**Name:** **Date:** **Block:**

# GUIDED NOTES: ROTATION

**Rotation—**

**Center of Rotation –**

**Angle of rotation -**

**Rotational Symmetry –**

**Rotational Symmetry Formula:**

**Calculating rotational symmetry**

| Polygon | Rotational Symmetry |
|---|---|
| Quadrilateral | |
| Pentagon | |
| Nonagon | |
| Decagon | |
| Dodecagon | |

| General Rule for rotation: | |
|---|---|
| **Type of Rotation** | **Rule** |
| | |
| | |
| | |

**Example:**

$R_{90°}$ A(2, 3) $A^{l}$

$R_{180°}$ B(-5, 2) $B^{l}$

$R_{270°}$ C(8, -9) $C^{l}$

$R_{360°}$D(-2,-4) $D^{l}$

$R_{-90°}$ E(2, 3) $E^{l}$

$R_{-180°}$ F(-5, 2) $F^{l}$

$R_{-270°}$ G(8, -9) $G^{l}$

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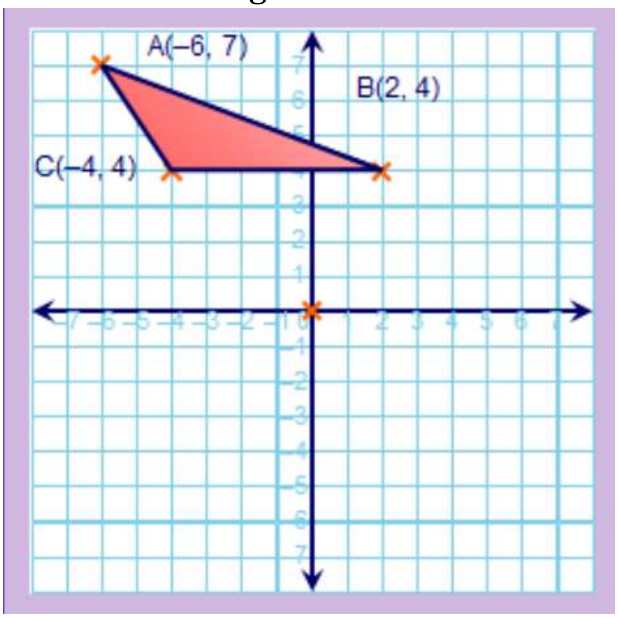
The vertices of a triangle lie on the points A(−6, 7), B(2, 4) and C(−4, 4).
Rotate the triangle 90° clockwise about the origin and label each point in the image.




The vertices of a triangle lie on the points A(−6, 7), B(2, 4) and C(−4, 4).
Rotate the triangle 90° anticlockwise about the origin and label each point in the image.