# Geometry Info Sheet \#49 

Prisms: Definitions and Terminology

## Definitions

## Prism:

A polyhedron with two congruent and parallel $n$-sided polygonal faces (called bases) and $n$ other faces (called lateral faces, and necessarily all parallelograms) joining the corresponding sides of the two bases; it has only flat faces-no curves-and is named by the shape of its bases

Lateral Edge
Altitude: A segment with endpoints in the planes containing the two bases of a prism and perpendicular to both

Height: $\quad$ The length of an altitude of a prism

Right Prism: A prism in which all of the lateral faces (sides) are rectangles; the bases are directly opposite each other and every lateral edge is an altitude

Oblique Prism: A prism with at least one non-rectangular lateral face; the bases, while still congruent and parallel, are not directly opposite each other; lateral edges are not altitudes

Regular Prism: A prism in which the bases are regular polygons
Irregular Prism: A prism in which the bases, while still congruent and parallel, are not regular polygons

Right Rectangular Also known as a cuboid; a box-shaped right prism with rectangles for its bases; every Prism: angle is a right angle and all six faces are rectangles

Right Square A right rectangular prism with squares for its bases; at least two dimensions (length
Prism:

Cube: Also known as a hexahedron; a right rectangular prism in which all three dimensions (length, width, and height) are equal; all six faces are squares

A cube is just a special case of a right square prism, which is just a special case of a right rectangular prism.

Triangular Prism: A three-sided prism; it has triangular bases, five faces, nine edges, and six vertices
Pentagonal Prism: A five-sided prism; it has pentagonal bases, seven faces, 15 edges, and 10 vertices
Hexagonal Prism: A six-sided prism; it has hexagonal bases, eight faces, 18 edges, and 12 vertices

