

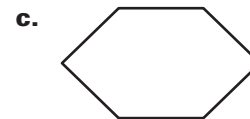
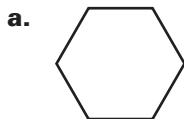
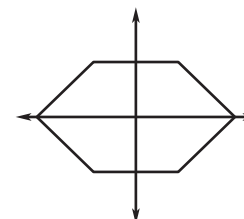
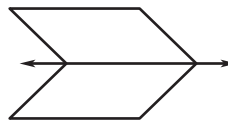
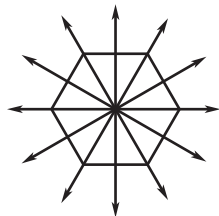
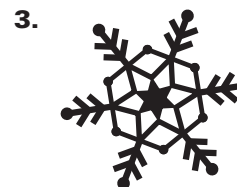
LESSON
9.6**Study Guide***For use with pages 619–624***GOAL** Identify line and rotational symmetries of a figure.**Vocabulary**

Line symmetry occurs in a figure in a plane if the figure can be mapped onto itself by a reflection in a line.

The **line of symmetry** is the line of reflection that maps a figure onto itself.

Rotational symmetry occurs in a figure in a plane if the figure can be mapped onto itself by a rotation of 180° or less about the center of the figure.

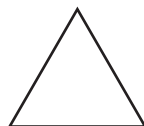
The **center of symmetry** is the center of a figure with rotational symmetry.

EXAMPLE 1 Identify lines of symmetry**How many lines of symmetry does the hexagon have?****Solution****a.** Six lines of symmetry**b.** One line of symmetry**c.** Two lines of symmetry**Exercises for Example 1****How many lines of symmetry does the object appear to have?**

EXAMPLE 2 Identify rotational symmetry

Does the figure have rotational symmetry? If so, *describe* any rotations that map the figure onto itself.

- a. Regular hexagon b. Equilateral Triangle c. Trapezoid

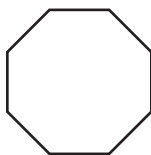
**Solution**

- a. The regular hexagon has rotational symmetry. The center is the intersection of the diagonals. Rotations of 60° , 120° , or 180° about the center all map the hexagon onto itself.
- b. The equilateral triangle has rotational symmetry. The center is the intersection of the diagonals. Rotations of 120° about the center map the equilateral triangle onto itself.
- c. The trapezoid does not have rotational symmetry because no rotation of 180° or less maps the trapezoid onto itself.

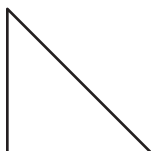
Exercises for Example 2

Does the figure have rotational symmetry? If so, *describe* any rotations that map the figure onto itself.

4. Regular octagon



5. Right triangle



6. Parallelogram

