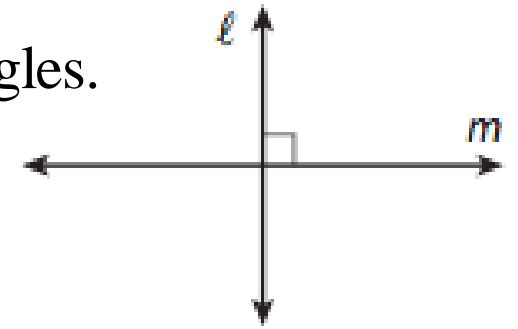


All of these describe the same thing:

- Translate along the vector $\langle -5, -2 \rangle$
- Translate using coordinate notation $(x, y) \rightarrow (x - 5, y - 2)$
- Translate left 5 units and down 2 unit

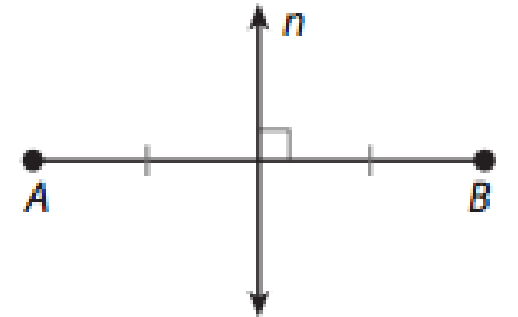
2.2 Reflections

Two lines are perpendicular if they cross to form right angles.

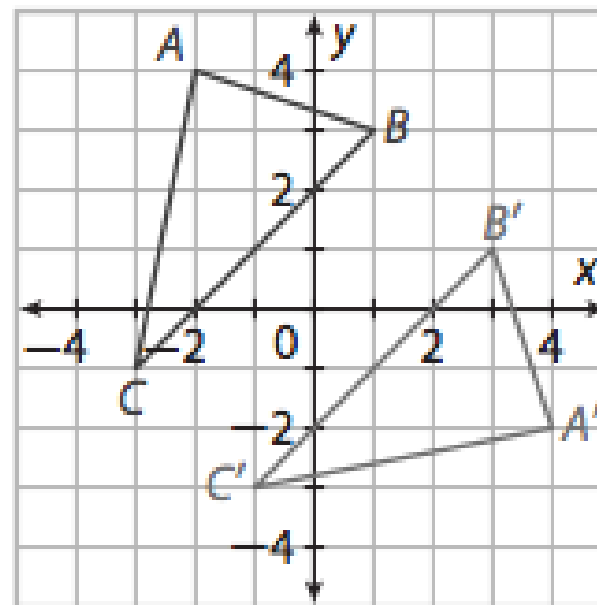


$$l \perp m$$

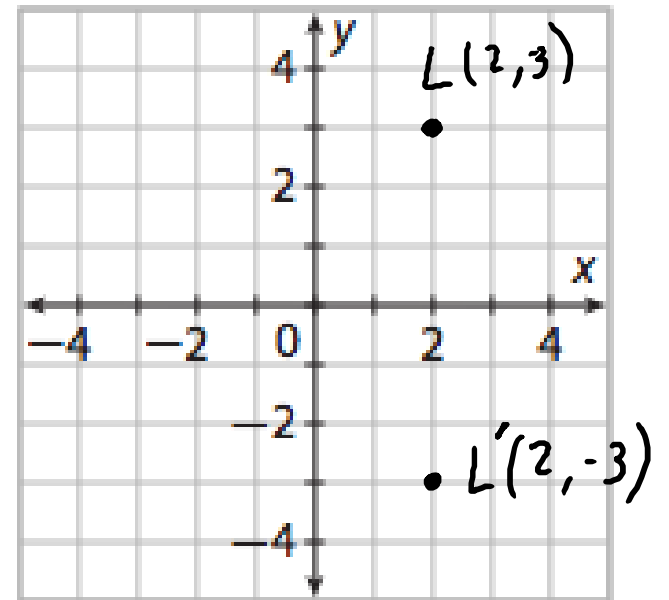
The perpendicular bisector of a segment is a line that is perpendicular to the segment and bisects the segment.



