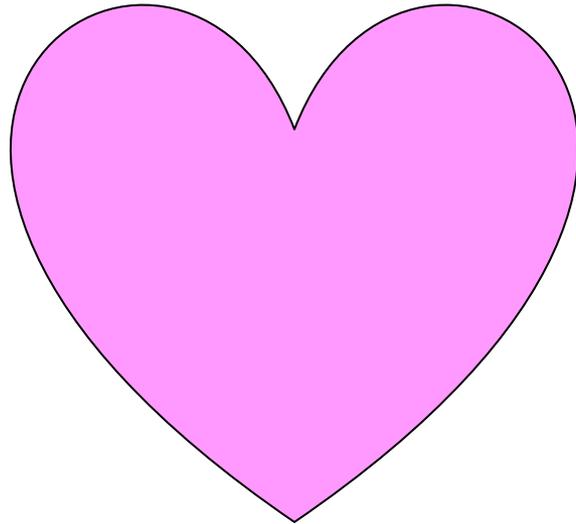


**9.1-9.2**

**Exploring Symmetry,  
Translations, &  
Vectors**

# Line Symmetry

When parts of a figure are \_\_\_\_\_ of each other around a line.



**A figure can have more than one line of symmetry.**

A

A C D E

M T U V

W Y

Н

И

О

Х

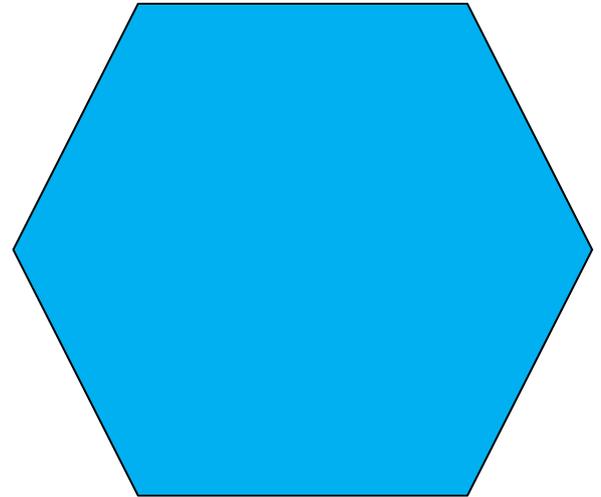
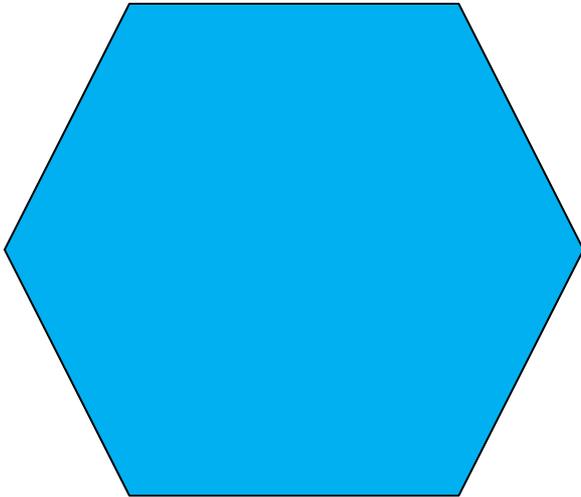
**How about these?**

