

Warm Up

4/11

If a figure is reflected across the line $x = 1$,
would the image be

SIMILAR or CONGRUENT

to the pre-image?

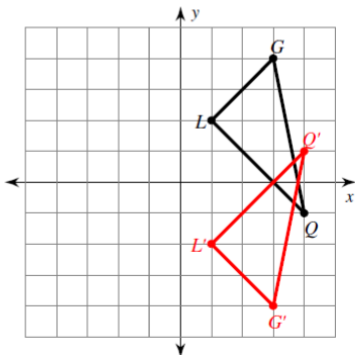
How do you know?

Every point of the image is the same distance from the line of reflection as the preimage, but on the other side.

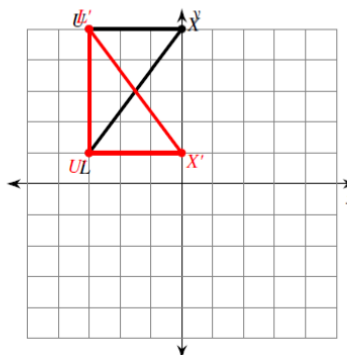
Reflections of Shapes

Graph the image of the figure using the transformation given.

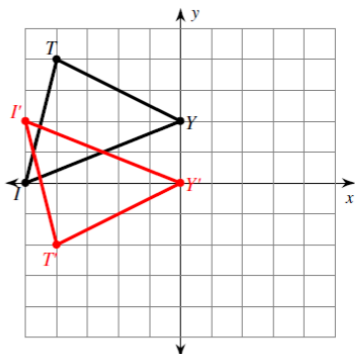
1) reflection across the x-axis



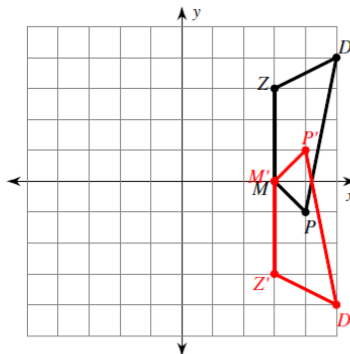
2) reflection across $y = 3$



3) reflection across $y = 1$

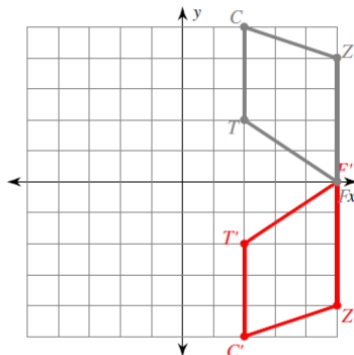


4) reflection across the x-axis



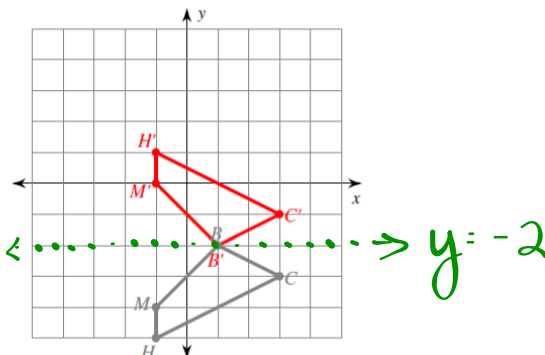
5) reflection across the x-axis

$T(2, 2)$, $C(2, 5)$, $Z(5, 4)$, $F(5, 0)$



6) reflection across $y = -2$

$H(-1, -5)$, $M(-1, -4)$, $B(1, -2)$, $C(3, -3)$



Find the coordinates of the vertices of each figure after the given transformation.

