

## 4.3 - Rotations

### Lesson Objectives

- Perform rotations
- Perform compositions with rotations
- Identify rotational symmetry

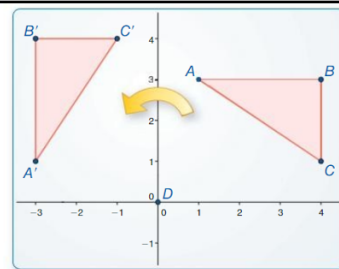
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## 4 Types of Transformations

- 1.) Translation (Translate)
  - Move or slide
- 2.) Reflection (Reflect)
  - Mirror image over a line
- 3.) Rotation (Rotate)**
  - Turn or spin around a point**
- 4.) Dilation (Dilate)
  - Increase or decrease scale/size

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**Essential Question** How can you rotate a figure in a coordinate plane?



**EXPLORATION 1** Rotating Triangle in the Coordinate Plane

Work with your group.

- a.) The figure at the right shows  $\triangle ABC$  rotated  $90^\circ$  counterclockwise around the origin to form  $\triangle A'B'C'$ . List the coordinates of both triangles below.

$$\begin{aligned} A(1, 1) & \quad A'(-1, 1) \\ B(4, 1) & \quad B'(-4, 1) \\ C(4, 0) & \quad C'(-4, 0) \end{aligned}$$

- b.) Using the coordinates from part (a), write a rule to describe the rotation.

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, x)$$

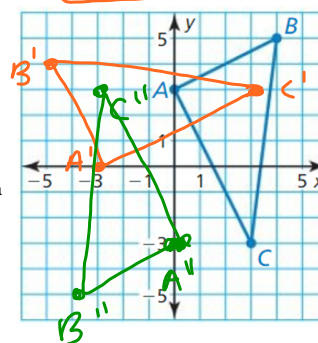
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**EXPLORATION 2** Rotating Triangle in the Coordinate Plane

Work with your group.

- a.) Using your rule from Exploration 1 part (b), write the coordinates when  $\triangle ABC$  below is rotated  $90^\circ$  counterclockwise around the origin to form  $\triangle A'B'C'$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A(0, 3) & \quad A'(-3, 0) \\ B(4, 5) & \quad B'(-5, 4) \\ C(3, -3) & \quad C'(3, 3) \end{aligned}$$



- b.) Using the coordinates of from part (a), rotate  $\triangle ABC$   $90^\circ$  counterclockwise again to form  $\triangle A''B''C''$ . Write the new coordinates below.

180

$$\begin{aligned} A''(0, -3) \\ B''(-4, -5) \\ C''(-3, 3) \end{aligned}$$

- c.) Performing two rotations of  $90^\circ$  is the same as performing one rotation of  $180^\circ$ . Using the coordinates from parts (a) and (b), write a rule to describe a rotation of  $180^\circ$ .

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, -y)$$

270

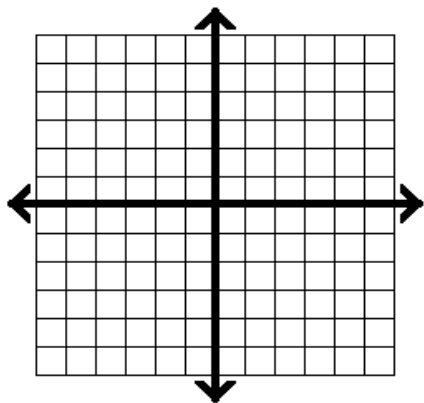
$$(x, y) \rightarrow (y, -x)$$

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Mental Floss: Tuesday, Nov 16<sup>th</sup>

Given the triangle below, perform the following composition of transformations (in order). List the coordinates after each transformation.

$H(-2,3)$  and  $I(3,0)$



Translation:  $(x,y) \rightarrow (x+2,y)$

Reflection:  $y = -x$

$H'( \quad , \quad )$        $H''( \quad , \quad )$

$I'( \quad , \quad )$        $I''( \quad , \quad )$

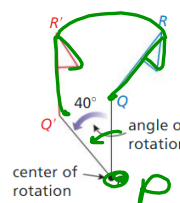
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**Rotation** = Turns a figure around a fixed point →

A point that does not move

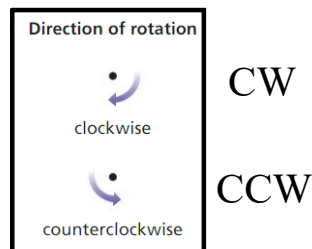
Every rotation has 3 key pieces of information.

1.) Center of rotation = the fixed point you are rotating around



2.) Angle of rotation = how far (in degrees) you are rotating

3.) Direction = which way to turn (clockwise or counterclockwise) →

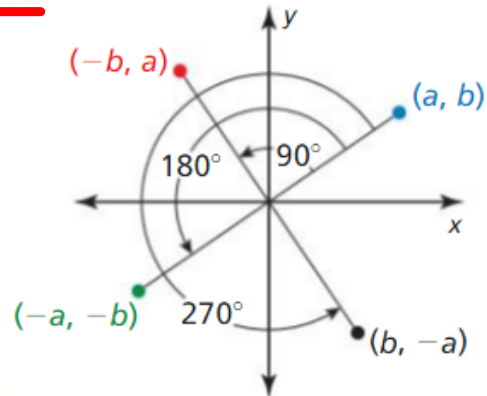


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### Coordinate Rules for Rotations about the Origin

When a point  $(a, b)$  is rotated counterclockwise about the origin, the following are true.