S

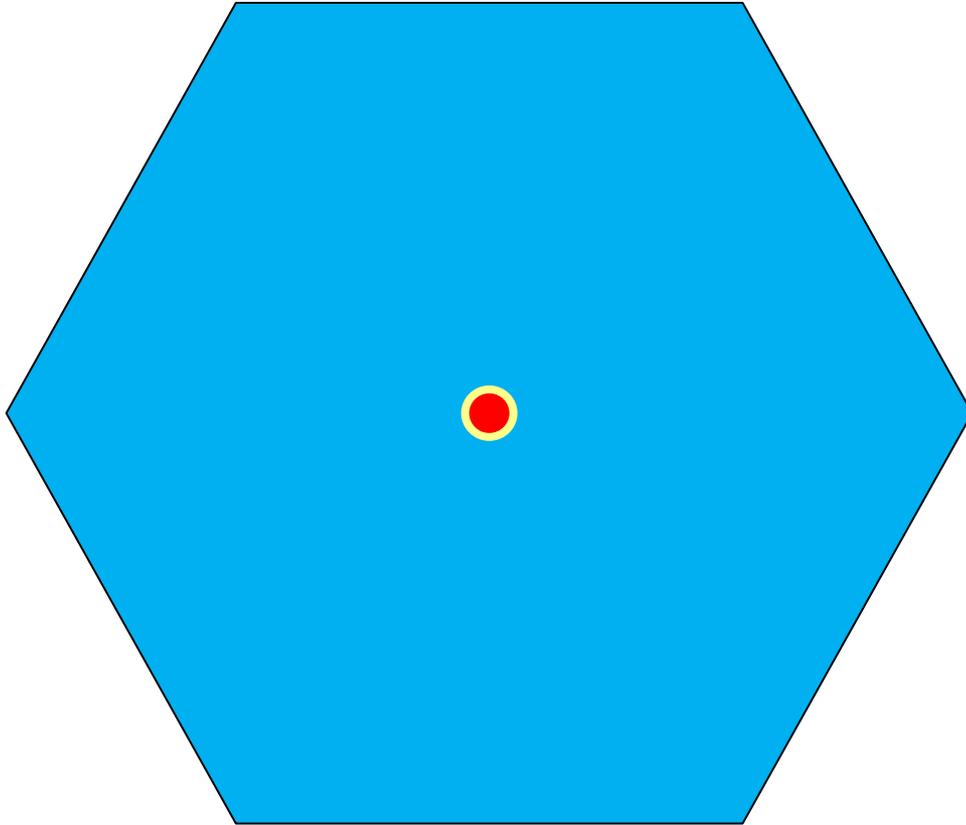
Z

# Rotational Symmetry

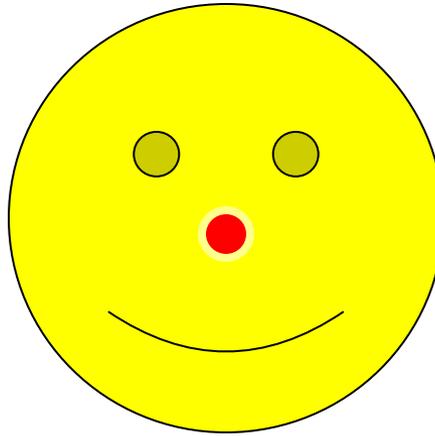
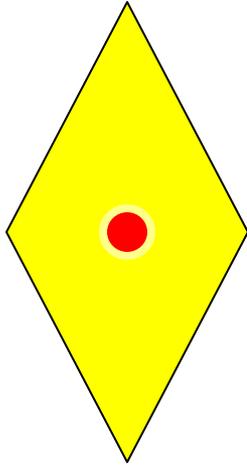
A figure is said to have rotational (or point) symmetry when you are able to \_\_\_\_\_ an object to see if it will eventually look the same before it can be turned \_\_\_\_\_.