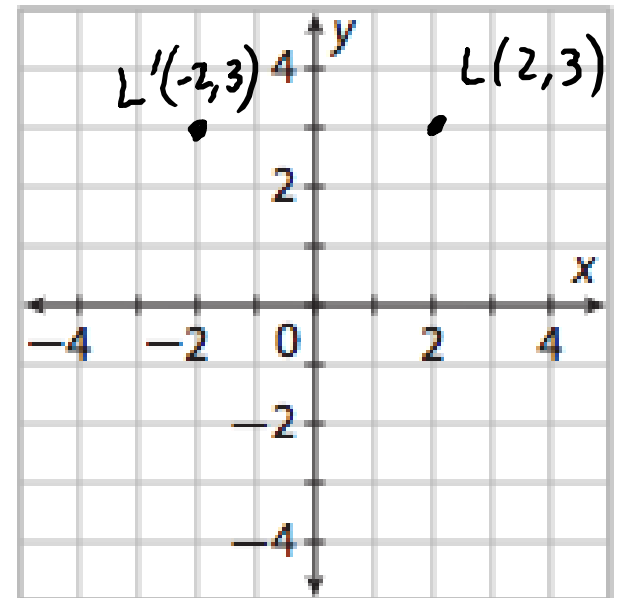
A reflection is another type of transformation that makes the mirror image of a figure.



Ex. Draw the reflection of $L(2,3)$ over the x -axis.



Ex. Draw the reflection of $L(2,3)$ over the y-axis.



For some reflections, we can write the coordinate notation:

Rules for Reflections on a Coordinate Plane	
Reflection across the x -axis	$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y)$
Reflection across the y -axis	$(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$
Reflection across the line $y = x$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$
Reflection across the line $y = -x$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, -x)$

Ex. Consider the points $D(2,0)$, $E(2,2)$, and $F(5,1)$.

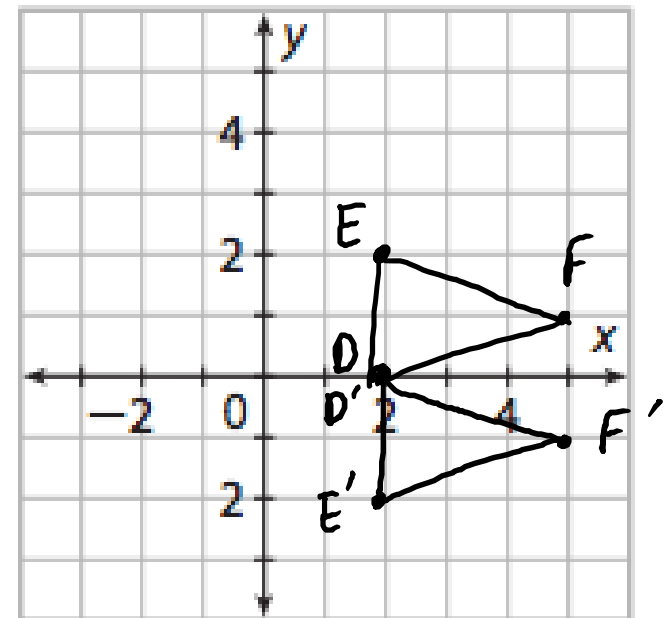
- Find the image coordinates after reflecting over the x -axis.
- Graph the pre-image and image coordinates.

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

$$D(2, 0) \rightarrow D'(2, 0)$$

$$E(2, 2) \rightarrow E'(2, -2)$$

$$F(5, 1) \rightarrow F'(5, -1)$$



Rules for Reflections on a Coordinate Plane

Reflection across the x -axis	$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y)$
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Reflection across the line $y = x$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$
Reflection across the line $y = -x$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, -x)$

Ex. Consider the points $S(3,4)$, $T(-2,4)$, and $U(-2,1)$.

