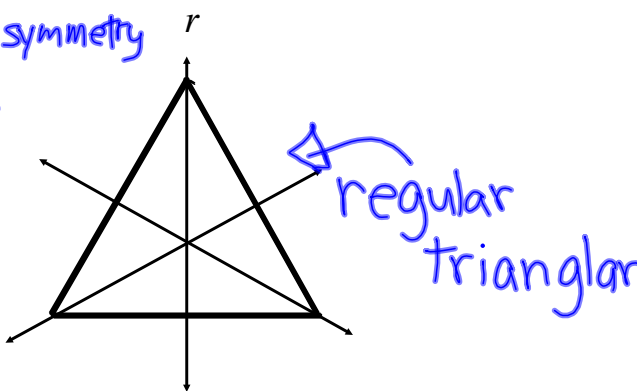


## 7th Grade Lesson 58

- I can identify and draw the lines of symmetry in figures.
- I can study pairs of numbers to determine the rule for a function.
- I can use the rule for a function to find a missing number.

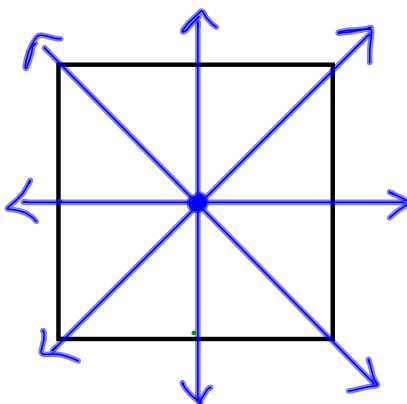
A two-dimensional figure has **line symmetry** if it can be divided in half so that the halves are mirror images of each other.

$r$  is a line of symmetry  
because it divides  
the triangle into  
halves that are  
mirror images



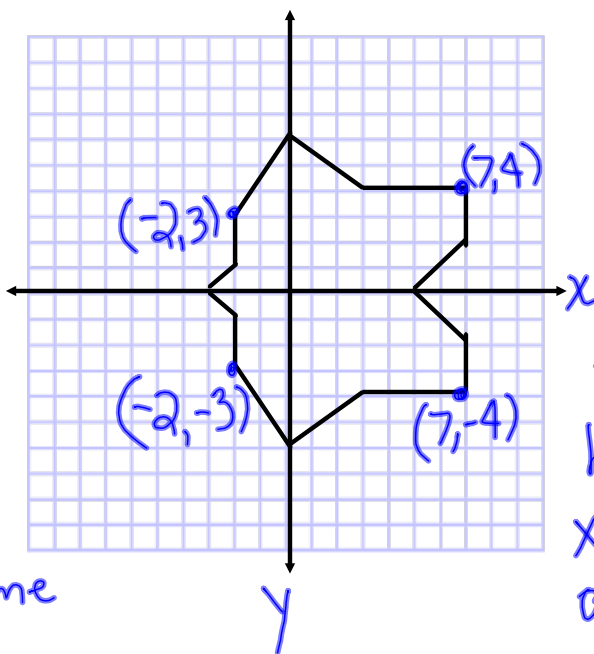
Regular Quadrilateral

4 lines of Symmetry



If the y-axis is the line of Symmetry

"mirrored" ordered pairs have opposite x values and the same y value



If the x-axis is the line of symmetry "mirrored" ordered pairs have the same x values and opposite y values

A **function** is a set of number pairs that are related by a certain rule.

IN		OUT
3	→	9
5	→	15
7	→	□ 21
10	→	30

FUNCTION

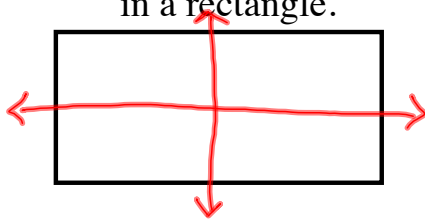
$\times 3$

IN		OUT
4	→	20
3	→	15
7	→	□ 35
9	→	45
$\frac{1}{5}$	→	1

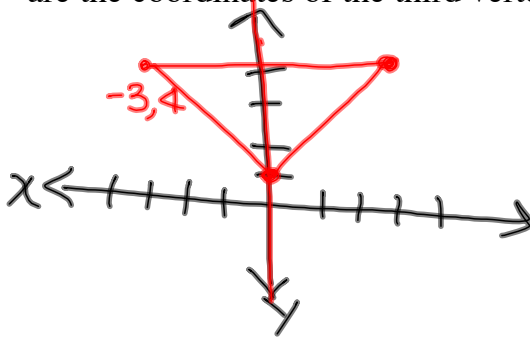
FUNCTION

$\times 5$

Show the lines of symmetry in a rectangle.



The y-axis is a line of symmetry for a triangle. The coordinates of two of its vertices are (0, 1) and (3, 4). What are the coordinates of the third vertex?



IN		OUT
0	→	→ 4
1	→	→ □ 5
3	→	→ 7
5	→	→ 9

+4

## Assignment:

Problem Set 58 # 3-5, 7-10, 13, 16, 22-27, 29



**\*\*No items left blank or it's incomplete**