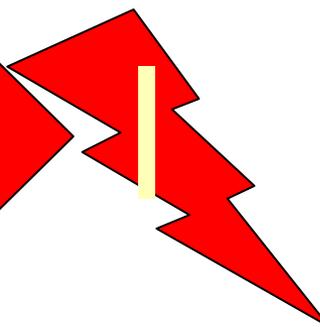
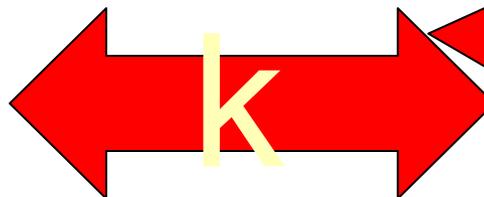
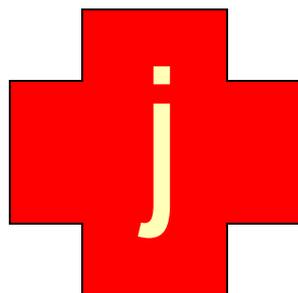
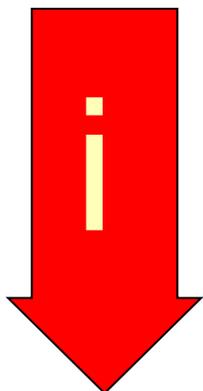
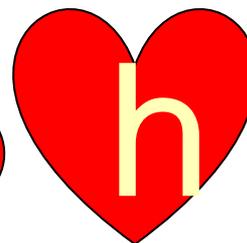
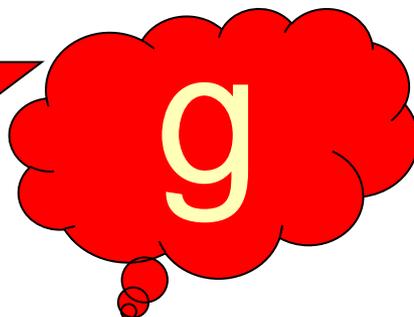
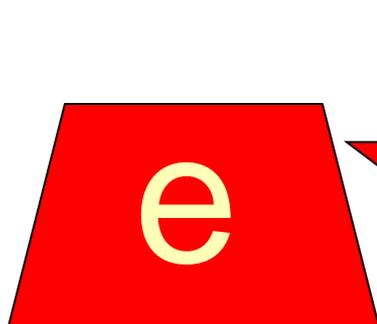
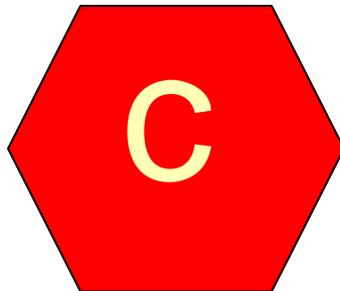
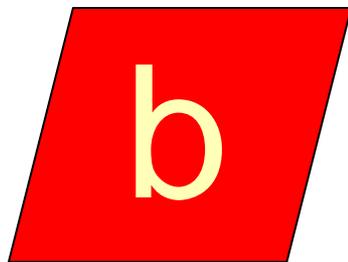
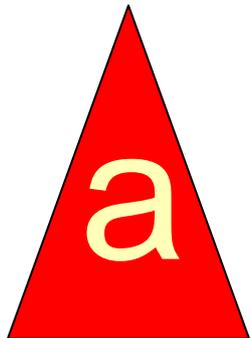


