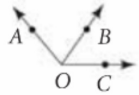
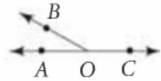


Postulate 1-8**Angle Addition Postulate**

If point B is in the interior of $\angle AOC$,
then $m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC = m\angle AOC$.

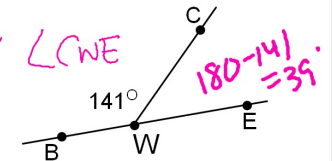
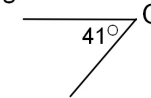
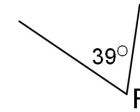


If $\angle AOC$ is a straight angle, then
 $m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC = 180$.

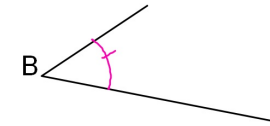
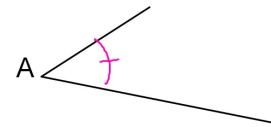
**Congruent Angles:**

Angles with the same measure.

Name two congruent angles:



How do you show with symbols that $\angle A \cong \angle B$

**Section 9-4: Symmetry**

Symmetry: If you can rotate, reflect, or translate a figure so that it maps onto itself.

Reflectional Symmetry (line symmetry):

When one half of a figure is a mirror image of the other half.

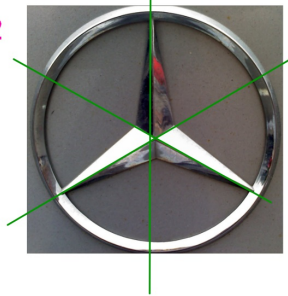
Line of Symmetry: The line you could fold a figure over so that the two halves would match up exactly.

Does each figure have reflectional symmetry?
If yes, draw a line of symmetry.

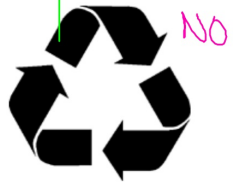
1



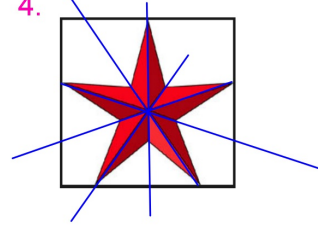
2



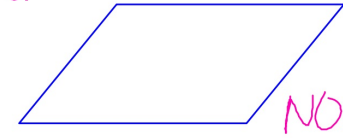
3



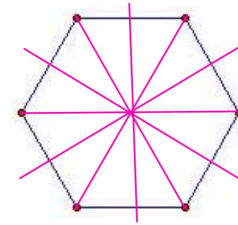
4.



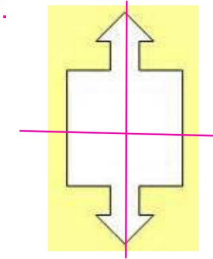
5.



6.



7.



Rotational Symmetry:

If a figure is its own image for some rotation of 180° or less.

Point Symmetry:

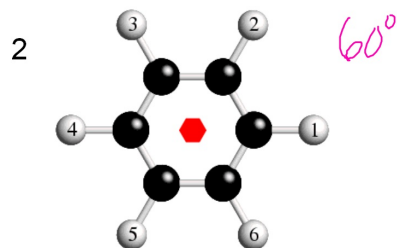
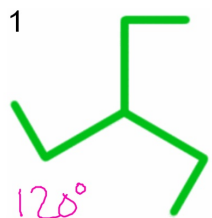
If a figure has 180° rotational symmetry it is said to have point symmetry.



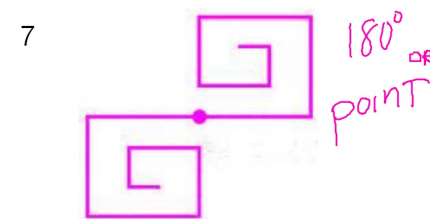
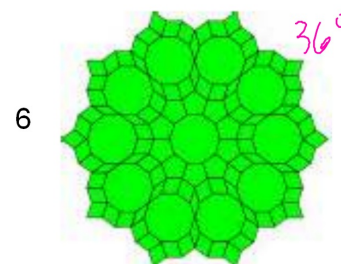
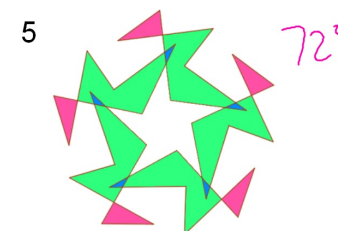
To describe rotational symmetry you state the number of degrees a figure has to be rotated to match the preimage.

You will give degree values $0^\circ < x \leq 180^\circ$

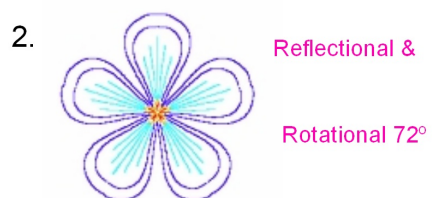
Describe the rotational symmetry for each figure.



Describe the rotational symmetry for each figure.



Describe the types of symmetry, if any, of each figure.



You can now finish hwk #4.