

## Section 7.6 - Rotations and Rotational Symmetry

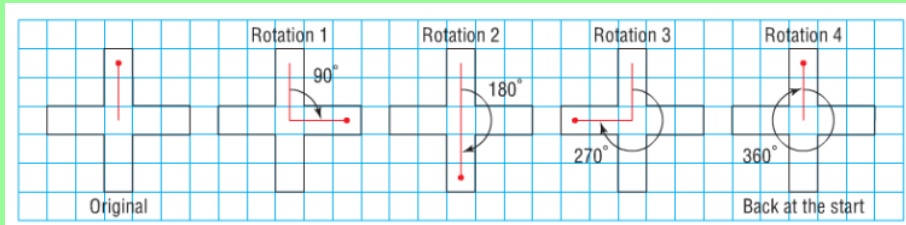
A tracing of this shape is rotated about its centre. We draw a line segment to help identify the angle the shape turned through before it coincided with itself.

### Media video demonstrating rotations...

- open up Math Makes Sense DVD
- go into Proguide
- enter on media
- scroll down to "see it videos"
- scroll down to section 7.6
- enter on "see it" - top left of page

Use a piece of graph paper to demonstrate...

Tracing of a shape is rotated about its center. Draw a line segment to help identify the angle the shape turned through before it coincided with itself.



The shape coincided with itself 4 times in one complete turn - during a rotation of  $360^\circ$

A shape has rotational symmetry when it coincides with itself after a rotation of less than  $360^\circ$  about its center.

The number of times the shape coincides with itself, during a rotation of  $360^\circ$ , is the order of rotation. The shape above has rotational symmetry of order 4. (If it only coincided 2 times, it would have a rotational symmetry order of 2)

For each match, the shape rotated  $90^\circ$ .

We say the angle of rotation symmetry is  $90^\circ$ . This is

$$\frac{360}{4} = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{Rotational Symmetry} = \frac{360^\circ}{\text{the order of rotation}}$$

Ie: if the order of rotation is 3, what is the angle of rotation symmetry?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rotational Symmetry} &= \frac{360^\circ}{\text{the order of rotation}} \\ &= \frac{360}{3} = 120^\circ \end{aligned}$$

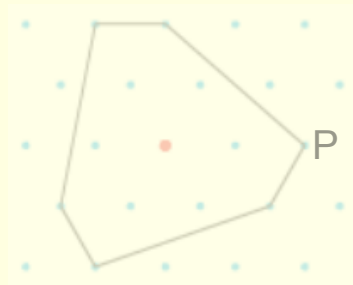
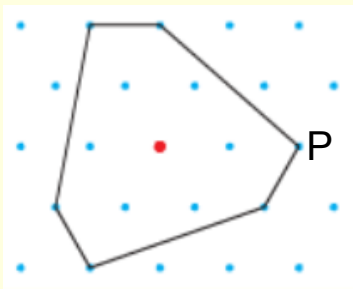
## Identifying Shapes with Rotational Symmetry

In each of the hexagons below...Determine which ones have rotational symmetry

- 1) Find the order of rotation
- 2) Find the angle of rotation symmetry

(Use this transparency to determine the order of rotation)

A)



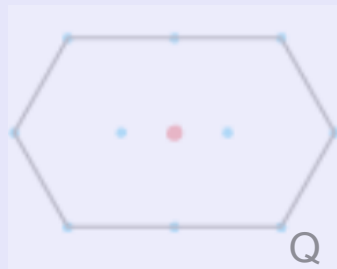
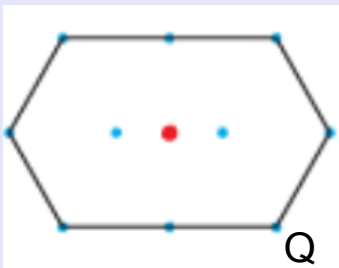
Find the # of times it coincides with itself

- 1) There is an order of rotation of "3"
- 2) The angle of rotation symmetry...