# How to figure out the angle of rotation

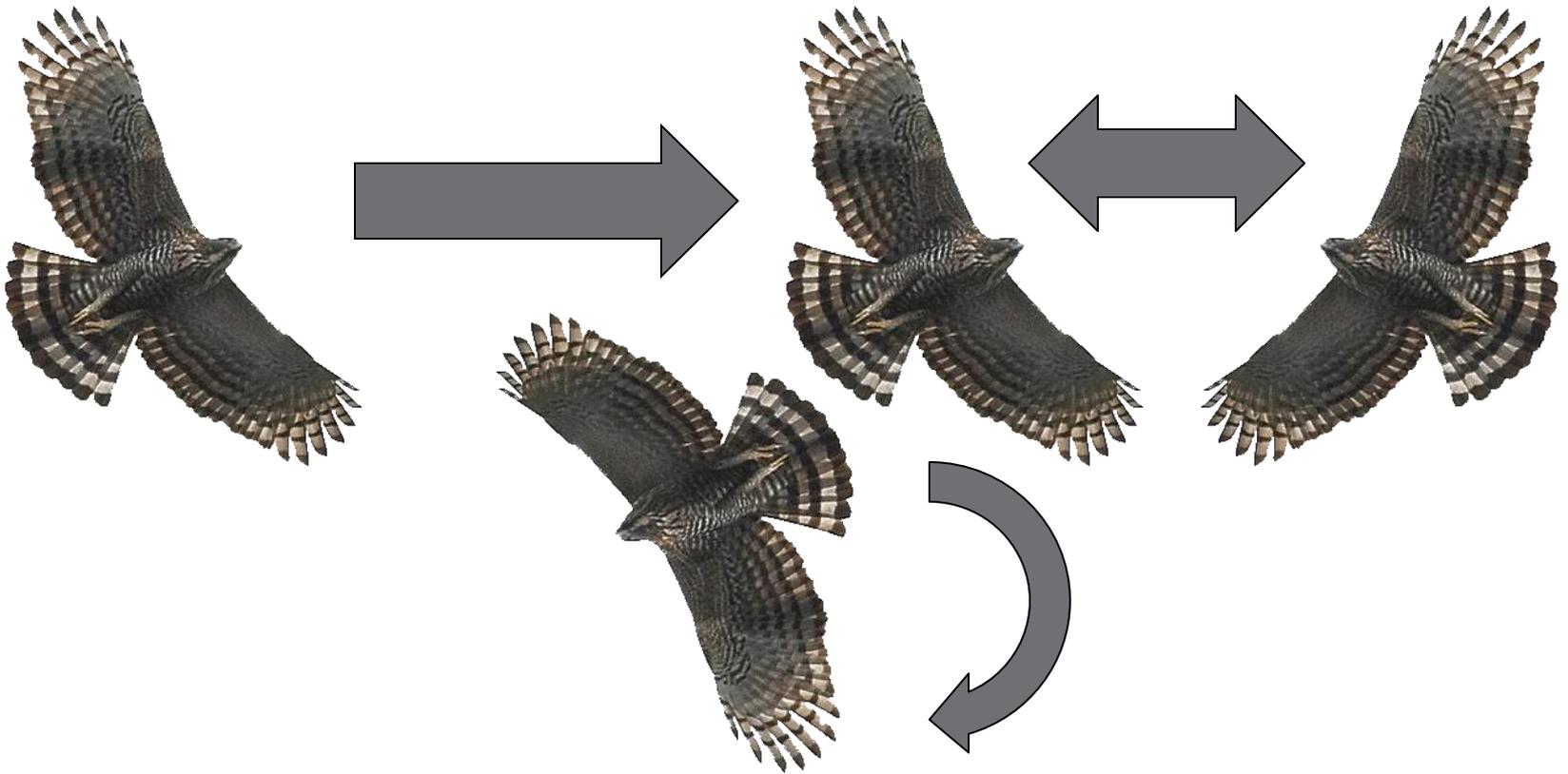


