

## Unit 2: Transformations Geometry

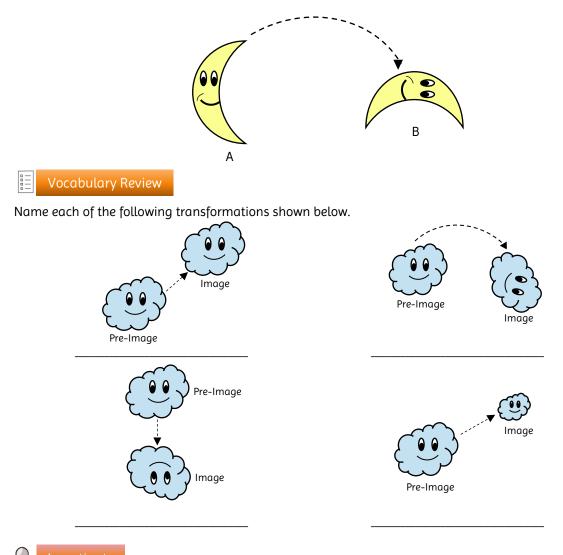
## Lesson 2.01 Introduction to Transformations

Students will be able to:

- <u>Content Objective:</u> Define translation, rotation, reflection, and dilation.
- Language Objective: Explain how the definition of rigid motion relates to translations, rotations, reflections, but not dilations.

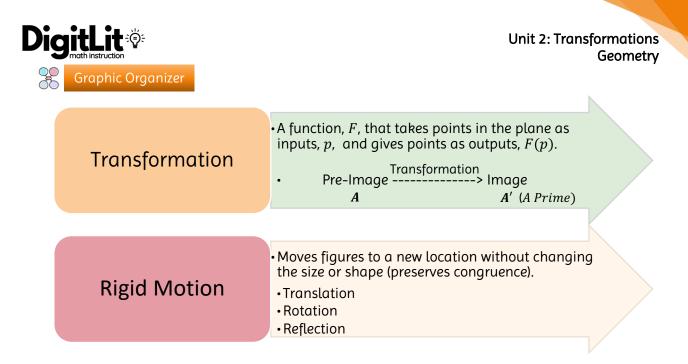
## 🟋 🛛 Warm Up

Given the illustration below, explain how figure A has been transformed to get figure B?



Investigate

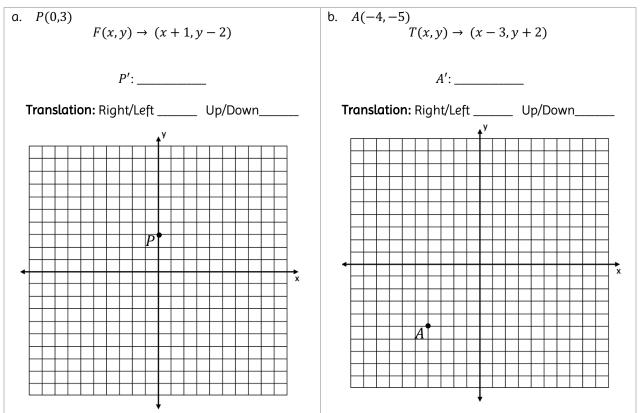
Using the images from the vocabulary review, how is a dilation different from a translation, rotation, and reflection? Explain.



Skill 1: Translations & Coordinate Notation

Given each of the following points:

- i. Identify the translation shown given the functions below by circling the correct direction and writing the number of units.
- ii. State the image, P' and A', as ordered pairs (x, y).
- iii. Plot and label the image on the axes provides.



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**Q** Exercise 1: Translations & Coordinate Notation

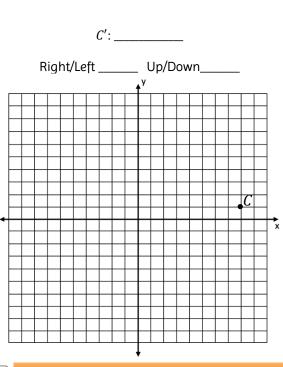
Given each of the following points:

- i. Identify the translation shown given the functions below by circling the correct direction and writing the number of units.
- ii. State the image, C' and K', as ordered pairs (x, y).
- iii. Plot and label the image on the axes provided.

