Symmetry

Warm Up Identify each transformation.



2.

3. *A*(3, -4), *B*(5, 1), *C*(-4, 0); 180°

```
4. A(1, -5), B(7, -1), C(3, 6); 90°
```

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1.

Diatoms are microscopic algae that are found in aquatic environments. Scientists use a system that was developed in the 1970s to classify diatoms based on their *symmetry*.

A figure has **<u>symmetry</u>** if there is a transformation of the figure such that the image coincides with the preimage.

Line Symmetry

A figure has **line symmetry** (or reflection symmetry) if it can be reflected across a line so that the image coincides with the preimage. The **line of symmetry** (also called the axis of symmetry) divides the figure into two congruent halves.

Example 1A: Identifying line of symmetry

Tell whether the figure has line symmetry. If so, copy the shape and draw all lines of symmetry.



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Example 1B: Identifying line of symmetry

Tell whether the figure has line symmetry. If so, copy the shape and draw all lines of symmetry.



Example 1C: Identifying line of symmetry

Tell whether the figure has line symmetry. If so, copy the shape and draw all lines of symmetry.



Check It Out! Example 1

Tell whether each figure has line symmetry. If so, copy the shape and draw all lines of symmetry.





Rotational Symmetry

A figure has **rotational symmetry** (or *radial symmetry*) if it can be rotated about a point by an angle greater than 0° and less than 360° so that the image coincides with the preimage.

Symmetry

The angle of rotational symmetry is the smallest angle through which a figure can be rotated to coincide with itself. The number of times the figure coincides with itself as it rotates through 360° is called the *order* of the rotational symmetry.



Example 2: Identifying Rotational Symmetry

Tell whether each figure has rotational symmetry. If so, give the angle of rotational symmetry and the order of the symmetry.



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Check It Out! Example 2

Tell whether each figure has rotational symmetry. If so, give the angle of rotational symmetry and the order of the symmetry.





Example 3A: Design Application

Describe the symmetry of each icon. Copy each shape and draw any lines of symmetry. If there is rotational symmetry, give the angle and order.





Example 3B: Design Application

Describe the symmetry of each icon. Copy each shape and draw any lines of symmetry. If there is rotational symmetry, give the angle and order.



Check It Out! Example 3

Describe the symmetry of each diatom. Copy the shape and draw any lines of symmetry. If there is rotational symmetry, give the angle and order.











A three-dimensional figure has *plane symmetry* if a plane can divide the figure into two congruent reflected halves.



Plane symmetry

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A three-dimensional figure has *symmetry about an axis* if there is a line about which the figure can be rotated (by an angle greater than 0° and less than 360°) so that the image coincides with the preimage.



Symmetry about an axis

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Example 4A: Identifying Symmetry in Three Dimensions

Tell whether the figure has plane symmetry, symmetry about an axis, or neither.



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Example 4B: Identifying Symmetry in Three Dimensions

Tell whether the figure has plane symmetry, symmetry about an axis, or neither.





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Check It Out! Example 4

Tell whether each figure has plane symmetry, symmetry about an axis, or no symmetry.

a. cone

b. pyramid







Lesson Quiz: Part I

Describe the symmetry of each figure. Draw any lines of symmetry. Give the angle and the order of any rotational symmetry.





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Lesson Quiz: Part II

Tell whether each figure has plane symmetry, symmetry about an axis, or neither.





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3.

4.