**Do these have rotational symmetry?**





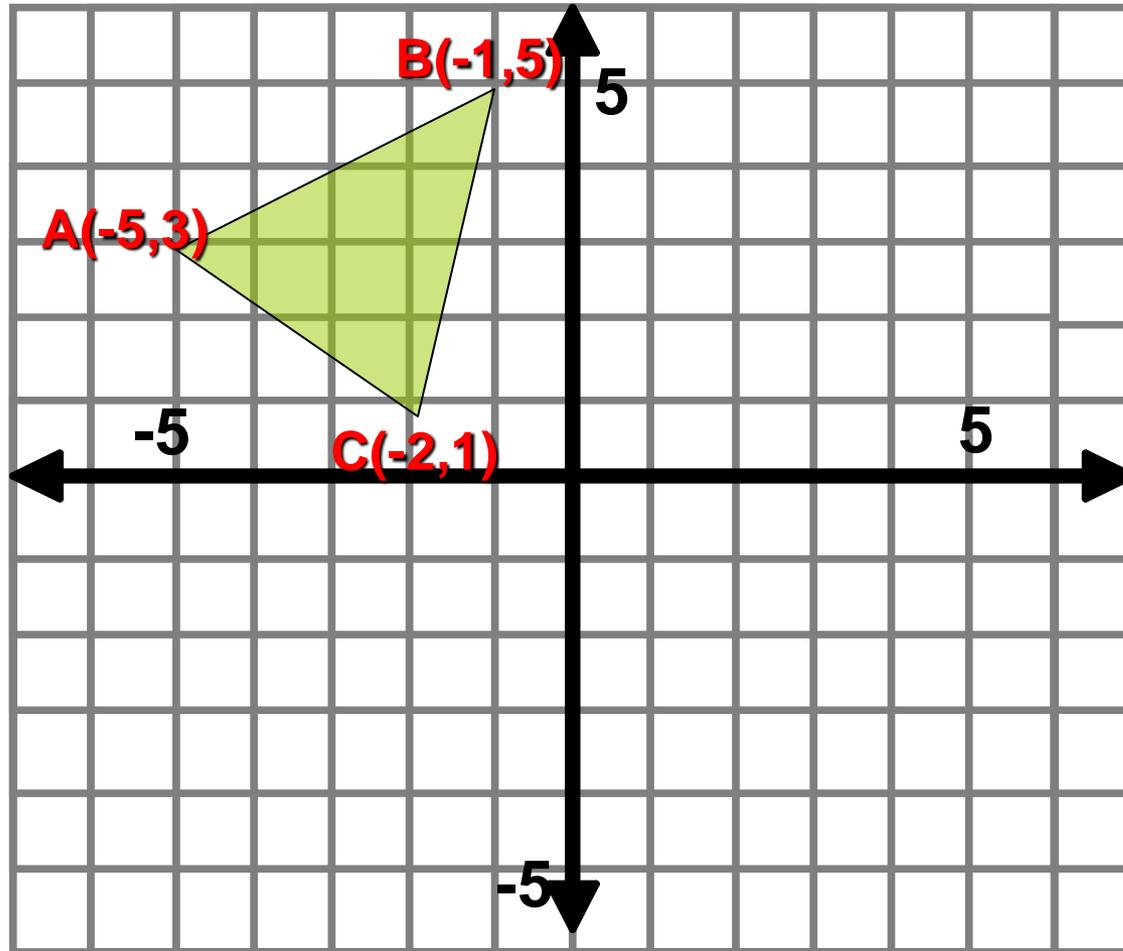
# What are Transformations?