7) reflection across the x-axis
 $K(1, -1), N(4, 0), Q(4, -4)$

$N'(4, 0), Q'(4, 4), K'(1, 1)$

8) reflection across $y = -1$
 $R(-3, -5), N(-4, 0), V(-2, -1), E(0, -4)$

$N'(-4, -2), V'(-2, -1), E'(0, 2), R'(-3, 3)$

9) reflection across $x = 3$
 $F(2, 2), W(2, 5), K(3, 2)$

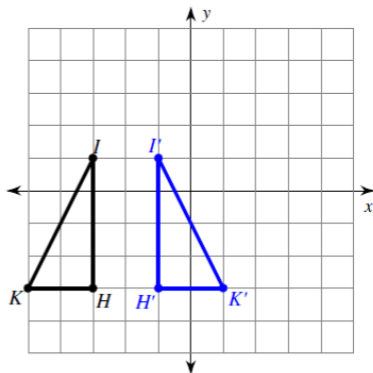
$W'(4, 5), K'(3, 2), F'(4, 2)$

10) reflection across $x = -1$
 $V(-3, -1), Z(-3, 2), G(-1, 3), M(1, 1)$

$Z'(1, 2), G'(-1, 3), M'(-3, 1), V'(1, -1)$

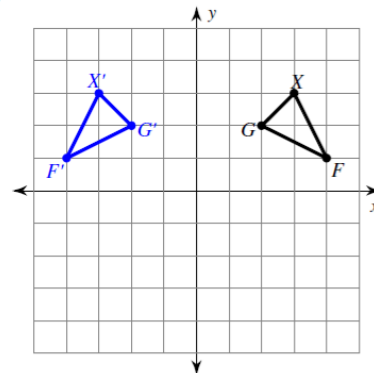
Write a rule to describe each transformation.

11)



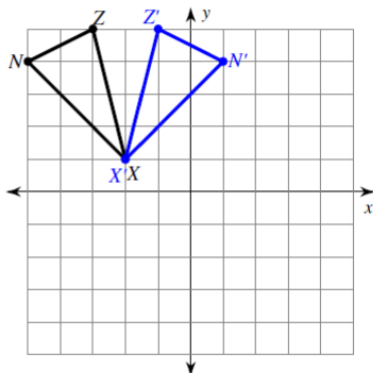
reflection across $x = -2$

12)



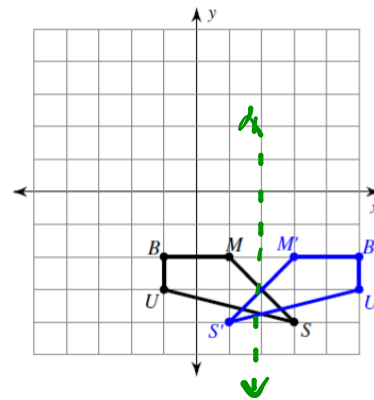
reflection across the y-axis

13)



reflection across $x = -2$

14)



reflection across $x = 2$

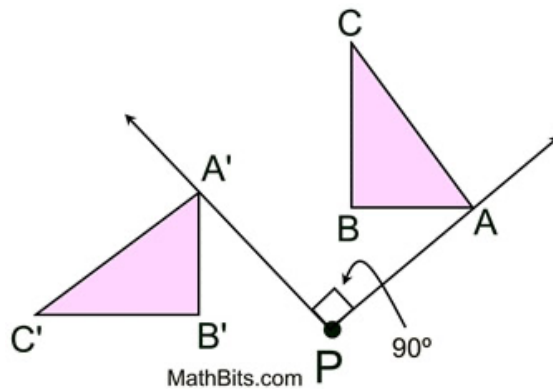
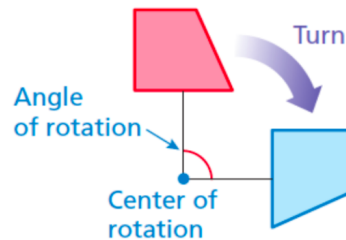
Rotations

Key Idea

Rotations

A **rotation**, or *turn*, is a transformation in which a figure is rotated about a point called the **center of rotation**. The number of degrees a figure rotates is the **angle of rotation**.

