## Reflections

## Warm Up

1. The translation image of $P(-3,-1)$ is $P^{\prime}(1,3)$. Find the translation image of $Q(2,-4)$.

## Objective

Identify and draw reflections.

## Reflections

Isometry: a transformation which does not change the shape or size of a figure *Reflections, translations, and rotations are all isometries.
*Isometries are also called congruence transformations or rigid motions.

Recall a reflection is a transformation which moves a figure (the preimage) by reflecting it across a line. The reflected figure is called the image. A reflection is an isometry, so the image is always congruent to the preimage.

## Reflections

## Example 1: Identifying Reflections

Tell whether each transformation appears to be a reflection. Explain.
A.


B.


## Reflections

## Check It Out! Example 1

## Tell whether each transformation appears to be a reflection.

a.


b.


## Reflections

## Reflections

A reflection is a transformation across a line, called the line of reflection, so that the line of reflection is the perpendicular bisector of each segment joining each point and its image.


## Reflections

## Example 2: Drawing Reflections

## Draw the reflection of the triangle across the line.

Step 1 Through each vertex, draw a line perpendicular to the line of reflection.
Step 2 Measure the distance from each vertex to the line of reflection. Measure the same distance on the opposite side of the line of reflection to locate the image of each vertex.
Step 3 Connect the images of the vertices.


## Reflections

## Check It Out! Example 2

Draw the reflection of the quadrilateral across the line.


## Reflections

Reflections in the Coordinate Plane


## Reflections

Example 4A: Drawing Reflections in the Coordinate Plane

Reflect the figure with the given vertices across the given line.
$X(2,-1), Y(-4,-3), Z(3,2) ; X$-axis
The reflection of $(x, y)$ is $(x,-y)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
X(2,-1) & \rightarrow \\
Y(-4,-3) & \rightarrow \\
Z(3,2) & \rightarrow
\end{aligned}
$$

Graph the image and preimage.


## Reflections

Example 4B: Drawing Reflections in the Coordinate Plane
Reflect the figure with the given vertices across the given line.
$R(-2,2), S(5,0), T(3,-1) ; y=x$
The reflection of $(x, y)$ is $(y, x)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
R(-2,2) & \rightarrow \\
S(5,0) & \rightarrow \\
T(3,-1) & \rightarrow
\end{aligned}
$$

Graph the image and preimage.


## Reflections

## Check It Out! Example 4

Reflect the rectangle with vertices $S(3,4)$, $\boldsymbol{T}(3,1), \boldsymbol{U}(-2,1)$ and $\boldsymbol{V}(-2,4)$ across the $\boldsymbol{x}$-axis. The reflection of $(x, y)$ is $(x,-y)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
S(3,4) & \rightarrow \\
T(3,1) & \rightarrow \\
U(-2,1) & \rightarrow \\
V(-2,4) & \rightarrow
\end{aligned}
$$

Graph the image and preimage.


## Reflections

## Lesson Quiz: Part I

1. Tell whether the transformation appears to be a reflection.

2. Copy the figure and the line of reflection. Draw the reflection of the figure across the line.


## Reflections

## Lesson Quiz: Part II

Reflect the figure with the given vertices across the given line.
3. $A(2,3), B(-1,5), C(4,-1) ; y=x$
4. $U(-8,2), V(-3,-1), W(3,3) ; y$-axis
5. $E(-3,-2), F(6,-4), G(-2,1) ; x$-axis