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rotational Symmetry} &= \frac{360^\circ}{\text{the order of rotation}} \\ &= \frac{360}{3} = 120^\circ \end{aligned}$$

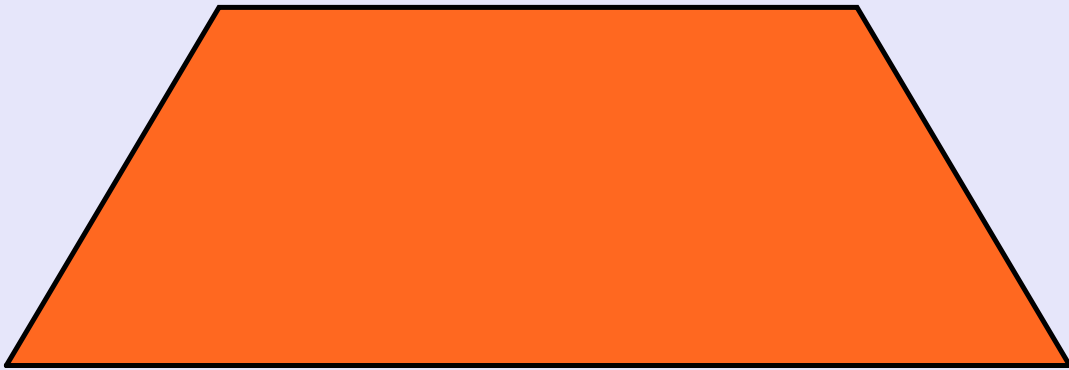
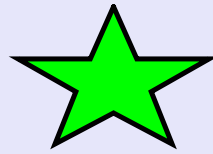
(Use this transparency to determine the order of rotation)

B)



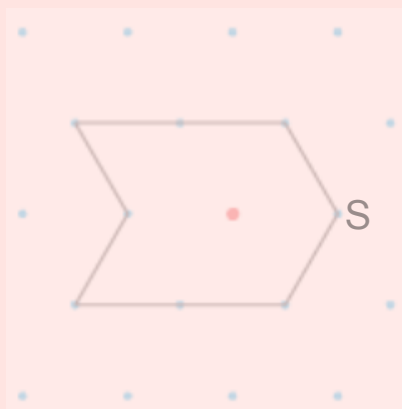
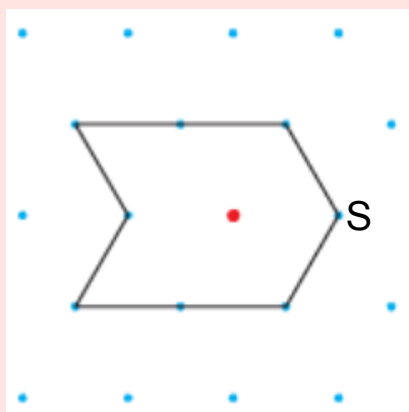
Find the # of times  
it coincides with  
itself

- 1) There is an order rotation of??
- 2) The angle of rotation symmetry...



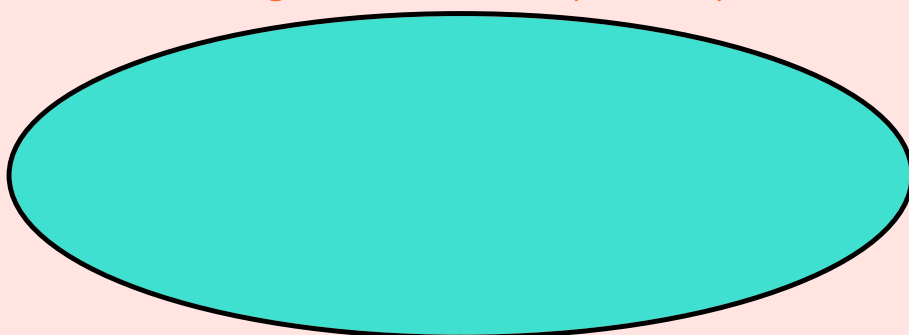
(Use this transparency to determine the order of rotation)

C)



Find the # of times it coincides with itself

- 1) The order of rotation???
- 2) The angle of rotation symmetry...