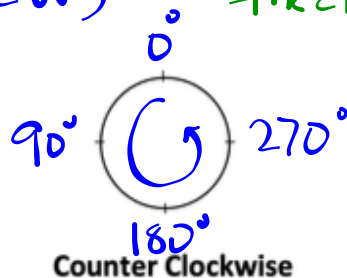
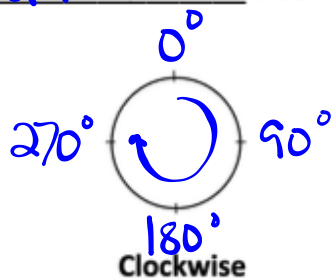
In a rotation, the original figure and its image are congruent.



Rules for Rotation:

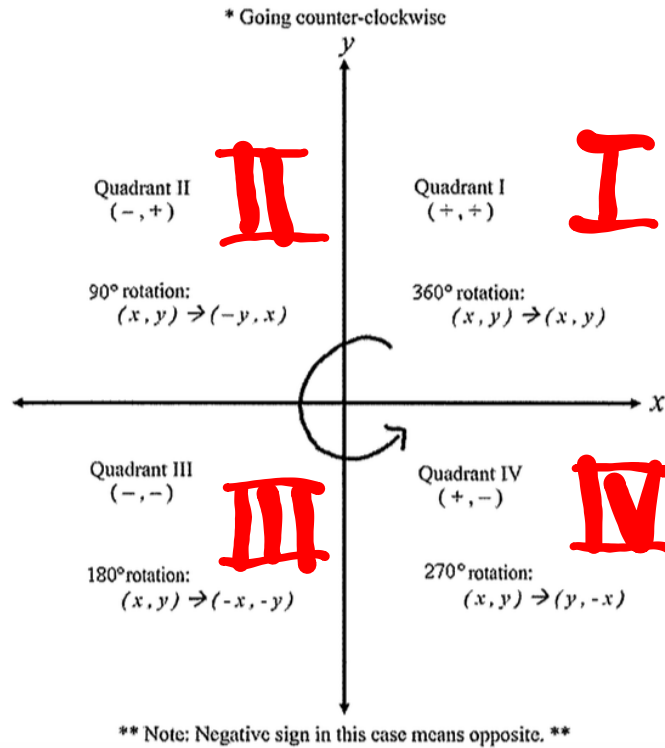
- Every point of the Image is rotated around the center or point of rotation.
- Each point in the Image is rotated the same number of degrees in the same direction.

- Figures can be rotated clockwise (CW) or counter clockwise (CCW) ↳ the way the hands of the clock move

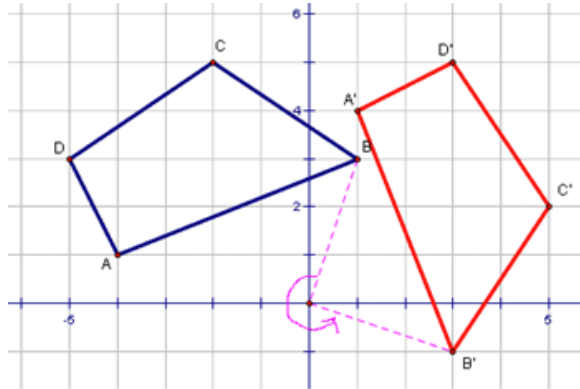


- The image and the preimage are congruent.

How to label Quadrants:



ROTATION

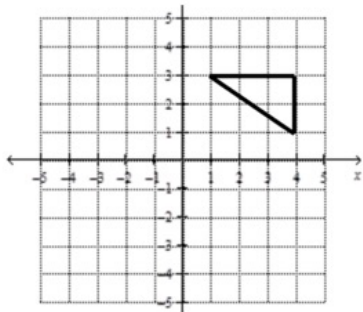


To rotate an object, we need to know:

