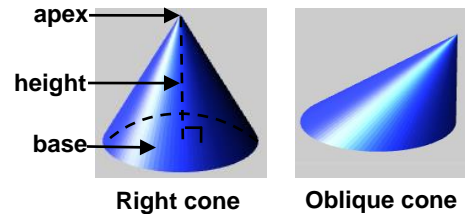


Vocabulary: Surface and Lateral Areas of Pyramids and Cones

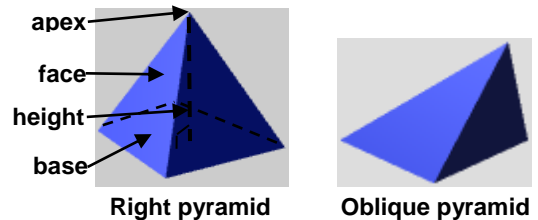
Vocabulary

- **Cone** – a three-dimensional figure with one circular base and a curved lateral surface that tapers to a point.
 - The point at the top of a cone is called the *apex*.
 - A cone that is straight up and down (apex directly above the center of the base) is *right*.
 - A cone that is skewed (tilted to one side) is *oblique*.

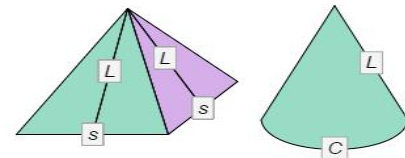


- **Height (of a pyramid or cone)** – the perpendicular distance between the apex and the base.
- **Lateral area** – the sum of areas of the lateral surfaces of a three-dimensional figure.
- **Net** – a two-dimensional pattern of a three-dimensional figure that can be folded to form the figure.
- **Pyramid** – a three-dimensional figure with one polygonal base and lateral faces that are triangular.

- All of the triangular lateral faces meet in one point called the *apex*.
- The base of a pyramid determines its type.
 - For example, the figures to the right have square bases and are *square pyramids*.
- A pyramid that is straight up and down (apex sits directly above the exact center of the base) is *right*.
- A pyramid that is skewed (tilted to one side) is *oblique*.



- **Slant height** – the height of each lateral face of a pyramid or lateral surface of a cone.
 - The slant heights of the pyramid and cone shown to the right are both labeled *L*.



- **Surface area** – the sum of areas of all faces and curved surfaces of a three-dimensional figure.