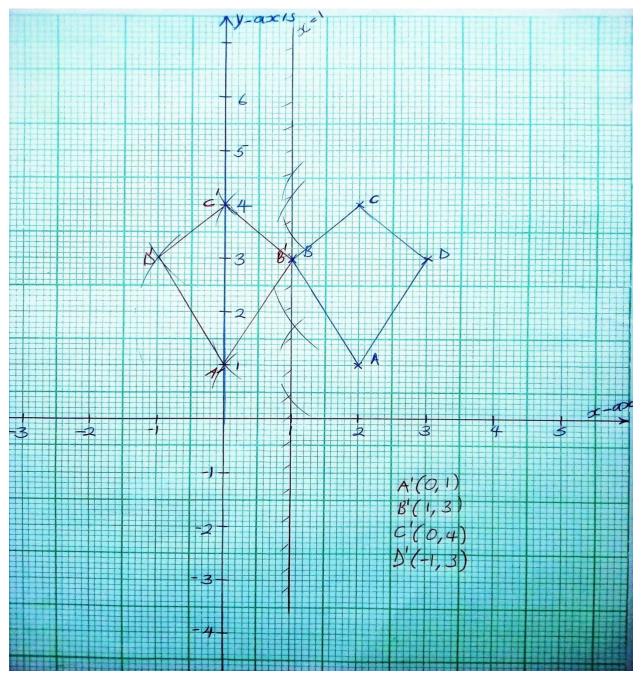
Example:

A quadrilateral with coordinates A(2, 1), B(1, 3) and C(2, 4), C(3, 3) is reflected in the line x=1. Draw a diagram to show the object and the image and state the point which does not move under the transformation.



B(1,3) does not move under the transformation (invariant)

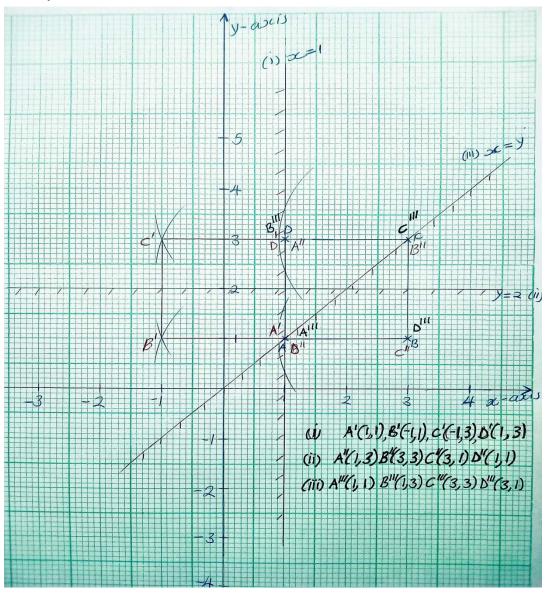
System developed by -- lule -- 0752697211, info@schoolporto.com

Example:

A square ABCD, whose vertices are A(1, 1), B(3, 1), C(3, 3), D(1, 3) is reflected in the line

- i. X=1, to give A'B'C'D'
- ii. Y=2, to give A"B"C"D"
- iii. Y=X, to give A"'B"'C"'D"'
 Find the co-ordinates of the vertices of those three images

of square ABCD.



Example:

The image of triangle PQR, P(-5, 1), Q(-2, 1) and R(0, 3) is triangle P'Q'R' whose vertices are P'(-1,3), Q'(-1, 0), R(1, 2).

Find the equation of the reflection line.

Solution:

*Join any point to its image say P to P' and draw a perpendicular bisector of PP'. This perpendicular bisector is the reflection line.

*Identify any two points on this line and use them to find the equation of the line.

Question 1:

Draw the quadrilateral PQRS which has vertices P(2, 2), Q(-3,2), R(-2, 6) and R(2, 5). Draw the image P'Q'R'S' after reflection in the line y=2. Give the coordinates of P'Q'R' and S' and any invariant point.

Question 2:

A triangle with coordinates P(4, 0), Q(5, 5) and R(3, 4) is given a translation equivalent to the vector $\binom{3}{-2}$. Find the coordinates of P', Q' and S', the images of P, Q and R respectively after this translation. P'Q'R' is reflected in the line x=6 to give P"Q"R". Find the coordinates of P"Q" and R".

ROTATION

A transformation in which an image is formed by turning the object is called **rotation**. Rotation is also aninsometry because the size and shape are maintained.

Rotation is fully specified by stating the;

- center of rotation,
- angle of rotation and
- direction of rotation

If the center of rotation is one of the points on the object, then that point is **invariant**.