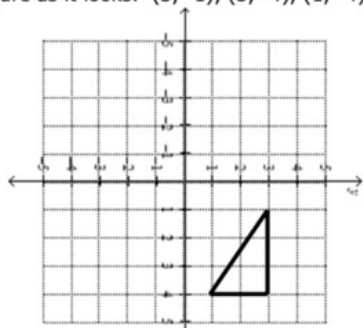
1. The point we are rotating around
2. The direction we are rotating
3. The number of degrees we are rotating

How to do it yourself:

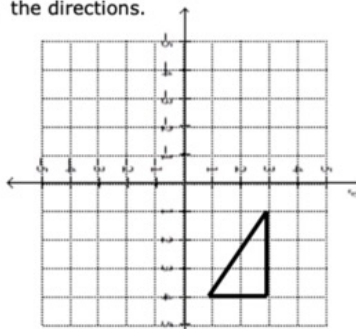
Rotate 90° clockwise around the origin.



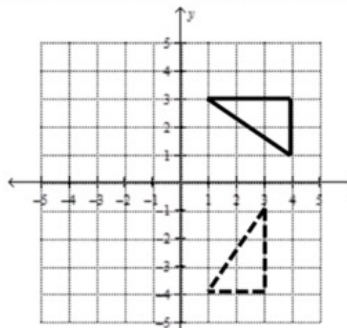
2 Write down the coordinates of the "new" figure as it looks. (3, -1), (3, -4), (1, -4)



1 Rotate your paper according to the directions.



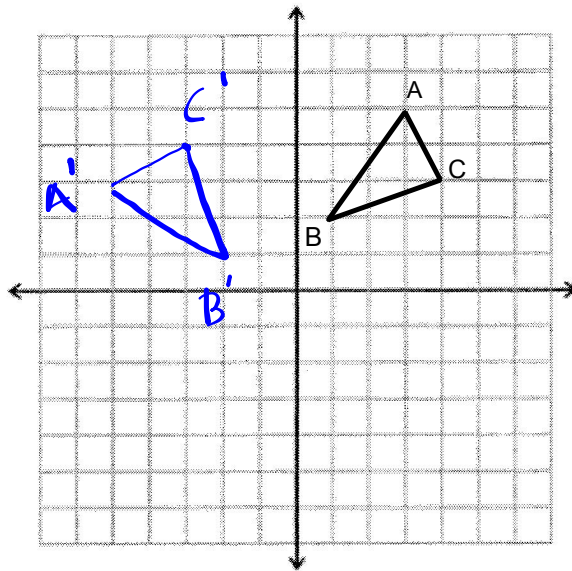
3 Turn your paper back and plot the points.



How to a draw rotated object

- Rotate the paper with the pre-image plotted the specified number of degrees in the correct direction.
- Write down the new coordinates of the "image".
- Rotate the paper back to the original orientation.
- Plot the coordinates of the image.

Rotate 90° counter clockwise around the origin.



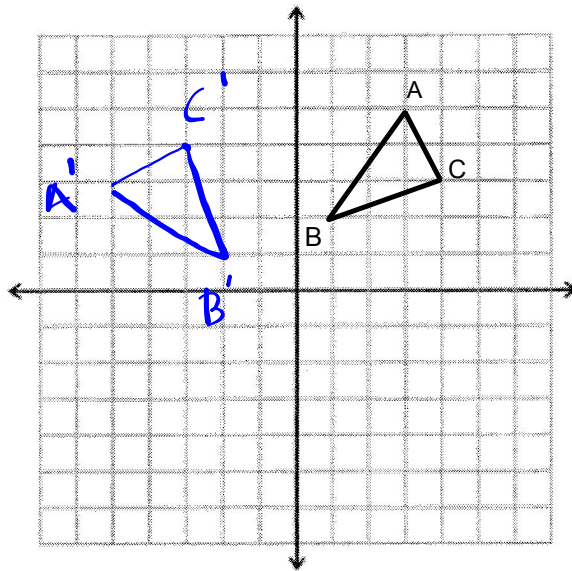
$$\begin{aligned} A' &(-5, 3) \\ B' &(-2, 1) \\ C' &(-3, 4) \end{aligned}$$

$$A(3, 5) \longrightarrow A'(-5, 3)$$

$$B(1, 2) \longrightarrow B'(-2, 1)$$

$$C(4, 3) \longrightarrow C'(-3, 4)$$

Rotate 90° counter clockwise around the origin.



