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## Properties of Reflections

## Practice and Problem Solving: C

The vertices of a figure are given. Draw the figure. Then draw its image after the described reflection.

1. $W(-5,2), X(3,0), Y(-2,-5)$

Reflect across the $x$-axis.

2. $G(3,-3), H(-5,-1), J(-4,3), K(2,2)$

Reflect across the $y$-axis.

3. Triangle $A B C$ is reflected across the $y$-axis to form triangle $A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$.

The coordinates of the vertices of the triangles are given below.
Triangle ABC: $\quad A(2,3) \quad B(6,7) \quad C(4,1)$
Triangle $A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}: \quad A^{\prime}(-2,3) \quad B^{\prime}(-6,7) \quad C^{\prime}(-4,1)$
Make a conjecture about the coordinates of a figure and its image after a reflection across the $y$-axis.

Draw the image of the given figure after the two transformations.
4. Translate 8 units right and 1 unit up. Reflect across the $x$-axis.

5. Reflect across the $y$-axis.

Translate 2 units left and 5 units up.

3. Yes; translations preserve the size and shape of a figure. Even after two translations, the resulting figure is congruent to the original figure.

## Reading Strategies

1. Triangle $A B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$
2. Triangle $A B C$
3. 3 vertices
4. Yes; a translation produces a figure (image) that is congruent to the original figure (preimage).
5. The translation moves the triangle 5 units left and 7 units up.
6. A transformation is an operation that changes the position, size, or shape of a figure. A translation is a type of transformation that changes only the position of a figure.

## Success for English Learners

1. The translation moved the triangle 5 units to the right.
2. Yes; the new translation is the same as the one in Problem 2, except that the vertical movement is described first and the horizontal movement is second.

## LESSON 9-2

## Practice and Problem Solving: A/B

1. Quadrilateral $G$
2. Quadrilaterals $F$ and $G$
3. One is a translation of the other.
4. 


5.

6. a.

b. Perimeter of $K L M N=12$ units, perimeter of $K L M N^{\prime}=12$ units
c. No; the image and preimage are congruent, so they have the same size. This means that the perimeters are the same.

## Practice and Problem Solving: C

1. 


2.

3. The $x$-coordinate for each point on the image is the opposite of the $x$-coordinate of the corresponding point on the figure. The $y$-coordinates stay the same.
4.

5.


## Practice and Problem Solving: D

1. $A^{\prime}(6,2)$
2. $B(-5,6)$
3. $C^{\prime}(3,7)$
4. side $C^{\prime} D^{\prime}$
5. angle $D^{\prime}$
6. a reflection across the $y$-axis
7. 


8.

9. flips
10. always
11. $y$-coordinate

## Reteach

1. 