## Drawing Rotation Images

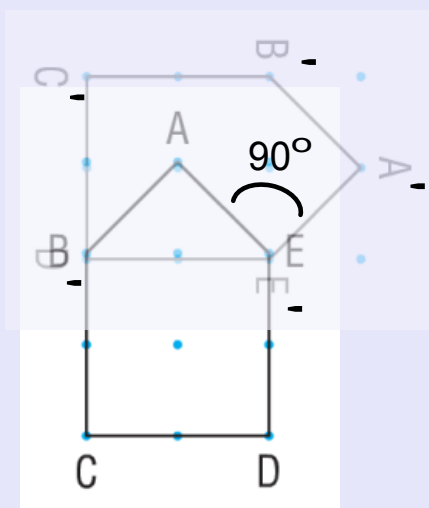
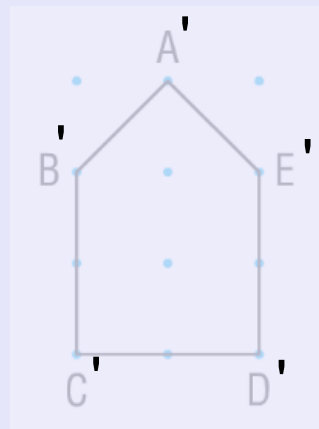
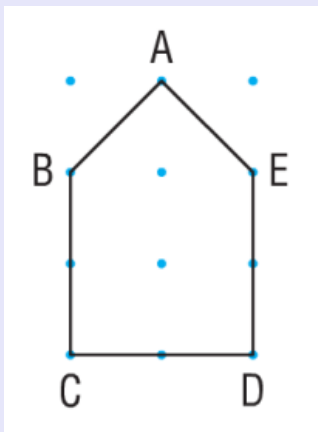
Rotate the following images according to directions given...

1) Rotate pentagon  $ABCDE$   $90^\circ$  clockwise about vertex  $E$ .

Step 1 - Draw the image (p. 364 - textbook)

Step 2 - Trace the shape and label the vertices on tracing paper

Step 3 - Put the tracing paper over the original diagram and rotate  $90^\circ$



$90^\circ$  turn about point  $E$

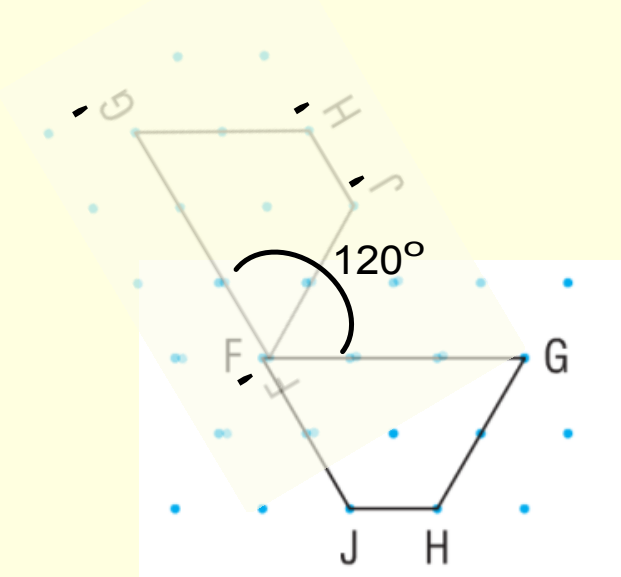
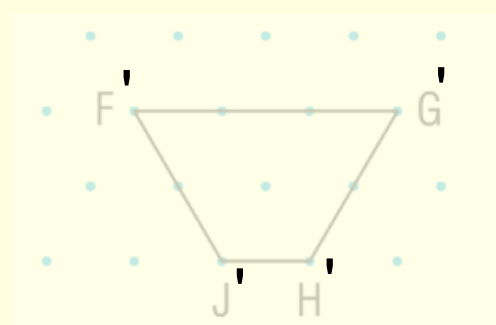
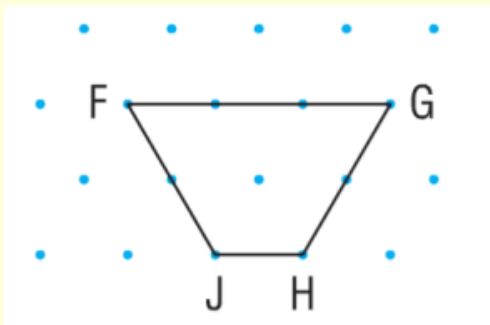
Note: Side  $ED$  moves from being vertical to being horizontal

2) Rotate trapezoid  $FGHJ$   $120^\circ$  counterclockwise about vertex  $F$ .