$$\begin{aligned} A' &(-5, 3) \\ B' &(-2, 1) \\ C' &(-3, 4) \end{aligned}$$

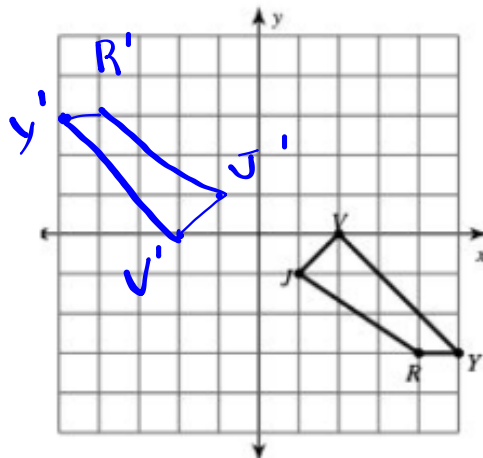
$$A(3, 5) \longrightarrow A'(-5, 3)$$

$$B(1, 2) \longrightarrow B'(-2, 1)$$

$$C(4, 3) \longrightarrow C'(-3, 4)$$

Example #2: rotate the given shape

) rotation 180° about the origin

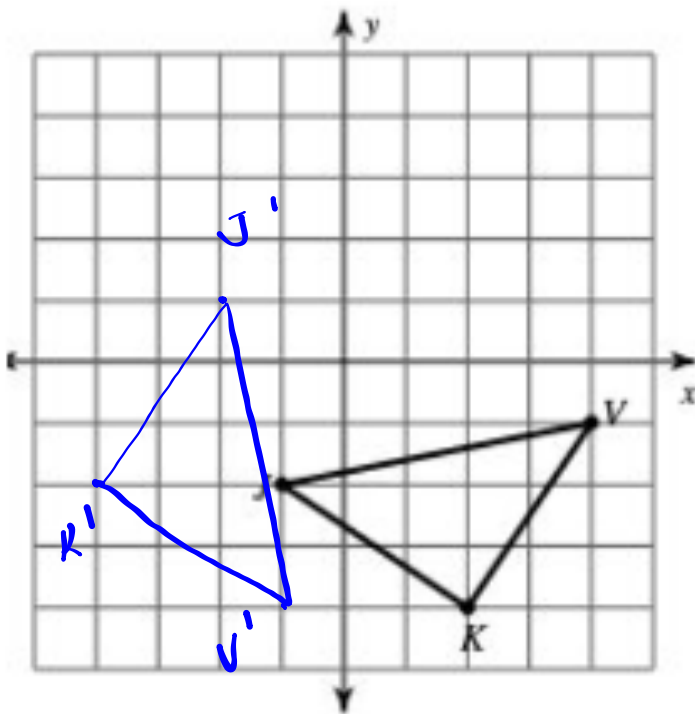


$$\begin{aligned} V' &(-2, 0) \\ Y' &(-5, 3) \\ R' &(-4, 3) \\ J' &(-1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

Why do you think there was no direction given for the rotation?