# Translation



# Translations on a Coordinate Plane Using a Rule



Rule:  
 $(x,y) \rightarrow (x+6, y-5)$

Afterwards...

$(x,y) \rightarrow (x-8, y-2)$

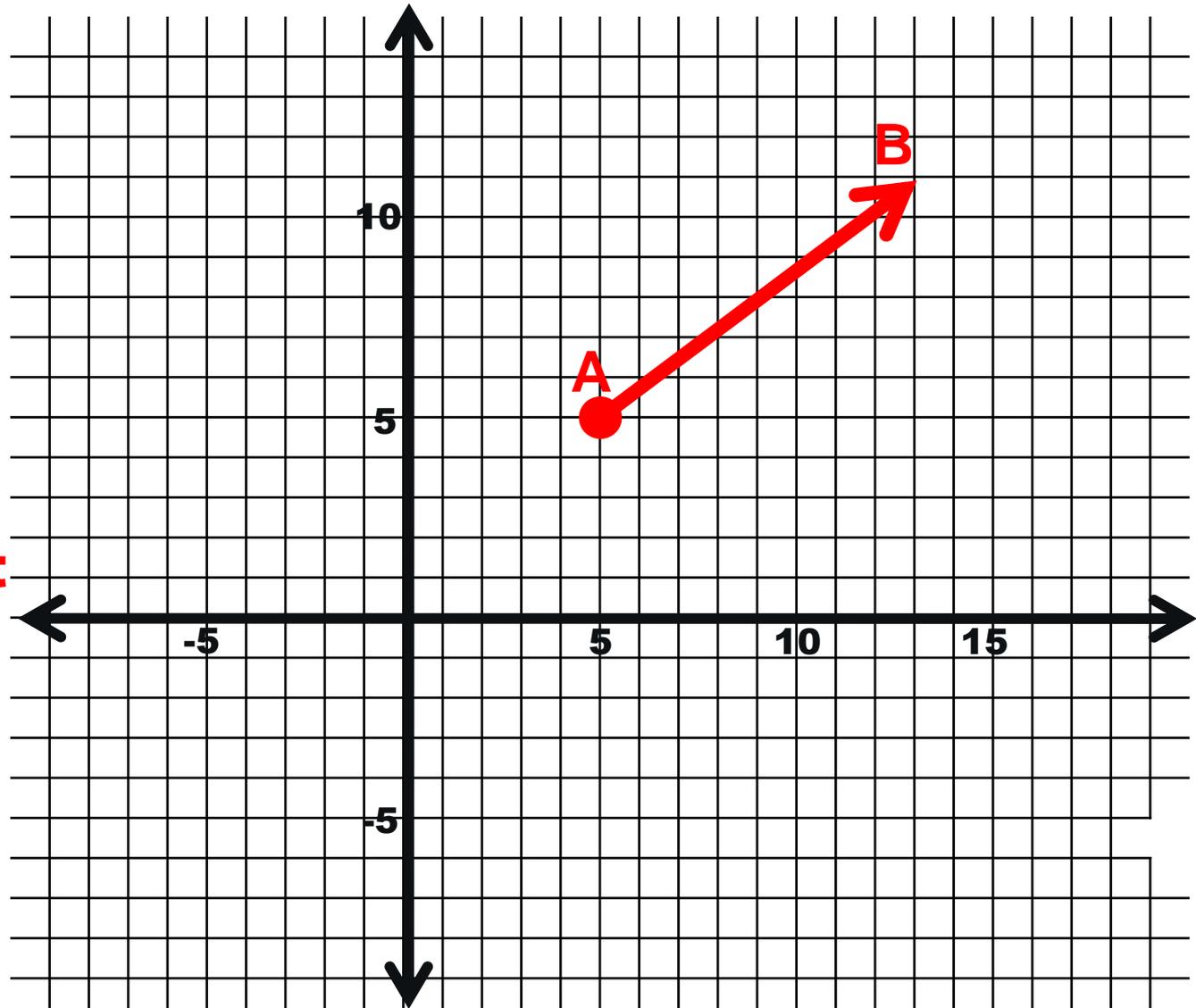
# Vectors

A quantity that has direction and magnitude

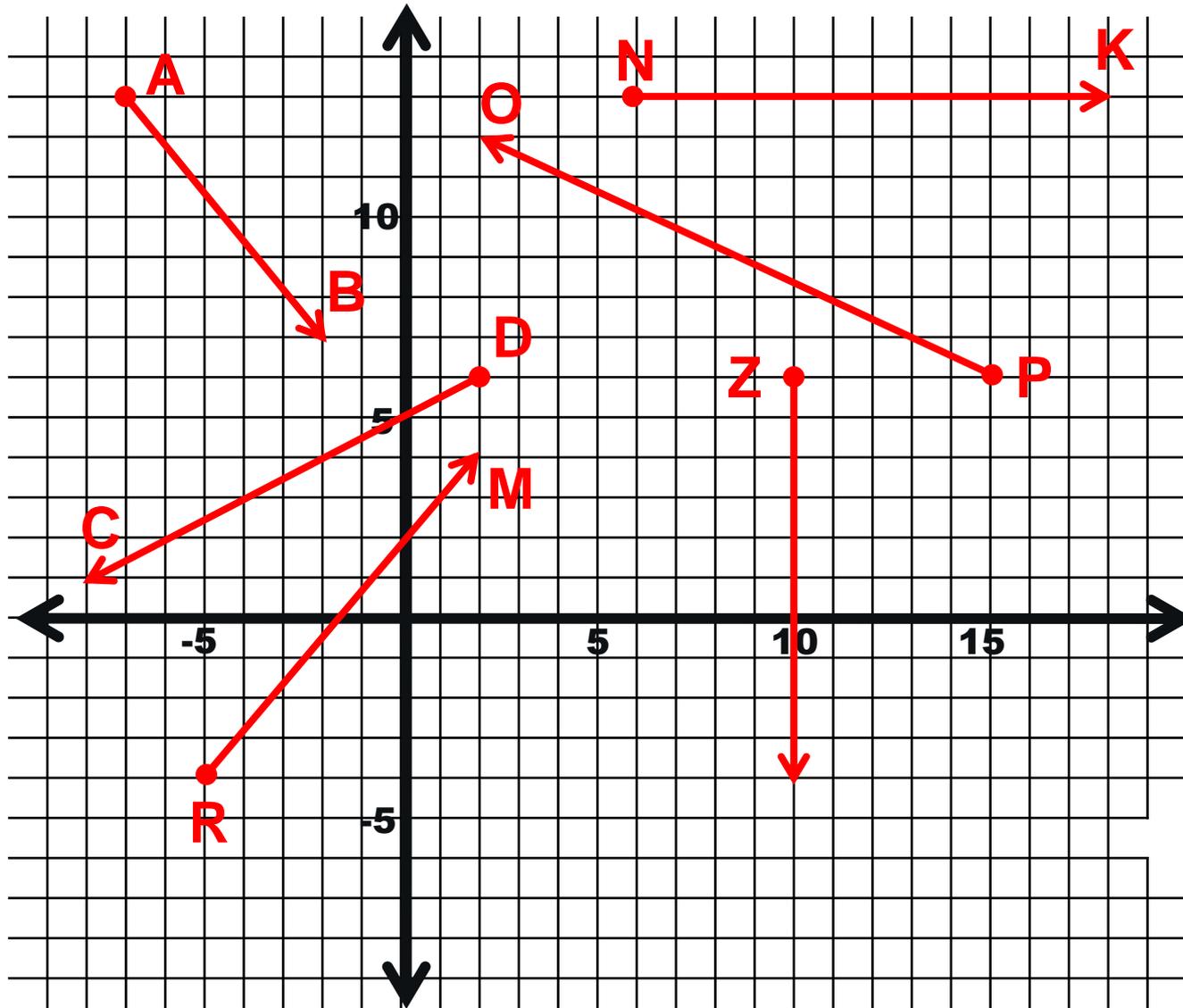
