

Geometry 9.4

Draw glide reflections and other isometries

Draw compositions of reflections in parallel and intersecting lines

parallel *same slope*

perpendicular 90° $(\text{slope})(\text{slope}) = -1$ *opp/recip*

composition

glide

isometry (rigid transformation) \cong

whiteboards

Quiz 9.3

glide = trans + reflection (// to trans)

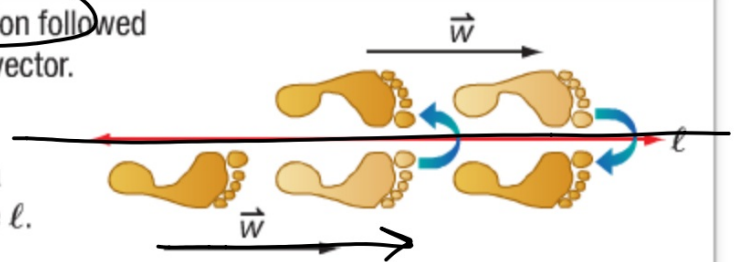


KeyConcept Glide Reflection

A **glide reflection** is the composition of a translation followed by a reflection in a line parallel to the translation vector.

Example

The glide reflection shown is the composition of a translation along \vec{w} followed by a reflection in line ℓ .



1

2

1. translation + 2. reflection (parallel to translation vector)

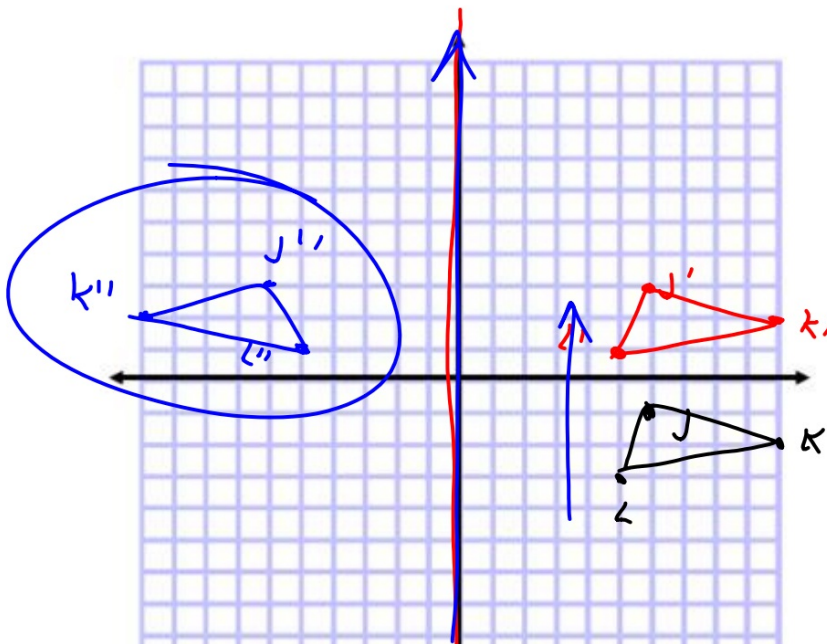
- 1. translation
 - 2. reflection
- } *glide*



Example 1 Graph a Glide Reflection

Triangle JKL has vertices $J(6, -1)$, $K(10, -2)$, and $L(5, -3)$. Graph $\triangle JKL$ and its image after a translation along $\langle 0, 4 \rangle$ and a reflection in the y -axis.