Example #3: rotate the given shape

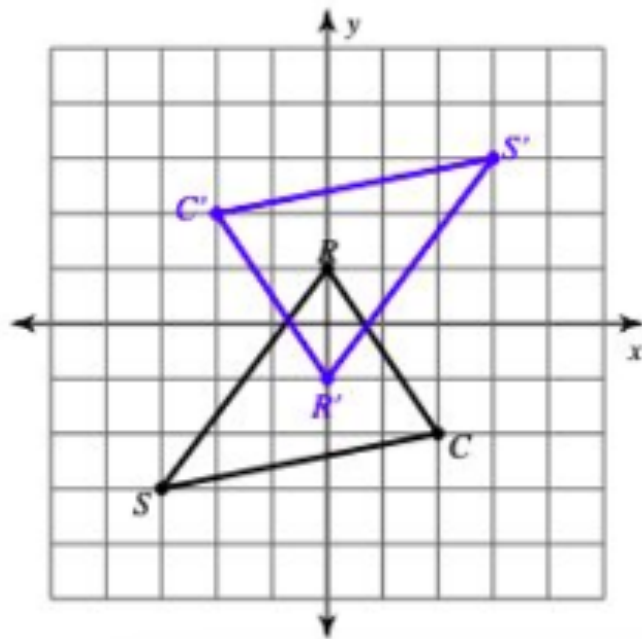
rotation 90° clockwise about the origin



$$\begin{aligned} J' &(-2, 1) \\ V' &(-1, -2) \\ K' &(-1, -2) \end{aligned}$$

Example #4: write the rotation that must have occurred

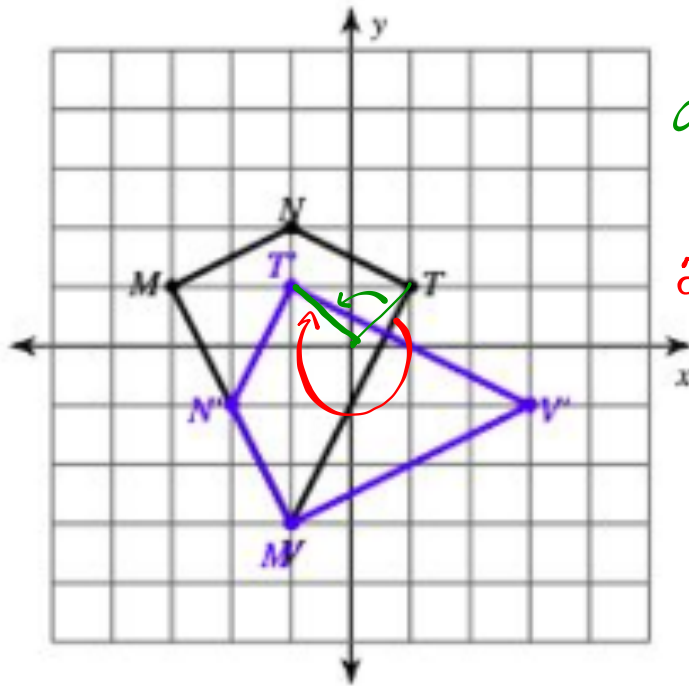
180° around the origin



Example #5: write the **TWO** rotations that could have occurred

90° counterclockwise
CCW
around origin

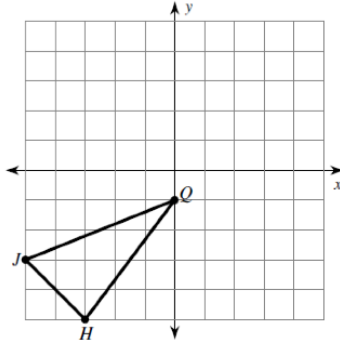
270° CW



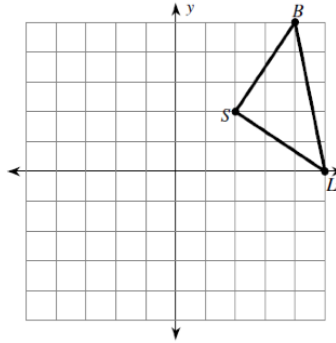
Rotations of Shapes

Graph the image of the figure using the transformation given.

