Reflectional Symmetry

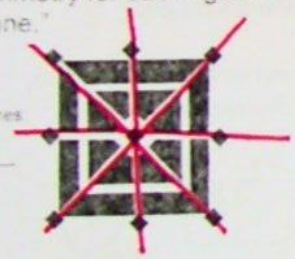
An image has **Reflectional Symmetry** if there is at least one line which splits the image in half so that one side is the mirror image of the other. Reflectional symmetry is also called **line symmetry** or **mirror symmetry** because there is a line in the figure where a mirror could be placed, and the figure would look the same.

Think of a figure on a piece of paper, then folding the paper in two so that the two halves match up, or actually placing a mirror on the line of symmetry.

It is possible to have more than one line of reflectional symmetry.

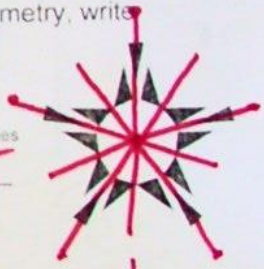
Draw all of the **lines of symmetry** for each figure. Indicate the number of lines of symmetry for each figure. If the figure does not have reflectional symmetry, write "none."

1. #of lines 4



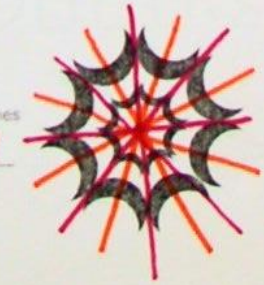
2. #of lines 1

3. #of lines 5

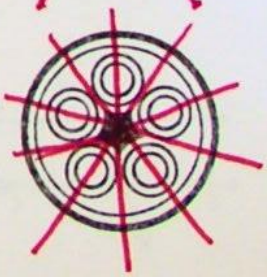


4. #of lines 0

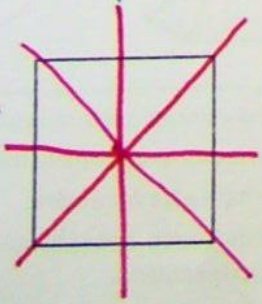
5. #of lines 8



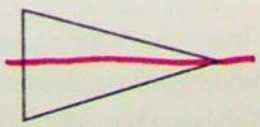
6. #of lines 5



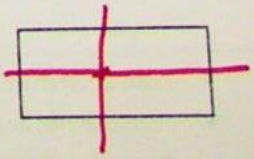
7. #of lines 4



8. #of lines 1



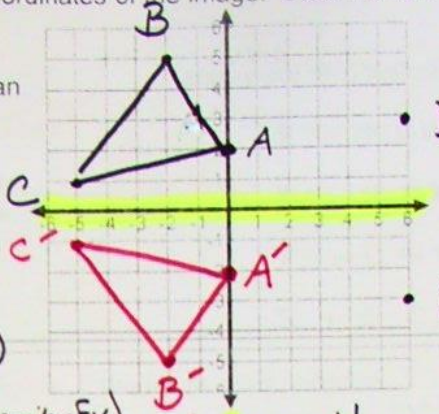
9. #of lines 2



Notes for Reflectional Symmetry on a Coordinate Grid

The vertices of a polygon are listed. Graph and label each polygon and its image after a reflection over the given line. Name the coordinates of the image. State the rule for the transformation.

1. Reflect over the **x-axis**. (The x-axis can also be described as the line $y = 0$.)



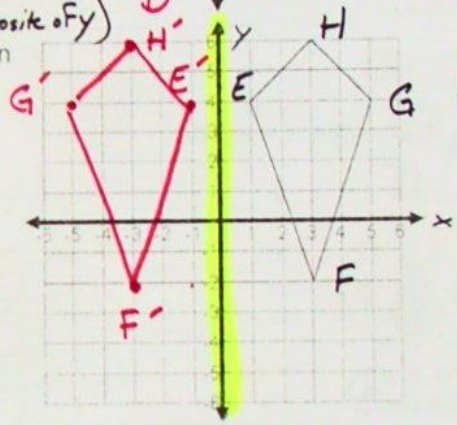
A (0, 2) → A' (0,-2)

B (-2, 5) → B' (-2,-5)

C (-5, 1) → C' (-5,-1)

General rule: $(x,y) \rightarrow (x,-y)$ (opposite of y)

2. Reflect over the **y-axis**. (The y-axis can also be described as the line $x = 0$.)



E (1, 4) → E' (-1,4)

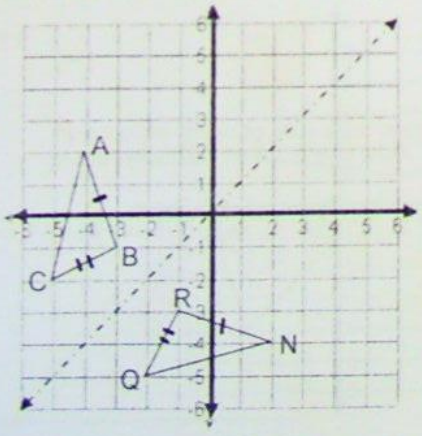
F (3, -2) → F' (-3,-2)

G (5, 4) → G' (-5,4)

H (3, 6) → H' (-3,6)

General rule: $(x,y) \rightarrow (-x,y)$

A reflectional transformation results in a congruent figure. All angles and segments maintain the same measurements. Identify the congruent parts for the following triangle that was reflected over the line $y = x$.



$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{RN}$ ≅ $\angle A \cong \angle N$

$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{RQ}$ $\angle B \cong \angle R$

$\overline{CA} \cong \overline{QN}$ $\angle C \cong \angle Q$

$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle NRQ$ (order matters)

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State the coordinates of A and its corresponding vertex:

A: (-4, 2) N (2, -4)

Write the general rule for a reflection over the line $x = y$

$(x,y) \rightarrow (y,x)$