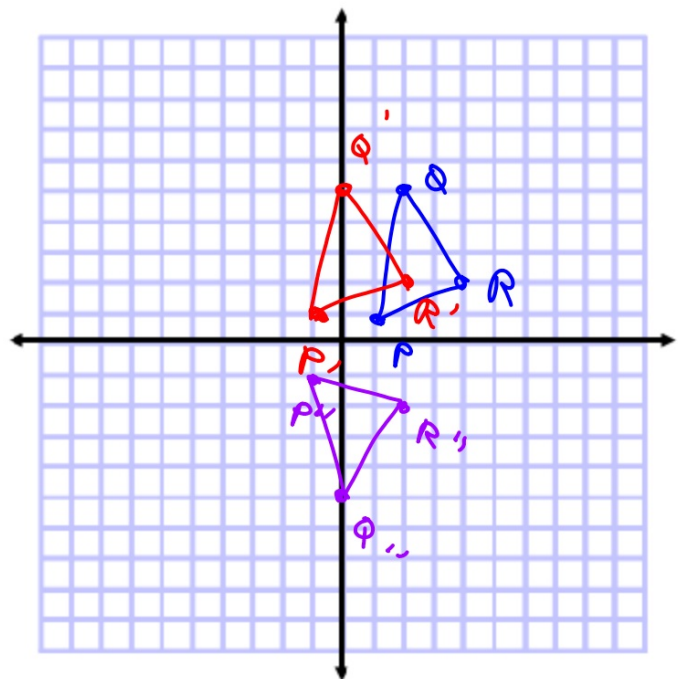
$\uparrow 4$



Guided Practice

Triangle PQR has vertices $P(1, 1)$, $Q(2, 5)$, and $R(4, 2)$. Graph $\triangle PQR$ and its image after the indicated glide reflection.

- 1A. Translation: along $\langle -2, 0 \rangle$
2. Reflection: in x -axis



Theorem 9.1 Composition of Isometries

The composition of two (or more) isometries is an isometry.

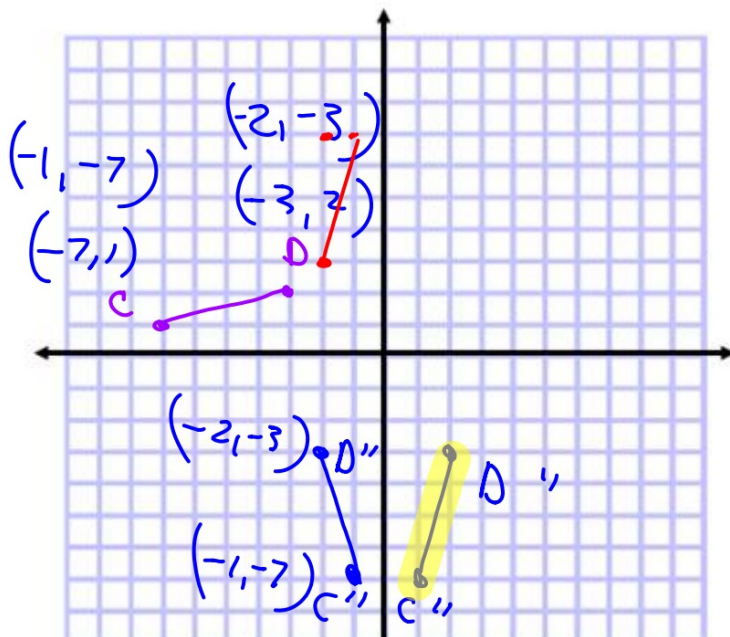
- Isometry: a linear transformation which preserves length. ... (shape)
- Isometries include rotation, translation, reflection, glides,
- Two geometric figures related by an isometry are said to be geometrically congruent

in order listed (might make a difference)

Example 2 Graph Other Compositions of Isometries

The endpoints of \overline{CD} are $C(-7, 1)$ and $D(-3, 2)$. Graph \overline{CD} and its image after a reflection in the x -axis and a rotation 90° about the origin.