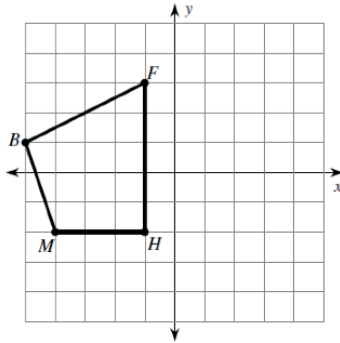
1) rotation 180° about the origin



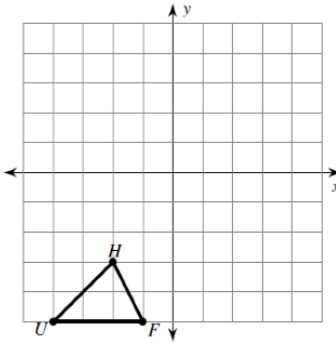
2) rotation 90° counterclockwise about the origin



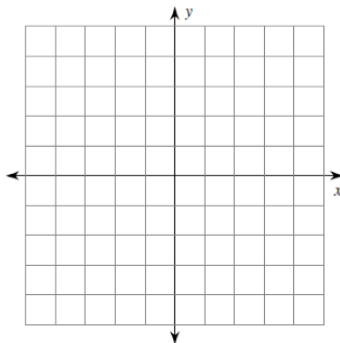
3) rotation 90° clockwise about the origin



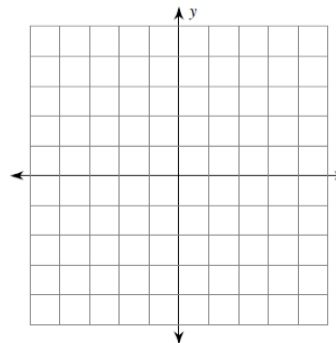
4) rotation 180° about the origin



5) rotation 90° clockwise about the origin
 $U(1, -2), W(0, 2), K(3, 2), G(3, -3)$



6) rotation 180° about the origin
 $V(2, 0), S(1, 3), G(5, 0)$



Find the coordinates of the vertices of each figure after the given transformation.

7) rotation 180° about the origin

$Z(-1, -5), K(-1, 0), C(1, 1), N(3, -2)$

8) rotation 180° about the origin

$L(1, 3), Z(5, 5), F(4, 2)$

9) rotation 90° clockwise about the origin

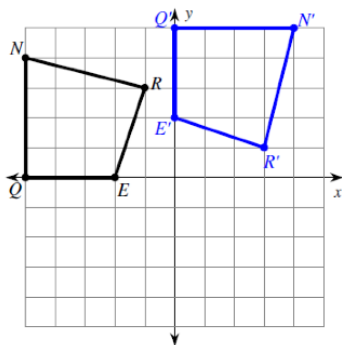
$S(1, -4), W(1, 0), J(3, -4)$

10) rotation 180° about the origin

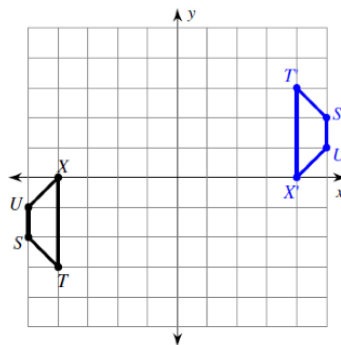
$V(-5, -3), A(-3, 1), G(0, -3)$

Write a rule to describe each transformation.

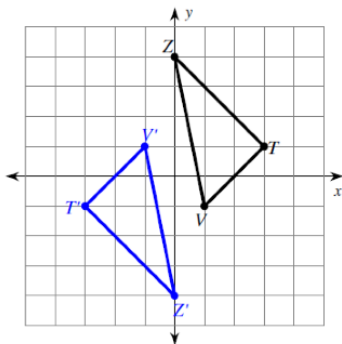
11)



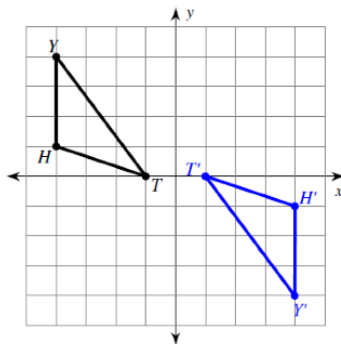
12)



13)



14)



Homework

Finish classwork