# Reflections 

Tanya Khovanova

October 5, 2009

## Class Discussion

M.C. Escher. Reflections.

We will start by discussing line symmetry. For this we need to have a line, which we will denote as $L$. This line is also called the axis of symmetry. Line symmetry is so important that it has many different names: reflection symmetry, mirror-symmetry, mirror-image symmetry or bilateral symmetry.

A point $A^{\prime}$ is said to be the reflection of point $A$ with respect to line $L$, if the segment $A A^{\prime}$ is perpendicular to $L$ and is bisected by $L$. We also say that $A^{\prime}$ is symmetric to $A$ with respect to line $L$. The first statement: If $A^{\prime}$ is the reflection of $A$, then $A$ is the reflection of $A^{\prime}$.

The reflection of a figure $F$ is the figure that is formed from the points that are the reflections of all the points in $F$.

We see that reflection preserves the shapes of objects. So far, we have discussed only symmetrical objects. If you reflect a non-symmetrical object, the orientation of this object will change.

We say that a figure $F$ has a line of symmetry if there is a line $L$ such that the figure $F$ is symmetrical to itself with respect to this line.

## Warm Up

Exercise 1. "I guarantee", said the pet-shop salesman, "that this parrot will repeat every word it hears." A customer bought the parrot but found it wouldn't speak a single word. Nevertheless, the salesman told the truth. Explain.

Exercise 2. A solid, four-inch cube of wood is coated with blue paint on all six sides. Then the cube is cut into smaller one-inch cubes. These new one-inch cubes will have either three blue sides, two blue sides, one blue side, or no blue sides. How many of each will there be?

## Problem Set

Exercise 3. Let $A B$ be a segment, and let $A^{\prime}$ and $B^{\prime}$ be the reflections of points $A$ and $B$ with respect to line $L$. Prove that the segment $A^{\prime} B^{\prime}$ is the reflection of the segment $A B$.

Exercise 4. Prove that a reflection of a circle is a circle.
Exercise 5. For the capital letters of the English alphabet find the letters that have a line of symmetry. Are there any letters that have more than one line of symmetry? (Strictly speaking, the symmetry of the letters depends on the font. But I can imagine a font in which the letter H has two lines of symmetry.)

Exercise 6. Prove that if a figure has exactly two intersecting lines of symmetry, then these lines are perpendicular.

Exercise 7. Can a figure have an infinite number of lines of symmetry? Can a bounded figure have an infinite number of lines of symmetry?

Exercise 8. You have line $L$ and points $A$ and $B$ on the same side. Find a point $M$ on line $L$ such that the sum of distances $A M+M B$ is minimal.


Exercise 9. There is an infinite wall on the plane in the form of a straight line. You have the materials to build an extra piece of wall of any shape of length $M$. For some strange reason you want to build an enclosure of the maximal area and you can use the existing piece of wall. What shape should your wall be?