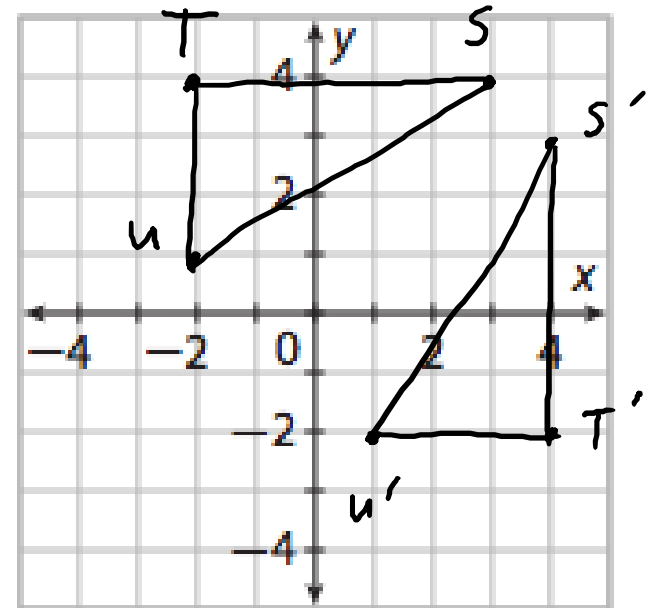
- Find the image coordinates after reflecting over the line $y = x$.
- Graph the pre-image and image coordinates.

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

$$S(3, 4) \rightarrow S'(4, 3)$$

$$T(-2, 4) \rightarrow T'(4, -2)$$

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



Rules for Reflections on a Coordinate Plane

Reflection across the x-axis	$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y)$
Reflection across the y-axis	$(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$
Reflection across the line $y = x$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$
Reflection across the line $y = -x$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, -x)$

Ex. Consider the points $A(-4, -2)$, $B(-1, -1)$, and $C(-1, -4)$.

a) Find the image coordinates after reflecting over the y -axis.

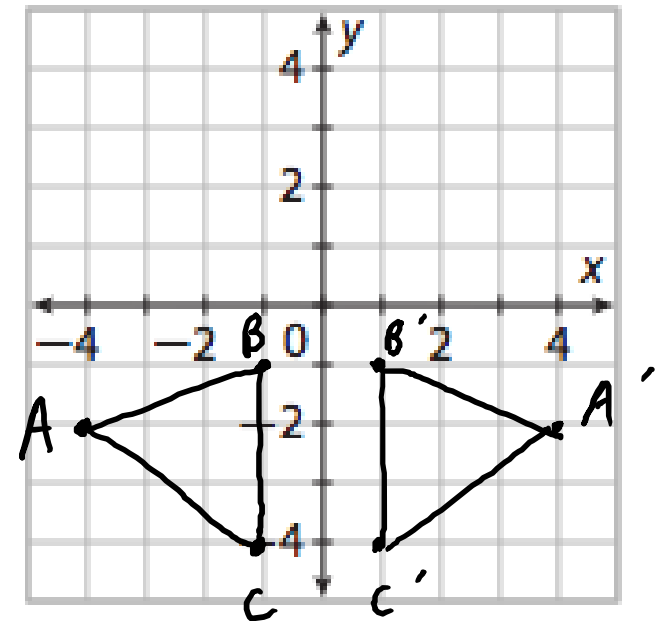
b) Graph the pre-image and image coordinates.

