Unit 1 Day 2

Reflections



Warm Up - in Notes Handout

Using the points A(3, -4), B(1, 3), C(-2, 1), D(-3, -5), perform each rule and give the resulting image points and the requested information.

Remember:
Pick up
stuff by the
window!

- 1) translate right 2, down 5
 - Algebraic Rule:
- 3) translate using the rule $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y 6)$

Description	Description:	
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2) translate left 6, up 4

Algebraic Rule: _____

4) translate using the vector <-1, 2>

Description: _____

ADD THESE to your notes THEN try them. ©

- 5) Given A is in the interior of $\angle JKL$, $m\angle JKA = 6x + 1$, $m\angle JKL = 11x 4$, and $m\angle AKL = 15$, find $m\angle JKA$.
- 6) Given G is on the bisector of $\angle DBC$, $m\angle GBD = 9x + 11$, and $m\angle CBD = 82$, find $m\angle DBG$.



Warm Up ANSWERS

Using the points A(3, -4), B(1, 3), C(-2, 1), D(-3, -5), perform each rule and give the resulting image points and the requested information.

1) translate right 2, down 5

Algebraic Rule:

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x+2, y-5)$$

3) translate using the rule $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y - 6)$

Description:

Translated down 6 units

2) translate left 6, up 4

Algebraic Rule:

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x-6, y+4)$$

4) translate using the vector < -1, 2 >

Description:

Translated left 1 and up 2



Warm Up ANSWERS

ADD THESE to your notes THEN try them. ©

5) Given A is in the interior of $\angle JKL$, $m\angle JKA = 6x + 1$, $m\angle JKL = 11x - 4$, and $m\angle AKL = 15$, find $m\angle JKA$.

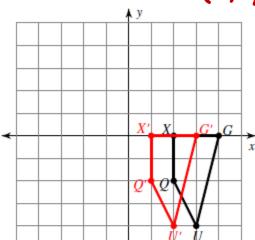
$$x = 4$$

6) Given G is on the bisector of $\angle DBC$, $m\angle GBD = 9x + 11$, and $m\angle CBD = 82$, find $m\angle DBG$.

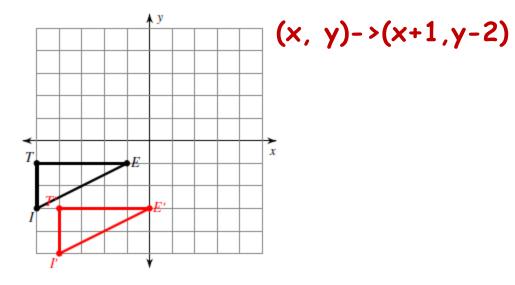
$$x = 10/3$$

Day 1 Homework Answers p. 1-2 Even

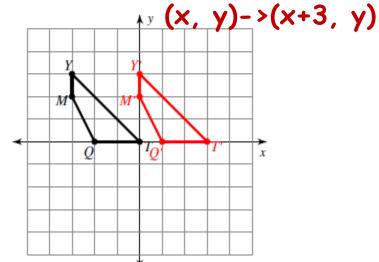
1) translation: 1 unit left
$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x-1, y)$$



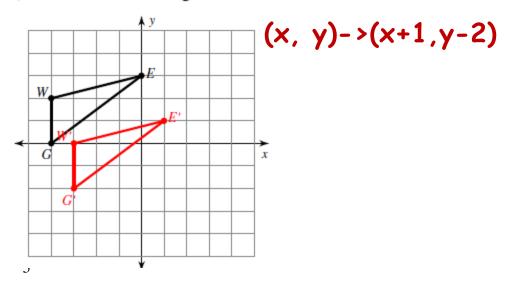
2) translation: 1 unit right and 2 units down



