

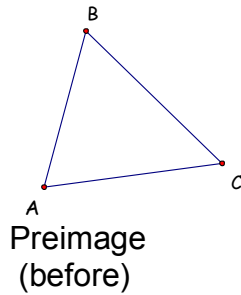
Write your questions here!

# Reflections

## REFLECTIONS

Look! A Reflection!

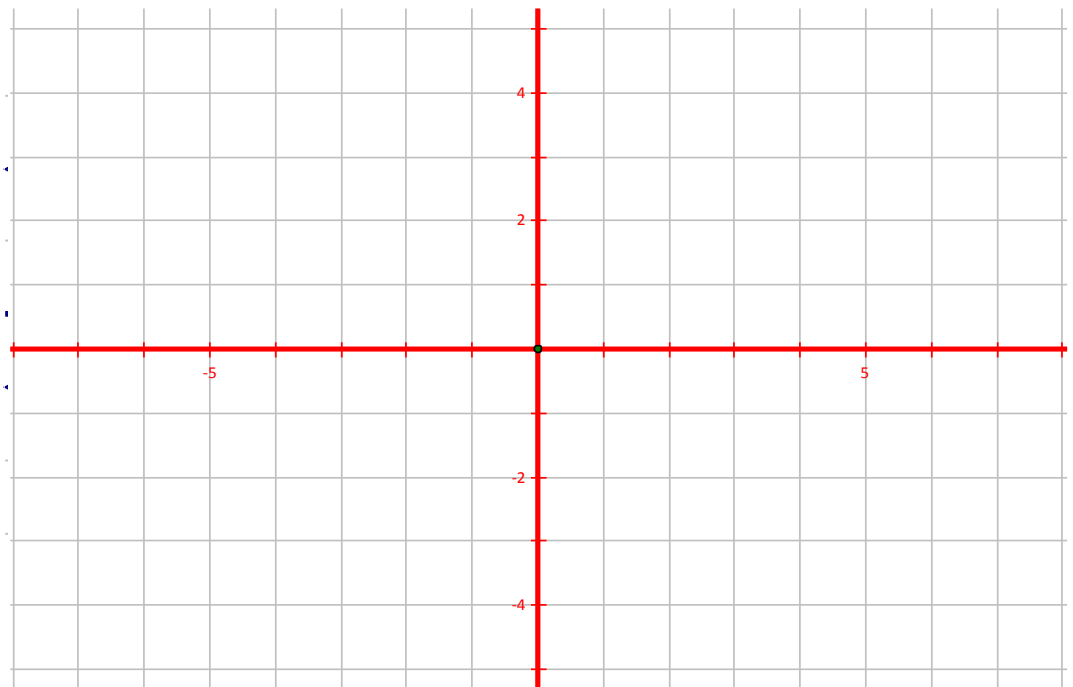
Along with translations, Reflections are also an \_\_\_\_\_. Reflections "flip" an image over a line.



We say \_\_\_\_\_  
or  $\triangle ABC$  is mapped to  $\triangle A'B'C'$

A reflection involves a \_\_\_\_\_ of an image, usually over the x or y-axis. It may also be flipped over other lines, such as  $y = x$  or  $x = 2$ , etc. The best way to graph the image of a reflection is to simply graph the pre-image, measure the distance to the line, and find the image \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side of the line.

Review of commonly used lines:

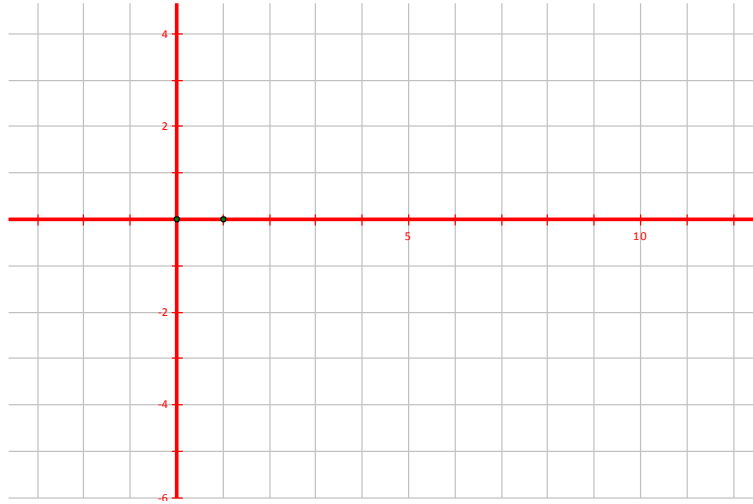


Use these examples as a reference when reflecting images.

