Chapter 9: Transformational Geometry

SECTION 4: COMPOSITIONS OF TRANSFORMATIONS

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Isometry

THREE TYPES OF TRANSFORMATIONS:

- 1. Reflections (flipping across a line)
- 2. Translations (sliding along a vector)
- 3. Rotations (turning around a point)

A <u>composition of transformations</u> is one transformation followed by another.

<u>Glide reflections</u> are the composition of a translation and a reflection

Theorem 12-4-1

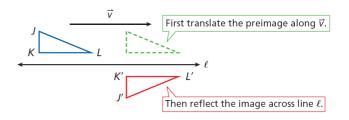
A composition of two isometries is an isometry

I Can

- ☐ Apply theorems about isometries
- ☐ Identify and draw compositions of transformations (glide reflections)

Glide Reflections

The glide reflection that maps ΔJKL to $\Delta J'K'L'$ is the composition of a translation along \vec{v} followed by a reflection across line ℓ .



Example

 ΔKLM has vertices K(4, -1), L(5, -2), and M(1, -4). Rotate ΔKLM 180° about the origin and then reflect it across the *y*-axis.

Example

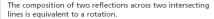
 ΔJKL has vertices J(1,-2), K(4,-2), and L(3,0). Reflect ΔJKL across the x-axis and then rotate it 180° about the origin.

Theorems

Theorem 12-4-2

The composition of two reflections across two parallel lines is equivalent to a translation.

- The translation vector is perpendicular to the lines.
- The length of the translation vector is twice the distance between the lines.



- · The center of rotation is the intersection of the lines.
- The angle of rotation is twice the measure of the angle formed by the lines.

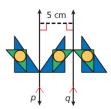


Theorem 12-4-3

Any translation or rotation is equivalent to a composition of two reflections.

Example

Sean reflects a design across line \boldsymbol{p} and then reflects the image across line \boldsymbol{q} . Describe a single transformation that moves the design from the original position to the final position.



I Can

- lue Apply theorems about isometries
- ☐ Identify and draw compositions of transformations (glide reflections)