3) translation: 3 units right

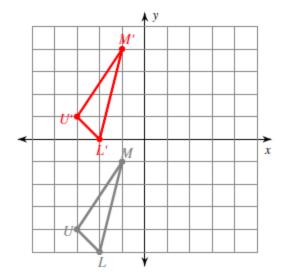


4) translation: 1 unit right and 2 units down



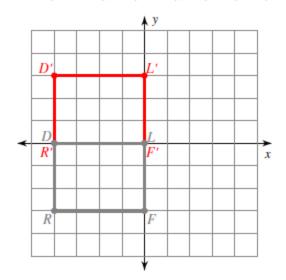
Day 1 Homework Answers p. 1-2 Even

5) translation: 5 units up (x, y) - (x, y+5)U(-3, -4), M(-1, -1), L(-2, -5)



- 7) translation: 2 units left and 1 unit down Q(0,-1), D(-2,2), V(2,4), J(3,0) Q'(-2,-2), D'(-4,1), V'(0,3), J'(1,-1) $(x, y) \rightarrow (x-2, y-1)$
- 9) translation: 4 units left and 4 units up J(-1, -2), A(-1, 0), N(3, -3) J'(-5, 2), A'(-5, 4), N'(-1, 1)(x, y)->(x-4, y+4)

6) translation: 3 units up (x, y) - (x, y+3)R(-4, -3), D(-4, 0), L(0, 0), F(0, -3)

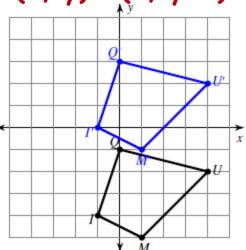


- 8) translation: 2 units down D(-4, 1), A(-2, 5), S(-1, 4), N(-1, 2) D'(-4, -1), A'(-2, 3), S'(-1, 2), N'(-1, 0) (x, y)->(x, y-2)
- 10) translation: 3 units right and 4 units up Z(-4, -3), I(-2, -2), V(-2, -4) Z'(-1, 1), I'(1, 2), V'(1, 0)

(x, y)->(x+3, y+4)

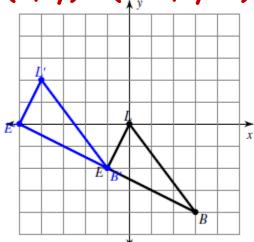
Day 1 Homework Answers p. 1-2 Even





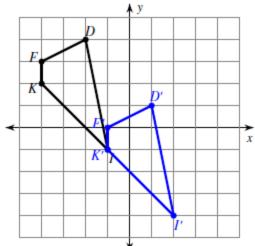
translation: 4 units up

13)
$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x-4, y+2)$$



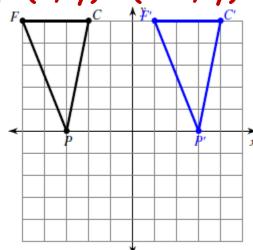
translation: 4 units left and 2 units up

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x+3, y-3)$$



translation: 3 units right and 3 units down

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



translation: 6 units right

Day 1 Homework Answers p. 3-4

- 1. BA
- 2. The length of segment AC
- 3. AB + BC = AC x = 6
- 4. A point that divides a segment into two congruent segments x = 5 AC = 44
- 5. Right Acute Obtuse Straight
- 6. m/1 + m/2 = m/ABC x = 6
- 7. A ray or segment that divides an angle into two congruent angles x = 11 $m\angle ABC = 86$
- 8. a. = b. \cong , \cong c. = d. = e. \cong

- 9. x = 55 y = 35 z = 110

- 10. a = 110 b = 70 c = 110 d = 70

- 11. a = 64
- b = 94 c = 29

Day 1 Homework Answers p. 4-5

$$12. x = 4$$

13.
$$x = 2$$
 $TU = 7$

$$TB = 10$$

14.
$$x = 8$$
 RS = 41

$$RS = 41$$

$$MN = 41$$

15.
$$x = 6$$
 RS = 16

$$MN = 16$$

$$16. x = 25$$
 AB = 42

$$AB = 42$$

$$BC = 42$$

$$AC = 84$$

$$AB = 49$$

$$BC = 49$$

$$AC = 98$$

18.
$$m \angle 2 = 119^{\circ}$$

19.
$$m\angle REA = 53^{\circ}$$

20.
$$m\angle LOV = 56^{\circ}$$

ALWAYS DRAW on the PICTURE ©

Reminders for tonight...

