A **transformation** of the points in the plane is a rearrangement of all the points in the plane.

A transformation is **rigid** if it preserves distance. Such transformations are called **symmetries**.

#### Basic Symmetries: Rotations

A rotation is defined by an angle  $\theta$  and a centre C, and is denoted by  $f = rot(C, \theta)$ .

#### Basic Symmetries: Reflections

A reflection is defined by a line  $\ell$  and is denoted by  $f = refl(\ell)$ .

## Basic Symmetries: Translations

A translation is defined by a vector  $\vec{v}$  and is denoted  $f = trans(\vec{v})$ .

Find the image of A under the symmetry  $f = trans(\overrightarrow{v})$ 

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Find the image of A under the symmetry  $f = refl(\ell)$ 



Find the image of A under the symmetry  $f = rot(c, \theta)$ 





A

# Find $\overrightarrow{v}$ the vector of translation of the symmetry $f = trans(\overrightarrow{v})$





Find  $\ell$  the line of reflection of the symmetry  $f = refl(\ell)$ 



Find the center and angle of the symmetry  $f = rot(c, \theta)$ 



## Compositions of Symmetries

The composition of two symmetries is also a symmetry.

Theorem (The Classification Theorem for Plane Symmetries) Every symmetry of the plane is either a composition of a translation followed by a rotation, or it is a composition of a translation followed by a reflection. Find the image of A under the composition of the symmetries  $f = refl(\ell)$  followed by  $f = rot(c, 60^\circ)$ 



Given an object O in the plane, a **symmetry of the object** O is a symmetry of the plane that rearranges the points of O within the points of O.

(We can think of this as a symmetry under which the object 'looks' the same)

The set of all symmetries of an object is called the **group of symmetries** of the object.























#### Frieze Patterns







#### Frieze Patterns



#### Frieze Patterns











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