



## Vocabulary

### Review

Write T for *true* or F for *false*.

1. A *reflection* flips a figure across a line of *reflection*.
2. A *reflection* turns a figure about a point.
3. A *reflection* preimage and image are congruent.
4. The orientation of a figure reverses after a *reflection*.
5. A line of *reflection* is either horizontal or vertical.

### Vocabulary Builder

**composition** (noun) kahm puh ZISH un

**Other Word Forms:** compose (verb), composite (adjective), composite (noun)

**Definition:** A **composition** combines parts.

**Math Usage:** A **composition** of transformations combines two or more transformations in a given order.

### Use Your Vocabulary

Complete each statement with the appropriate word from the list. Use each word only once.

reflections

rotation

symmetry

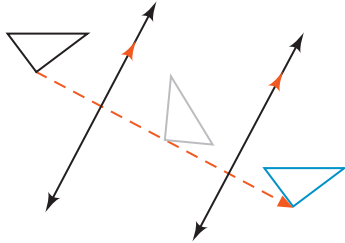
6. A *composition* of reflections has at least one line of ?.
7. You can map any congruent figure onto another using a *composition* of ?.
8. A *composition* of rotations is always a ?.

**Theorem 9-1 and Theorem 9-2**

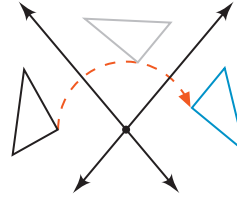
**Theorem 9-1** A translation or rotation is a composition of two reflections.

**Theorem 9-2**

A composition of reflections across parallel lines is a translation.



A composition of reflections across two intersecting lines is a rotation.



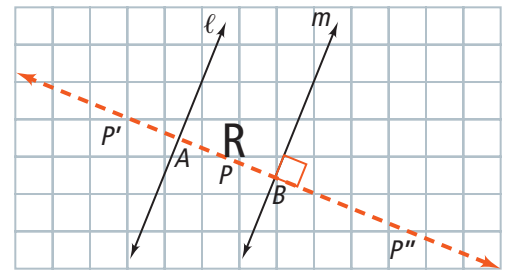
**Problem 1 Composing Reflections Across Parallel Lines**

**Got It?** Lines  $\ell$  and  $m$  are parallel.  $R$  is between  $\ell$  and  $m$ . What is the image of  $R$  reflected first across line  $\ell$  and then across line  $m$ ? What are the direction and distance of the resulting translation?

9. The diagram shows a dashed line perpendicular to  $\ell$  and  $m$  that intersects  $\ell$  at point  $A$ ,  $m$  at point  $B$ , and  $R$  only at point  $P$ . Complete each step to show the composition of the reflections.

**Step 1** Reflect  $R$  across line  $\ell$ . Point  $P'$  should correspond to point  $P$ .

**Step 2** Reflect the image across line  $m$ . Point  $P''$  should correspond to point  $P'$ .



10. Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

The translation is to the right / left along the dashed line.

The direction of the translation is parallel / perpendicular to lines  $\ell$  and  $m$ .

11. Use the justifications at the right to find the distance  $PP''$  of the resulting translation.

$PP'' = \square + BP''$	Segment Addition Postulate
$= \square + BP'$	Definition of reflection across line $m$
$= \square + (BP + PA + AP')$	Segment Addition Postulate
$= \square + BP + 2PA$	Definition of reflection across line $\ell$
$= \square \cdot BP + 2PA$	Simplify.
$= \square \cdot (BP + PA)$	Use the Distributive Property.
$= \square \cdot \square$	Segment Addition Postulate

12. The resulting translation moved  $R$  a distance of  $\square$ .

take note

### Theorem 9-3 Fundamental Theorem of Isometries

In a plane, one of two congruent figures can be mapped onto the other by a composition of at most three reflections.

13. Underline the correct word to complete the sentence.

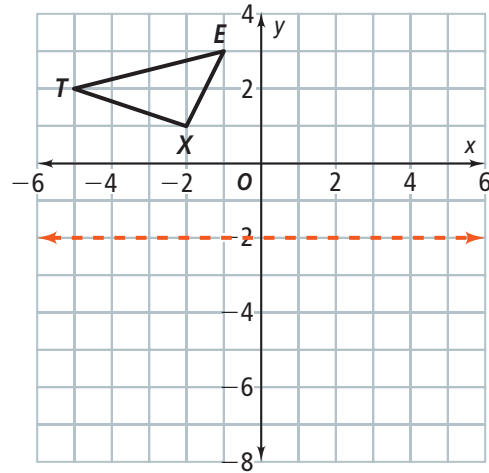
If two congruent figures in a plane have opposite orientations, an **even / odd** number of reflections maps one figure onto the other.



### Problem 3 Finding a Glide Reflection Image

**Got It?** What is the image of  $\triangle TEX$  for a glide reflection where the translation is  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 1, y)$  and the line of reflection is  $y = -2$ ?

Use the coordinate plane at the right for Exercises 14–17.



14. Find the vertices of the translation image. Then graph the translation image.

$$T(-5, 2) \rightarrow (-5 + \square, \square) = (\square, \square)$$

$$E(-1, 3) \rightarrow (-1 + \square, \square) = (\square, \square)$$

$$X(-2, 1) \rightarrow (-2 + \square, \square) = (\square, \square)$$

15. In a reflection across a horizontal line, only the **□**-coordinate changes.

16. Find the vertices of the triangle you graphed in Exercise 14 after reflection across the line  $y = -2$ .

$$(\square, \square) \rightarrow T'(\square, \square)$$

$$(\square, \square) \rightarrow E'(\square, \square)$$

$$(\square, \square) \rightarrow X'(\square, \square)$$

17. The image of  $\triangle TEX$  for the given glide reflection is the triangle with vertices

$$T'(\square, \square), E'(\square, \square), \text{ and } X'(\square, \square). \text{ Graph } \triangle T'E'X'.$$

take note

### Theorem 9-4 Isometry Classification Theorem

There are only four isometries.

Translation



Orientations are the same.

Rotation



Reflection



Orientations are opposite.

Glide Reflection





## Problem 4 Classifying Isometries

**Got It?** Each figure is an isometry image of the figure at the right. Are the orientations of the preimage and image the *same* or *opposite*? What type of isometry maps the preimage to the image?

*P*

A.

B.

C.

Choose the correct words from the list to complete each sentence.

18. Image A has the   ?   orientation and is a   ?  .

19. Image B has the   ?   orientation and is a   ?  .

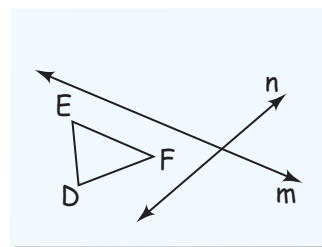
20. Image C has the   ?   orientation and is a   ?  .

opposite  
same  
translation  
rotation  
reflection  
glide reflection



## Lesson Check • Do you UNDERSTAND?

**Error Analysis** You reflect  $\triangle DEF$  first across line  $m$  and then across line  $n$ . Your friend says you can get the same result by reflecting  $\triangle DEF$  first across line  $n$  and then across line  $m$ . Explain your friend's error.



21. Place a  $\checkmark$  in the box if the response is correct. Place an  $\times$  if it is incorrect.

Lines  $m$  and  $n$  are perpendicular.

A clockwise or counterclockwise rotation has the same image.

22. Explain your friend's error.



## Math Success

Check off the vocabulary words that you understand.

composition of reflections

glide reflection

isometry

Rate how well you can *find compositions of reflections*.