Write your questions here!

### Example 1:

Graph and reflect the preimage  $\triangle ABC$  with vertices  $A(5, 0)$ ,  $B(3, -1)$  and  $C(4, -3)$  in the  $x$ -axis.

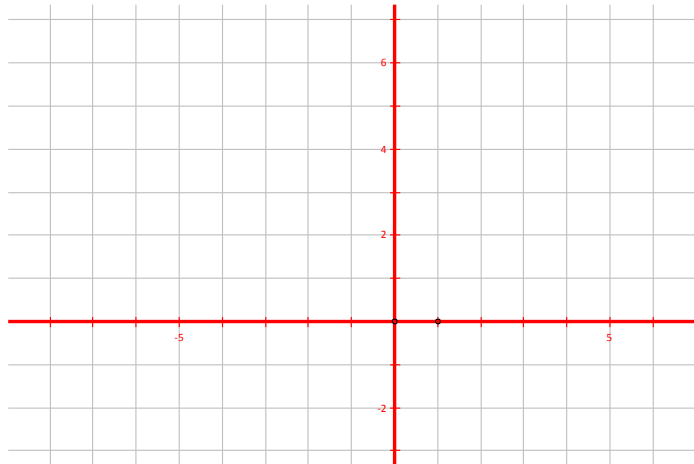


Did you?:

- ✓ Use a straight-edge?
- ✓ Label all points?

### Example 2:

Graph and reflect the preimage  $\triangle ABC$  with vertices  $A(-5, 1)$ ,  $B(-4, -3)$  and  $C(1, 1)$  in the  $y$ -axis.



Did you?:

- ✓ Use a straight-edge?
- ✓ Label all points?

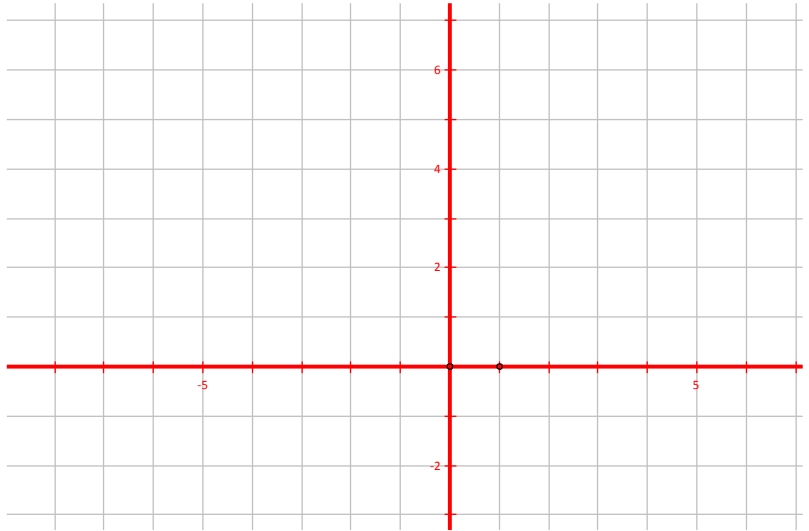
## Common Rules of Reflections

Type of reflection	Abbreviation	Rule
Reflection in the $x$ -axis		$(x, y) \rightarrow$
Reflection in the $y$ -axis		$(x, y) \rightarrow$
Reflection in the $y = x$		$(x, y) \rightarrow$
Reflection in the $y = -x$		$(x, y) \rightarrow$

Write your questions here!

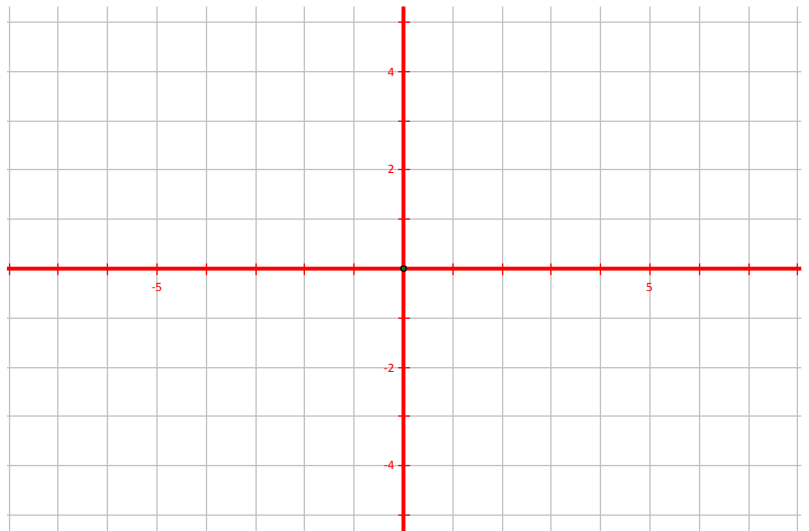
**Example 3:**

Parallelogram A(-2, 4), B(-3, 2), C(1, 3), D(2, 5) is reflected over the line  $y = -x$ . Graph the preimage and the image and label the coordinates.