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

$$A(-4, -2) \quad A'(4, -2)$$

$$B(-1, -1) \quad B'(1, -1)$$

$$C(-1, -4) \quad C'(1, -4)$$

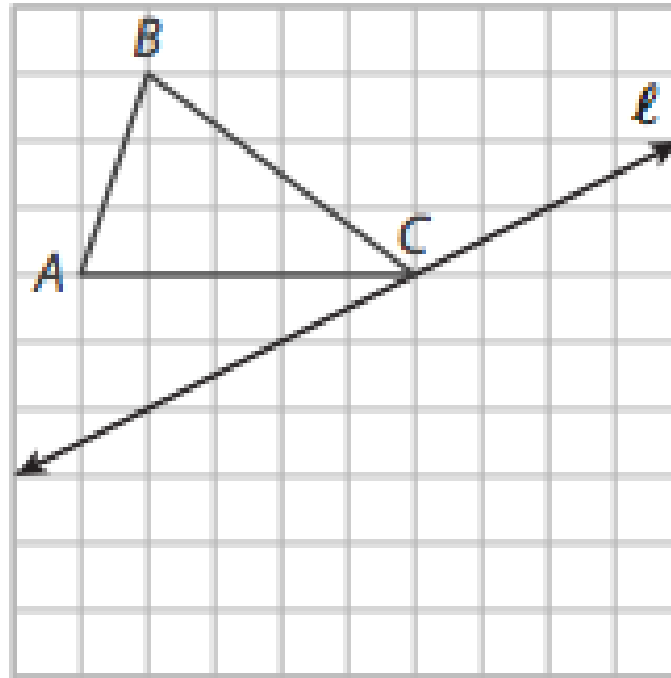


Rules for Reflections on a Coordinate Plane

Reflection across the x-axis	$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y)$
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Reflection across the line $y = x$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$
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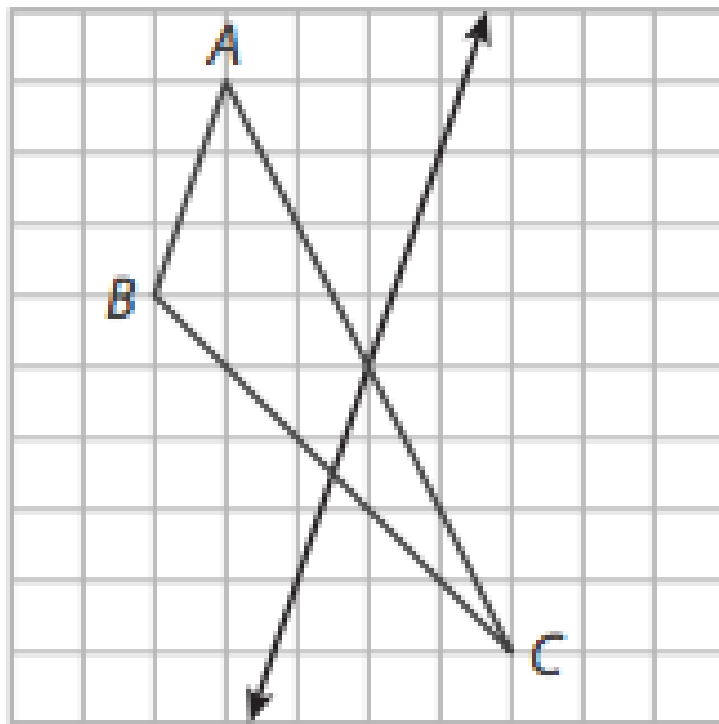
Ex. Draw the reflection of $\triangle ABC$ across line ℓ .

- 1) Find slope of line of mirror
- 2) Find the opposite reciprocal of that slope (ex: $3/4 \rightarrow -4/3$)
- 3) From each point in the pre-image, draw a line with the slope from step 2.
- 4) Find a point on each line that is the same distance from the mirror as the pre-image point. These are your image points.



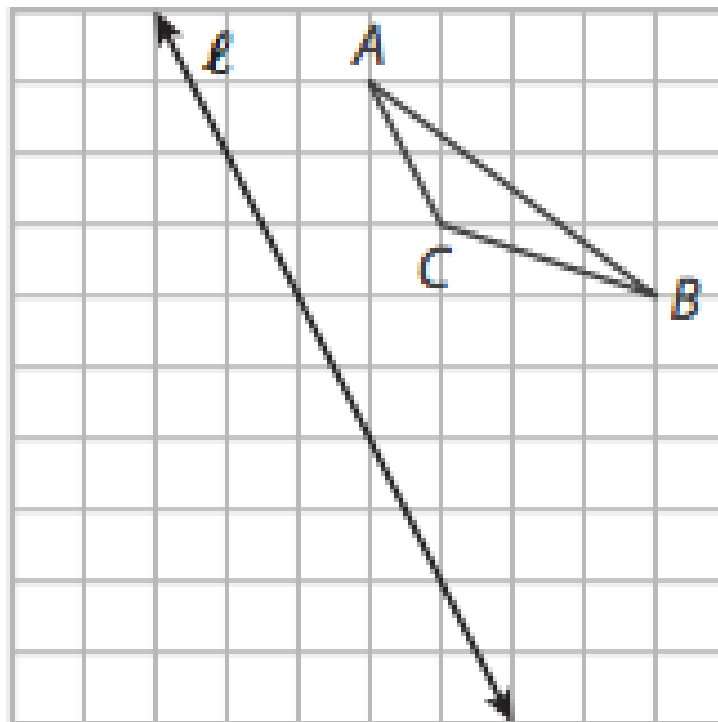
Ex. Draw the reflection of $\triangle ABC$ across line ℓ .

