Name: $\qquad$
7.6 Rotations and Rotational Symmetry - Notes

INVESTIGATE

- Trace each shape on tracing paper. Place the tracing to coincide with the shape. Place a pencil point on the red dot.
- Rotate the tracing, counting the number of times the tracing coincides with the original shape, until you make a complete turn.

order of rotational Symmetry is 2 .



NO Rotational
Symmetry
order of ratational Synmetry is 3 .

$$
\underset{\substack{\text { Angle of } \\ \text { rutational } \\ \text { Symmetry }}}{ }=\frac{360}{3}=120^{\circ}
$$

NOTE:
A shape has rotational Symmetry when it coincides with itself after a rotation of less than $360^{\circ}$ about its centre.

The number of times the shape coincides with itself, during a rotation of $360^{\circ}$, is the
$\qquad$ .

$$
\text { angle of rotational symmetry }=\frac{360^{\circ}}{\text { the order of rotation }}
$$

Example (1): Determine which hexagons below have rotational symmetry.
State the order of rotation and the angle of rotation symmetry.
a)

b)

c)



We use a square grid to draw rotations images after a rotation of $90^{\circ}$, or any multiples of $90^{\circ}$, such as $180^{\circ}, 270^{\circ}$. We use isometric dot paper to draw rotation images after a rotation of $60^{\circ}$, or any multiple of $60^{\circ}$, such as $120^{\circ}$ and $180^{\circ}$.

## Example (2):

a) Rotate pentagon $\mathrm{ABCD} 90^{\circ}$ clockwise about vertex E . Draw the rotation image.

b) Rotate trapezoid FGHJ $120^{\circ}$ counterclockwise about vertex F. Draw the rotation image.


## Example 3:

a) Rotate rectangle ABCD:
i. $\quad 90^{\circ}$ clockwise about vertex A
ii. $\quad 180^{\circ}$ clockwise about vertex A
iii. $270^{\circ}$ clockwise about vertex A

Draw and label each rotation image.

b) Look at the shape formed by the rectangle and all its images.

Identify any rotational symmetry in this shape.
Order Rotational Symmetry is 4.