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

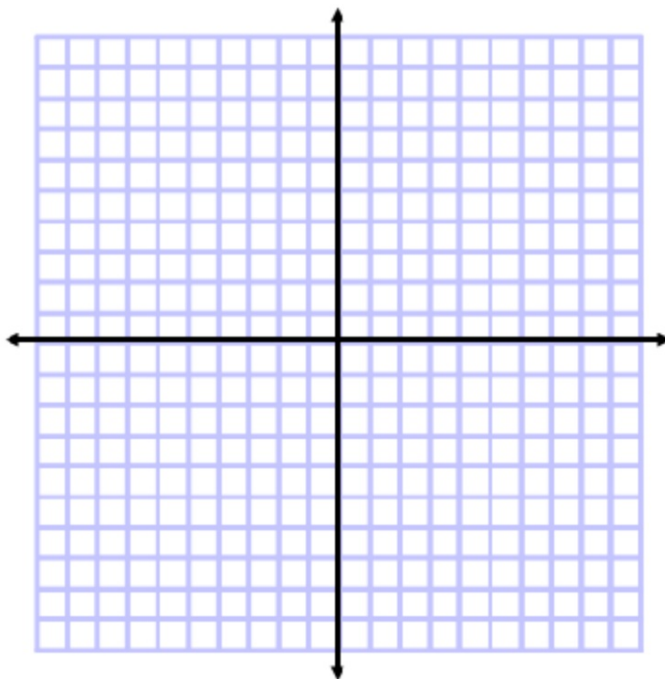


9.4 7-270
28.33 ~~17~~ ~~19~~

GuidedPractice

Triangle ABC has vertices $A(-6, -2)$, $B(-5, -5)$, and $C(-2, -1)$. Graph $\triangle ABC$ and its image after the composition of transformations in the order listed.

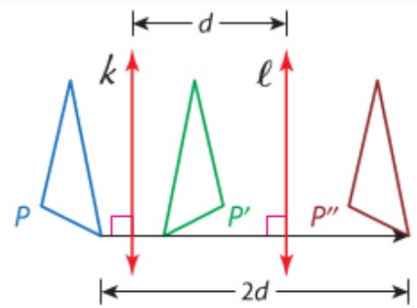
- 2A.** Translation: along $\langle 3, -1 \rangle$
Reflection: in y -axis



Theorem 9.2 Reflections in Parallel Lines

The composition of two reflections in parallel lines can be described by a translation vector that is

- perpendicular to the two lines, and
- twice the distance between the two lines.



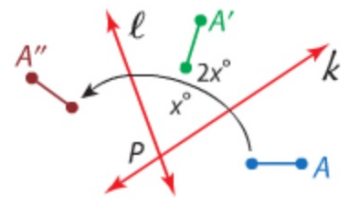
2x distance

letters

Theorem 9.3 Reflections in Intersecting Lines

The composition of two reflections in intersecting lines can be described by a rotation

- about the point where the lines intersect and
- through an angle that is twice the measure of the acute or right angle formed by the lines.



2x angle

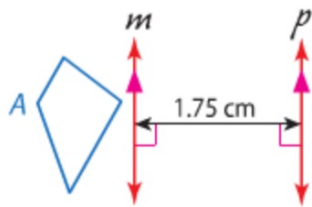
letters

Example 3 Reflect a Figure in Two Lines

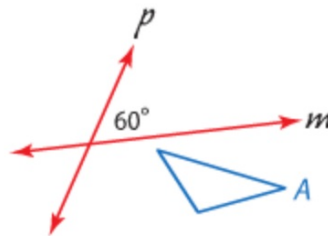


Copy and reflect figure A in line m and then line p . Then describe a single transformation that maps A onto A'' .

a.



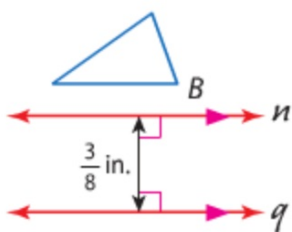
b.



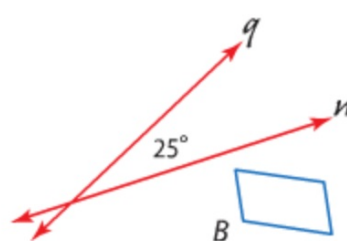
Guided Practice

Copy and reflect figure B in line n and then line q . Then describe a single transformation that maps B onto B'' .

3A.



3B.



Combination

b.



Guided Practice

4. **CARPET PATTERNS** Describe the transformations that are combined to create each carpet pattern shown.

A.



B.



ConceptSummary Compositions of Translations

Glide Reflection	Translation	Rotation
the composition of a reflection and a translation	the composition of two reflections in parallel lines	the composition of two reflections in intersecting lines