## Warm Up

What rigid transformation maps each figures preimage to its image? Preimages are black, images are red.


## Essential Question

How can you tell whether a figure is symmetric?

Needed Vocab:
Point Symmetry

- Reflectional Symmetry
- Rotational Symmetry

GoAl: "I CAN. . .
Identify different types of
symmetry in two-dimensional
figures."

Looking at these three images of a kaleidoscope, how are pieces $A$ and $B$ related to one another? Discuss your ideas with the people next to you. Also discuss your groups thoughts about how Pieces A and B relate to the larger image.


Piece A Piece B

## EXAMPLE 1

What transformations can be used to map the figure onto itself? Why can some figures be mapped onto themselves and some can't?

1.A) What transformations map the figure onto itself?

B) What transformations map the figure onto itself?


## Example 2

How many lines of symmetry does a regular hexagon have?


How many lines of symmetry do each of the figures have? How do you know whether you have found them all?


## Example 3

For what angles of rotation does the figure map onto itself?

## Equilateral Triangle <br> 

## Parallelogram <br> 

What are the rotational symmetries for the figures? Do the figures have point symmetry?


## What type(s) of symmetry do the figures have?



What symmetries does a square have?

## Symmetry

## Reflectional Symmetry

WORDS

DIAGRAM


## Rotational Symmetry

- A figure that maps onto itself when it is rotated about its center by an angle measuring less than $360^{\circ}$ has rotational symmetry.
- A figure with $180^{\circ}$ rotational symmetry has point symmetry.



## Homework

## Pg. 140 <br> 13, 15, 20, 21-25 ODd, 28, 29

