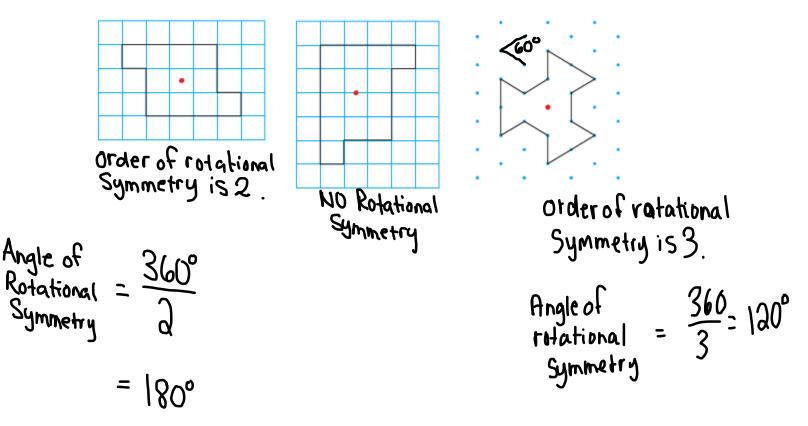
Unit 7: Similarity and Transformations

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.



NOTE:

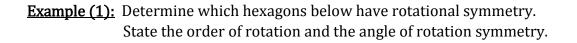
A shape has <u>**rotational Symmetry</u>** when it coincides with itself after a rotation of less than 360° about its centre.</u>

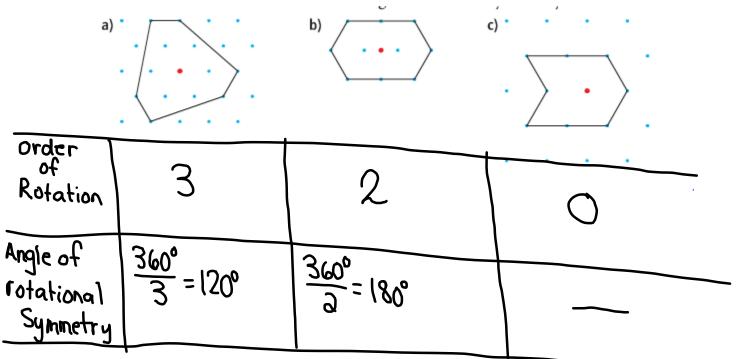
The number of times the shape coincides with itself, during a rotation of 360°, is the **Order of rotation**.



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

X



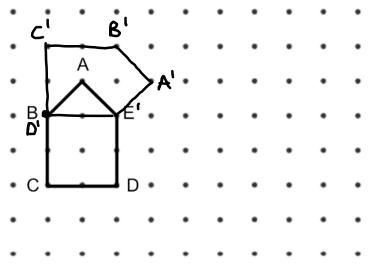


<u>NOTE</u>: A rotation is another type of transformation.

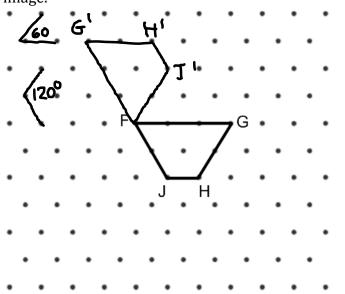
We use a square grid to draw rotations images after a rotation of 90°, or any multiples of 90°, such as 180°, 270°. We use isometric dot paper to draw rotation images after a rotation of 60°, or any multiple of 60°, such as 120° and 180°.

Example (2):

a) Rotate pentagon ABCD 90° clockwise about vertex E. Draw the rotation image.



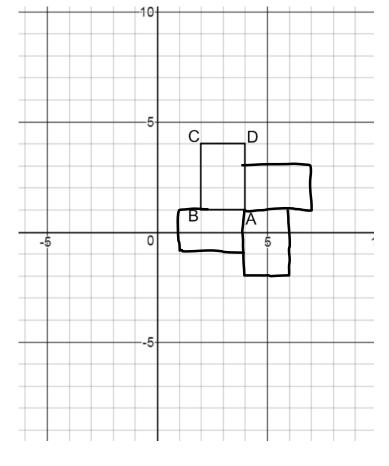
b) Rotate trapezoid FGHJ 120° counterclockwise about vertex F. Draw the rotation image.



Example 3:

- a) Rotate rectangle ABCD:
 - i. 90° clockwise about vertex A
 - ii. 180° clockwise about vertex A
 - iii. 270° 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.