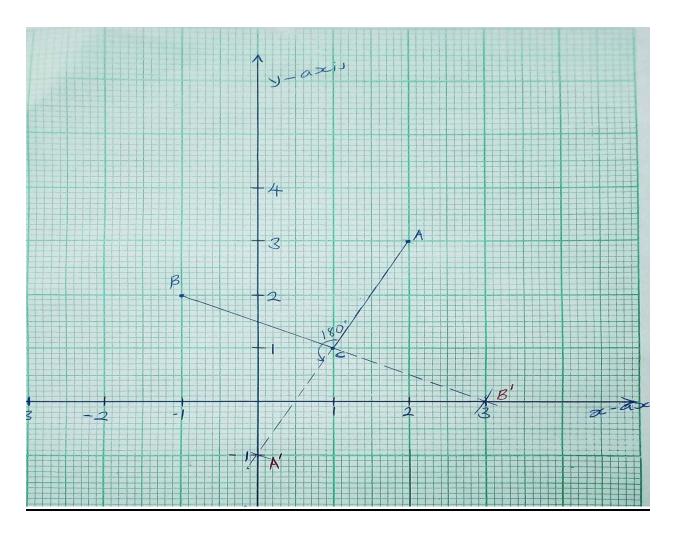
The angle of rotation is positive if the rotation is anticlockwise and it is negative if the rotation is clockwise.

Example:

Given the points, A(2, 3), B(-1, 2), find the images if rotated about (1, 1) through 180°

Solution

- Mark the points and the center of rotation on the Cartesian plane.
- Join point A to the center of rotation and use your protractor to get an angles of 180° anticlockwise.
- Repeat step two for point B.
 Note: Even if it is a figure e.g. polygon, the same procedure is followed.

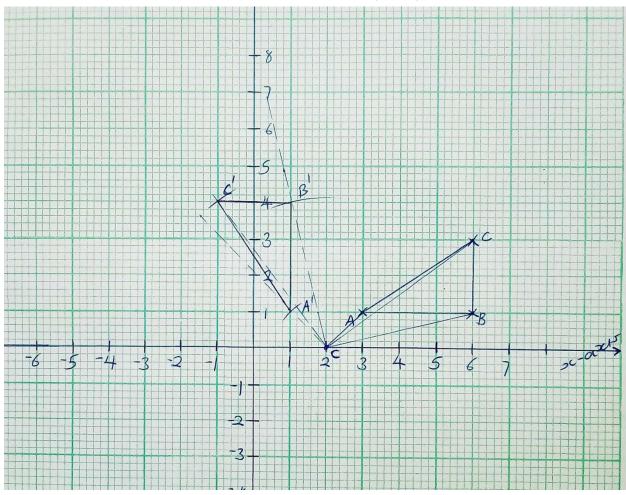


A'(0,-1), B'(3,0)

Example:

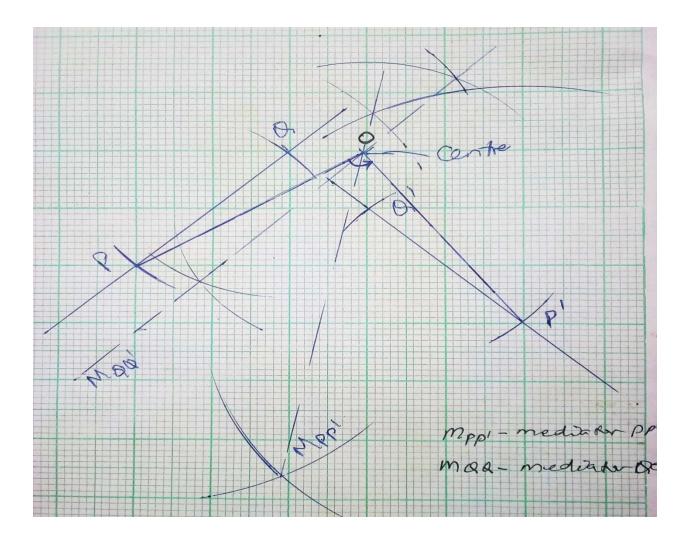
Triangles ABC has vertices at A(3, 1), B(6, 1), and C(6, 3). Find its image

A'B'C' after a rotation of +90° about P(0, 2).



Example:

The object PQ has been rotated to give the image P'Q'. Find the center of rotation and angle of rotation.



- ♣The center of rotation is obtained from the intersection of the two mediators i.e. the mediator of QQ' and PP'
- ♣The angle of rotation is given either by <POP' or <QOQ'</p>

Finding the angle and center of rotation

- 1. Join an object point i.e. A to its image A'.
- 2. Draw a mediator (perpendicular bisector) m₁ of AA'
- 3. Join a second point B to its image B'
- 4. Draw a mediator m₂ of BB'

- 5. Mark the point of intersection (C) of the two mediators which is the center of rotation.
- 6. Join one point and its respective image to the center of rotation.
- 7. Measure the angle either <ACA' or <BCB'...

Note:

The angle of rotation, measured from the object to the image, is negative if it is a clockwise rotation and positive if it is an anticlockwise rotation

Question 1:

The point P(2, 3) and Q(-1, 1) map onto P'(0, -1), and Q'(3,4) under a rotation. Use squared paper to find

- a) The coordinates of the center of rotation.
- b) The angle of rotation
- c) The image of (0, 0) under this rotation.
- d) The coordinates of R if R' is the point (-4, -3)

Question 2:

Square ABCD where A(2, 1), B(1, 1), C(1, 2) and D(2, 2) is rotated through 90° about (3, 3). Find the image of the square under this rotation.

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