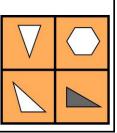
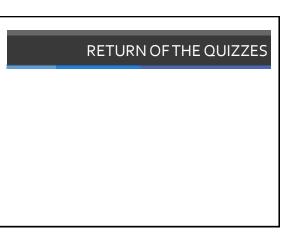
Warmup $1/\sqrt{900}$

(This is week 4!)

- Which shape in the picture does not belong? Explain why it does not belong.
- Pick a different shape and come up with a reason why it doesn't belong. Repeat for every shape in the picture.

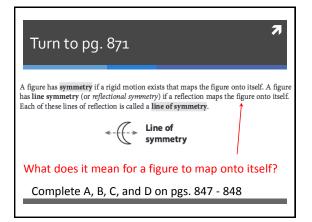


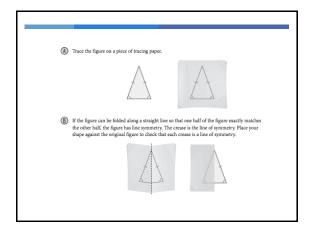


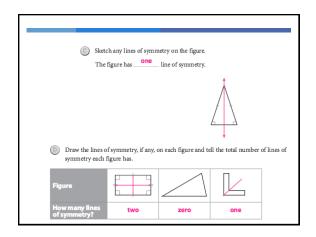
Objective

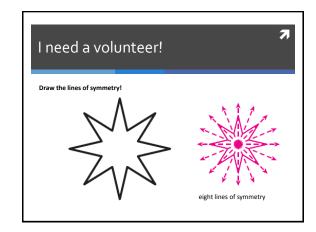
Identify and describe symmetry in geometric figures.

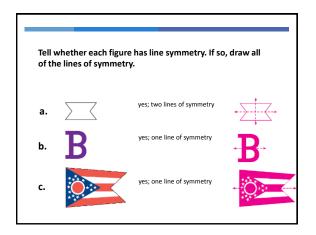
What is Symmetry?

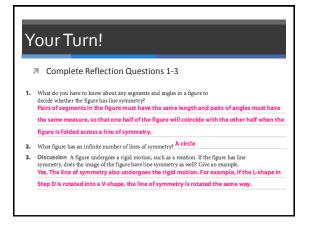


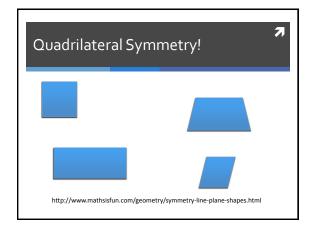


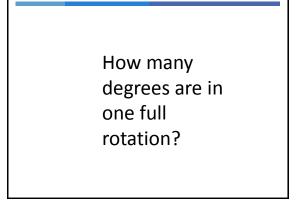




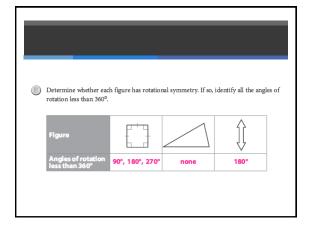


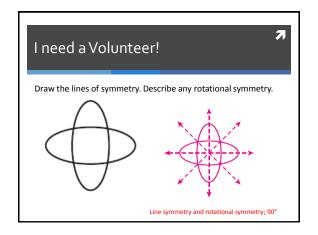


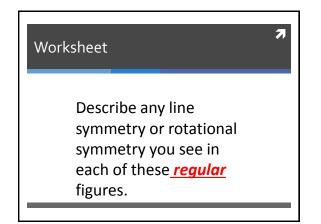




Explore! Complete pg. 873 A and B Rotational Symmetry pg. 875 (A) Trace the figure onto tracing paper. Hold the center of the traced figure against the original A figure has **rotational symmetry** if a rotation maps the figure onto figure with your pencil. Rotate the traced figure counterclockwise until it coincides again itself. The angle of rotational symmetry, which is greater than 0° but with the original figure beneath. less than or equal to 180°, is the smallest angle of rotation that maps a figure onto itself. Angle of rotation symmetry: 72° An angle of rotational symmetry is a fractional part of 360°. Notice that every time the 5-pointed star rotates $\frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$, the star coincides with itself. The angles of rotation for the star are 72°, 144°, 216°, and 288°. If 120° By how many degrees did you rotate the figure? What are all the angles of rotation? 120°, 240° a copy of the figure rotates to exactly match the original, the figure has rotational symmetry.







Homework

Complete pg. 876 (1-8, 12, 13, 16)