- For a rotation of  $90^\circ$ , | Same as  $270^\circ$  CW  
 $(a, b) \rightarrow (-b, a)$ .
- For a rotation of  $180^\circ$ , | Same as  $180^\circ$  CW  
 $(a, b) \rightarrow (-a, -b)$ .
- For a rotation of  $270^\circ$ , | Same as  $90^\circ$  CW  
 $(a, b) \rightarrow (b, -a)$ .



### Key Points:

- If no direction is listed (CW or CCW), then:
  - Positive angles of rotation are always CCW
  - Negative angles of rotation are always CW

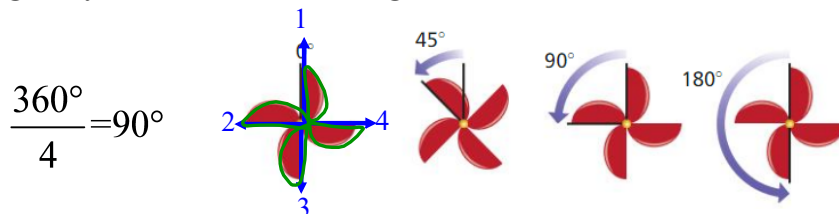
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### Rotational Symmetry

Website: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/z9tM2QKu>

Ⓢ A figure has rotational symmetry if it can be rotated  $180^\circ$  or less around a central point in such a way that the figure and its rotated image look exactly the same.

To determine the possible angles of rotation, identify how many identical "spokes" the figure has, and divide  $360^\circ$  by this number. This will give you the smallest angle of rotation.



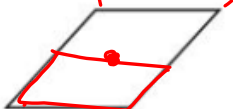
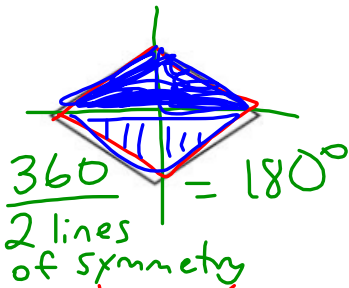
$$\frac{360^\circ}{4} = 90^\circ$$

$90^\circ, 180^\circ, 270^\circ$

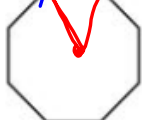
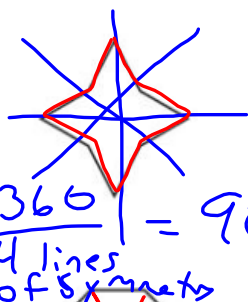
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**EXAMPLE 4** Identifying Rotational Symmetry

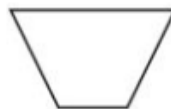
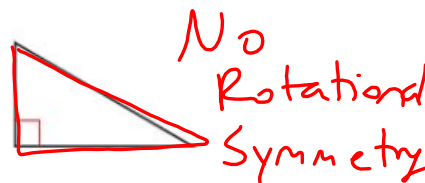
Does the figure have rotational symmetry? If so, describe any rotations that map the figure onto itself.



$\frac{360}{2} = 180$



$\frac{360}{8 \text{ spokes}} = 45^\circ$



None

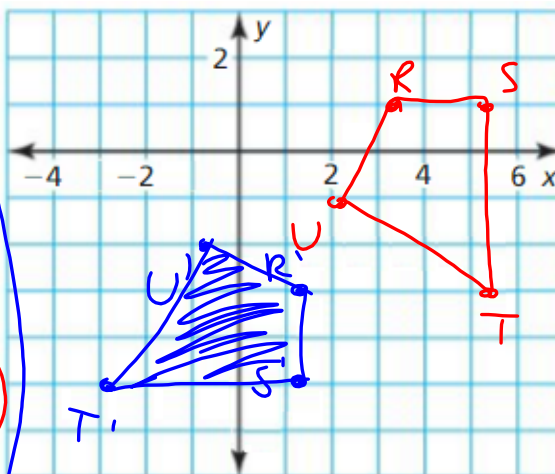
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**EXAMPLE 2** Rotating a Figure in the Coordinate Plane

Graph quadrilateral  $RSTU$  with vertices  $R(3, 1)$ ,  $S(5, 1)$ ,  $T(5, -3)$ , and  $U(2, -1)$  and its image after a  $270^\circ$  rotation about the origin.

$(x, y) \rightarrow (y, -x)$

- $R(3, 1) \rightarrow R'(1, -3)$
- $S(5, 1) \rightarrow S'(1, -5)$
- $T(5, -3) \rightarrow T'(-3, -5)$
- $U(2, -1) \rightarrow U'(-1, -2)$



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Homework

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- #11,13,16-19, 8,23,24,39 (Assigned Tues Nov. 16)

HW Check over all on Thursday Nov. 18

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