

The four diagrams illustrate the types of symmetry:

- Reflection:** A square with a vertical line of symmetry, showing two identical halves as mirror images.
- Translation:** A horizontal row of four identical circles, each shifted by the same distance from the previous one.
- Rotation:** A square with a central point, showing four identical sectors arranged around it, each rotated 90 degrees from the others.
- Glide Reflection:** A horizontal row of four identical circles, each shifted by the same distance and reflected across a horizontal line.

The figure shows four schematic diagrams of a rectangular domain with boundary conditions indicated by different symbols:

- Dirichlet boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a central circle. The boundary is marked with solid black dots, indicating fixed values.
- Neumann boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a central circle. The boundary is marked with open circles, indicating fixed normal derivatives.
- Robin boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a central circle. The boundary is marked with solid black dots, indicating a combination of fixed values and fixed normal derivatives.
- Mixed boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a central circle. The boundary is marked with solid black dots on the top and bottom edges, and open circles on the left and right edges, indicating a combination of fixed values and fixed normal derivatives.

The four diagrams illustrate the types of symmetry:

- Reflection:** A square with a vertical line of symmetry, showing two identical halves as mirror images.
- Translation:** A square with a horizontal line of symmetry, showing two identical halves stacked vertically.
- Rotation:** A square with a vertical line of symmetry, showing two identical halves as mirror images, but the right half is rotated 180 degrees relative to the left half.
- Glide Reflection:** A square with a horizontal line of symmetry, showing two identical halves stacked vertically, but the right half is translated horizontally relative to the left half.

The figure shows four schematic diagrams of a rectangular domain with boundary conditions indicated by different symbols:

- Dirichlet boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a thick black border. Inside, there are five circles arranged in a cross pattern. The top and bottom boundaries are marked with small circles, while the left and right boundaries are marked with small squares.
- Neumann boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a thick black border. Inside, there are five circles arranged in a cross pattern. The top and bottom boundaries are marked with small circles, while the left and right boundaries are marked with small squares.
- Robin boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a thick black border. Inside, there are five circles arranged in a cross pattern. The top and bottom boundaries are marked with small circles, while the left and right boundaries are marked with small squares.
- Mixed boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a thick black border. Inside, there are five circles arranged in a cross pattern. The top and bottom boundaries are marked with small circles, while the left and right boundaries are marked with small squares.

The figure shows four schematic diagrams of a rectangular domain with boundary conditions indicated by different symbols:

- Dirichlet boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a thick black border. Inside, there are five circles arranged in a cross pattern. The top and bottom boundaries are marked with solid black lines, while the left and right boundaries are marked with open circles.
- Neumann boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a thick black border. Inside, there are five circles arranged in a cross pattern. The top and bottom boundaries are marked with open circles, while the left and right boundaries are marked with solid black lines.
- Robin boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a thick black border. Inside, there are five circles arranged in a cross pattern. The top and bottom boundaries are marked with solid black lines, while the left and right boundaries are marked with open circles.
- Mixed boundary conditions:** The domain is a square with a thick black border. Inside, there are five circles arranged in a cross pattern. The top and bottom boundaries are marked with solid black lines, while the left and right boundaries are marked with open circles.

The diagrams show four types of boundary conditions on a rectangular domain:

- Dirichlet:** A square with all four sides shaded light blue, indicating fixed values on the entire boundary.
- Neumann:** A square with all four sides having a vertical line segment in the center, representing a specified normal derivative.
- Robin:** A square with the top and bottom sides shaded light blue (Dirichlet) and the left and right sides having vertical line segments (Neumann).
- Mixed:** A square with the top and bottom sides shaded light blue (Dirichlet) and the left and right sides having vertical line segments (Neumann).

The figure shows four schematic diagrams of a rectangular domain with boundary conditions indicated by different symbols:

- Dirichlet boundary conditions:** A square domain with all four sides marked by small circles, indicating fixed values.
- Neumann boundary conditions:** A square domain with all four sides marked by small squares, indicating fixed normal derivatives.
- Robin boundary conditions:** A square domain with all four sides marked by small diamonds, indicating a combination of fixed values and fixed normal derivatives.
- Mixed boundary conditions:** A rectangular domain where the top and bottom sides are marked with circles (Dirichlet) and the left and right sides are marked with squares (Neumann).