**MAY 2, 2016** 

UNIT 7: SIMILARITY AND TRANSFORMATIONS

7.5: REFLECTIONS AND LINE SYMMETRY

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#### WHAT'S THE POINT OF TODAY'S LESSON?

We will continue working on the Math 9 Specific Curriculum Outcome (SCO) "Shape and Space 5" OR "SS5" which states:

"Demonstrate an understanding of line and rotation symmetry."



### What does THAT mean???

#### SCO SS5 means that we will:

- \* classify a given set of 2-D shapes or designs according to the number of lines of symmetry
- \* complete a 2-D shape or design given one half of the shape or design and a line of symmetry
- \* determine if a 2-D shape or design has rotational symmetry about the point at the centre of the shape or design and, if it does, state the order and angle of rotation
- \* rotate a given 2-D shape about a vertex and draw the resulting image
- \* identify a line of symmetry or the order and angle of rotation symmetry in a given tessellation
- \* identify the type of symmetry that arises from a given transformation on the Cartesian plane
- \* complete, concretely or pictorially, a given transformation of a 2-D shape on a Cartesian plane, record the coordinates and describe the type of symmetry that results
- \* identify and describe the types of symmetry created in a given piece of artwork
- \* determine whether or not two given 2-D shapes on the Cartesian plane are related by either rotational or line symmetry
- \* draw, on a Cartesian plane, the translation image of a given shape using a given translation rule, such as R2, U3, label each vertex and its corresponding ordered pair and describe why the translation does not result in line or rotational symmetry



# What does THAT mean???

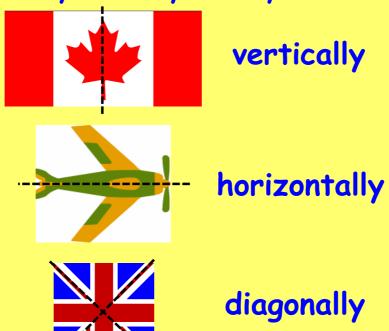
In today's lesson, we will work on the following achievement indicators for SCO SS5:

\* classify a given set of 2-D shapes or designs according to the number of lines of symmetry

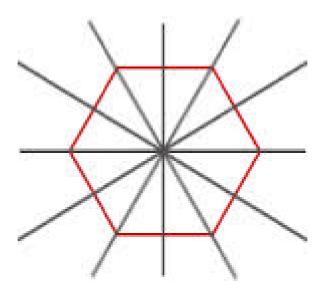
\* complete a 2-D shape or design given one half of the shape or design and a line of symmetry

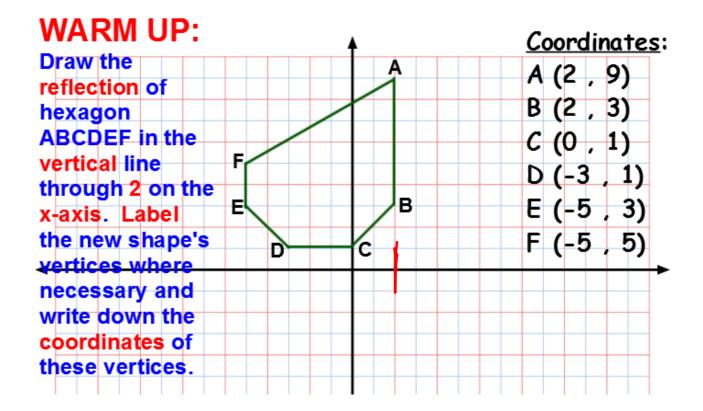


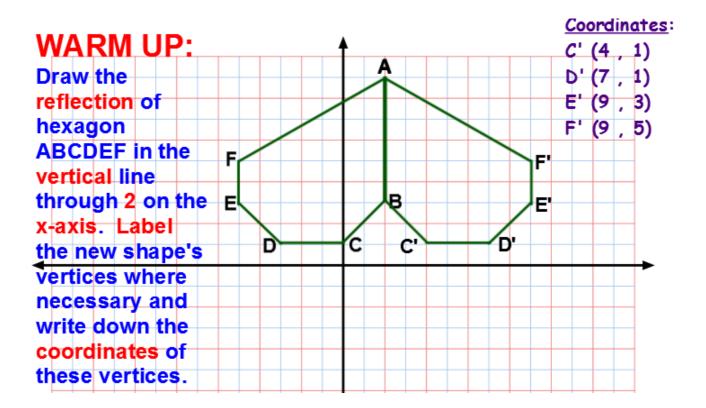
# Shapes may show symmetry when folded:



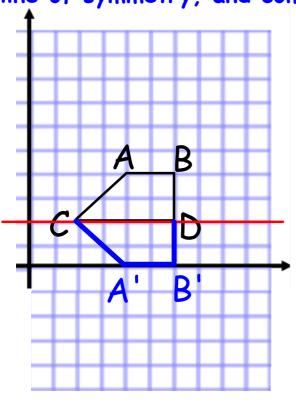
# The 6 lines of symmetry in a regular hexagon:







Copy the shape on graph paper. Use the red line as a line of symmetry, and complete the other half.



# Coordinates:

A (4, 4)

B (6, 4)

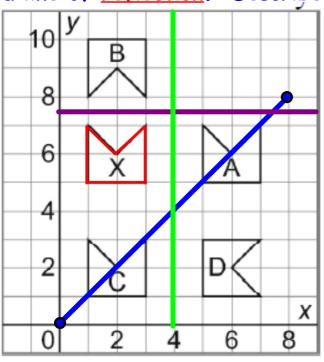
C (2, 2)

D (6, 2)

A' (4,0)

B' (6,0)

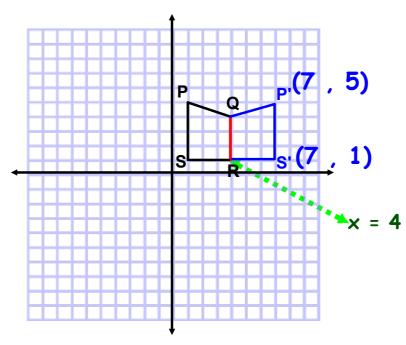
Identify the images that are related to the shape "X" by a line of <u>reflection</u>. Describe the symmetry in each case.



- <u>A</u>: the reflection image in the vertical line through 4 on the *x*-axis
- <u>B</u>: the reflection image in the horizontal line through 7.5 on the *y*-axis
- <u>C</u>: not related to "X" by line symmetry
- <u>D</u>: the reflection image in the oblique line through (0, 0) and (8, 8)

Quadrilateral PQRS is part of a larger shape.

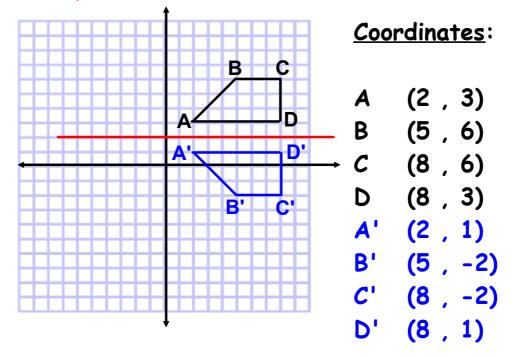
a) Draw a reflection in the vertical line through 4 on the x-axis.



b) Write the coordinates of the vertices of the larger shape.

c) Describe the larger shape and its symmetry.
It is a pentagon (P Q P' S' S) with a line of symmetry through QR.

a) Draw a reflection of quadrilateral ABCD in the horizontal line through 2 on the y-axis.



- b) Write the coordinates of the image of ABCD. (See above.)
- c) Describe the image of ABCD.

  The image of ABCD is a still a quadrilateral (A'B'C'D').

### CONCEPT REINFORCEMENT:

## MM59:

PAGE 357: #3

PAGE 358: #5

PAGE 359: #8, #9 & #10