- 1) Find slope of line of mirror
- 2) Find the opposite reciprocal of that slope (ex: $3/4 \rightarrow -4/3$)
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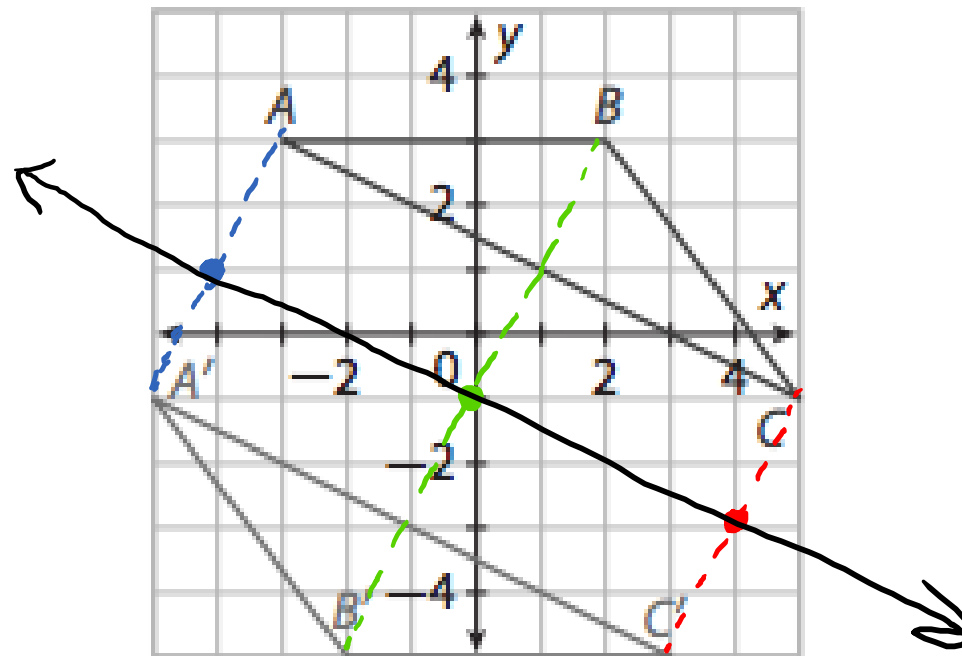


Ex. Draw the reflection of $\triangle ABC$ across line ℓ .

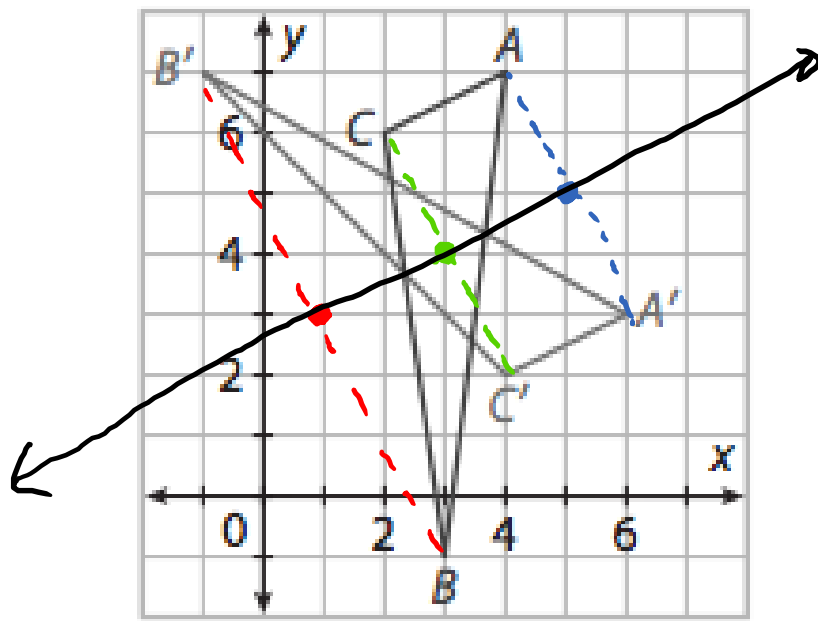
- 1) Find slope of line of mirror
- 2) Find the opposite reciprocal of that slope (ex: $3/4 \rightarrow -4/3$)
- 3) From each point in the pre-image, draw a line with the slope from step 2.
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Ex. Draw the line of reflection.



Ex. Draw the line of reflection.



Ex. Draw the line of reflection.