**Example 4:**

Reflect the triangle A(-6, 2), B(-5, 4) and C(-4, 3) in the line  $x = -3$ .



**Example 5:**

Find the coordinates of the following figure after a reflection in the line  $y = x$ .

F(5, -2), R(10, 0) E(-5, 12), D(0, -3)

Now, summarize your notes here!

---



---



---

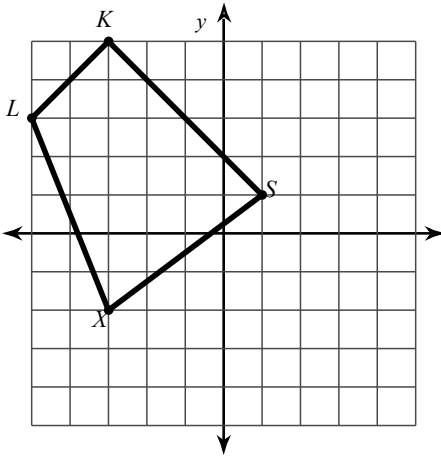


---

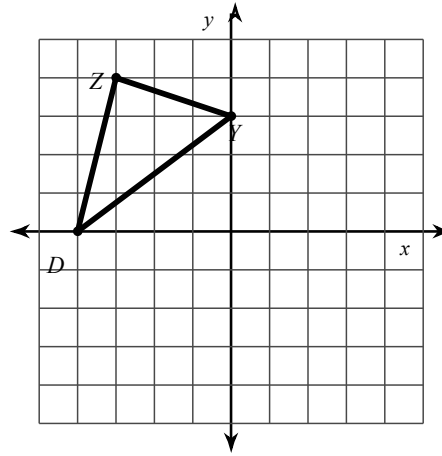
# Practice 8.2

Graph and label the image of the figure using the transformation given.

1) reflection across  $y = x$



2) reflection across the  $x$ -axis



Find the coordinates of the vertices of each figure after the given transformation.

3) reflection across  $x = 4$   
 $F(3, -5), C(3, -4), P(5, -4)$

4) reflection across  $y = -x$   
 $X(-4, -3), M(-3, -2), I(-1, -5)$

5) reflection across the  $y$ -axis  
 $N(-3, 1), G(0, 4), B(-1, 1)$

6) reflection across the  $x$ -axis  
 $W(-4, 4), U(1, 5), K(0, 0)$

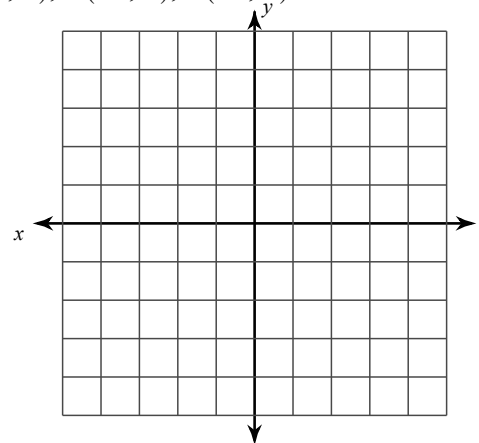
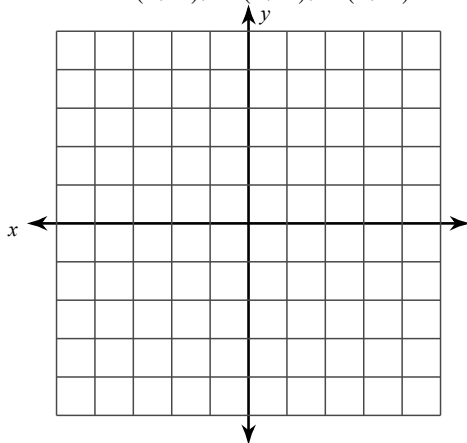
''

.....

Graph the image and the preimage of the figure using the transformation given.

