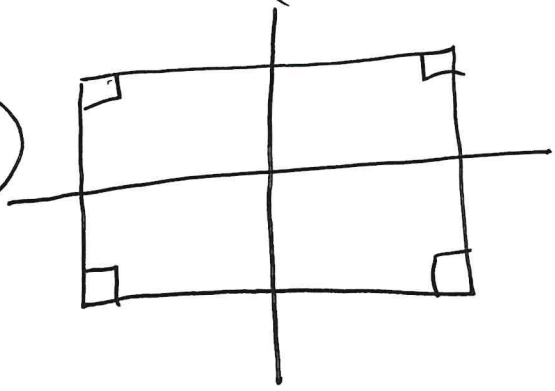
9/15 Lesson 15: Symmetry

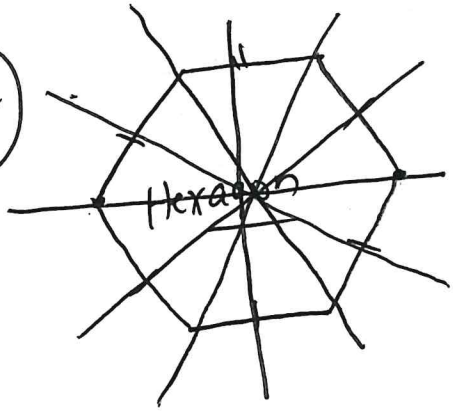
Line of Symmetry: line that divides a shape into 2 (≡) parts. (Fold in half)

ie 1



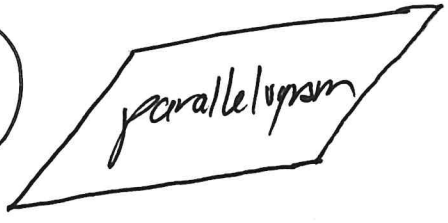
2 L.S.

ie 2



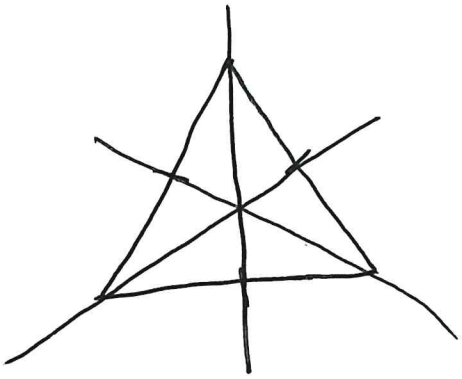
6 L.S.

ie 3



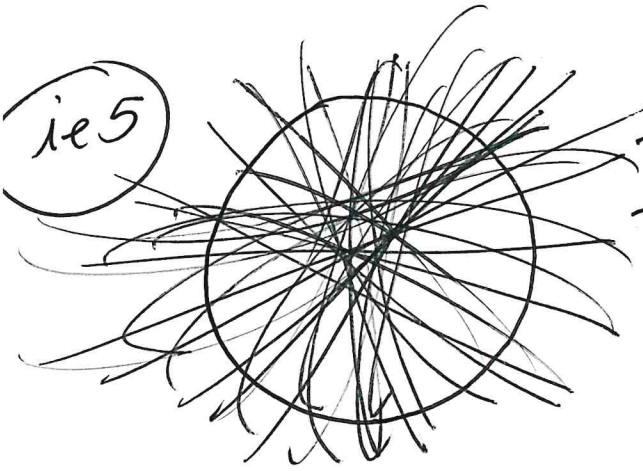
☹ L.S.

ie4 Equilateral Δ



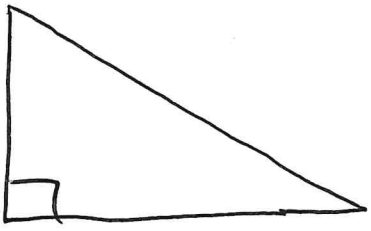
3. of S.

ie5



Infinite L.S.

ie6



☺ L.S.

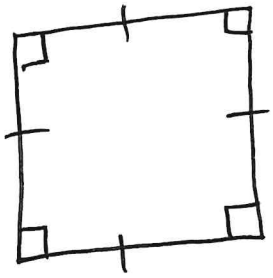
Rotational Symmetry: degree of turn to get back the shape to look like the original.

[maximum 360°]

FORMULA: $(N-2)\cdot 180^\circ$ ← # of sides

inside of a shape

ie 1



$(4-2)\cdot 180$

$2\cdot 180^\circ = 360^\circ$ total degrees

$4 \overline{)360^\circ}$ → 90°

multiples of $90^\circ, 180^\circ, 270^\circ, 360^\circ$ (+90° between each)

First Last Name
Hour ____

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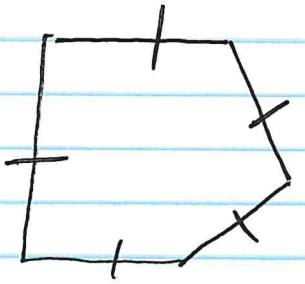
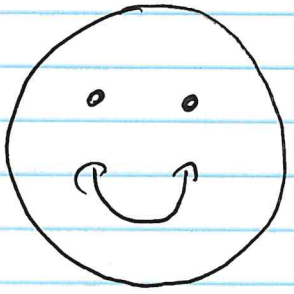
#1-5

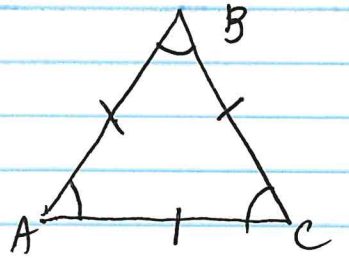
1.) Draw all lines of symmetry. (5 sides)



2) Draw all lines of symmetry.

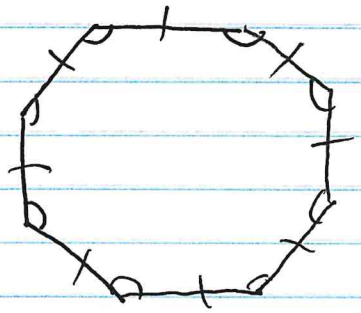


3.) What angles have rotational symmetry?



= _____

4.) What degrees have rotational symmetry? (8 sides)



= _____

5.) Define the direction of each.

Horizontal line of symmetry.

_____

Vertical line of symmetry.

_____