Step 1 - Draw the image (p. 364 - textbook)

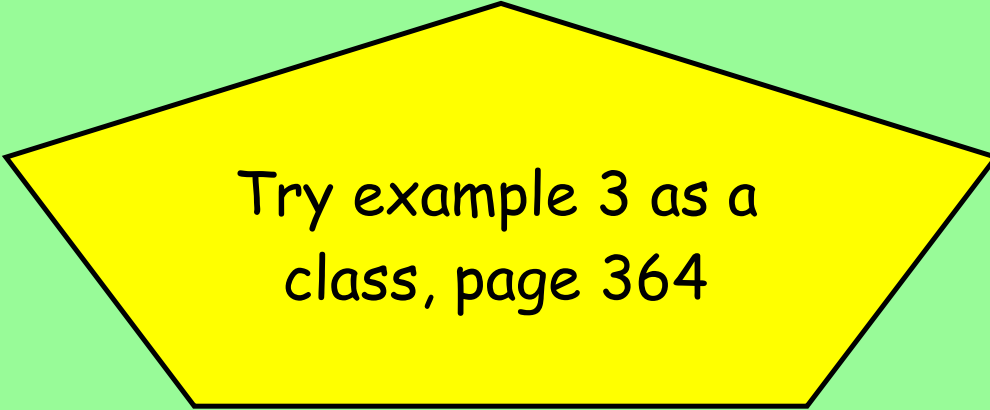
Step 2 - Trace the shape and label the vertices on tracing paper

Step 3 - Put the tracing paper over the original diagram and rotate  $120^\circ$  counterclockwise

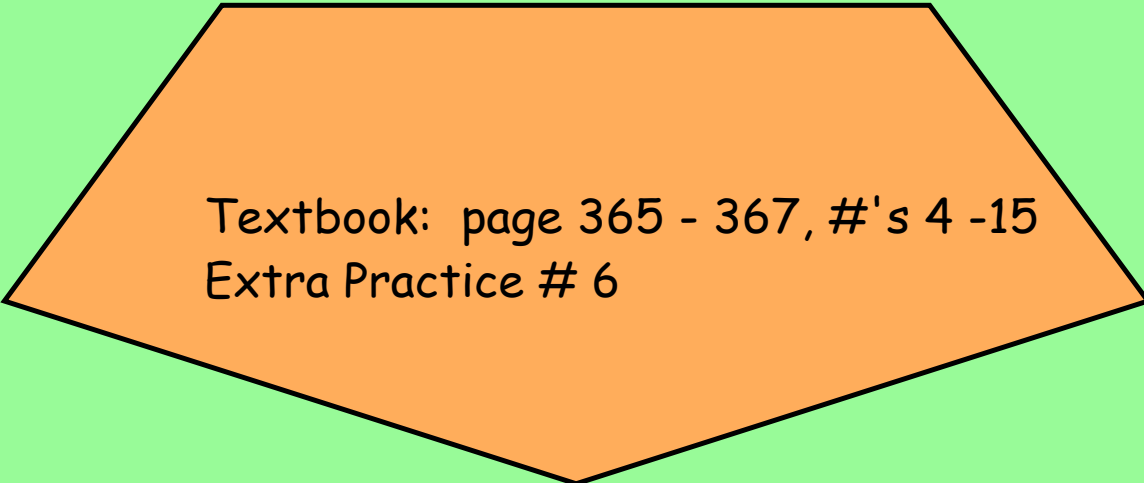


$120^\circ$   
counterclockwise  
turn about point  $F$

Note: The angle  
between  $FG$  and  
 $FG'$  is  $120^\circ$



Try example 3 as a  
class, page 364



Textbook: page 365 - 367, #'s 4 -15  
Extra Practice # 6



