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## Isometric Transformations: Reflections

Reflections: A transformation in which every point from a figure maps to its mirror image on the other side of a line of reflection.

The line of reflection also becomes an axis of symmetry.

In the example below, $A B C D$ was reflected through the $y$ axis. We can use the notation: $\boldsymbol{R}_{y}$ axis.

The $y$ axis is the line of reflection.


Notice $A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime} D^{\prime}$ is the mirror image of $A B C D$.

1. In the reflection above, compare $|A B|$ and it's image $\left|A^{\prime} B^{\prime}\right|$ by finding the lengths of each.
2. Compare the lengths of the other segments in $A B C D$ to their images in $A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime} D^{\prime}$. You might need to use the Pythagorean theorem.
3. Is the reflection above an isometric transformation? In other words, are $A B C D$ and $A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime} D^{\prime}$ exactly the same size and shape? Why?

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Directions: Use patty paper, Geometry software, or any other method to reflect each figure as directed. Make sure to label your image figure correctly.

1. Reflect TACK through the y axis. $R_{y}$ axis

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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3. Reflect MIC through the y axis. $R_{y}$ axis

4. Reflect MAP through the Y axis. $R_{y}$ axis (this one is tricky).

5. Reflect FIN through the $x$ axis. $R_{x}$ axis

6. Reflect TIME through the y axis. $R_{y}$ axis


6 Reflect VAN through the x axis. $R_{x}$ axis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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Directions: Refer to some of the problems on the previous page to help you make conjectures about the functions of rotations about the origin.
7. Reflect $A B C$ through the $x$ axis.

a. What are the coordinates of the vertices of the original figure?

A (___ $\quad$ )
B( $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ $\mathrm{C}($ $\qquad$ )
b. What What are the coordinates of the vertices of $A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$ ?
$A^{\prime}$ ( $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ ) $B^{\prime}($ $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ ) $C^{\prime}($ $\qquad$ , $\qquad$
c. Explain in writing how the coordinates of $A B C$ have been changed to create $A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$ in this reflection through the $x$ axis.
d. Write a function that describes a reflection through the $x$ axis.

8. Reflect QRS through the y axis.

a. What are the coordinates of the vertices of the original figure?

Q( $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ ) $\qquad$
$\qquad$ , $\qquad$ ) S( $\qquad$
$\qquad$
b. What What are the coordinates of the vertices of $\mathrm{Q}^{\prime} \mathrm{R}^{\prime} \mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ ?
$Q^{\prime}($ $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ ) $R^{\prime}($ $\qquad$ , ) $S^{\prime}($ $\qquad$ , $\qquad$
c. Explain in writing how the coordinates of QRS have been changed to create $Q^{\prime} R^{\prime} S^{\prime}$ in this reflection through the $x$ axis.
d. Write a function that describes a reflection through the $x$ axis.


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Directions: You can also reflect figures through lines other than the $x$ and $y$ axis. For these, use patty paper, geometry software, or any other method you choose to perform each reflection.

3. Reflect NAP through line $j$. $R_{j}$

5. Reflect WXYZ through line e. $R_{e}$

2. Reflect MNOP through line $q$. $R_{q}$

4. Reflect DOT through line $k$. $R_{k}$


6 Reflect ABC through line $f$. $R_{f}$


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Directions: In each problem, a figure and it's image are shown. Draw the line of reflection that will map the original onto it's reflected image.


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Directions: Answer each question.

7a. Draw the line of reflection that maps $A B C$ to its image $A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$. Label the line $R$.

b. Draw arrows from each point in $A B C$ to that points image.
c. What is $\left|A A^{\prime}\right|,\left|B B^{\prime}\right|$ and $\left|C C^{\prime}\right|$
$\left|A A^{\prime}\right|=$ $\qquad$ $\left|B^{\prime}\right|=$ $\qquad$
$\left|C C^{\prime}\right|=$ $\qquad$
d. What is the length along $\overline{\mathrm{AA}^{\prime}}$ to the line of reflection? Is it the same length on both sides?
e. Repeat question $d$ for $\overline{\mathrm{BB}^{\prime}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{CC}}$.
f. This means that the line of reflection
$\qquad$ $A A^{\prime}, B B^{\prime}$ and $C C^{\prime}$.
g. What appears to be the angle where $\overline{\mathrm{AA}}, \overline{\mathrm{BB}}$, , and CC intersect line $R$.

This means that the line of reflection is the ___ of $\overline{\mathrm{AA}^{\prime}}$, $\overline{\mathrm{BB}}$, , and $\overline{\mathrm{CC}}$.

Hilda says that this is true of any line of reflection. Quinn says that it isn't always true. Which one do you think is correct. Explain your answer.