- 1) Homework Listed on Outline: Packet p. 6-7 and p. 11-12 #1, 4, 7, 10, 22 NOTICE: pages 11-12 are some Algebra review
- 2) Get onto Course Website and Print HW Packet Day 5-7 by Tuesday 9/6 honorsmath2greenhope.weebly.com
- 3) Get syllabus 4 honor code forms signed and completed
- 4) Get supplies for class
 especially calculator → compass

Complete Reflections Activities

Notes p. 4 – 6

Check in with Teacher or a Neighbor after each Checkpoint

Check your Answers! Notes p. 5

- A reflection is a transformation in which the image is a mirror image of the preimage.
- A point on the line of reflection maps to <u>itself</u>.
- Other points map to the <u>opposite</u> side of the reflection line so that the reflection line is the <u>perpendicular bisector</u> of the segment joining the preimage and the image.
- Preimage and image points are equidistant from the <u>reflection</u> line (or <u>mirror</u> line).
- Notation for reflections is $R_{\text{line of reflection}}$. Example: $R_{\text{x-axis}}$ means reflection across the x-axis.

Check your Answers! Notes p. 6

Algebraic Rules for Reflections:

- 1. Reflection in the x-axis maps $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y)$
- 2. Reflection in the y-axis maps $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$
- 3. Reflection in the line y = x maps $(x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$
- 4. Reflection in the line y = -x maps $(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, -x)$

Proper Notation

R x-axis

R y-axis

 $R_{y=x}$

 $R_{y=-x}$

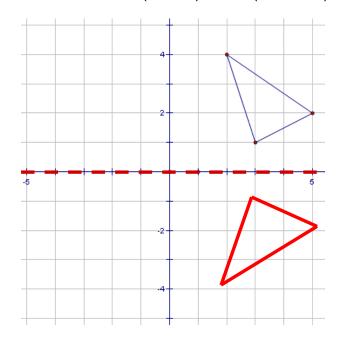
Practice

Reflections Notes p. 7



Notes p. 7

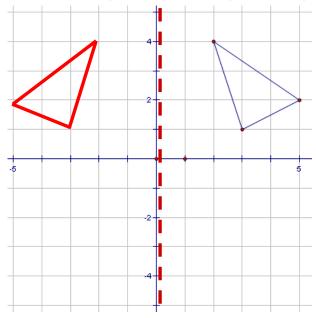
The points (2,4), (3,1), (5,2) are reflected with the rule $(x,y) \rightarrow (x,-y)$



Description:

Reflection over x-axis

The points (2,4), (3,1), (5,2) are reflected with the rule $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$

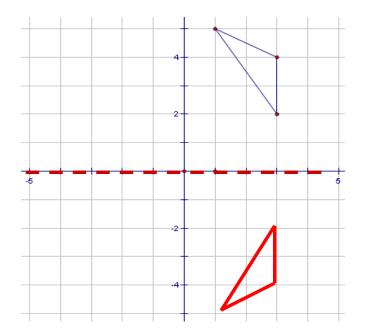


Description:

Reflection in the y-axis

Notes p. 7

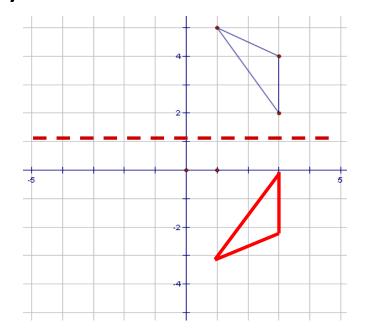
The points (3,2), (1,5), (3,4) are reflected across the x - axis.



Algebraic Rule:

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (x,-y)$$

The points (3,2), (1,5), (3,4) are reflected across y = 1.



Notation:

$$R_{y=1}$$

Summarize with Algebraic Rules:

 $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y)$

 $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$

Reflection over x-axis

Reflection over y-axis

 $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, -y)$

Reflection over both axes

 $(x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$

 $(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, -x)$

Reflection in y = x

Reflection across y = -x

Can you figure out this one on your own? Describe the reflection the results from the following algebraic rule $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y)$

Reflection over x-axis then back over x-axis
OR Reflection over y-axis then back over y-axis

Tonight, remember to do...

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