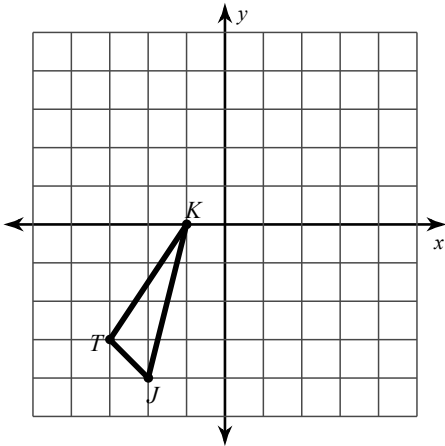
7) reflection across  $y = x$   
 $Z(0, 2), U(0, 5), B(3, 2)$

8) reflection across  $y = x$   
 $C(-4, 2), V(-2, 5), T(-2, 1)$

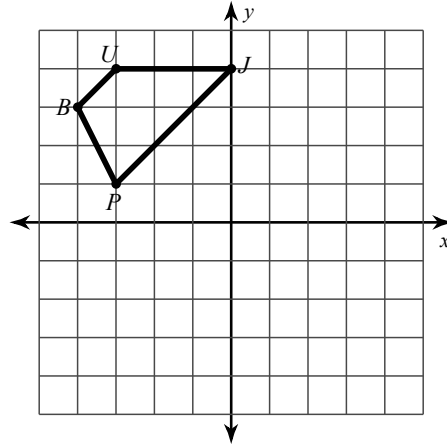


Graph the image and the preimage of the figure using the transformation given.

9) reflection across  $y = -1$

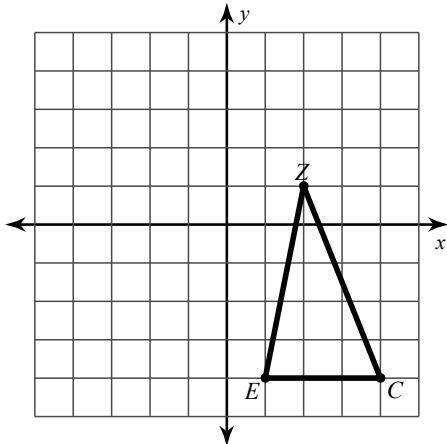


10) reflection across the y-axis

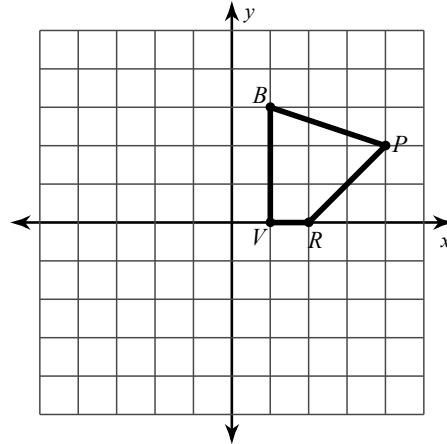


Find the coordinates of the vertices of each figure after the given transformation. Then graph the reflection.

11) reflection across  $x = 1$



12) reflection across the y-axis



13) reflection across  $x = -1$

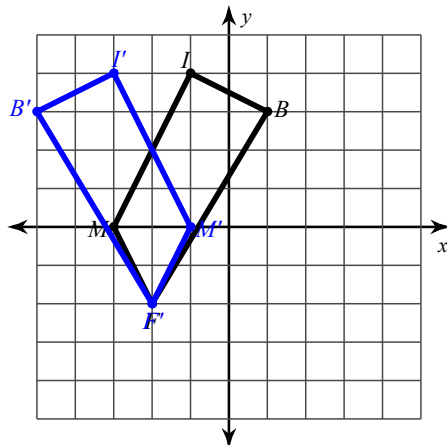
$N(-3, 2)$ ,  $J(-2, 5)$ ,  $B(0, 4)$ ,  $V(-2, 1)$

14) reflection across  $y = -1$

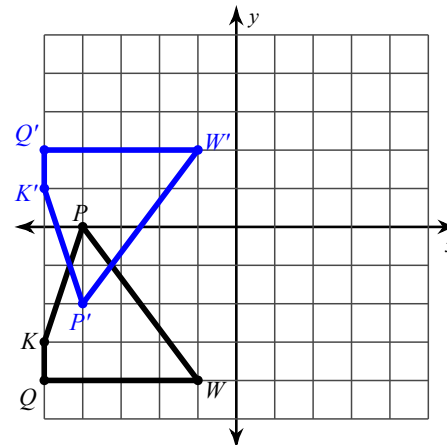
$L(1, -2)$ ,  $V(2, 2)$ ,  $F(5, -1)$ ,  $D(4, -5)$

Tell the type of reflection that describes each transformation.

