

Thanksgiving 4.1-4.3 Review

Directions: Get this done in class, but if you run out of time, it is due the next class after thanksgiving. This is everything you should know in unit 4 to this point.

- True/False** A translation is an isometry.
- True/False** A rotation is an isometry.
- True/False** A reflection is an isometry.
- The vector $\langle 3, -1 \rangle$ describes the translation of $K(2x-1, 8)$ onto $K'(10, 4y-5)$. Find the values of x and y .

$$\begin{aligned} 2x-1+3 &= 10 \\ 2x-1 &= 7 \\ 2x &= 8 \\ x &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8-1 &= 4y-5 \\ 7 &= 4y-5 \\ 12 &= 4y \\ \frac{12}{4} &= \frac{4y}{4} \\ y &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

- The point A is translated using the rule $(x, y) \rightarrow (x+5, y-3)$ resulting in the image $A'(5, 4)$. Find the coordinates of point A.

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) &\rightarrow (5, 4) \\ x+5 &= 5 \\ x &= 0 \\ y-3 &= 4 \\ y &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

- Graph quadrilateral ABCD with endpoints A(2, 2), B(4, 2), C(4, 0) and D(2, 0), the line of reflection, and its image after the composition. (Note: When you rotate, you are rotating the image after reflecting over $y = -x$, not the pre-image.)

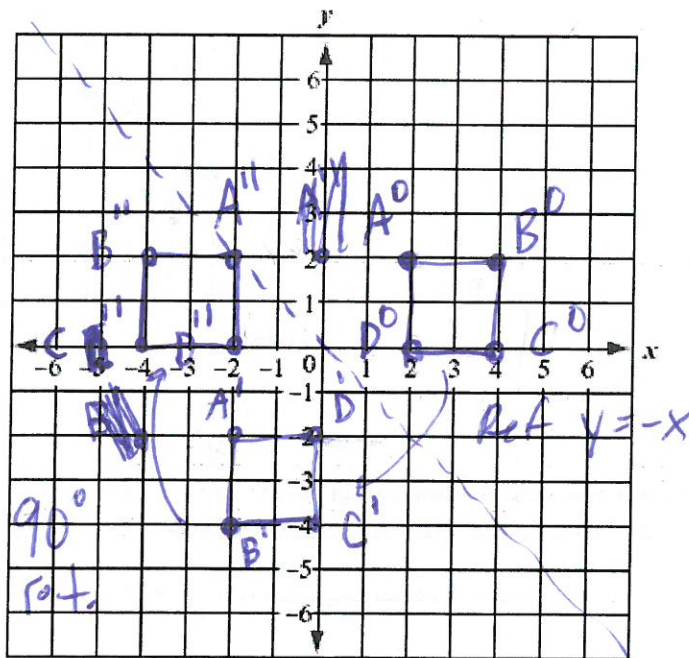
$$(a, b) \rightarrow (-b, -a)$$

Reflection: over the line $y = -x$

Rotation: 90° about the origin

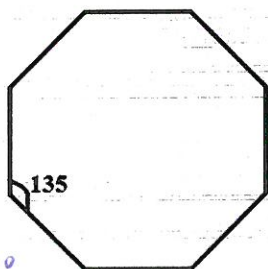
clockwise

$$(a, b) \rightarrow (b, -a)$$



7. Do the following figures have rotational symmetry? If yes, what degree(s) measure?

a.

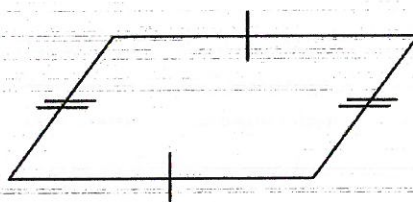


A regular octagon

$$\frac{360}{8} = 45^\circ$$

$45^\circ, 90^\circ, 135^\circ, 180^\circ, 225^\circ, 270^\circ, 315^\circ$

b.



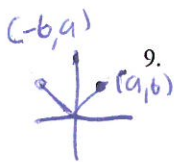
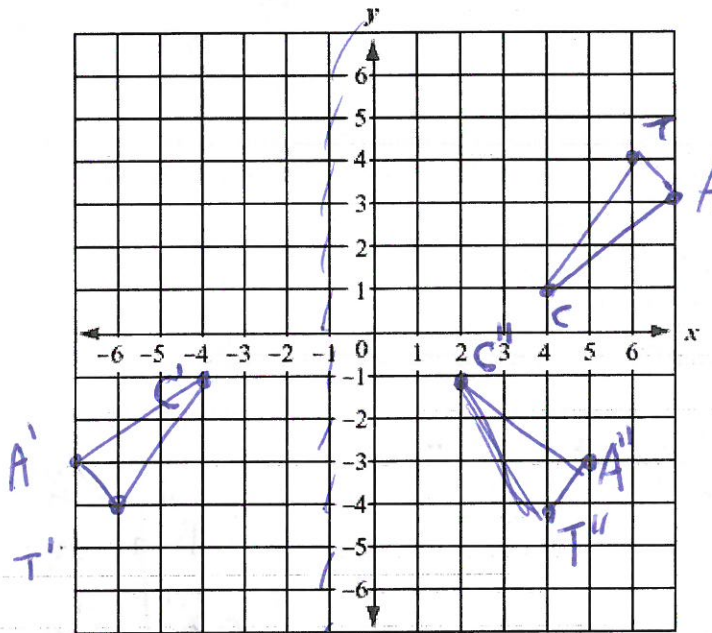
180°

8. Graph $\triangle CAT$ with vertices $C(4, 1)$, $A(7, 3)$, and $T(6, 4)$ and its image after the glide reflection. Be sure to clearly label your final image and place the coordinates of its vertices on the lines provided.

$$(a, b) \rightarrow (-a, -b)$$

Rotation: 180 degrees about $(0, 0)$

Reflection: over $x = -1$



9. Record the coordinates after each part of the composition of transformations on segment $A(-2, 3)$ $B(0, 7)$

- 90 degree counterclockwise rotation about the origin. $A'(-3, -2)$ $B'(-7, 0)$
- Reflect over the x-axis. $A''(-3, 2)$ $B''(-7, 0)$
- Reflect over $x = 0$. $A'''(3, 2)$ $B'''(7, 0)$
- 180 degree rotation about the origin. $A''''(-3, -2)$ $B''''(-7, 0)$
- Reflect over $y = -x$. $A'''''(2, 3)$ $B'''''(0, 7)$
- Translate along the vector $\langle -3, 4 \rangle$. $A''''''(-1, 7)$ $B''''''(-3, 11)$