 $T(x, y) \rightarrow (x - 11, y - 4)$ 

a. *C*(8,1)

DigitLit



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Skill 2: Reflections & Coordinate Notation

Shown graphed below is the point B(-1,2).

a. Graph, label, and state point *B*', the image after reflecting *B* over the x-axis.

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

b. In general, what rule can we write when reflecting a point, (x, y) over the x-axis? Fill in the notation below.

$$r_{x-axis}(x,y) \rightarrow ($$
 ,  $)$ 

b. K(-6,0) $F(x,y) \to (x-3,y+2)$ *K*′:\_\_\_\_\_ Right/Left \_\_\_\_\_ Up/Down\_\_\_\_\_ K x





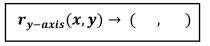
Exercise 2: Reflections & Coordinate Notation

Shown graphed below is the point N(2,4).

a. Graph, label, and state point *B*', the image after reflecting *N* over the y-axis.

$$N(2,4) \rightarrow N'($$
, )

b. In general, what rule can we write when reflecting a point, (*x*, *y*) over the y-axis? Fill in the notation below.



## Talk it Out

Given is  $\triangle ABC$  shown graphed below with vertices A(1, -2), B(8, -2), and C(5, 5).

a. Fill in the chart below and graph  $\Delta A'B'C'$ , the image of  $\Delta ABC$  after the transformation:

$$F(x,y) \to (x+1,y-6).$$

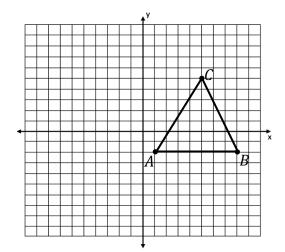
b. Fill in the chart below and graph  $\Delta A''B''C''$ , the image of  $\Delta ABC$  after the transformation:

$$G(x,y) \rightarrow (\frac{x}{2},\frac{y}{2}).$$

Pre-Image	Translation	Image			
A(1,-2)		A'(	,	)	
B(8,-2)		B'(	,	)	
C(5,5)		С'(	,	)	

c. Which transformation did not change the shape or size of the original triangle? This is called a **rigid motion**.

Pre-Image	Dilation	Image			
A(1,-2)		A''(	,	)	
B(8,-2)		B''(	,	)	
C(5,5)		<i>C''</i> (	,	)	

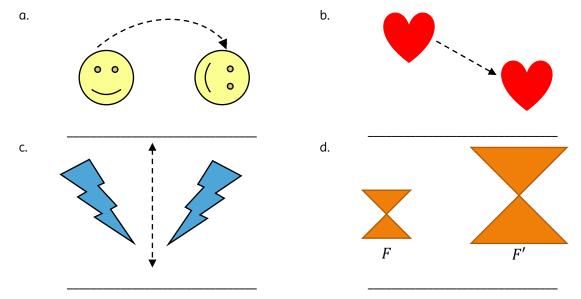






Name:

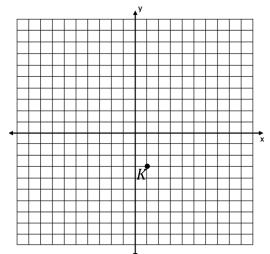
1. Identify the transformation being shown for each of the following images.



2. Given the point *K* below and the transformation shown in coordinate notation, complete the following. K(1, -3)

$$F(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 0, y + 6)$$

- a. Identify the **translation** shown given coordinate b. State the image K' as an ordered pair. Show notation above. (State the direction and units)
  - the work that leads to your answer.
- Shown below is point K. Plot the image, K', on C. the axes provided.



d. What other transformation will map *K* to *K*'? Is this a rigid motion?