15)



16)



17)  $Y(-4, 0)$ ,  $Q(-3, 2)$ ,  $L(2, 0)$ ,  $A(-2, -3)$

to

$Q'(2, -3)$ ,  $L'(0, 2)$ ,  $A'(-3, -2)$ ,  $Y'(0, -4)$

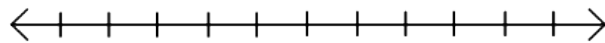
18)  $B(3, -1)$ ,  $V(2, 2)$ ,  $Y(5, 5)$ ,  $J(5, 2)$

to

$V'(2, 2)$ ,  $Y'(5, 5)$ ,  $J'(2, 5)$ ,  $B'(-1, 3)$

Solve each equation for x!

1.  $12 - x > 15$



2.  $12x - 1 - x = -4 + 2x + 12$

Factor!

Factor!

3.  $2x^2 - 3x - 2$

4.  $(x^2 - 36)$

5. Graph the equation:

$$y + 2 = 2 - 2x$$

6. Graph the equation:

$$-x - 2y = 8$$

Algebra Review

# 8.2 Application and Extension

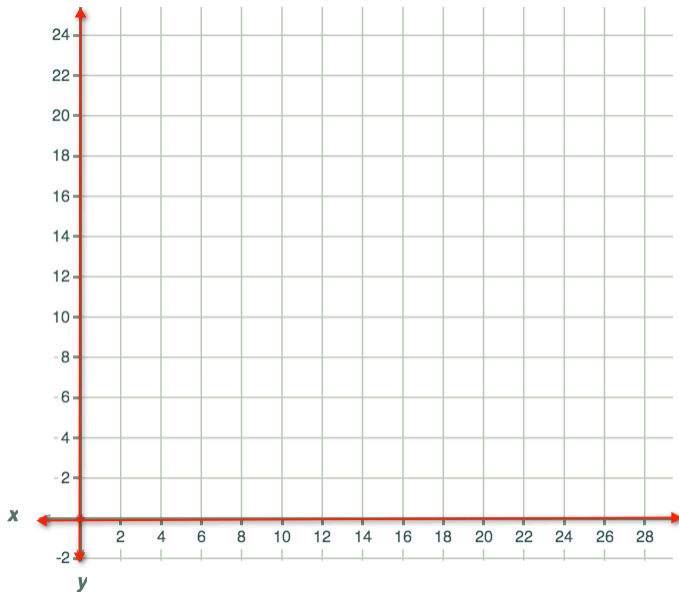
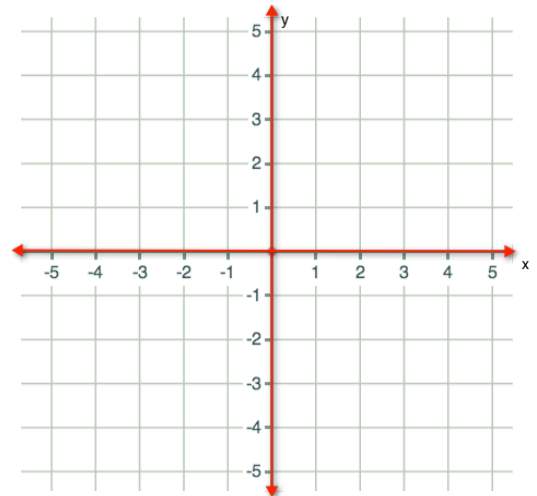
- Find the coordinates of the vertices of the figure after a reflection across  $y = x$  D(-3, -1), I(-2, 3), G(1, 0)
- Find the coordinates of the vertices of the figure after a reflection across  $x = 2$  Q(-4, 2), A(-2, 5), G(-1, 3)

## Symmetry from Reflections

Reflections

If a figure can be reflected onto itself, that figure is said to have **symmetry**. We will explore this concept in the application problems below.

- Graph and label the isosceles trapezoid T(-3,-1), R(1,3), A(4, 2), P(-2, -4) on the graph.
- Reflect TRAP in the line  $y = -x$ . What do you notice?
- Now reflect TRAP (your original image) in the line  $y = x$ . What do you notice?
- Which line,  $y = x$  or  $y = -x$ , is a **line of symmetry** for TRAP?



- Graph the following points and connect, **in order**.

- Q (6, 10)
- U (18, 10)
- I (22, 4)
- Z (16, 4)
- M (8, 16)
- A(12, 22)
- S(16, 16)
- T(12, 10)
- E(8, 4)
- R(2,4) (Then, back to the starting point, Q).

- Can you find a horizontal line of symmetry?
- Can you find a vertical line of symmetry?

(This is the logo, when colored red inside, used by Mitsubishi!)