**Name:**

**Magnitude:**

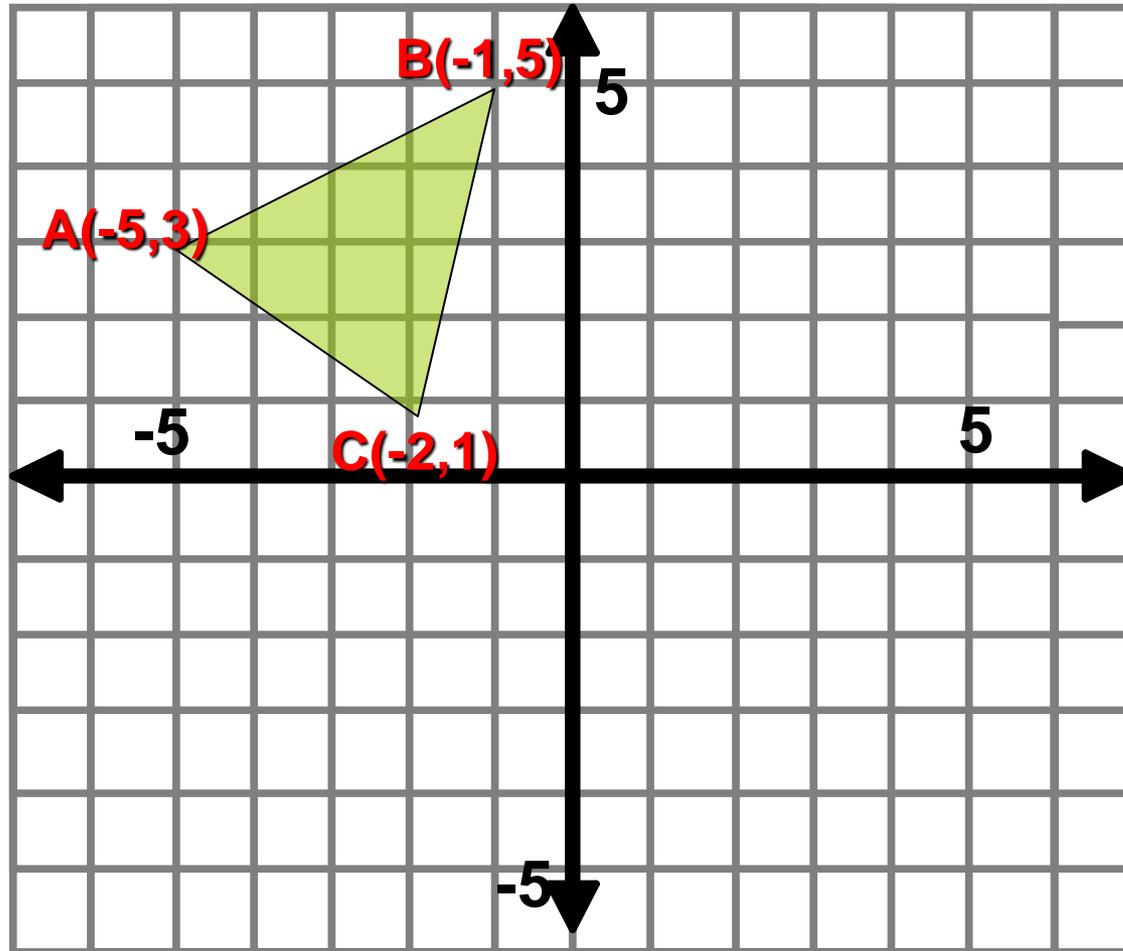
**Component  
Form:**



**Name the following vectors and indicate their component form.**



# Translations on a Coordinate Plane Using a Vector



Translate using the components of the vector:

$$\langle 5, -6 \rangle$$