer software slices a digital model of an object into layers, and the printer stacks those layers one on top of another to replicate the digital model in the real world.

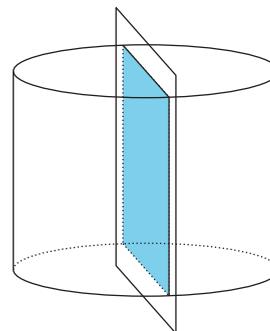


1. Draw 3 different horizontal cross sections from the object in the image.
2. The layers can be printed in different thicknesses. How would the thickness of the layers affect the final appearance of the object?
3. Suppose we printed a rectangular prism. How would the thickness of the layers affect the final appearance of the prism?

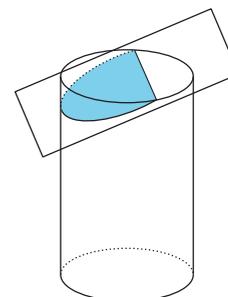
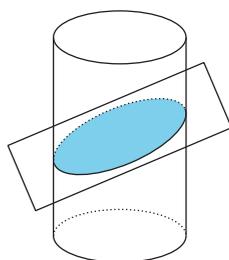
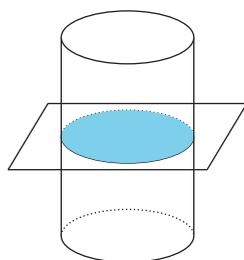
## Lesson 2 Summary

In earlier grades, you learned some vocabulary terms about solid geometry: A **sphere** is the set of points in three-dimensional space the same distance from some center. A **prism** has two congruent **faces** (or sides) that are called bases. The bases are connected by parallelograms. A **cylinder** is like a prism except the bases are circles. A **pyramid** has one base. The remaining faces are triangles that all meet at a single vertex. A **cone** is like a pyramid except the base is a circle.

We often analyze **cross sections** of solids. A cross section is the intersection of a solid with a *plane*, or a two-dimensional figure that extends forever in all directions. For example, some cheese is sold in cylindrical blocks. If you stand the cheese on end and slice vertically, you will get a rectangle, as shown. This rectangle is a cross section of the cylinder.



Here are 3 more examples of cross sections created by intersecting a plane and a cylinder.



If you wanted to serve your cylindrical cheese at a party, you might cut it into several pieces, like this. The pieces are thin cylinders. They are like cross sections, but they are three-dimensional. All the cuts were made parallel to one another. By looking at the slices, or by stacking them up, you could figure out that the original shape of the cheese was a cylinder.



What if another cheese plate contained slices whose radii got bigger to a maximum size and then got smaller again? The cheese was probably in the shape of a sphere. A sphere has circular cross sections. The size of the circular cross sections increases as you get closer to the center of the sphere, then decreases past the center.

