## 9.5 – Composition of Transformations - Answers

Find the image of Z(1, 1) after two reflections, first across line  $\ell_1$ , and then across line  $\ell_2$ .

1)  $\ell_1 : x = 2, \ell_2 : y$ -axis



3)  $\ell_1: y = 2, \ell_2: x$ -axis



5)  $\ell_1: x = 3, \ell_2: y = 2$ 



2)  $\ell_1 : x = -2, \ell_2 : x$ -axis 5 4 -3 2 v 1 .12 5 x -5-4-3-3 4 0 2 1 H 2 3 4 5 I,



6) 
$$\ell_1: x = -1, \, \ell_2: y = -$$



In the following, graph  $\Delta RST$  with vertices R(2,3), S(-2,1) and T(-1,5) and its image after the composition. (Do each one of these on a separate coordinated plane.)

7) Translation:  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x-2, y-1)$ Rotation: 90° counter-clockwise about the origin



9) Translation:  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 3, y)$ Reflection: Across the line x = 0 8) Reflection: Across the line y = xRotation: 180° about the origin



10) Translation:  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x+4, y+2)$ Rotation: 270° clockwise about the origin



11) In your own words, what is a composition of transformations?

A combination of two or more transformations

12) What is a glide reflection?

A combination of a reflection and a translation.

13) State the "Reflections over Parallel Lines Theorem":

It you compose two reflections over perallel lines that are x unit apart, it is the same as a single translation of 2x.

14) State the "Reflection over the Axes Theorem":

If you compose two reflections over each axis, then the final image is a 180° of the original.

15) Is it possible to have an object that does not have *rotational symmetry?* Explain your reasoning.

Jes. If an object doesn't look exactly the same (shape and orientation) before a 360° rotation, then it doesn't have rotational symmetry. 16) What kind of polygon has an angle of rotation of 72°?

Example: Regular Pentagon.

17) A triangle is reflected across line  $\ell$  and then across line m. If this composition of reflections is a translation, what is true about *m* and  $\ell$ ?

They are parallel 5]2]\$5