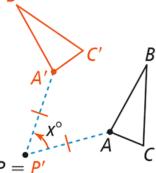


A rotation $r_{(x^{\circ}, P)}$ is a transformation that rotates each point in the preimage about a point P, called the center of rotation, by an angle measure of x° , called the angle of rotation. A rotation has these properties:

- The image of P is P' (that is, P' = P).
- For a preimage point A, PA = PA' and $m \angle APA' = x^{\circ}$.

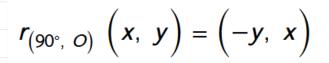
A rotation is a rigid motion, so length and angle measure are preserved. Note that a rotation is counterclockwise for a positive angle measure.



EXAMPLE 1

With the people in your group. Each of you draw your own triangle in quadrant 1 of a coordinate plane. Each of you draw a rotation of 90° counter clock wise into quadrant 2. Identify each of the points accordingly and see if there is a pattern that happens for a 90° counter clock rotation.

Rules of rotation for 90°, 180°, and 270°.

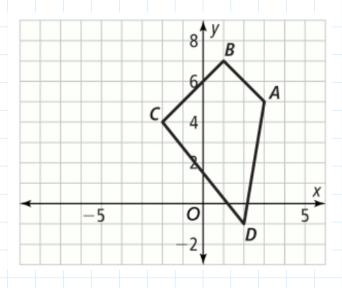


$$r_{(180^{\circ}, O)}\left(x, y\right) = \left(-x, -y\right)$$

$$r_{(270^{\circ}, O)}\left(x, y\right) = \left(y, -x\right)$$

EXAMPLE 2

What is $r_{(90^{\circ}, O)}$ ABCD?



- 2. The vertices of $\triangle XYZ$ are X(-4, 7), Y(0, 8), and Z(2, -1).
- a. What are the vertices of $r_{(180^\circ, O)}$ ($\triangle XYZ$)?

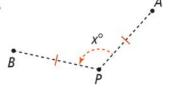
b. What are the vertices of $r_{(270^{\circ}, O)}$ ($\triangle XYZ$)?

Reflections in intersecting lines

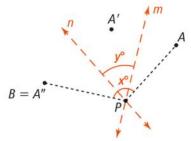
Any rotation is a composition of reflections across two lines that intersect at the center of rotation.

The angle of rotation is twice the angle formed by the lines of reflection.

If...



Then...



PROOF: SEE EXAMPLE 5.

$$y^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}x^{\circ}$$

HOMEWORK

Pg. 127 11, 14, 19-22, 24(Composition Only), 25, 29

